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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 5, 1978/Agrahayana 14, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रीलामप्रद बांच लाईनें

\* 222. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा श्रीलामप्रद बांच लाइनों को प्राथिक दृष्टि में सक्षम बनाने के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयासों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी रेल लाइनों को प्राथिक दृष्टि में सक्षम बनाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बच्छवते) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

#### विवरण

(क) रेलों श्रीलामप्रद शाखा लाइनों को प्राथिक रूप से समर्थ बनाने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रही हैं । इस विभा में रेलों द्वारा किये गये कुछ मुख्य उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) बिना टिकट यात्रा और खतरे की संजीर बीचने की बटनाएँ रोकने के लिए गहन बांच ;

(2) मेला यातायात की निकासी के लिए विशेष प्रबंध ;

(3) उन गाड़ियों को रद्द करना उपयोग कम किया जाता है ;

(4) सवारी और माल गाड़ियों के बचने मिली-जुली गाड़ियाँ चलाना ;

3340 LS—1

(5) श्रीलामप्रद स्टेशनों/हाल्टों को बन्द करना अथवा उन्हें ठेकेदार द्वारा परिचालित गाड़ी हाल्टों में बदलना ;

(6) केवल एक इंजन पद्धति को अपनाना ;

(7) केवल दिन में ही गाड़ियों को चलाना ;

(8) यातायात के लिए व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जोरदार प्रचार ;

(9) माल डिब्बों के लावने, उतारने और परिवहन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखना ;

(10) परिचालनिक और संचालिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कर्मचारियों, इंजन और अनुरक्षण में बचत, इ-यादि ।

(ख) दो और शाखा लाइनें अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल में पूर्ब रेलवे पर बर्हूपुर लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर (ब० ला०) और महाराष्ट्र में दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर मुडखंड अहिलाबाद (मीटर लाइन) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सम्भवतः लाभप्रद हो जायेंगी ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीलामप्रद जो गाड़ियाँ वहाँ बहा के स्थानीय लोगों के जनप्रतिनिधियों की सलाह ले कर उसके भागे की योजना और वहाँ गाड़ियाँ चलाने का जो विचार हो सकता है उस सम्बन्ध में क्या जनप्रतिनिधियों की सलाह ले कर शासन वहाँ पर गाड़ियाँ चलाये ऐसा विचार शासन का है क्या ?

श्री० मधु बच्छवते : मान्यवर, श्रीलामप्रद जो गाड़ियाँ हैं उनको लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये जो योजनायें बनायीं हैं उसकी जानकारी मैंने दी है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि पैसेजर्स और अन्य लोगों से सलाह मशवरा कर के नई योजना तैयार करें, यह प्रच्छा सुझाव है उस पर हम ध्यान करेंगे ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : धन्यतर यह ब्रिफायट मिली है कि माल डिब्बे समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं और वहाँ इस कारण रिश्ततकारी बसती है । तो इस तरह का कोई प्रबंध किया जाये कि उनको समय पर माल के डिब्बे मिलें ताकि मुहूस समय पर पहुँच जायें और व्यापारियों को भी सुविधा हो साथ ही रेलवे को भी फायदा पहुँचे ।

श्री० मधु बच्छवते : मान्यवर, माल डिब्बों की तो कमी नहीं है । बीजा कई अर्थात् बीजे सबन में बटाया है हुन लोगों के पास कड़ीब करीब

4 लाख बैगन्ज हैं। लेकिन विककत यह है कि पिछले एक साल के प्रचुर अनाज का इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो जाने के बाद सारा अनाज हरियाणा और पंजाब से दक्षिण तक और वीस्ट कोस्ट तक जाता है इसलिये सारा ट्रेडिक पैटर्न बबल गया है। साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर और सीमेंट के यातायात के लिये कई मरतबा ट्रुटिकोरिन में हमाररा इम्पोर्ट होता है और वह सारा माल बला जाता है पंजाब और हरियाणा की तरफ। इस बजह से बैगन्ज की प्रवृत्तन है। लेकिन हब कोशिश कर रहे हैं किसी अगह पर बैगन्ज मिलने में विककत न हो।

**SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:** May I know from the hon. Minister the economical routes for the passenger trains which had been stopped for long, 6 months ago, due to the shortage of coal? I want to know whether the hon. Minister can categorically reply as to how many passenger trains have started running this month after the coal shortage.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have already stated in this House that because of the shortage of steam coal, especially after the floods and cyclone in East India, 213 pairs of trains had been cancelled and we hope that by January the entire supply of steam coal will be restored to the pre-flood level and after that we will restore most of the trains.

**श्री राधक जी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं कि इन्दौर और भोपाल के बीच का सर्वेक्षण सामग्य है या प्रलामप्रद, लेकिन उसका प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि मबारी गाड़ी भोपाल से इन्दौर के बीच में 12 घंटे लेती है जब कि बस 4 घंटे में पहुँच जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्रान्व हैं जहाँ कि मबारी गाड़ी सड़क के मुकाबले में काफी समय लेती है। क्या इस बात का बिचार किया जायेगा कि जिन क्षेत्रान्व पर यातायात काफी है, ऐसेजस्त ट्रेडिक भी है, वहाँ इत गाड़ियाँ चलाने जायें ?

मबारी गाड़ियों के मबारा माल गाड़ियों के मुकाबले में भी वहाँ सड़क यातायात बूब प्रचुरता से चलता है। क्या मंत्री यहोदय इस प्रश्नर की कार्रवाही करेगे कि सड़क के मुकाबले में रेल यातायात इत गति से बसे और वहाँ इत गति की गाड़ियाँ चलाने के बारे में बिचार करेंगे ?

**श्री मधु दण्डवते:** कई बार यात्रियों की काम की प्रश्नर की होती है। एक मन्त्र यह कहते हैं कि गाड़ियों की स्फरर बकियों और सफर

कम करो और साथही साथ यह भी मानहोती है कि स्टेजनों की ताबाब बढ़ाओ। दोनों काम करना बहुत कठिन होता है, लेकिन दोनों के बीच समुलन कायम करने की हम जरूर कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

### Import of Crude

\*224. **SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will have to import more crude at least in the next five years in addition to the projected increase in production of indigenous oil to meet the comparatively fast growth in consumption of petroleum products;

(b) the factual position in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the consumption so that more crude may not be required to be imported?

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

(b) According to the Current projections, the requirements of imported crude oil during the 5 years from 1978 to 1983 are expected to be of the following order:—

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)		
1978-79	....	15.0
1979-80	....	16.7
1980-81	....	17.0
1981-82	....	15.9
1982-83	....	18.5

(c) The steps taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum products mainly include the following:

(i) Curbing of inessential consumption of petroleum products;

(ii) Bringing about improvement in the sufficient use of petroleum products; and

(iii) Substitution of petroleum fuels by indigenously available coal, where ever technically possible, without inhibiting industrial production.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The hon. Minister has replied that since our import content of petroleum products will go up in the coming 5 years excepting one year, it will be going on increasing, but it will become a little less in 1981-82, but again it will go up in 1982-83. That means, a comprehensive policy should be pursued to make this country self-sufficient in oil production. So, there are various uncertainties also involved in the oil producing countries of the world. As you are aware...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Political turmoil in Iran from whom we....

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question need not be oily.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps or what measures he will be taking or what are the steps envisaged to increase the production in the country especially in the eastern region parts like Assam and Digboi. And about the off-shore drilling, that should be taken up in the Bay of Bengal especially on the Orissa coast near the Paradeep port where there is a big prospect of off-shore oil. What steps the Minister going to take?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** As I told the House the other day....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think last week this question was answered.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** It is a question of admission of questions more than of replies.

We are trying to go round the whole country's off-shore and on-shore basins to find more and more oil. The hon.

Member is quite right that we should do it as expeditiously and as exhaustively as possible.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** The hon. Minister in his reply to part (c) has given a programme that we will be substituting coal for oil. It is now well known as recently stated by the Minister of Energy that we are facing coal shortage and it is of the order of about seven million tonnes this year. As a result of this shortage, some of the trains are not running in my home State Orissa. We have not reached self-sufficiency in coal production in our country. In these circumstances, if we think of substituting coal for oil, I think, we are not following a very realistic policy. There should be a comprehensive energy-fuel policy.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are making a speech.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** I am saying all these as a prelude to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister assure in the absence of sufficient coal to serve as substitute for oil, about the steps he will take? I would like to know whether the Government—it has a collective responsibility—is thinking of a comprehensive policy in regard to all types of fuels including oil, coal and power. There is power shortage also in our country. Will the hon. Minister on behalf of the Government assure us that they will come forward with a comprehensive policy in this respect?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I do admit that the availability of fuel, coal and crude oil are the basic constraints in providing all that we require in the field of energy. It is also a hard fact that the Petroleum Conservation Action Group, which is suggesting these types of diversion from oil to

coal, is constituted and the representative of the Ministry is there in that Group. However, at the Planning Commission level, all these facts are coordinated and a comprehensive approach is always taken in dealing with such matters.

**SHRI L. K. DOLEY:** As reported in a newspaper, the diesel oil is in short supply and consequent upon that many buses are not running. As a matter of fact, kerosene is also going out of stock. Yesterday, I personally went to many of the stock-holders and they were not able to supply even a drop of kerosene. I would like to know whether this has got any relation to the short supply of crude oil.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The more we talk about it, the more difficulty we are facing because the market is very sensitive. But the hard fact remains and I cannot hide it also, the Iranian crude which we would have got in the month of October, November and December 1978 was to the tune of 1.5 million tonnes, it has just not arrived, except 50,000 tonnes. Therefore, there is obvious shortage in the market. Moreover, unfortunately due to the Bobay Port strike in September, October and just recently and also the strike and go-slow in Barouni Refinery, we have had very great shortage in both the product and its movement. Therefore, there is difficulty in the market, which we have to overcome in the coming week or so.

**SHRI TARUN GOGOI:** I would like to know whether the indigenous production of the oil will be raised to meet the consumption of oil in the country in the next five years.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given a written statement.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I do hope we will find more oil, but I am not sure whether we will be able to raise our oil output proportion to our demand.

मध्य प्रदेश में बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त गैस पर  
प्राधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित  
करना

\* 225. श्री बसुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या  
पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं  
जहाँ बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त प्राकृतिक गैस का  
उपयोग कर के रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन  
किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्रीय  
सरकार से प्रस्ताव किया है कि खण्डवा अथवा  
बुद्धानपुर में प्राकृतिक गैस पर प्राधारित उर्वरक  
कारखाने स्थापित किये जायें और यदि हाँ, तो  
क्या केंद्रीय सरकार का विचार प्रौद्योगिक विच्छेदन  
की देखने हेतु खण्डवा अथवा बुद्धानपुर अथवा  
राज्य के किसी अन्य स्थान पर ऐसे कारखाने  
स्थापित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-  
ZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
and (b). A statement is laid on the  
Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) It is proposed to set up four large sized fertilizer plants, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat based on the gas available from Bombay High/South Bassein structures. Each of these plants would have a capacity for the manufacture of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia with appropriate urea capacity. The plants in Maharashtra will be located at Thal Valsheet in Kolaba district and the plants in Gujarat at Hazira in Surat District.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of Madhya Pradesh have made a request for setting up a fertilizer project based on gas in Madhya Pradesh during the VI Plan Period. In the setting up of fertilizer plants based on gas as feed-stock, preference is being given to locations near the source of gas availability as it has been found that it is economical to transport finished fertilizers rather than transport gas. The location of fertilizer plants is decided upon taking into consideration various techno-economic factors, which, *inter alia*, include the proximity



to feedstock, the availability of infra-structure, the proximity to areas of consumption etc. In setting up future fertilizer plants, the claims of Madhya Pradesh should be given due consideration based on techno-economic factors.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने धूपने बसतथ्य में ययु कहा है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगाने के कुछ हमने मापवच बनाए हुए हैं, कुछ आधार निश्चित किए हैं। इन में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि एक तो कच्चा मास समीप सिमना बाहिए, दूसरे उपभोक्ता वहां नजदीक हों और तीसरे यह कि इन्फ्र-स्ट्रक्चर वहां पर मौजूद हो। इन आधारों पर खाद का कारखाना लगाने है। मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना है कि जहां तक बाम्बे हाई से धाप सुरत ले जाणै प्राकृतिक गैस को खाद का कारखाना लगाने के लिए उस मे कम दूरी है बुरहान पुर की। बाम्बे से नजदीक तो उनना ही है। इन्फ्र-स्ट्रक्चर की भी कोई कमी खाण्डवा बुरहानपुर के लिए नहीं है क्योंकि वइ मेन लाइन पर स्थित है। उपभोक्ता की भी कमी नहीं है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में तो हम समझते हैं कि कृषि माधन ज्यादा है। वहां उपभोक्ता की कमी नहीं है। हम के धनाबा बीया आधार की भी उन को मजेट करुंगा कि इस के साथ यह भी तो देखना बाहिए कि जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछडे हुए प्रदेश हैं वहां भी उद्योग लगाए जायें। जहां बेरोजगारी प्राधिक है, बेरोजगारी की संख्या अधिक है जिन को काम का धमी तक कोई भी धवसर नहीं मिला है उन स्थानों को भी प्राथमिकता देनी बाहिए। तो इस दृष्टि को भी ध्यान में रखने हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को भी प्राथमिकता खाद का कारखाना लगाने में वह देने क्योंकि पहले हमारे माध जेवमाध हो चुका है, अन्याय हो चुका है। कोयला हमारे पाम था कोरबा में लेकिन कोयले पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगाया गया रामगुण्डम में। हमारे वहां नजदीक भी आ गई लेकिन तब भी वह कारखाना हमें नहीं बिना। इसलिए इस अन्याय का निराकरण करने के लिए क्या प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में खाण्डवा वा बुध्दानपुर में लगाने की धाप प्राथमिकता प्रदान करेंगे ?

श्री हेमचतीमन्थन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, इस प्रश्न को बहुत गहराई से हमारे विधेयकों ने देखा और उस के निर्णय के मुताबिक प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित दो खाद संयंत्र महाराष्ट्र के पवित्री किनारे पर और दो गुजरात में लगाने का निर्णय हो चुका है। इस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में खाद का कारखाना गैस पर आधारित लगाने की संभावना नहीं है। पर मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि बहुत पहले, धाप से करीब करीब बार साल पहले ही मंत्री बतिका रूप पृष्ठि तो तन् १०

में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित एक खाद का कारखाना कोरबा में लगाने का निर्णय हुआ था। उस निर्णय को बार बार हटा कर रामगुण्डम और तालचेर की प्राथमिकता दे दी गई। हमारा कोई यह कहना नहीं है कि वहां नहीं लगाना बाहिए था। पर कोरबा में कारखाना लगाने का निर्णय भी हुआ और यह भी सच है कि 20 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग उम पर भी हो गए। यह भी सच है कि वहां कुछ सड़के भर्ती हो कर देनिंग के लिए भी तैयार कर दिए गए और फिर वह कारखाना 75 में बिल्कुल छांड दिया गया। अब सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि सन् 1979 के मार्च ध्रमेल में रामगुण्डम और तालचेर के काम्पेले चायु हो जाते हैं तो उन को देण कर कि वह कले बनते हैं, उन के बाद कोरबा के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में बिचार करेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश की सम्भावना धगर कोई है खाद के कारखाने की तो कोयले पर आधारित कोरबा में उम कारखाने की सम्भावना है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : कोरबा के सम्बन्ध में धाप ने जो जानकारी दी है, उस के धिये धन्यवाद। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, मैं फिर से धापने उसी प्रश्न की तरफ जाऊंगा जो मेरा मूल प्रश्न है। धाप ने प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद के कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा है मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी मांग की है, धाप के पास प्रस्ताव भेज कर अनुमोद किया है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में लगाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव धाप को कब मिला और उस के सम्बन्ध में धाप ने कब आंच कराई ? धाप ने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में एक-एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए धाप ने निर्णय ले लिया है, लेकिन प्राकृतिक गैस तो बम्बई-हाई से धभी और ज्यादा मिलने वाली है, जले-जले उसका एक्स्प्लायटेशन होगा, वह और ज्यादा मिलेगी, इसलिए भविष्य में धाप और कारखाने भी लगायेंगे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए—क्या धाप मध्य प्रदेश में भी प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित खाद का कारखाना लगायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: If more gas is there, he will certainly do it.

श्री हेमचतीमन्थन बहुगुणा : I can not promise.

मान्यवर, श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार तकसेवा जी ने मुझ मंत्री पद ग्रहण करने के बाद एक पत्र हम को लिखा था, जिस में उन्होंने हम से मांग की कि बम्बई-हाई से जो प्राकृतिक गैस निकलती है, उस पर आधारित एक खाद का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में भी लगाया जाय। लेकिन जैसी धाप से मैंने धिनय की है, बम्बई-हाई से जितनी गैस मिलने की सम्भावना है, उस के धाधार पर बार करखाने लगाने का निर्णय हो चुका है। यह निर्णय बहुत पहले हो चुका था, मेरे यहां धाने से पहले हो चुका था, इस सरकार के बनने से पहले हो चुका था और वह निर्णय तभी हो था—तेसा मैं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि प्राकृतिक गैस प्राकृतिक

सम्पत्ति है, न महासम्पत्ति की है, न गजराज की है, न उत्तर प्रदेश की है और न मध्य प्रदेश की है। इस राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का विकास इस तरह से होना चाहिए जो सब तरह से राष्ट्रीय हित में हो। इस लिए यदि हम राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से कोई सम्भावना ऐसी देखेंगे तो उस पर ऊपर विचार करेंगे, लेकिन अभी मुझे कोई ऐसी बात विचार नहीं पड़ती है।

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** I very much appreciate the statement of the hon. Minister that the natural mineral wealth has to be used in the best interest of the country. Does he take into consideration this factor in respect of all the States? Suppose, some gas is found in Gujarat, it will be made available to Maharashtra and if it is found in Maharashtra, it will be made available to Karnataka. Whether the same yardstick will apply to all the States or only in the case of Maharashtra this theory is being applied and moral lessons are given to us here?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I am grateful to the hon. Member for reminding me...

**MR. SPEAKER:** That he should not be partial to Maharashtra. That is what he said not I.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** ...what the national policy is. The national policy has been and is the same as with the previous Government. We have not looked it from the angle of Gujarat or Maharashtra. Unfortunately, some people are unnecessarily dragging into that particular type of stance. Government feels that the Bombay High gas is a national asset: Tapti gas is a national asset and whatever gas we get anywhere in the country whether in the North-east or North-west, we make use of it in the best possible interest of the nation.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:** Whether Gujarat gas will be made available to Maharashtra?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** There is no gas in Gujarat which can in the national interest, be exported out of

Gujarat. If there was some such gas, we would have certainly looked into that.

की हुकूमत बन सकेगा : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ—मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि कोरबा में जो कोयले पर आधारित खार का कारखाना लग रहा था, वह रामगुच्छम को दे दिया गया, जिस पर 20 करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च हो चुका था। मध्य प्रदेश के साथ यह व्यवसाय हुआ है—इस बात को भी मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या इस को पोलिटिकल प्रश्न की बखत से बर्हा ले जाया गया है? आप ने अभी यह भी कहा है कि प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित जो कारखाने लगाने जा रहे हैं, उन का निर्माण पिछली सरकार ने लिया था और वह निर्माण उचित भी था—ऐसा आप मानते हैं। क्या आप उस निर्माण पर पुनः विचार करने को तैयार हैं? पिछली बार जो गलती हुई है, वह घब न हो, पिछली सरकार की गलतियों का दोहराया न जाय, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो मांग बर्हा की सरकार ने की है—उस को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप खरबा और बरहानपुर में यह खार कारखाना लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं?

की हेतुवर्ती मध्य बहुमुखा : पिछली गलती का सुधार कोरबा में होना है। उसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि हम उसको देख रहे हैं। गैस के निम्नलिखे में न कोई भूख हुई है और न मेरी दृष्टि से आज भी उसमें सुधार विचार पड़ती है। जो कारखाने वही स्थानों पर लग रहे हैं और वह काम राष्ट्रीय हित में हो रहा है। मेरे लिए इस बात यह कहना छोड़ दी गई। तरह तरह की बहस हुई। लेकिन वह जो बहस हुई, जिस के कारण कोरबा के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार हुआ, मैं खुद उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ।

#### Proposal to Supply Tapti Gas to Saurashtra

\*227. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has made a proposal that Tapti gas be piped to Saurashtra and a Power Station based on this gas be set up as no source of energy is available in Saurashtra; and

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

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

(a) and (b). While no specific proposal for setting up of a Power Station based on Tapti gas has been received by Government, in some communications the Government of Gujarat have made mention of setting up of a super thermal station in Gujarat and utilisation of Tapti gas for power generation in Saurashtra. The question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about the exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after these structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

**SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten the House whether it is a fact, when the Bombay High Basin off-shore is fully developed, from the total produce available, Gujarat's share will be two million C.M.D. associated gas and 5 million CMD free gas? If so, has the State Government been pressing the Central Government to fulfil their promise lay the off-shore line by May 1979?

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are on Tapti. We are not on Bombay High. If you have any question on Tapti, you can put. Let us confine ourselves to Tapti.

**SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Now, arising out of this, has any decision been taken there and, if not, when it is going to be taken for the utilisation of Tapti gas?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Sir, we are not yet sure about the Tapti field. When we find out the size of the Tapti field, we will determine the use of the Tapti gas.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The hon. Minister has been to Gujarat more than once and he knows that there is a great demand for electricity power in Gujarat because of the increasing demand from various industries. In fact, it is increasing every year by 15 per cent and the thermal

scheme is limited and hydro is a long-term one. In view of these facts, will the hon. Minister keep in mind the fact that when the Tapti gas is available on some day, it will be available to Saurashtra area so that a new power station could be built up there to feed electricity to the increasing industries in Gujarat and Saurashtra?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Highly hypothetical question. First of all, we must get the gas, then only the question of Saurashtra comes.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** My question is: will the Tapti gas be piped to Saurashtra, assuming hopefully that the gas will be there?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** In view of the fact that we have yet to establish this field, I can neither accept nor deny the proposition developed by the hon. Member.

**Incentive to Drug Units in Backward Areas**

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\*228. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**  
**SHRI BHAGAT RAM:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken a decision to give incentive to drug units in backward areas;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken and already taken;

(c) whether Government are also considering to give special facilities to small scale units which are ready to set up their factories in backward areas; and

(d) if so, the facilities being provided to them?

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

(a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

Government have announced, from time to time, a number of concessions and facilities for the industrial development of backward areas. These include concessional finance extended by central term-lending institutions, subsidy on fixed capital investment, income tax reliefs, preferential treatment in regard to hire purchase of machinery by small scale units, consultancy arrangements and interest subsidy for small scale units, special facilities for the import of machinery, raw materials and components etc. in the cases of small scale industries, transport subsidy, establishment of District Industries Centres and rural industries project. The incentives and assistance rendered to such units are also contained in Chapters VI and VII of the Guidelines for Industries published by the Deptt. of Industrial Development. All these facilities are available to drug units also.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Sir, I have gone through the statement carefully. The drug manufacturers in this country are so strong and they have their own lobby and according to this scheme, the benefit is intended to go to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the statements appeared in Financial Express, may I know from the hon. Minister if such lobby cannot capture him? My impression is that the benefits contained in the scheme cannot be derived by people for whom these are actually intended. May I know which are the backward areas where this scheme is in operation?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The backward areas or the number of districts declared by the Government of India from time to time as backward districts in India, run into hundreds in the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is present formulation not suitable for helping them?

If it is not suitable would you reconsider the matter?

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** The information which I sought was—which are the backward areas in which this scheme is in operation.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** In India, if I remember correctly, there are more than 126 districts which have been declared backward.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** This scheme is intended for the benefit of the backward areas.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I cannot, in this particular stance, spell out which small unit is operating in which backward district of the country.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** This scheme is intended particularly for the graduates and diploma holders Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As per statement, the scheme requires them to deposit an earnest money. In the Financial Express I found it was Rs. 50,000. It is also absurd as the graduates who are seeking jobs cannot deposit Rs. 50,000. May I request the hon. minister to waive this earnest money especially for those who are coming from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities to set up large drug units in backward areas?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** This is a policy framed by the Government as a whole in the Ministry of Industrial Development. This is a suggestion for action which the hon. member has made.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** I am very happy to know that the Government gives incentives to drug units in backward areas. In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister is any drug unit coming up in the Karnataka State? If so, the details thereof may be given.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I am sorry, I will require notice for this.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** In view of the fact that whole of the North East is a backward area, is there any programme of the Government in the public sector to start any drug unit in that area?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The public sector presently has no such intentions. But if there are small scale entrepreneurs or even other entrepreneurs, we will welcome them.

#### Talcher Fertilizer Plant

\*230. **SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made for commissioning the Talcher Fertilizer Plant at Talcher, Orissa;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by Government so far on the project; and

(c) the various factors contributing to the delay in commencing commercial production in the unit?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The first gasifier in the Talcher fertilizer project was stabilised on 18th October, 1978 and the second on 22nd November, 1978. Test runs are in progress in the other sections of the plant. The plant is expected to be commissioned in February/March, 1979 and to go into commercial production in July, 1979.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto 31-10-1978 is Rs. 151.77 crores.

(c) The Project comprises a large number of sections which have to be commissioned and stabilised in sequence. The delay in the commissioning of the project has been due mainly

to the difficulty in commissioning and stabilising the gasifiers and other sections due to trippings caused by failure of equipment, power failures, etc. The two gasifiers have now been stabilised and action is on hand to commission other sections.

**SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN:** The managerial inefficiency is responsible for the delay in commissioning the plant and reaching commercial production stage. It is understood that the present General Manager, Mr. Biswas, is not interested to remain there. He generally remains out of the headquarters for most of the time and this causes unnecessary delay in the commissioning of the plant. I want to know when will this plant be commissioned for production?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The plant will be commissioned in March/April, 1979. There are a number of causes for its delay like delay in the finalisation of civil designs for nearly 12 months, which was done by the P&D of the FCI; delays in the civil construction activities of the contractor; delays in the supply of equipment imported and local mainly latter especially by the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels to the extent of 24 to 30 months. Commissioning of the project has also been delayed on account of the necessity to effecting some modifications due to the extremely intricate knowhow in the matter of coal gasification of which even those who were the consultants, M/s Koppers of Germany, did not have all the knowledge and they went on time and again doing it because in the world, except South Africa, no other country has full knowledge about it.

**SHRI GANGA PRADHAN:** It is understood that faulty equipment have been purchased from different sections and that is why, the plant is facing recurring failure stage by stage. Is the Minister prepared to inquire into the matter of installation of faulty equipment and delay in commissioning the project, about which the people have complained to his Ministry?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Now that the work is almost at its end and the actual production is likely to start by the end of February/March, 1979, it will not be correct to assume that the plant has faulty equipment. We have completed the main power receiving station, water treatment plant, steam generation plant, gasifiers and most of the complicated things are all over. But as I told you, this is the first of its type which is being done out of South Africa. There arise a number of problems which we have, time and again to overcome.

**SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** The Minister was pleased to state that this particular knowhow was only available with South Africa. If this is so, why was it not considered before giving approval to this project?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** M/s. Koppers of Germany were the consultants of South Africa also and the then Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals could find Koppers to do the job for us also. Since at that point of time, the availability of petroleum products especially naphtha was very low and the Bombay High gas was not yet identified, we were going in for production of fertiliser on coal based sort of thing. We had to jump into the fray and do the things rather than waiting with hands clasped.

#### Blitz Report on Railways

\*231. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in 'Blitz' News Weekly from Bombay dated the 4th November, 1978 under the caption "Diesel Lobby sells out Railways to Mullas";

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

(c) the details regarding the facts of the matter?

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

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report appearing in 'Blitz' News-Weekly dated the 4th November, 1978 referred to in the Question has distorted and presented an incorrect interpretation of the facts. The correct position relating to the issues raised therein is as under:

To examine the adequacy of existing locomotive designs, to optimally meet the increasing/changing traction requirements of the future, and to formulate Railways' future Motive Power Plan, a 12-man multi-disciplinary Committee has been constituted. The report of this Committee is still awaited. A decision on the issues involved will be taken on receipt of the Committee's report.

Regarding electrification, it is the policy of the Indian Railways to gradually electrify trunk and other routes where the traffic density on these routes becomes sufficiently high to render electrification and economically superior alternative to dieselisation. The pace of electrification is further subject to the overriding constraint of availability of necessary funds for the substantial capital investment on electrification schemes. The Planning Commission has to make the necessary allocation of funds.

In view of the changing price relatives of critical inputs of the electrification and dieselisation alternatives, a Committee had been constituted, associating the Planning Commission, to provide a framework for appraising the economic viability of electrification schemes and to form a basis for drawing up the future electrification plans of the Indian Railways. The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination and further action towards electrification will

be taken on the basis of this examination, within the constraints of the funds that will be made available for the purpose, year by year, by the Planning Commission.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Sir, I am sorry to say that on such a serious issue where Blitz has come out with a story... (Interruptions) You have been relying on it for some time. Never forget that. (Interruptions). The title of the story is: Diesel lobby sells out Railways to Multis". Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, in his reply has completely evaded the issues raised. And that is why, I would, with your kind permission, like to draw his attention and the attention of the House to certain relevant portions of the story in 'Blitz'. Sir, the motive power of the Committee was alleged to be systematically scuttling the whole plan for electrification of the railways.

Sir, the report in the Blitz says:

"The change of Government at the Centre gave it another opportunity, and it is not only recommended the import of high horse-power diesel locos in December 1977 but matters matured to the extent of even global tenders being called. Railway Minister Madhu Dandavate, however, saw through the game in time and put his foot down.

Undeterred, the Committee has now come out with a 15-year Motive Power Plan for the Railways which is nothing but an indirect way to import high horse-power diesel locos."

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe, please come to the question.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I am reading only this portion. Otherwise we will not be able to know what is the position. Answers also will not be possible.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He must have read this.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The Minister has not answered. What can I

do? I will mainly draw his attention to this portion in Blitz....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He must have presumed it.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** If he has presumed and he does not answer, how do I draw your attention and also the attention of the House? So, it will take only a few seconds to read. It says:

"Though the plan envisages modification of existing electric locomotives for achieving greater speed and haulage capacity, it is weighed heavily in favour of diesel locos, suggesting as many as five types of new diesel locos which will require import in the initial stage and their manufacture later on."

The report further says:

"This plan appears to have been worked out in collusion with the World Bank and multinationals by the high-power Railway delegation which visited Washington in June and secured a Rs. 200-crore loan from the World Bank in the name of modernisation of railway workshops. Actually the project, in main, is meant for building up a huge infrastructure for dieselisation, including a diesel laboratory at the Railway Designs and Standards Organisation".

My question is this. You are known to be a champion of progressive electrification. I would like to know from you whether in your Board and in the Motive Power Committee, the Committee that you are talking of, there is a systematic plan of scuttling as is shown by the slashing of your target, scuttling electrification and perpetuating dieselisation so that you are tied to these multinationals, particularly this US company bringing in diesel locomotives of the new type to which you are perpetually getting tied down. What is your policy relating to this?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It was not necessary for the hon. Member to read this article. I have carefully gone through every line of the

article and as my memory is not very bad, I remember every word that has been stated in this article.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** But in your reply it does not show.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** You must have the sense to understand what the reply is.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** You must have the same sense to understand what is to reply. (Interruptions). I may not have the sense, but he does not have the commonsense.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I concede. Sir, let me put the record straight. There is no question of any diesel lobby operating in the Indian Railways. As far as our agreement with the World Bank is concerned, I shall just tell you what are the items and what is the agreement. We have already arrived at an agreement with the World Bank on 13th November 1978. There is no clause which makes an agreement about the import of sophisticated diesel locomotives. There are only four items on which we have already signed the agreement. The total agreement is of 190 million dollars. Workshop modernisation—it does not involve diesel locomotives—95 million dollars, wheel and axle plants in the vicinity of Bangalore 38 million dollars, Thyristor control for AC Electric locomotive 9 million dollars, RDSO product improvement facilities 1 million dollar and other items like staff training, import of wheels and axles and spare parts 47 million dollars. This is the final agreement that has been signed on the 13th of November, 1978. He has rightly said that I have been a protagonist for having more and more electrification. It is not on any ideological grounds, the plain and simple logic is mathematical. For one thousand gross tonne kilometer of haulage, we have to spend on fuel in the case of steam engine nine rupees, in the case of diesel engine five rupees, in the case of electric traction four rupees. Therefore, from

the point of view of expenditure on fuel consumption, it is best to have the electric traction. But the real financial constraint is, for one kilometer of electrification of our railway track, the initial capital required is about thirteen lakhs of rupees. Therefore, we have set up a Committee to inquire into the problem and I am very happy to inform this House that the Committee have already found some research methods by which that expenditure can be brought from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 11 lakhs. But at the same time the constraint continues and therefore, we have fixed up the priority for electric traction and it is only because of this constraint that we are not able to go in for electrification on a large scale. Otherwise, it will always be profitable.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In the mean time.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No more reading.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In the mean time, the Motive Power Committee projections show that the expenditure on dieselisation will be to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores whereas for electric traction, it will be only four hundred crores of rupees on electric locomotives. I would like to know in the light of this, why the hon. Minister or the Committee is thinking in terms of investing Rs. 1000 crores when investment on electric locomotive is going to be cheaper.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Firstly, as far as the present position is concerned, we have got 8,263 steam locomotives, 1903 diesel engines and 844 electric locomotives. Therefore, we cannot go in for electrification which is inconsistent with the number of locomotives which we have already got. This is the constraint which the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe unfortunately does not know. This being the constraint, the allocations made by the Planning Commission. (Interruptions).



He still does not understand the disparity in the manufacture of the three types of locomotives. You cannot expect a steam engine and you cannot expect a diesel engine to work on an electrification. Because of this disparity between the locomotives, this disparity in expenditure is there. (Interruptions).

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** The most important question which I wanted to ask the hon. Minister was whether there is any diesel lobby and that question has already been answered by the Minister. He has said that there is no diesel lobby. Actually, there had been a diesel lobby which was operating during the past regime itself. (Interruptions). Mr. Sathe does not understand that. I am asking a very specific question regarding this matter. RDSO at Lucknow is not being properly utilised at this moment to develop this technique for the electrification of the Railways. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to look into the matter so that that particular organisation must see that the techniques for the electrification of the railways must be developed and this diesel lobby, which some people are saying that it is still operating, it must be put down and electrification of the railways must be started as soon as possible, although it is already working. There must be some intensive operation in this field. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to do something about this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Member has made a very valuable suggestion that we should take full advantage of the RDSO. We are already doing that and one Committee was also set up to study the relative economics of both diesel and electric traction and to find out how the expenditure on electrification can be reduced. It is only through the assistance of the research scientists in the RDSO that we are able to do the job.

#### Reservation for Rajdhani Express

\*233, **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are widespread complaints regarding corruption and irregularities in the Reservation for the Rajdhani Express running from Howrah and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, number of such complaints received in last six months and the steps taken on them?

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

(b) During the period May 1 to October 31, 1978 only two complaints regarding reservation of accommodation by the Rajdhani Express were received. The investigations conducted did not establish any irregularity on the part of the railway staff.

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** I am amazed at the complacency of our hon. Minister. Before coming to the supplementary, you will be interested to know that the Rajdhani Express from Howrah to Delhi always comes late on Tuesday—and that is the day for answers on the Railways. So, I wonder if there is any connection or any secret instruction from the Ministry in this regard, so that it would be impossible for the Members coming by that train to attend the Question Hour.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now let us come to the question.

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** This is a very important thing. My humble request to the Minister, therefore, is that either he should change the time-table of the Rajdhani Express or see to it that we can attend the Question Hour.

Regarding the supplementary....

**SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** It seems that today he has come in-time?

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** But not always.

Now, the Minister lives in a paradise! I can tell you that the Reservation Centre is a den of corruption. His affirmative 'No' shows how ignorant of the actual situation he is. I also wrote to him a specific complaint. You know that in October he answered, in regard to the same question, that he is looking into the matter, and now he is still looking into the matter. (Interruption). If you travel by the Rajdhani Express and enquire from your co-passengers, they will tell you harrowing tales of all types of corruption—corruption connected with VIP's quota, corruption connected with the waiting list, corruption connected with the question of confirmation, corruption connected with even getting a seat...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are making a speech on corruption: you are not on the question of reservation.

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** Corruption is mainly connected with reservation. Some time back, as you will be knowing, a study was also conducted by the Railway Board on the question of corruption in reservation. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of it and what is the result of that study on corruption in reservation? That is my first question.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** He has widened the scope of the question, probably with your permission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** My assumed permission!

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** In the beginning he asked whether the Minister had sent secret instructions that, trains reaching Delhi on Tuesday be delayed in order that MPs coming by the Rajdhani Express are not able to attend the Question Hour. I may point out in this context that I also sometimes come by the same train. Therefore, in the event of such

instructions having being issued, not only will the Hon'ble Member miss an opportunity to ask the question, but I, also, will lose an opportunity to answer the question. So, it is to our mutual benefit that the train should not come late at all.

Incidentally, I may tell you that on this route there is a lot of trouble. For example, just now a lot of agitation is going on. Yesterday only a lot of damage has been done, control rooms have been broken and there has been attack on the trains. The signalling system has been destroyed and as a result of this the train was late and whenever such a situation takes place, the trains are delayed. Otherwise, the trains run late only occasionally. But I agree with him that we will take precautions to see that punctuality is properly maintained. The second question is: Is it true that a lot of corruption is taking place on this particular train? I do not want to make a blanket statement that no malpractices at all are taking place on trains. But generally our experience is where the occupation ratio of the train is very high, there is more room for malpractices. Where occupation ratio is not very high, the corruption is less. In the case of Rajdhani Express particularly, there is not much difficulty in securing reservation. There might be some difficulty, but it is not much as compared to many other trains and therefore, to that extent the malpractices are less as far as Rajdhani Train is concerned. I have answered the question on the basis of two concrete complaints that were made and I may inform the hon. Member that we have circulated certain forms and asked the passengers that they will not be held responsible if they give an answer that they had had to make a payment to get the reservation. But even when the forms were circulated among the passengers, an overwhelming majority of them replied to us that they could get the reservations through normal channels. Even then not only for Rajdhani Express but for a number of trains

we have set up a special squad of 10 persons and we are trying our best to see that malpractices are stopped. I may mention here that we have taken action against 85 staff who are responsible for such actions.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that you have appointed a Committee and that Committee has submitted its report. The Railway Board has appointed a Committee to go into corruption in the reservation of seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said that on the basis of that only we have introduced the special squad.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Last time the hon. Minister had said in Parliament that to check unfair practice in the reservation of seats, he would henceforth entrust this work to the fair sex. I would like to know what is the degree of feminisation he could achieve in the reservation counters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the Western Railway is concerned, the process has been complete. The fair sex has taken charge of the reservation counters. As far as other places are concerned, the concerned employees have gone to the court and as a result of that, there are certain difficulties. Calcutta is one among them.

श्री श्री बलवीर सिंह: क्या मंत्री जी की नोटिस में यह बात है कि रिजर्वेशन करवाने के विचारितने में यह सब इस संग से होती है कि रिजर्वेशन चार्ट पर फर्जी नाम के रिजर्वेशन कर दिए जाते हैं? अगर मंत्री जी किसी मामले प्रकट कर को भेजें या सब जा कर देख लें तो पता चलेगा कि जिन लोगों के नाम का रिजर्वेशन है वे लोग रिजर्वमें सीटों पर नहीं बैठे हैं बल्कि कोई और लोग बैठे हैं। रिजर्वेशन जो होता है वह सबत मामलों से करके फिर जिनको किल्ला होता है उनसे पैसा लेकर बिठाते हैं। मैं पहले भी मंत्री जी की नोटिस में इस बात को साबूका हूँ और दो तीन बार इस किस्म के क्लेब निक किए हैं कि रिजर्वेशन चार्ट पर जिन लोगों का नाम लिखा है वे लोग सीटों पर नहीं बैठते बल्कि कोई और लोग बैठते हैं। तो इस किस्म के करवाने प्रस्ताव है।

श्री ० बन्धु बन्धुजी: अगर माननीय सदस्य निम्नलिखित नाम दें तो उन केलेब के बारे में जांच करके प्राथमिक कार्रवाई की जावेगी।

श्री सुबराज: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में धारणण के तिलसिले में जो अष्टाचार के धारणण हैं उसकी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं लेकिन धारणण में जो अष्टाचार होता है उसको रोकने की विधा में कोई नया मेजर एडाप्ट किया गया है जिस से कि कम से कम अष्टाचार हो ?

श्री ० बन्धु बन्धुजी: मैंने पहले ही जवाब दे दिया है कि बहुसंख्यक महिलाओं पर हमने सब इन्स्पेक्टरों का एक स्पेशल स्क्वाड बना दिया है और इस काम को शुरू करने के बाद स्टॉक के 85 लोगों के खिलाफ शिकायतें सही निकलीं हैं और उनके खिलाफ हमने डिप्लिन्डरी ऐक्शन लिया।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Amendments to COB Licences

\*223. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) full details of the amendments made to the COB licences during the last three years and the reasons for making such amendments;

(b) how many applications for the grant of COB licences for drugs are pending with Government, since when and the reasons for the same; and

(c) on what basis, capacity is fixed in the COB licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) COB licences issued to the following parties have been amended during the last three years.

(i) M/s. Deokar's Distillery.

(ii) M/s. Polychem. Ltd.

(iii) M/s. New Chemicals Industries.

(iv) M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuti-cals Ltd.

(v) M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(vi) M/s. Cadila Lab.

The reasons for the amendment are enhancement of capacity substitution of one product for another and inclusion of certain items which were earlier left out.

(b) A statement containing the information is enclosed as annexure.

(c) The criteria for fixing capacity in COB licences are as under:—

(i) Where production has been established and reported for a period of more than one year prior to the specified date, the capacity is fixed at the level corresponding to the highest annual production subject to a minimum economic capacity to be determined in respect of the concerned industries/products whichever is higher. However where it is not practicable to

fix a minimum economic capacity, the capacity is fixed provisionally on the basis of peak production in any of the previous years.

(ii) Where production had commenced within less than one year before the specified date or the Undertaking has not yet gone into production, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the minimum economic capacity. But in cases where it is not practicable to fix the minimum economic capacity, the capacity is provisionally determined on the basis of the capacity claimed or the computation based on plant and equipment installed.

(iii) Where a minimum economic capacity or a provisional capacity is fixed, this capacity is fixed finally on the basis of the highest annual production, after the unit has been in production for a period of 3 years.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of application	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Ethnor Limited, Bombay	30-7-1973	This application was rejected initially by the Licensing Committee in August, 1974 on the ground that the party did not furnish all the details required for the examination of their COB application. They were, however, advised on 24-8-1974 to furnish all the requisite data within three weeks. The party however, failed to furnish the requisite details in time and as a result of that it was decided by the Government on 23-7-77 to stop the releases of canalised/ imported raw materials to this Company till they obtain COB licences. The party has now furnished all the requisite details and their case is under consideration of the Government.

1	2	3	4
2	Carter Wallace . . . . .	25-4-1977	This Company, who were earlier operating in the Small Scale Sector were required to obtain a COB licence for their activity as a result of Notification issued by Ministry of Industry on 16-11-1976. This application being from a foreign company was kept in abeyance pending Government decision on the New Drug Policy. In April 1978, this party brought to the notice of this Ministry that they have reduced their foreign equity to 40% and their total investment on plant and machinery being less than Rs. 10 lakhs and no COB licence is required by them. Before treating their application as closed, this Ministry has asked the company to furnish documentary proof to this effect. Ministry of Finance are also being consulted. Pending reply from the Ministry of Finance and the party their application has been kept in abeyance.
3	M/s. Geoffrey Manners . . . . .	18-5-1977	This application being from a foreign company (foreign equity 45%) was kept in abeyance pending formulation of Government's New Drug Policy. This application is presently under examination by Govt.
4	M/s. Cyanamid . . . . .	6-12-1977	This was kept in abeyance earlier pending formulation of the New Drug Policy and is being examined now.
5	M/s. Unique Chemicals . . . . .	9-1-1978	Since all the details required for the examination of this application were not furnished by the applicant, they were asked to furnish them. Reply from the party has been received recently. The case is under examination.
6	M/s. Themis . . . . .	8-11-1978	This application has been received recently.

**Hike in Railway Freight**

\*226. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to effect a selective hike in the railway freight rates; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):  
(a) Sir, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और कोक का उत्पादन और इनकी बचत

\* 229. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में क्रमशः पेट्रोलियम और कोक का वार्षिक उत्पादन और इनकी बचत क्या है; और

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के बरोनी कारखाने में उत्पादन कब शुरू हुआ था और तब से कितने जन दिवसों की हाजिरी हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा उत्पादन और उर्वरक बंधी (बी हेमबन्दी सम्बन्ध बहुमुद्रा) : (क) बरौनी मोघनबाबा में पिछले तीन वर्षों में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का जो उत्पादन हुआ वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(सी० टनों में)

उत्पाद	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस	20,390	19,042	23,375
एस डार एन/73 एन एल जी	2,99,563	2,85,808	2,93,006
एम० डार० एम०	1,03,858	1,16,671	1,00,470
एम० एस०	1,84,142	1,93,134	2,20,591
ए० डी० एक०	(—) 45	435	(—) 232
उत्तम क्वालिटी का मिट्टी का तेल	1,90,445	2,01,548	1,94,624
एच० एम० डी०	11,25,473	10,87,938	11,71,545
हल्का डीजल तेल	2,31,103	2,67,247	2,85,773
ईंधन तेल (नमं किया गया एन०डी० प्रो०)	1,06,506	50,971	14,915
ईंधन तेल (परि०)	15,307	—	—
एच० एस० एच० एल०	2,67,954	2,87,049	3,56,215
स्वैहक तेल	6,697	2,407	(—) 5
इथोबैक्स/एरोबैक्स	—	—	705
निकाला गया किनोन	66,678	72,097	84,155
स्वीनल मोम	2,179	4,067	12,848
बिटुमन	—	—	—
कच्चा पेट्रोलियम कोक (शुद्ध)	48,360	76,715	67,103
निस्तापित पेट्रोलियम कोक	45,187	26,402	31,881

बरौनी मोघनबाबा में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कच्चा पेट्रोलियम कोक और निस्तापित पेट्रोलियम कोक का जो उत्पादन हुआ, वह निम्नलिखित है :—

(सी० टनों में)

वर्ष	उत्पादन (कुल)	कोक निस्तापन यूनिटों में कच्चे पेट्रोलियम कोक की क्षमता	निस्तापित पेट्रो- लियम कोक का उत्पादन
1975-76	1,07,499	59,139	45,187
1976-77	1,12,030	35,315	26,402
1977-78	1,09,981	42,876	31,881

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक कार्पोरेशन के बरौनी स्थित एक नए बाणिज्यिक स्तर का उत्पादन

1-1-1978 से शारम्भ कर दिया। उस से उत्पन्न मुद्रित में जनकविता का अयस्क नहीं हुआ है।

**Pending Claims of Railway Accident Victims**

\*232. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of victims of railway accidents pending disposal with various railway Zones as on 30th November, 1978; and

(b) the steps taken for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of claims for compensation of the victims of train accidents or their dependants under the Indian Railways Act 1890 pending disposal with Ad-hoc/Ex-Officio Claims Commissioners etc. as on 30-11-78 zonewise is as under:—

Railway	Total number of claims pending disposal.
Central	28
Eastern	48
Northern	102
North Eastern	34
Northeast Frontier	3
Southern	28
South Central	11
South Eastern	2
Western	115
Total:	371

(b) Claims arising out of train accidents under Indian Railways Act, 1890, are received and decided by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioners/Ex-Officio Claims Commissioners. Before the cases are decided by the Courts, full-fledged court proceedings take place. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the pending claims cases would be settled. However, every endeavour is made by the Railway Administration to settle these claims as expeditiously as possible. Payments

are arranged by the Railway Administration on the basis of the verdict of the court without delay.

**Production of Raw Materials required for Manufacture of Polyester**

\*234. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the raw materials required for the manufacture of polyester are being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the materials which are imported; and

(d) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of these materials?

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

(b) M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited have an installed capacity of 24,000 tonnes per annum of DMT (Di-Methyl Terephthalate) and M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL) have an installed capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum of MEG (Mono-Ethylene Glycol).

(c) Presently, only MEG is being imported to supplement the production from the indigenous source.

(d) M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited have been permitted to expand their existing DMT plant to 30,000 tonnes per annum and a new plant of a capacity of 35,000 tonnes of DMT per annum has been approved for being set up by M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited. Setting up of another plant of 60,000 tonnes per annum of DMT is also under consideration of the Government.

M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited are expected to commission shortly a plant for the manufacture of 14,000 tonnes per annum of MEG.

**Business by Foreign Oil Companies in India**

\*235. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign oil companies are still

carrying on their business in India in one form or the other;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the annual profit they have repatriated during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The information is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the foreign company who are holding equity shares in the company	Percentage of equity shares held by the foreign company	Profits Repatriated to foreign companies by the Indian Company during last three years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin.	M/s. Phillips Petroleum Company, U.S.A.	26.43%	1975-76 (Sep.-Aug.) Nil 1976-77 (Sep.-Aug.) Rs. 20.81 lakhs 1977-78 (Sep.-Mar.) Rs. 27.75 lakhs
2.	Madras Refineries Limited, Madras.	(1) National Iranian Oil Company, Tehran, Iran. (2) AMOCO India Incorporated, U.S.A.	13% 13%	1975-76 (July-June) Rs. 37.66 lakhs* 1976-77 (July-June) Rs. 37.66 lakhs 1977-78 (July-March) Rs. 31.38 lakhs
3.	PETROSIL Oil Company Ltd., Bombay (Prior to May 29, 1976 this was 100% subsidiary of Gulf Oil (Great Britain) Limited, London.	M/s. Gulf Oil (Great Britain), London.	40%	1975 Nil 1976 Rs. 0.68 lakhs 1977 Rs. 0.99 lakhs
4.	CASTROL Limited, Bombay.	Branch of Castrol Limited, U.K.	100%	1975 Rs. 0.68 lakhs 1976 Rs. 8.84 lakhs 1977 Rs. 22.08 lakhs (Profits yet to be remitted)
5.	Assam Oil Company Limited, Dibrui.	Incorporated in U.K.	100%	1975 Nil 1977 Nil



1	2	3	4	5	
	Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited.	Incorporated in U.K.	100%	1975 1976 1977	Nil Nil Nil
7	Oil India Limited, Dulaian, Assam.	Burmah Oil Company U.K.	50%	1975 1976 1977	Rs. 154 lakhs Rs. 154 lakhs Accounts not finalised.

### Sub-way near Station Crossing in Jamnagar

\*236. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-way near station crossing in Jamnagar remains almost closed due to water-logging;

(b) why such inferior workmanship is approved by Railway authorities;

(c) is it true that due to the closing of Railway crossing gate near the station approximately 45 times a day, considerable difficulty is experienced by patients, students, industry, schools, hospitals and factories situated on the other side of the road; and

(d) will Government take immediate action or ask the Municipality to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Sub-way gate's flooded during the rainy season. This, however, is not due to inferior workmanship but because of improper functioning of drainage system of the Municipality and its improper maintenance.

Certain amount of detention to road traffic at the level crossing is unavoidable during train movements.

This sub-way was constructed as a Deposit Work, and its cost was borne by Jamnagar Municipality. The Jamnagar Municipality had also agreed to

lower the level of the road and also to provide proper drainage to keep the sub-way dry. Jamnagar Municipality has been requested for taking proper remedial action to keep the sub-way dry.

### गैस की मांग

\*237. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ईंधन लकड़ी की कमी को देखते हुए लोगों की ओर से गैस कनेक्शनों की मांग में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गैस स्टोव के प्रकार तथा मूल्य को घटाने का है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग इसे खरीद सकें ; और

(ग) मांग को देखते हुए नई गैस एजेंसियां खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्दी लम्बन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में प्रयोग होने वाले घनेक घरेलू ईंधनों में से गैस लकड़ी ही एक ईंधन है। तरल पेट्रोलियम (खाना पकाने की) गैस को सुगमता से प्रयोग में आने के कारण इस उत्पाद की घरेलू ईंधन के रूप में बहुत मांग है। अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ लकड़ी की कमी के कारण तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की बहुत अधिक प्रयुक्त मांग है।

(ख) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयोग करने हेतु घरेलू गैस के स्टोवों के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित भारतीय मान (आई० एस० (4248-1972) लचीला है तथा एकल बर्नर तथा बहुबुझीय बर्नर वाले स्टोव उसके अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इस समय तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस कीमत मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने के कारण और मांग बढ़ती की देखते हुए खाना पकाने की गैस का विपणन

केवल सहरी/शह-सहरी क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए कम कीमत वाले छोटे आकार वाले बर्नर के विकास का प्रयत्न नहीं उठा है।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों ने अपनी पंजीकरण योजना के एक भाग के रूप में 87 नयी तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की वितरण पंजीयियों कोलने के लिए पहिले के एक योजना बना ली है। देश में वर्ष 1980-81 से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रत्याशित वृद्धि हो जाने से, निम्नलिखित बातों के आधार पर उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ इस उत्पाद का विपणन नहीं होता, उन क्षेत्रों में यथासमय तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के विपणन का विचार करना सम्भव हो जायेगा :—

- (i) प्रत्याशित ग्राहक क्षमता ;
- (ii) भूति संसाधन से बाजार की दूरी ;
- (iii) सुरक्षित/सुलभता से उपलब्ध होने वाला परिवहन साधन ;
- (iv) संवितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम प्रयोग; और
- (v) कार्य संचालन की व्यवहार्यता।

गैस कनेक्शन देना तथा मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

\* 238. श्री गंगाधर सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक नवीं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि देश के पूर्वी भागों में खाई बिनासकारी बाढ़ के कारण कोयला खानों में पानी भर जाने से कोयले का उत्पादन रुक गया है तथा कई महीनों से देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुकिंग कोयला सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है जिनके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार पूरी मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही कर रही है क्योंकि मिट्टी का तेल भी पूरी मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन व्यक्तियों को गैस के कनेक्शन देने का प्रयत्न कर रही है जिनका नाम बहुत समय से प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक नवीं (श्री हेमचली गन्धन बहुमुखा) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल स्थित कोयले की खानों से, जो कि ईस्टर्न कोयल फील्ड लिमि. के नियन्त्रण में है तथा भारत कुकिंग कोयल लिमि. के नियन्त्रणधीन बिहार स्थित कोयले की खानों से सितम्बर, 1978 में इन क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ में परिणामस्वरूप कोयले के उत्पादन पर निसाना प्रतिबन्ध

प्रभाव पड़ा है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि इन बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप आठ वर्षों में कोयले के उत्पादन में कुल 6 से 7 मिलियन मी० टन कोयले की क्षति होगी। पिछले वर्ष की तदनुकूपी धवधि की प्रपेक्षा इन वर्ष अथ तक साफ कोक के उत्पादन और प्रेषण भी कम रहा है।

(ख) राखों तथा संघ शक्ति प्रदेशों को उनकी विगत खपत, सावधिक आवश्यकताओं— यदि कोई हो तो— तथा अन्य प्रासंगिक बातों सहित विभिन्न मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रोलियम रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय द्वारा मार्गिक आधार पर मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन किया जाता है। तेल कम्पनियों अपनी ओर से इन बात का सुनिश्चिब कर लेती हैं कि उनके अपने प्रत्येक विभेता को इस उत्पाद के आर्बटिन कोटे मंत्रिण पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल समय पर सप्लाई किया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्हें यह मलाह भी जाननी है कि वे अपने अपने राज्य से मिट्टी के तेल की मांग पूरी कर लें। पश्चिम बंगाल के मामले में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनुगोध के अनुसार, इस राज्य को हाल ही के महीनों में मिट्टी के तेल का अतिरिक्त कोटा आर्बटित किया गया है।

(ग) देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम (खाना पकाने की) गैस की मांग इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान, देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 3 लाख नये गैस के कनेक्शन देने की तेल कम्पनियों की योजना है। निम्नलिखित तेल शोधक कारखानों के काम आरम्भ करने/सुविधाओं को जुटाने से देश में वर्ष 1980-81 तक तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की प्रपेक्षा है :—

- (i) बन्वाई हाई संबद्ध गैस से खाना पकाने की गैस को पुषक करने सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के जुटाने से ;
- (ii) मधुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के आरम्भ होने से ;
- (iii) कोयाली शोधकाला में तेल साफ करने की गीष सुविधाएँ जुटाने से ; और
- (iv) मोंगाईगंभ शोधकाला में कोकर भूटित को आरम्भ हो जाने से।

इस उत्पाद की उपलब्धता सम्बन्धी विषय में होने के पश्चात् ही प्रतीक्षा सूची में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों सहित खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन एक विशिष्टि पैमाने पर प्रदान करना सम्भव होगा।

**Trains between Sealkh Budge Budge Section**

\* 239. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that there are very few

trains between Sealdah-Budge Budge Section of the Sealdah Division under the Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that this state of affairs is causing inconvenience to the passengers; and

(c) if so, whether he will consider to increase the number of trains in this Section?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) At present, there are 22 pairs of suburban trains between Sealdah and Budge Budge.

(b) The suburban services on Sealdah-Budge Budge section are not fully patronised during the non-peak period, but there are demands for additional services during peak hours.

(c) Introduction of additional trains during peak hours, particularly in the morning, is not feasible at present due to non-availability of spare line capacity and running of suburban trains of Sealdah South section in close succession on Sealdah-Ballygunge section.

समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की उर्वरकों की डीलरशिप का आवंटन

240. श्री सी० जी० हुंडे : क्या कैबुलेशन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का विचार महाराष्ट्र के कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों और हरिजनों की डीलरशिप देने का है ;

(ख) क्या डीलरशिप के मामले में कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों का शोषण समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से निम्न श्रेणी समाज के समूह वर्गों के साथ उनकी भागीदारी की अनुमति देना ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना का सच्य समाज के सभी कमजोर वर्गों को समूह छूट देकर, व्यापार के क्षेत्र में स्थापित करना है ;

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कूरे क्षेत्र में इन वर्गों को कितने टन रसायनों की मात्रा सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की मासिक आय क्या है ?

कैबुलेशन तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हुंडेवासी संभव बहुगुणा) : (क) से (घ) प्रत्येक एक-० सी० घाई० के ट्यूब एकक है, जिसको अब एक कम्पनी, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० में बदल दिया गया है। बेरोजगार स्तरकों को उर्वरक डीलरशिप का आवंटन करने और प्रविश्य में 25 प्रतिशत डीलरशिप अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित रखने की घोषणाएं बनाई हुई हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के हितों को रखा करने की दृष्टि से इस योजना में अन्य जातियों के सदस्यों की भागीदारी की अनुमति नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० इस योजना को अपने क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित करती है जिसमें महाराष्ट्र राज्य शामिल है। आर० सी० एक० इन वर्गों के डीलरों को बैंक से ऋण और अन्य सुविधाएं दिलाने में सहायक करती है ताकि उनको प्राप्त-निर्भर बनाया जा सके। अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत खाद की कितनी मात्रा बेची जाएगी अथवा डीलरों को कितना लाभ होगा।

#### Production of Drug Formulations by M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo

\*241. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items of drug formulations are being produced by M/s. Pfizer and Glaxo under notification No. 3(3)/65-Ch.III dated 27th May, 1969, active ingredients of each composition; whether imported or indigenous and since when these products are being manufactured;

(b) whether any of these formulations is produced by these companies in excess of the capacity of the bulk drug granted in the industrial license and if so, what action has been taken by Government against these companies for violating provisions of notification dated 27th May, 1969; and

(c) whether the major bulk drugs involved in the manufacture of the said formulations have been produced by these two companies themselves or they have been procuring from other sources and if so, the details of those sources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). No separate study has been made in this regard. However, as part of the exercise for consolidation of licences and other exercises being currently undertaken in pursuance of Government's decision on the Hathi Committee Report, all drug companies (including M/s. Pfizer & M/s. Glaxo) have been asked to furnish all relevant data.

#### व्यापारियों को बैगनों की सप्लाई

2184. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार व्यापारियों और उद्योग-पतियों को अपना माल होने के लिये ठेके पर बैगन सप्लाई करती है ; यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रक्रिया के बाध होने के बाद से प्रत्येक पाट्टी और उद्योगपति को कितने बैगन प्राप्तित किये गये हैं और उन पाट्टियों तथा उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको बैगन प्राप्तित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रहकों द्वारा बैगनों में दैनिक माल चारा जाता है जो रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ साठवांड करके अपने माल का शौक नहीं करता और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त तथ्यों के बारे में पूरी जांच कराने का है ?

रेल संशोधन विभाग मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण) :

(क) जी नहीं। भाड़ा प्रवेशण योजना रेलों पर 1969 के मौजूब है जिसके अन्तर्गत विभागत टालपोटरी को "भाड़ा प्रवेशण" के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है। ये ठेकेदार नहीं होती हैं बल्कि "कूटकर" माल को एकजित और सजेकित करते हैं और पूरा माल—विज्या चार परेवनों के रूप में रेलों को लीप देते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन, भाड़ा प्रवेशण योजना के अन्तर्गत, प्रेषक द्वारा दिये गये भार की स्वीकृति पर बुकिंग की जाती है। भार के सम्बन्ध में गलत घोषणा किये जाने का संदेह होने पर ही इन्हें पकड़ा जाता है, अन्यथा नहीं। अभी भी, माल-विज्या को रेलों के टोक कर रेलों द्वारा अचानक जांच की जाती है और जिन मामलों में माल-विज्या भार के दैनिक माल तथा हुआ पाया जाता है, सर्वमान अनुभवों के अनुसार पाट्टियों को दणित किया जाता है।

Legal Proceedings against Bharat Petroleum by Government of Jammu and Kashmir

2185. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has initiated legal proceedings against Bharat Petroleum, a public sector undertaking for marketing underweight mobiloil tins in Jammu;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against the erring officers/officials of the Undertaking for this serious lapse; and

(c) what has been the result of the legal proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). In September, 1978, the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Jammu, made surprise checks at certain retail outlets of Bharat Petroleum Corporation in Jammu and checked the contents of lubricating oil tins. Shortages in volume of oil were observed by him in some of the sealed tins. Cases have been started against the dealers concerned for alleged shortage of products contained in these tins. The District Sales Representative of Bharat Petroleum later met the Assistant Controller and explained to him the changes in volumes attributable to differences in temperature as well as viscosity of the product. No legal proceedings have been initiated by Jammu and Kashmir Government against the Bharat Petroleum Corporation in these cases.

#### Payment of Overtime Arrears

2186. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any Member of Lok Sabha has represented to the General Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi for payment of overtime arrears w.e.f. 1st November, 1977 and 1st January, 1978 to staff in Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the date up to which payment will be made?

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

(b) The overtime arrears bills for all categories of staff on Delhi Division of the Northern Railway have been cleared from 1-11-1977 to 23-9-1978 except for a few sections where overtime bills have been cleared upto 3.6.78/9.9.78. Efforts are being made by the Northern Railway Administration to liquidate the outstanding overtime claims expeditiously.

सिधेटिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली को जारी किए गए नए लाइसेंस

2187. श्री सुरेश चिक्ल : क्या वैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिधेटिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) को नई रजद तथा रसायनों के उत्पादन के लिये कितने नये लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ;

(ख) कौन कौन से कार्य पहले ही पूरे हो के हैं तथा कौन से कार्य शेष हैं ; और

(ग) इन कम्पनी ने कितने लाइसेंस वापस किये ?

वैद्योलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लम्बन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). कंपनी द्वारा सूचित की गयी स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :

प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस और क्षमता परियोजना की स्थिति

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (i) नाहदाइन रजद-2000 मी० टन प्रति बर्ष                   | परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर दी गयी है । |
| (ii) बुदाडाइन कैटेगिस्ट-60 मी० टन प्रति बर्ष             | परियोजना कार्यान्वित कर दी गयी है । |
| (iii) ए०बी०एल० रेजिन और प्लास्टिक—2000 मी० टन प्रति बर्ष | परियोजना कार्यान्वित नहीं है ।      |

1. Conversion of Viramgam—Okha—Porbandar (including Kanalus—Sika and Jam nagar—Bedi) (MG sections to BG 557 Kms.)

2. New BG line from Nadiad to Madasa (including conversion from NG to BG from Nadiad to Kapadvanj) (105.14 Kms.)

3. Conversion of Delhi—Sabarmati MG line to BG (925 Kms. partly in Gujarat.)

### Study Group on necessities of Railways in States

2188. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-WA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group was appointed in the Fourth Five Year Plan to study the necessities of Railways in the States particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, how many places the said study group visited in various parts of Gujarat;

(c) whether the said study group had submitted the Report to Government;

(d) if so, the details of the said report;

(e) the action taken on the recommendations of the study group on each project and subject; and

(f) what action has been taken to convert narrow and meter gauge Railway lines to Broad gauge lines, to construct new lines and to construct Bhavnagar Tarapur Broad gauge Rly. line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Ministry of Railways are not aware of any such study group having been set up during the 4th Plan to assess the requirement of railway lines in Gujarat.

(f) The following new lines and gauge conversion projects in Gujarat have been approved for construction—

The first phase of the line from Viramgam to Kanalus is expected to be completed by 1980 and the entire project by 1982.

Work on Nadiad—Kapadvanj gauge conversion project has been just started.

Work on this project is yet to be taken up.

As regards Bhavnagar-Tarapur new BG line a survey has been carried out for this line recently and according to the survey report the line will be 149 Kms. long and is estimated to cost Rs. 32.65 crores. The project has been found to be unremunerative.

The following surveys for new lines and gauge conversions in Gujarat have been carried out during the last ten years.

(1) Conversion Viramgam-Okha-Portandar MG to BG Work is in progress.

(2) Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG Approved for construction (partly in Gujarat).

(3) Nadiad-Kapadvanj conversion and extension upto Modasa. Work is in progress.

(4) Gandhidham-Lakhpat, Bhuj-Mandvi new line and conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj MG to BG.

(5) Bhavnagar-Tarapur new BG line.

(6) Conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udaipur including Chhuchhapura-Tankala NG to BG. It has been decided not to take up conversion of this line due to limited traffic prospect of the project.

Survey for extension of the Nadiad-Modasa line upto Shamlaji Road (from

Modasa to Shamlaji Road) is in progress.

The question of taking up construction of the remaining lines will depend on the availability of resources

The following newline project has been completed during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan:—

1. Sabarati-Gandhinagar (28 Kms.-New Line).

#### Profits of United Breweries, Bangalore

2189. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit of United Breweries, Bangalore, and its subsidiary firms; and

(b) the firm-wise profit for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). As per the Annual Accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1977, M/s. United Breweries Ltd. had 18 subsidiaries. The profits before tax of M/s. United Breweries Ltd. and its 18 subsidiaries during the last three years viz. 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below:

Sl No	Name of company	Profits before tax (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
1	United Breweries Ltd.	119.21	53.60	83.66
2	Cardboard Industries Ltd.	1.26	1.43	1.82
3	Carew & Co. Ltd.	45.23	(—)23.86	1.65
4	Consolidated Investments Ltd.	(—)0.68	0.21	0.62
5	Bombay Breweries Ltd.	(—)0.01	0.37	0.64
6	Mysore Wine Products Ltd.	(—)0.02	(—)0.81	(—)0.09
7	Darico Cannings Ltd.	0.20	(—)4.12	(—)0.62

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8	Endeavour Investments Ltd. . . . .	(-) 1.15	(-) 0.19	0.03
9	Maltex Malsters Ltd. . . . .	14.04	5.04	10.70
10	East Coast Investments Ltd. . . . .	(-) 2.14	(-) 0.02	0.33
11	Golden Investments Ltd. . . . .	(-) 1.37	(-) 0.08	2.58
12	High Range Breweries Ltd. . . . .	0.03	0.65	5.30
13	Herbertsons Ltd. . . . .	15.67	15.69	47.54
14	Kalyani Breweries Ltd. . . . .	6.81	(-) 0.25	15.82
15	Kesarval Beverages Ltd. . . . .	2.09	1.31	3.03
16	McDowell Company Ltd. . . . .	146.53	127.23	269.95
17	Nalanda Breweries Ltd. . . . .	..	(-) 0.01	(-) 0.02
18	Phipson & Co. Ltd. . . . .	25.07	4.58	9.21
19	U.B. Investments Ltd. . . . .	0.01	0.02	0.04
	TOTAL . . . . .	3,70.78	1,80.79	4,51.83

\*The company was registered on 25-1-1975.  
(-) indicates a loss.

#### Building Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

2190. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs has been sanctioned for repairing the old building of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi which has been declared dangerous by the Northern Railway authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand from the Staff/Unions for construction of new building, instead of wasting a huge amount of money in the name of repairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Building of the Western Railway at Delhi is an old building. It is proposed to repair this

building at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs after which the useful economic life of the building will get extended. In view of the difficult resources position, construction of a new building in replacement of the old building is not considered necessary for the present.

#### Double Line between Ghaziabad and Moradnagar

2191. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work for laying double line between Ghaziabad and Moradnagar has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The work is well in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bankura-Raniganj Railway Connection**

2192. SHRI ROBIN SEN:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the cost of the West Bengal Government a survey was conducted for the line from Bankura to Raniganj;

(b) if so, the time when this survey was conducted and the amount spent;

(c) whether any action taken up to date, date-wise and regarding the recommendation of the said survey;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the detailed communication with the State Government regarding this line made up to date, date-wise; and

(f) the details of the delay of taking action in this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (f). A Techno Economic Rail Survey Team appointed at the instance and cost of the Government of West Bengal has carried out a detailed survey for the rail link from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia. An amount of Rs. 6.95 lakhs was spent on the survey which was completed in September, 1977. The survey report was sent to the Government of West Bengal in December, 1977. A proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal in September, 1978 for inclusion of this project in the Sixth Plan. The proposed line will be 43 Km. in length and is estimated to cost of Rs. 7.36 crores for the first phase of the rail link from Bankura to Mejhia yielding a return of 9.92 per cent and Rs. 4.91 crores for the second

phase of the rail link from Mejhia to Raniganj yielding a return of 6.02 per cent. The total cost of project would be Rs. 12.27 crores. It is not proposed to consider construction of the line at present in the absence of any plans regarding development of the Mejhia coal reserves and definite linkage thereof.

**Permanent Posts of Estimators**

2193. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent posts of Estimators in Civil Engineering Department in South Eastern Railway, pay-scale-wise;

(b) the total number of Estimators physically working in Civil Engineering Department, pay-scale-wise;

(c) total number of Estimators issued confirmation orders, pay-scale-wise;

(d) total number of Estimators not yet confirmed, pay-scale-wise; and

(e) the reasons for non-issue of confirmation orders to such Estimators?

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

(a) Rs. 700-900 (RS)—5  
Rs. 500-750 (RS)—21  
Rs. 425-700 (RS)—59  
Rs. 330-500 (RS)—84

(b) Rs. 700-900 (RS)—13  
Rs. 550-750 (RS)—44  
Rs. 425-700 (RS)—79  
Rs. 330-500 (RS)—85

(c) Rs. 700-900 (RS)—5  
Rs. 550-750 (RS)—16  
Rs. 425-700 (RS)—45  
Rs. 330-500 (RS)—73

In addition, provisional confirmation orders have been issued against the followings:

Rs. 550-750 (RS)—5  
Rs. 425-700 (RS)—35



Rs. 330-560 (RS)—11

- (d) Rs. 700-900 (RS)—24  
 Rs. 550-750 (RS)—59  
 Rs. 425-700 (RS)—98  
 Rs. 330-560 (RS)—101

(e) The work of confirmation of staff is in process which could not be done so far due to various reasons viz absence of lien free posts etc.

#### Indo-Nepal Rail Connection

2194. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical delegation was sent by the Railway Board to Nepal recently to prepare a feasibility report for the construction of a line connecting Udaipur in Nepal with some place in India;

(b) if so, what is the terminal site suggested in the Indian territory;

(c) the length in k.m. thereof and the capital outlay involved;

(d) whether the entire cost will be borne by India or shared by Nepal—that of the construction and the rolling stock, etc.; and

(e) when the project is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). A delegation, led by the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, visited Nepal in July, 1978 and September, 1978 to discuss bilateral co-operation. The Nepalese side has shown interest in the extension of some of the rail links inside their territory. According to the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Government of Nepal, it has been agreed that surveys will be carried out for:

- (1) A link to the proposed Cement Plant at Udaipur in Nepal;
- (2) From Dhulabari in Nepal to Calcutta Region; and
- (3) Proposed paper/pulp project in Birganj/Hitauda.

It has further been agreed that priority will be given for items (1) and (2) above and that the funds required for these surveys will be provided as Grants-in-Aid. The surveys have been entrusted to Raj India Technical & Economic Services, a public sector undertaking, who will select the most suitable point of take-off in India and the alignment. No decision has so far been taken about arrangements for financing the project or the schedule of its construction.

#### Memorandum from Delhi Judicial Association

2195. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Judicial Association had submitted a memorandum regarding the salaries, allowances and housing problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Delhi Judicial Service Association submitted a Memorandum dated 12-10-1977 to the Delhi High Court.

(b) A statement giving a gist of the demands is attached.

(c) The views of the Delhi Administration regarding the revision of scales of pay of Delhi Judicial Service Officers have been received recently. The Government is yet to take a decision in the matter. As regards other demands of the Association contained in their Memorandum dated 12-10-1977, no proposal has so far been received by the Government of India from Delhi Administration.

#### Statement

##### 1. Scales of Pay

- (i) Time scale of pay: Rs. 700-1300.

- (ii) Senior Scale of pay (after 5 years): Rs. 1200—1800.
- (iii) Selection grade: Rs. 1500—2000.
- (iv) Time scale of pay for Additional District and Sessions Judges: Rs. 2000—2250.
- (v) Selection grade for Additional District and Sessions Judges: Rs 2500—2750
- (vi) District and Sessions Judges: Rs. 3000.

**2. Conveyance and other allowances and creation of Special quota for Scooters/cars.**

Every judicial officer should be granted conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 in case of maintenance of a scooter and Rs. 200 in case of maintenance of a car. Besides for judicial officers, a special quota of scooters and cars should be created and they must be allotted scooter/car within the maximum period of six months of joining the service.

**3. Housing:**

Every judicial officer should be allotted a house on joining the service and full quota of Government accommodation should be placed at the disposal of the Delhi High Court according to the cadre strength of the service.

**4. Classification of the service:**

The Delhi Judicial Service should be declared as Class-I service.

**5. Division of Delhi into five Districts:**

For the purpose of Judicial (Criminal and Civil) Administration, Delhi should be divided into five Districts with a full-fledged District and Sessions Judge at its head.

**6. Book Allowance:**

Since the Judicial Officers are required to maintain the library to keep them abreast with the latest law,

some Book Allowance should be fixed for them.

**7. Dress Allowance:**

Since the Judicial Officers are also required to maintain the uniform (Black coat, necktie, white shirt and pant) some reasonable dress allowance should be fixed for them.

**Reimbursement of Medical Charges**

2196. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases of reimbursement of medical charges of the staff working in the F.T.A. Office, Western Railway at Delhi that are lying unattended since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and steps taken by Government to arrange for payment of the same at an early date and also action taken to avoid such recurrence in future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Price of Drugs without approval of Government**

2197. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the bulk drugs whose prices were declared under D.P.C.O. by foreign companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent;

(b) in how many cases the declared prices were increased by these companies without the approval of Government and what action was taken against these companies; and

(c) name of intermediates, sources of import and import content per Kg. in these drugs?

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

Statement indicating the prices of bulk drugs declared by the various companies including those having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent under the D.P.C.O., 1970 during the last three years was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2278 dated 1-8-1978.

(b) In the following cases the declared prices were increased without the approval of Government:—

- (i) *M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.*—The position has been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 363 answered on 21-11-1978.
- (ii) *M/s. Borax Morarji Ltd.*—This company was reported to have increased the prices of IP/BP Grades of Boric Acid, without the approval of Government between the years 1974 and 1977 in violation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The company was allowed an increase in the prices of these two Grades of Boric Acid by the Government with effect from 5-12-77 and the question of taking suitable action against the company for the violation of the D.P.C.O. between 1974 and 1977 is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Granting of Special Casual Leave in Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway**

2198. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff working in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway and Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi residing at Stations over Delhi-Rewari Section could not attend office from 31-7-77 and 2-9-78 to

6-9-78 due to disruption of Train services due to floods;

(b) if so, whether they have been granted special casual leave for the absence during these periods; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Instructions have already been issued authorising heads of departments to grant Special Casual Leave to those Central Government non-industrial employees, who could not attend office due to recent floods except those who were already on leave. Action to regularise the period of absence of the concerned employees is in progress.

**Excess production of Drugs without proper approval**

2199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some drug manufacturing companies are making excess production without prior approval of Government;

(b) if so, the number of such companies with their names;

(c) whether any of these companies have requested Government for regularisation of their excess production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). As per information available with Government, the following drug manufacturing companies (having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) have been found producing certain bulk drugs in excess of their licensed/approved capacities in any of

the last 3 years (period ending 1976/1976-77):—

- (1) M/s. Burroughs Wellcome
- (2) M/s. May & Baker
- (3) M/s. Glaxo Labs.
- (4) M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
- (5) M/s. Bayer (I) Ltd.
- (6) M/s. Cayanamid India Ltd.
- (7) M/s. Roche Products
- (8) M/s. Suhrid Geigy
- (9) M/s. Ciba-Geigy
- (10) M/s. Wyeth Labs.
- (11) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals
- (12) M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.

Similar information for other companies is not readily available.

However, as part of the exercise for the consolidation of licences and other exercises being currently undertaken in pursuance of Government's decision on the Jhathi Committee Report, all the firms have been asked to furnish such data among others.

(c) No drug manufacturing company has specifically approached the Government for regularisation of excess production. However, from 1-1-78 to date, 9 (Nine) drug companies have submitted applications for grant of Industrial Licence for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of such items being presently manufactured by them, in excess of their licensed permissible capacities.

(d) The details of such applications are indicated in the attached statement.

#### Statement

(in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of application	Items applied for	Annual Capacity	
				Present	After expansion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals	27-1-78	Vitamin 'C'	240	375
2	M/s Indian Process Chemicals Labs.	7-4-78	Paracetamol	15	100
3	M/s. Wyeth Labs.	1-6-78	Prednisolone/Hydrocortisone & Esters	720 kgs	1270 kgs
4	M/s. Sunecta Labs.	1-6-78	Amodiaquin Hcl	6	30
5	M/s Hoechst	14-6-78	(1) Avil Malcate (2) Fursemide (3) Glybenclamide	4 1.2 0.2	13 10.0 0.8
6	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	16-7-78	Dapsone	10.8	28.0
7	Do.	31-7-78	Diethyl Carbazemazine Citrate	2.0	60.0

1	2	3	4	5	
8	M/s Glaxo . . . . .	7-9-78	Betamethasone . . . . .	300 kgs (includes other corti- costeroids)	575 kgs
9	M/s Boehringer Knoll . . . . .	13-9-78	Ephedrine Hydrochloride . . . . .	18	36
10	M/s Synbiotics . . . . .	3-11-78	Tetracycline Hcl . . . . .	3	80

**Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram**

2200. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram on Southern Railway submitted a Memorandum in January, 1978 for provision of proper safety amenities in Railway Quarters;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not providing the proper amenities, etc., till date even though funds for the same are available; and

(c) will he be pleased to fix a target date to complete the works programme of amenities listed in the Memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). In January, 1978 Railway Colony Welfare and Vigilance Committee, Tambaram had submitted a representation drawing the attention of the Railway administration to a number of thefts that had taken place in the colony and had requested provision of the following:

(i) Raising of compound wall in the backyard to 8' high with glass pieces on top, replacing of wooden trellises in the rear with RCC or expanded metal and improvement to lighting in the colony etc.

(ii) Setting up of RPF outpost and a Police station in East Tambaram.

3340 LS-3.

Height of compound wall has been raised to 8' wherever it was low. This is considered adequate. Provision of wooden trellises is a standard practice and its wholesale replacement with RCC etc. is not considered necessary. Repairs, wherever required, have, however, been carried out. Additional lights wherever required have also been provided.

As law and order is the responsibility of the State Government they were requested to intensify the surveillance of the area; the situation has since improved. State Government have also established a new police outpost close to Railway Colony recently.

**मंगलतराय स्टेशन पर स्वर्गीय वंशित बिनबयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में स्तम्भ**

2201. श्री सुरेश झा सख्त: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड का विचार स्वर्गीय वंशित बिनबयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में मंगलतराय स्टेशन पर जहाँ उनकी हत्या की गई थी, कोई स्मारक धपका स्तम्भ बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) और (ख): सामान्यतः रेल प्रशासन में यह नीति नहीं है कि रेल परिवारों में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के सम्मान में स्मारक बनाये जायें। उपाध्याय केवल राष्ट्र-पिता, महात्मा गांधी के मामले में हैं।

Cases pending in Gujarat High Court

2202. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases before the Gujarat High Court as on 31st March, 1978;

(b) the details of the cases and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether there is any provision for providing legal aid to the poor; and

(d) if so, what is the provision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The number of pending cases and details thereof as on 31st March, 1978 are not available. A statement giving the information as on 30th June, 1978 is attached.

The major cause for delay in disposal has been an increase in institutions. The institutions increased from 11728 in 1972 to 18993 in 1977 without proportionate and timely increase in the judge strength.

(c) and (d). As per information obtained from the State Government of Gujarat on 29th July, 1977, they had constituted a State Legal Aid Committee for legal aid to poor. Legal aid and legal advice is given for instituting and defending proceedings in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Labour and other courts or tribunals at Taluka, District and State levels in the entire State of Gujarat to:—

1. All persons having income not more than Rs. 2400 per annum and having immovable property worth not more than Rs. 5000 in value;

2. Bhangis and Scavengers;

3. Widows of Jawans;

4. Defence personnel i.e. Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen, domiciled in State of Gujarat and having annual income not exceeding Rs. 5000 from all sources.

#### Statement

Number of cases pending before Gujarat High Court as on 30-6-1978 and details thereof

	Details of pending cases		Total number of cases pending as on 30-6-1978
	Civil	Criminal	
Less than one year	5,844	1,569	7,413
1—2 years	2,003	195	2,198
2—3 years	1,642	13	1,655
3—4 years	647	..	647
4—5 years	311	..	311
More than 5 years	96	..	96
Total	10,543	1,777	12,320

भारत और सोवियत संघ द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से शोध कारखानों की स्थापना

2203. डा० राजबी सिंह :  
की बुधवार :

क्या वैदुलियम, रसायन और ज्वैरक मंत्री यह कह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और सोवियत संघ ने तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त रूप से शोध कारखानों की स्थापना का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन देशों में ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित किए जायेंगे और भारत द्वारा किसकी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों में आधुनिक और यूनानी शोधियों के निर्माण के लिए प्रावधान है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन देशों देशों द्वारा किस अनुपात में पूंजी निवेश किया जाएगा और कुलमूल्य कितना होगा ?

वैदुलियम, रसायन और ज्वैरक मंत्री (की स्थापना संयुक्त संयुक्त) : (क) भारत और सोवियत संघ सहमत हैं यह है कि दोनों ही तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त रूप से शोध के स्थापना करने की इच्छाओं की स्थापना के लिए संभावनाओं की शोध करेंगे ।

(ब) व्यौरों को कभी हिसाब किताब लगाया जाता है।

(ग) सवक्रीता केवल ऐंकोपीवी बीजकों के निर्यात के लिए है।

(घ) जब विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं की पहचान तथा जांच हो जाएगी तब इस विषय तथा इसके सम्बन्धित अन्य मामलों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

#### Companies having Managing Agency System

2204. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies are still having managing agency system; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies and in what form this system is prevalent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969 abolished the system of management of companies by Managing Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers with effect from 3rd April, 1970. Since then no companies have managing agents. However, it was noticed that some erstwhile managing agents continued to associate themselves with the management of managed companies by entering into service agreements in various forms like Secretary, Consultant or Advisor or to any other office. With a view to providing for the scrutiny and regulation of such agreements, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced Section 204A which provided that all agreements between the erstwhile Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers or their associates entered into within 5 years of their ceasing to be so shall require approval of the Central Gov-

ernment, and shall be subject to such variation as, in the opinion of the Central Government, was necessary in the interest of the company. This provision has put an end to these undesirable practices of entering into such agreements.

#### Technology obtained by I.D.P.L. from Abroad

2205. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the antibiotic and other synthetic bulk drugs for which Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited have obtained technology from abroad, details of agreements entered into by I.D.P.L. for manufacture of each of antibiotics;

(b) production of each antibiotic, year-wise for the three years, before importing technology and after the import of technology; and

(c) whether it is a fact that although I.D.P.L. have spent precious foreign exchange for importing these strains, the imported strain has not resulted in any increase in production and that whatever increase has been achieved, it is due to expansion in investment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Technologies for the following drugs were obtained from M/s. Techno export, Moscow (USSR), in accordance with contracts signed with them on the 28th March, 1962, for Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh and on the 13th June, 1962, for Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad.

#### ANTIBIOTICS

Sodium, penicillin, Procaine penicillin, Streptomycin sulphate, Tetracycline Hydro-chloride, Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride, Nystatin, Chlorotetracycline.

**SYNTHETIC DRUGS**

Phenacetin, Sulphanilamide, Sulphaguanidine, Sulphadimidine, Vitamin B1, Sodium Sulphacyl, Folic Acid, Vitamin B2, Analgin, Amidopyrine, Piperazine salts, Diethyl Carbamazine, citrate, Nicotinamide (Niacinamide), INH, Phonobarbitone, Acetazolamide.

In the recent past IDPL have obtained technology from abroad for the production of penicillin G, Tetracycline, Erythromycin, Semi-Synthetic Penicillins, Doxycycline Hyclate and Niacinamide.

Technical know-how with strains and basic engineering details for

K-Penicillin, Tetracycline and Erythromycin and technical know-how and basic engineering for Doxycycline and Semi-Synthetic Penicillins have been obtained from M/s. Farmafin of Italy for a total fee of US \$1.55 million.

The technical know-how including basic engineering for the production of Niacinamide was procured from M/s. Bofer's of Sweden for a total fee of Sw Kr. 20 lakhs.

(b) The production of Antibiotics by IDPL during the last three years is shown in the attached statement. The introduction of foreign technology recently obtained, along with expansion, is under implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*Production of Antibiotics at IDPL—Rishikesh during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Products	Units	YEAR		
			1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	Pot. Penicillin Saleable . . . . .	MMU	4'131	23'750	8'119
2	Sodium Penicillin . . . . .	"	37'324	20'980	37'435
3	Procaine Penicillin . . . . .	"	17'352	19'392	30'699
4	Streptomycin Sulphate . . . . .	"	45'615	44'924	39'051
5	Tetracycline Hcl. . . . .	"	68'249	76'224	70'660
6	Tetracycline base . . . . .	"	7'266	5'160	8'466
7	Oxy-tetracycline Hcl. . . . .	"	41'051	36'539	34'717
8	Ox/-tetracycline base . . . . .	"	0'412	..	0'142
9	Griseofulvin . . . . .	kg.	135	136'15	397'60

**रेलवे में सुरक्षा की स्थिति**

2266. श्री सुरदास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के सत्तासूद होने के समय से रेल-मार्गों पर सुरक्षा की स्थिति और अधिक दयनीय हो गई है ;

(ख) अब तक कुटी गई रेल गाड़ियों का तारीख-वार खोला गया है और क्या रेलवे

स्टेशनों, स्टेशन मास्टर्स, प्राकृतिकियों के चारों तथा श्रेणी—4 के कर्मचारियों से भी नकब खपा कुट लिया गया था ;

(ग) अपराधियों द्वारा कुल कितनी सार्वजनिक तथा रेल-सम्पत्ति कुटी गई और कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा चालन किये गये ;

(घ) बड़ों हुए अपराधियों को सजा देने के लिये रेलवे से क्या नीयता उधार की है और इसे क्या किमानित किया जायेगा ; और



(क) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल अंशालय में राज्य बंदी (की सिव नगरपालिका) : (क) से (क). दृष्टान्त इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर की जा रही है और समाप्त पर रक वी जायेगी।

#### New Railway Station on Central Railway

2207. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the representation from Goregaon Grampanchayat (Tal: Ulhasnagar, Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) requesting to build a new Railway Station on Central Railway;

(b) if so, when, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The proposal for opening of a station near Goregaon village between Badlapur and Vangani stations was examined by Central Railway but was not found financially justified as this would result in heavy recurring loss to Railways. As such, it was decided by the Railway Administration in November, 1978 not to open this station.

#### Fly-Over at Delhi Cantonment

2208. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if action has been initiated for the construction of a fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Station/Pankha Road;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be finalised; and

(c) if not, what is causing the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The proposal for replacement of the existing level crossing No. 12-B on the Jail Road near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station by a road over bridge is still

under correspondence. Approval of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the general arrangement, drawing and the sharing of cost between the Railway and the Road Authority is still to be finalised. This proposal will also require the clearance of the Cantt. authorities of Delhi area. As the proposal is yet to be cleared by the concerned authorities, the question of starting the construction does not arise.

#### Exploring for Oil in Coastal Areas of Orissa

2209. SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India is exploring oil in the coastal areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether oil is likely to be found here; and

(c) the progress made in the oil exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. An offshore of 12,000 Sq. Km. in the Bay of Bengal near the coast of Orissa and 6,860 Sq. Km. of the adjacent on-shore area in Mahanadi Basin has been assigned to Oil India Limited for exploration.

(b) and (c). Oil India Limited have completed the geophysical marine survey of the offshore area and the data is being processed. An aeromagnetic survey of the entire offshore and on-shore concession area has also been completed. The Company proposes to drill three wells in offshore area and the first offshore well is expected to be spudded in 1979. Whether oil can be found in this area will be known only after the drilling of the programmed wells.

#### Railway Station at Mangolpuri

2210. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a railway station opened at Mangolpuri

though the distance between Mangolpuri Station and that of Shakurbasti or Nangloi is less than 5 kilometres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no station has been provided at Rampura on main the Rohtak—Delhi Railway line and there is a strong demand from the public;

(c) the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) the time by which Railway Station at Rampura will be opened?

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

(c) Mangolpuri halt between Shakurbasti and Nangloi stations was opened because its opening was found financially justified and operationally feasible whereas the opening of a halt station at Rampura between Shakurbasti and Dayabasti stations was neither found operationally feasible nor financially justified.

(d) Does not arise.

मनसाह—मराना रेल लाइन का विचार

2211. श्री हरीशंकर महतो: क्या रेल मंत्री यह कहने की ज़रूरत करेंगे कि मनसाह-भाटेवाड़-मराना रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और इस कार्य को कब शुरू किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण): पहले के रास्ते मनसाह से नरवाना तक एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए वर्ष 1948 में एक प्राथमिक इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण किया गया था, और यह पता लगा था कि यह अति-सोपाना विलीय वृष्टि से क्षीणितपूर्ण नहीं है। मनसाह और नरवाना के बीच प्रस्तावित रेल लम्पक 130 कि० मी० लंबा होगा और इस पर लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेंगी। संरचना की शर्तों के कारण किम्बल, इस लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार करना संभव नहीं होगा।

Press Release about damage of Calcutta M.T.P. by recent floods

2212. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no press release or press briefing has been made on the damage of Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project work done to recent floods as it is not a National Project;

(b) if not, the details of the press releases date-wise;

(c) the details of the damage of work in this M.T.P. due to floods in Calcutta;

(d) criteria for describing a National Project;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Department of Publicity to secure news from Calcutta M.T.P. to publicise them from Delhi to the National Press, date-wise; and

(f) the result achieved—news paper-wise, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A press release was issued by the Calcutta Metropolitan Transport Project authorities on 19th October 1978 that no damage had been caused to the Project structures. This was done after the structures was inspected thoroughly after pumping out the enormous volume of flood water which had collected along the construction works. Prior to this, the news-papers which had speculated about possible damage and set back to the Project had been assured by the Project authorities that they did not expect any damage to the structures or delay in the Project schedule.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

**Overbridge Construction at Morena**

2213. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that demand for construction of railway overbridge at Morena and Dabra in Morena and Gwalior Districts of Madhya Pradesh is long pending consideration with the Railway Board for long period;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider this matter for financial year 1979-80; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per extant rules, proposals for the construction of road over/under bridge; in replacement of existing level crossing are to be sponsored by the State Government/local authority who are required to bear approximately 50 per cent of the cost of the bridge and the approaches thereto. State Government has to bear the entire cost in other cases.

No firm proposal has so far been received for construction of a road over-bridge at Dabra from the State Government.

As regards road overbridge at Morena, in replacement of level crossing No. 450 at km 1283/9, also, State Government has so far not come up with a firm proposal although the matter has been under correspondence with them for a number of years.

**Unelectrified Stations in N.E. Region**

2214. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations (State-wise) remained to be electrified in the Country;

(b) names of stations in the N.E. Region that were electrified during the last two years (ending 31-3-1978) and names of stations yet to be electrified alongwith yearly instalments proposed; and

(c) the procedure followed by the Railways to provide such facilities on large scale and war-footing?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) The following number of stations remain to be electrified in different States:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	162
2. Assam	331
3. Bihar	255
4. Delhi	1
5. Gujarat	448
6. Goa	5
7. Haryana	59
8. Himachal Pradesh	8
9. Karnataka	113
10. Kerala	16
11. Madhya Pradesh	244
12. Maharashtra	219
13. Orissa	73
14. Punjab	54
15. Rajasthan	334
16. Tamil Nadu	30
17. Tripura	1
18. Uttar Pradesh	428
19. West Bengal	128

Total 2909

(b) Names of stations in the N.E. Region that were electrified during the last two years (ending 31-3-1978) are given in the Annexure-I.

Names of stations yet to be electrified in the N.E. Region are being compiled and will be put on the table of the House shortly.

About 15 stations per year are likely to be electrified in the N.E. Region in the next two/three years.

(c) Following procedure is followed by the Railways in regard to electrification of Railway Stations:

(i) 24 hours continuous and reliable power supply must be available at/or in the near vicinity of the station.

(ii) Tariff and Service Connection charges should be reasonable.

(iii) At least one pair of night trains should be halting at the Station.

(iv) The Station should have commercial importance especially in regard to the number of passengers en-training/de-training from the night trains.

(v) There should be possibility of economy due to reduction in kerosene oil consumption and/ or lampmen.

Stations where electricity is available nearby or Stations which are suggested for electrification by Members of Parliament and Rail Users are considered in accordance with the above policy and are put up before the Railway Users Amenities Committee, who decide the priority and the number of Stations to be Electrified on each Railway yearly within the funds made available. Once a decision is

taken the work of electrification of Railway Stations is proceeded with expeditiously.

#### Statement

**NAMES OF STATIONS ELECTRIFIED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS IN THE N. E. REGION (ENDING 31.3.1978)**

#### **NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Khudaganj
2. Kachhla
3. Chhitauni
4. Barraipur

6. Harainghpur Goba
6. Chaubepur
7. Kauria Jungle
8. Itaunja
9. Nakaha Jungle
10. Babaganj
11. Tinich
12. Rawat Ganj
13. Pahperwa
14. Chilh
15. Jalaipur Panwara
16. Mani Mau
17. Pipridih
18. Jangiganj
19. Jasoda
20. Krirahapur

#### **BIHAR**

1. Lalitgram
2. Barhara Kothi
3. Motihari Court
4. Janki Nagar
5. Bhairoganj
6. Kaparda
7. Lonna Road
8. Manjha Garh

#### **NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY**

#### **ASSAM**

1. Jogighopa
2. Vishwanath Charali
3. Kamrup Khetri
4. Nakachari
5. Nilam Bazar
6. Sarupathar
7. Patharkandi
8. Lower Haisog
9. Baraigram
10. Kanaiabazar
11. Kayasthagram
12. Dullabcherra
13. Ghograpar
14. Kalthalkuchi

## WEST BENGAL

1. Kalchini
2. Hamiltonganj
3. Banerwar
4. Jalpaiguri Road
5. Falakata

### X-Ray Technicians

2215. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attention is paid by the Railway administration for complying with the instructions given by the Minister of State for Railways for pending the orders of upgrading and downgrading the posts of X-Ray Technicians on Firozpur and Bikaner Divisions; and

(b) if not, what action has been taken by the Railway administration against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No instructions were given by the Minister of State for Railways for pending the orders of upgrading and downgrading the posts of X-Ray Technicians of Firozpur and Bikaner Divisions.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

### Issue of Identity Cards for Voters

2216. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider issuance of identity cards for all eligible voters throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). One of the proposals for electoral reform made by

the Election Commission is that it is desirable to issue identity cards with photographs to electors with a view to preventing impersonation of voters at the time of polling. The proposal is under examination along with other proposals for electoral reform.

### Waste Railway Land to Employees for Cultivation

2217. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Railway land lying waste are given to the staff for cultivation to boost up food production;

(b) is it also a fact that a nominal rent was originally proposed to boost up this scheme;

(c) what was the amount per acre fixed earlier in 1960's and at present with reason for the enormous increase or decrease in the rent and what is the rent charged by the State Government per acre of land;

(d) is it a fact that all the Railway staff of all grades are not given this facility and discrimination is made on the basis of grades and position the staff hold;

(e) the steps being taken to make this a popular scheme by lowering the rent at pre-1960 level on the North and North-Eastern Railway in particular and also removing the discrimination and restrictions imposed by local administrations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) to (e). Surplus railway land, which is not immediately required for railway purposes, is licensed both to the railway employees and outsiders for cultivation purposes. Prior to June, 1967, railway land was given free of charge to the adjoining land owners in between the stations and to the railway employees within the station

limits. From 1967 onwards, in consideration of various factors, it was left to the discretion of individual Zonal Railways to fix suitable licence fee per acre taking into consideration the location, fertility, availability of irrigation facilities and the number of crops raised from the railway land to be licensed. Rents fixed or realised by the State Governments for the adjoining land have no bearing on the licence fee levied on the railway land. As per the policy laid down in May, 1976, railway land is licensed both to the outsiders and the low paid class III and IV railway employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and other landless poor. The scheme is very popular and is implemented solely to safeguard the interests of weaker sections of Society. As such the question of changing the existing policy does not arise.

**Transfer of R.P.F. Class IV, III, II, Officials**

2218. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the rule and procedure in existence for transferring Class IV, Class III and II officials belonging to Railway Protection Force of Southern Railway;

(b) how many such category of staff have been transferred on the basis of the above rules and procedures and if so, the details such as names, period of service before and after the transfer since 1975; and

(c) how many Gazetted Officers in R.P.F. of Southern Railway are working and if so, how many such officers have been transferred under the above Rules and the details as required in (b) above?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SUREO NARAIN)** (a) According to extant orders, no member of the Force shall be retained in the

same station for a period of more than four years. If it becomes necessary to transfer a person due to adverse report or any other reason before the expiry of his four years stay at that station, the specific orders of the Chief Security Officer should be obtained in respect of Class III staff and of Security Officer in respect of Class IV staff. If it is considered necessary in administrative interests to continue a member of the Force for a longer period than four years also, the specific orders of the Chief Security Officers should be obtained. This extension should, in any case, not exceed one year ordinarily.

The Assistant Security Officers (except Fire and Prosecution) who have completed three years stay at a particular station, should also be transferred out. If for any special reason, an Asstt. Security Officer is required to stay for a longer period (not more than four years) at a particular station, the Chief Security Officer concerned should bring it to the notice of the Inspector General/Railway protection Force and then obtain the sanction of the General Manager.

Special Intelligence, Crime Intelligence Prosecution, Fire Service (Class III & IV) personnel and Police officers on deputation are to be transferred after a period of 5 years.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on its receipt immediately.

**Trains stopped due to Non-Supply or Inferiority of Coal**

2219. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains region-wise with names and numbers of the same (trains) the running of which was stopped due to either to non-availability or non-supply or inferiority of coal to the concerned Railways during the last three years

including the present year till 31st October, 1978;

(b) whether at any time during the last three years the coal-supplying authority refused to supply coal on the ground of non-availability of coal in the stocks; and

(c) whether at any time any railway engine had been damaged and failed to work because of use of bad coal mixed with stone, dust and of inferior quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) No. The steam coal supplies were not, however, adequate to meet the full requirements of Railways.

(c) Yes.

**Release of Raw Materials as per Licensed capacity to Drug Firms**

2220. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 dated 18th July, 1978 regarding production of oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer and state:

(a) whether release of canalised raw materials "to the extent of releases made during 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities whichever was higher" mentioned in the reply amounts to violations of Industries (D and R) Act;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw this order/provision; if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) how many firms have been given release of raw materials in excess of licensed capacities during last three years—names of companies, items for which releases were given

and under which provisions of I (D&R) Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The parameters laid down by Ministry of PC&F for release of canalised raw materials to DGTD units as outlined in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 212 dated the 18th July, 1978 fall within the framework of Import Trade Control Policy of Govt. laid down from year to year. In 1976-77, as also in 1977-78 the ITC policies provided that DGTD units would get imported raw materials and components by way of claiming replenishment of imported raw materials/components consumed by them during previous two years, whichever was advantageous to them.

It should be added in this connection that as regards distribution of canalised raw materials in regard to DGTD units for October 1978—March 1979, the following guidelines have been prescribed:—

(i) Where the formulation-wise capacities are indicated in the industrial approval, 50 per cent of the entitlement as per such licensed capacities.

(ii) Where the licensed capacities are not well defined formulation-wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 1976-77.

In the case of drug formulations, there are many manufacturing units where there is no definite formulation-wise licensed/authorised capacity for the following reasons:—

(i) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals manufacturers were issued Registration Certificates under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951 when the Act came into force in 1952. In such certificates, the names of the scheduled industries i.e. "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals"

was indicated and neither items nor capacity was mentioned.

(ii) In the registration letters issued by the DGTD for many units which do not require licence under the industrial policy, specific capacities were not mentioned in many cases, though it was indicated that a capacity will be fixed after production is established.

(iii) By a notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals issued on May 27, 1969 the manufacturing units licensed for the production of the bulk drugs were permitted to make formulation of such bulk drugs, provided this did not involve import of any raw materials or equipment.

(iv) Since the enforcement of Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951, several permission/no objection letters had been issued to the manufacturers subject to the conditions that no additional plant and machinery will be installed, no new trade-mark will be used and no additional import of raw materials would be required. In most of these cases, no capacities have been specified.

However, action has been initiated as per paragraphs 37 & 38 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.3.1978 containing Govt. decisions on the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, for issuing a consolidated licence to all DGTD units wherein capacities for formulations based on a particular bulk drug are to be indicated in terms of quantum of that bulk drug. Once this is done, the release of canalised bulk drug would automatically get linked to the entitlements of various DGTD units as per licensed capacities.

#### Composition of Railway Board

2231. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Railway Board as it existed in 1962, 1963, and 1972 together with the portfolios of each member of the Board; and

(b) the names of the General Managers of Northern Railway in 1962, 1963 and 1972 alongwith the names of Divisional Superintendents of Delhi Division during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Railway Board, as at present constituted, consists of (1) The Chairman (2) The Financial Commissioner for Railways and (3) Three Members holding the portfolios of Staff, Traffic, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The Chairman, Railway Board, also functions as a Member of one of the portfolios.

During 1962, the Chairman, Railway Board, also functioned as Member, Engineering upto August, 1962. Thereafter and during 1963, he performed the duties of Member, Staff. During 1972, the Chairman held the portfolio of Member, Engineering.

(b) A statement giving the names of General Managers who were posted on the Northern Railway in 1962, 1963 and 1972 alongwith the names of officers holding the post of Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division, during the same period, is attached.

#### Statement

1962

General Manager, Northern Railway

1. Shri P.H. Sarma
2. Shri G. P. Bhalia

Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division

1. Shri G. B. Singh

1963

General Manager, Northern Railway

1. Shri G. P. Bhalia
2. Shri Harbans Singh



Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division 1. Shri G. B. Singh

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General Manager, Northern Railway 1. Shri C. S. Parmeswaran

Divisional Superintendent, Delhi Division 1. Shri M. S. Gujral

**Test for Asstt. Accounts Officers Posts**

2222. SHRI S. K. SARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for not declaring panel for promotion to Class II Asstt. Accounts Officers' posts in Accounts Department, Western Railway for which written test and *viva voce* were held in April, 1978 and September, 1978, respectively;

(b) when panel is to be notified and promotions against upgraded posts of A.S.Os. effected;

(c) whether *ad hoc* promotion of five junior Section Officers during 1976-77 not on panel has been according to any rule;

(d) if above was in order, why relevant rule was not advised to Section Officers of Ajmer in reply to their representations dated 23rd July, 1977 and 13th September, 1977 made to F.A. & C.A.O. and General Manager, Western Railway and to Railway Board questioning validity of those promotions furnishing a copy of relevant rule; and

(e) whether any other representation against selection has been received by G.M. and decision taken by him thereon and why *ad hoc* promotion against existing vacancies have been deferred pending declaration of panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Since a number of representations have been received from staff and Unions against the selection held on Western

Railway for promotion to Class II Accounts Officers' posts, it has not been possible to declare the panel.

(b) It is assumed that this part of the question refers also to the Assistant Accounts Officers' panel as in part (a) above. The Assistant Accounts Officers' panel in question will be finalised as soon as the representations from staff and Unions have been examined. Promotions against the posts of Assistant Accounts Officers will be ordered thereafter.

(c) and (d). Five Section Officers who had qualified in the selection held in 1977, but were not empanelled for want of vacancies, were promoted as Assistant Accounts Officers on *ad hoc* basis in accordance with the procedure then in force; the representations made against the said *ad hoc* promotions were not tenable.

(e) Yes, as stated in reply to part (a) above, representations were received. No *ad hoc* promotions were made as the regular panel of Assistant Accounts Officers was expected to be finalised shortly. However, since there is likely to be delay in finalisation of the selection which will be processed after an examination of the various representations, has been finalised, *ad hoc* promotions as Assistant Accounts Officer are now being made.

**Construction of Overbridge/Sub-way Leading to Vijay Nagar Colony**

2223. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have received any proposal from Ghaziabad Development Authority for construction of overbridge/sub-way for vehicular traffic across the Railway lines towards Vijay Nagar Colony;

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Railway Administration to this proposal;

(c) if no such proposal has been received whether the Railways have

their own proposal to construct such overbridge/ sub-way to overcome the difficulties of Railway employees and other people living across the lines towards Vijay Nagar Colony; and

(d) if so, the details of the Scheme and by which time the work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). As per extant rules, proposals for the construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings are to be sponsored by the State Government/local authority who are required to bear their share of cost. Broadly, the cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the State Government/local authority and the Railways in such cases. For the new road over/under-bridges, not in replacement of the existing level crossings, the entire cost is to be borne by the State Government/local authority. No proposal has been received as yet from either the State Government or Ghaziabad Development Authority for construction of Overbridge/Sub-way across Railway line near Vijay Nagar Colony.

#### Conference of Chief Electoral Officers at Ootacamund

2224. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Election Commissioner held a Conference of Chief Electoral Officers at Ootacamund towards the end of October, 1978 and if so, the decision arrived at the Conference;

(b) the reasons for selecting Ootacamund as venue instead of Delhi in contravention of directive of the Ministry of Finance to hold all Conferences in the Capital;

(c) the total expenditure incurred; and

(d) the number of officers who visited Ootacamund alongwith families and the number of officers who were treated as State guests?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. A conference of Chief Electoral Officers of all States/ Union Territories was held in Ootacamund from 24th to 26th October, 1978. A statement showing the important recommendations which emerged at its deliberations is attached.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu undertook to host the Conference and suggested Ootacamund as the venue of the Conference. The State Government's suggestion was accepted by the Election Commission.

(c) The total expenditure incurred by the Election Commission is Rs. 12079-90 P.

(d) Two officers of the Election Commission visited Ootacamund alongwith their families. The Chief Election Commissioner and the Deputy Election Commissioner were treated as State Guests by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

#### Statement

Statement showing important recommendations made by the Conference of Chief Electoral Officers held at Ootacamund from 24-26 October, 1978

1. The Electoral rolls of all constituencies all over the country should be revised intensively during the year 1981 with 1-10-1981 as the qualifying date together with a supplementary roll for registering the names of all electors who would attain the qualifying age on 1-1-1982.

2. The Electoral rolls of all constituencies in Gujarat should be intensively revised with 1.1.1980 as the qualifying date in order to bring the rolls up-to-date sufficiently before the next general election to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, due to be held in May 1980.

3. A small Committee consisting of some Chief Electoral Officers may be appointed to collect data from all States/Union Territories regarding the Administrative arrangements made for attending to election work and to make recommendations as to how best the revision of rolls and other election matters should be attended to. The Committee would also recommend a model machinery for this work at the District level and below the District level. The composition of the committee and its terms of reference were left to be decided by the Chief Election Commissioner.

4. The electoral rolls might hereafter be cyclostyled instead of printing them, in all places where it is difficult to arrange for printing them.

5. The Election Commission may examine whether a last date might be prescribed either by Law or by executive instructions beyond which no application for the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls should be entertained.

6. The Election Commission should have power to review the orders passed by the Chief Electoral Officers on appeals made to them regarding inclusion of names in electoral rolls.

7. The system of appointment of senior officers of State Government as observers of the Election Commission at the time general/bye-elections introduced a few months ago was found to have had a salutary effect. It was recommended that this system should be continued with such changes as may be necessary to make it more useful and effective.

8. A Standing Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and other contesting candidates should be constituted under each Returning Officer with a view to effectively implementing the code of conduct drawn up by the Election Commission.

9. All Chief Electoral Officers should carefully estimate their requirements of ballot boxes for the next general elections so that supply of ad-

ditional requirements of boxes may be arranged well before the next election.

10. The action initiated by the Election Commission to explore the possibility of introducing a better quality of paper with water mark for the purpose of printing ballot papers was welcomed. It was felt that the paper should be manufactured by one single source instead of by different mills as at present, in order to ensure uniformity of colour, quality etc.

11. Para 9 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 may be suitably amended to remove the restriction as to the allotment of symbols reserved for State Parties in one State to Registered Parties in another State.

12. The acknowledgement portion of form of nominations (Form 2A to 2E appended to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961) may be suitably amended to mention the place, date and time at which the Returning Officer will take up the question of allotment of symbols to contesting candidates.

13. In view of the fact that the number of voters attached to a polling station has gradually been reduced, it should not be necessary to prescribe more than the statutory minimum of 8 hours of poll except in exceptional cases where 9 hours may be prescribed. In elections where members of the Legislative Assemblies are voters, the hours of poll may be restricted to 4 or 5 at the most.

14. The seal of Election Commission should be affixed on packets containing election papers for elections to the Rajya Sabha and to the Legislative Councils by members of assembly.

15. The procedure of applying indelible ink mark on the left fore-finger of voters should be introduced for elections from Graduates and Teachers constituencies of Legislative Councils also.

16. Rules may be amended for pre-serving election papers for only 6 months instead of one year as at present with a view to avoiding congestion in treasuring etc.

पश्चिम रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टालों का पुनः प्रावृढन किया जाना

2225. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर चाय स्टालों, जिनके बारे में प्रापात काल के दौरान ठेके दिये गये थे, के पुनः प्रावृढन का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) ग्रांट रोड, बादर आदि पर दिये गये ठेके, इन प्रयोजन के लिये नये प्रावेदन पत्रों को विधिवत मंगा कर, कब तक पुनः संशोधित कर दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) प्रापात काल के दौरान की गई गलतियों को अब तक न सुधारने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस बारे में विभाग शिथिलता बिखा रहा है अथवा अधिकांरी जानबूझकर शिथिलता बिखा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) इन सभी मामलों में कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ङ). प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य में चाय के स्टाल के ठेकों के प्रावृढन के सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता जांच पूरी कर ली गयी है और मंत्रालय द्वारा विनिश्चय किया गया है कि यदि उनका कार्य संशोधनक है तो इन ठेकों को उनकी वर्तमान अवधि समाप्त होने तक चाकु लकने की स्वीकृति दे देनी चाहिए क्योंकि रेल प्रशासन के साथ विभिन्न अवधियों के लिए उनका समझौता हुआ है। इसके बाद, वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार नये प्रावेदन पत्र मांगे जायेंगे और सामान्य प्रक्रिया अपनाते के उपरांत ठेकों का नुवाचनन के प्राधार पर प्रावृढन किया जायेगा।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रापात स्थिति में बादर स्टेशन पर कोई भी जान पान/बोनस का ठेका प्रावृढित नहीं किया गया बा।

बूंदी और कोटा के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2226. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बूंदी को कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़ और अजमेर को बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, बूंदी का सम्पर्क कोटा और चित्तौड़गढ़ से काम करने के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में 1979-80 में एक नया सर्वेक्षण शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

State Capitals not Connected by Rail

2227. SHRI KIRTI BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of State Capitals not connected with rest of the country through rail-links and whether Agartala is one of them;

(b) whether the main reason for denying the rail link facility to the Capital of Tripura is its economic non-viability, which is in itself attributable to the backwardness of the State the main cause of which again is the lack of transport facility itself;

(c) whether Government have set out any dead line by which the remotest State Capital in the country would be linked with rail facility; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b).

S. No.	Name of State Capitals not connected by rail with the rest of the country	State	Remarks
1	Imphal	Manipur	Silchar-Jiribam MG (50.36 Kms.)
2	Shillong	Mcghalaya	Gauhati-Burnihat BG (28.21 Kms.)
3	Kohima	Nagaland	
4	Agartala	Tripura	Dharamanagar-Kumarghat MG (33.50 Kms.)
5	Gangetok	Sikkim	
6	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	

It is proposed to seek the Parliament's approval to take up the construction of the following railway lines which will reduce the road distance from the rail head to the respective Capitals.

(c) and (d). The funds available for construction of new lines are inadequate even to progress satisfactorily the new lines already approved. It will therefore be difficult to consider construction of new railway lines to connect the capitals of these States at present.

**Double line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum**

2228. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce double line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum; and

(b) total expenditure anticipated and when it is likely to be taken up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

शेफी के सहायक पार्लस नलकों के पवों पर पवोअत किया गया था ;

(क) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी खीरा क्या है और कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को पवोअत किया गया था ;

(ख) दो बवों से सहायक पार्लस नलकों के पर पर कार्य कर रहे इन कर्मचारियों को पवोक 341/ई/कार०डी०वार्ड०ई०सी०—6 दिनांक 15 जून, 1978 के द्वारा पवों से हटाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे के अन्तर्गत इन हटाये गये कर्मचारियों को पुनः उनके पवों पर नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों को पुनः कब पवोअत किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

द्वैत संज्ञात्मक में राज्य नकी (बी) किंग कर्मचारी) : (क) और (ख) 'जी नहीं' ।

(ग) (घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**सहायक पार्लस नलकों के कब**

2229. श्री सलीमखान शिकारी: क्या एक पवो यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1976 में इलाहाबाद मंडल में सुविधा नकी में अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे के अन्तर्गत इन के कारण अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी के कर्मचारियों को पवोक 3340 ई—1

### Working of Bird and Company

2230. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the working of the Bird and Company Limited which has shown a loss of rupees one crore for the year ending 31st March; 78.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have since fixed the responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Board of Directors and Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1978 reveal a loss of Rs. 113.44 lakhs.

(b) The reasons for the loss are stated to be acute shortage of working capital, impact of abnormal debits amounting to Rs. 55 lakhs approximately representing minimum bonus paid/payable for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, book debts and other receivables relating to earlier years written off or provided for in the current year, loss on account of load shedding etc. Because of the feeling of uncertainty in the company, large number of experienced technical persons have left the company.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

### हरिजननों की यात्रा खासि के स्टारों का कार्यक्रम

2231. श्री सुबोध सुबोध की 0 क्वेश्चन : क्या देव नंदी यह बताने की हुवा करेंगे कि जगता सरकार ने सारा में जाने के बाद जब तक हरिजननों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को यात्रा, यात्रा, यात्रा खासि के विभिन्न स्टार कार्यक्रमित किये नये हैं ?

देव नंदीकाय में राज्य नंदी (की यात्रा कारवाह) : जगता सरकार बनने से अब तक,

पूर्व देखने पर केवळ हरिजननों की यात्रा खासि की विषयी के सिर्फ चार स्टार डेके कार्यक्रमित किये नये हैं ।

### Proposal to End Proxy Voting in Elections

2232. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Legislative steps taken by Government to end minor and proxy voting in elections; and

(b) whether the Election Commission had proposed a draft legislation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No legislative steps have been taken by Government to end voting at elections by persons below the minimum age of voting. As regards voting by proxy, the electoral law does not provide for such a contingency. However, if the reference is to the problem of impersonation at elections, the same is punishable under section 171F read with section 171D of the IPC and it is a cognizable offence under the relevant entry in the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(b) The Election Commission has made the following proposals for checking voting at elections by persons who are below the minimum age of voting:—

(1) Presiding Officers of polling stations may be empowered by law to check voting by persons who are apparently less than the minimum voting age.

(2) Voting by persons below the minimum voting age should be made an electoral offence.

As regards prevention of impersonation at voting, the Election Commission has suggested that the act of impersonation at an election may be made an electoral offence under the Representation of the People Act, 1951

and the conviction for that offence should disqualify the person concerned for being, and for being chosen, as a member of Parliament or State Legislature as also for voting at elections to those Houses under sections 8 and 11A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The suggestion of the Election Commission are under consideration along with other proposals for comprehensive reform of electoral law.

**जयपुर लाइन पर यात्रियों को हो रही कठिनाइयाँ**

2233. श्री राम कुमार बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की दृष्टि से जयपुर का बहुत महत्व है क्योंकि यह एक पर्यटक स्थल है तथा राज्य की राजधानी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जयपुर से सीधे बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों को हो रही कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिये रेल प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाल भारद्वाज) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जयपुर मीटर लाइन पर स्थित है और वहाँ से बम्बई जाने-जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए, सर्वाई माओपुर या अहमदाबाद में गाड़ी बदलकर रेल लेने वाली सुविधाजनक (गाड़ियाँ) पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं। बड़ी लाइनों की गाड़ियों में बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए, सर्वाई माओपुर में जात्रिकाओं का समुचित कोटा भी निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।

**S.C. and S.T. Candidates in Engineering Services Examination**

2234. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified in written papers in the Engineering Services Examinations during the last two years, but dropped in the interviews for personality test;

(b) whether in recruitment even to I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services, Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are not rejected in persona-

lity test if they pass in written test; and

(c) if so, why personality test is considered more important than technical knowledge for these technical jobs, at least in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates keeping in view their weak economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement indicating the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who qualified on the results of the Written part of the Engineering Services Examinations held in 1976 and 1977 and the number out of those candidates who were recommended for appointment is attached.

(b) and (c). Interview for personality test is meant to assess the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, power of practical application and integrity of character, and is a part of the examination. The Union Public Service Commission have clarified that as in the case of I.A.S., I.P.S. and Central Services Examination, there are no minimum qualifying marks for the personality test for the Engineering Services Examination also. The order of merit of the candidates who finally qualify is determined on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by them in the written examination and in the personality test. The number of candidates called for the purpose of interview is two to three times the number of vacancies and, therefore, the candidates who get higher marks are selected to the extent of available vacancies and others, even if they qualify, cannot be offered jobs because of lack of vacancies.

The maximum marks for the written examination were 960 and 1200 in the Engineering Services Examinations of 1976 and 1977 respectively while

the corresponding maximum marks for the personality test were 200 in each of these examinations. It would,

thus, be seen that the personality test is not given more importance than the technical knowledge.

**Statements**

Year of the Examination	No. of candidates qualified for interview		No. of candidates recommended for appointment	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1976	69	5	46	2
1977	105	13	61	6

**Chemical Factories**

2235. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical factories existing in our country; and

(b) the chemicals produced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Apart from the chemicals factories operating under the Industries (D&R) Act a large number of chemical factories are registered with D.G.T.D. and many such factories exist in the small scale sector as well. Hence, information is not available on the exact number of chemical factories in the country. There are, however, about 275 major chemical companies in the knowledge of this Ministry manufacturing chemicals in the country.

(b) A list of the major chemicals being produced by the chemical factories is enclosed.

List of Major Chemicals being manufactured in the Country

**Organic Chemicals**

1. Phenol
2. Aniline
3. Maleic Anhydride
4. Methanol
5. Formaldehyde

6. Acetic Anhydride
7. Acetic Acid
8. Acetone
9. Nitro Benzene
10. Beta Naphthol
11. Cresols
12. Citric Acid
13. Boric Acid
14. Sorbitol
15. Acetylene Black
16. Plasticizers
17. Dyes & Dye Intermediates
18. Alcohol.

**Inorganic Chemicals**

1. Caustic Soda
2. Soda Ash
3. Calcium Carbide
4. Sulphuric Acid
5. Carbon Black
6. Titanium Dioxide
7. Aluminium Fluoride
8. Synthetic Cryolite
9. Bromine
10. Calcium Carbonate  
(a) Phosphorus White  
(b) Phosphorus Red
11. Liquid Chlorine
12. Nitric Acid
13. Potassium Chloride
14. Sodium Trisily Phosphate



15. Stable Bleaching Powder.
16. Sodium Hydro-sulphite.

#### Pesticides

1. BHC
2. DDT
3. M. Parathion/M. Systox/Fentrotion
4. Malathion
5. Dimethoate
6. Phosphamidon/DDVP
7. Carbaryl
8. Endosulfan
9. Quinalphos
10. Phenthoate
11. Copproxychloride
12. Organo-mercurials
13. Thiocarbamates
14. Dithiocarbamates
15. Nickel Chloride
16. Al. Phosphite
17. Rodenticides
18. EDB/MD
19. 2, 4-D
20. Nitrofen/Propanil
21. Cycocel/NAA/Ethepon.

#### Fake Gas Cylinders

2236. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake gas cylinders were found in various bottling plants of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, what was the plant-wise number of these fake cylinders; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check the malpractice which is a danger to life and property of the people?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BARUGUNA): (a) to (c) The Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had detected a total number of 643 fake (spurious) gas cylinders for their various bottling plants. Out of this, approximately 321 such gas cylinders have been detected at Shakurbasti (Delhi), 37 in Haldia Refinery (West Bengal) and 285 in Gujarat Refinery bottling plants.

It has not been possible for the Indian Oil Corporation so far to establish the source of supply of the above fake gas cylinders. As such, no action could be taken against the companies/persons who are instrumental in inducing such gas cylinders in circulation. Cylinders, as they are received in bottling plants, are usually inspected prior to filling. Any cylinder which is of a doubtful nature is set aside and is subjected to further examination and test. Such cylinders are segregated and scrapped. Apart from this, at times, if fake (spurious) gas cylinders are not detected by any chance at the initial visual inspection, the same is detected at the time of filling as such cylinders start leaking due to internal pressure and are again segregated/scrapped. To avoid such scrapped cylinders from coming into circulation, all cylinders are pressed flat or out into multiple pieces before disposal as scrap. Instructions have also been issued by the Chief Controller of Explosive to the cylinder manufacturers and Indian Standards Institution that all gas cylinders which are semi-processed or rejected during inspection should be properly deshaped so that no cylinder could be made out of such scrapped pieces.

#### Construction of Tinnevely-Nagercoil Line

2237. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction of the Tinnevely-Nagercoil line;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay for completion of the line;

(c) by what date the line would be completed;

(d) whether the survey for conversion of the railway line from Tinnevely to Tuticorin to broad gauge has been completed; and

(e) if not, the latest progress of the survey and by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Tirunelveli-Nagercoil line is part of Trivandrum-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari new railway line project. The upto date progress of this project is 83 per cent.

(b) Limited availability of resources has been the cause for the delay in completion of the project.

(c) The target date for completion of the first phase from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari, is March, 1979 and that for the complete project, 1979-80.

(d) and (e). The Survey for a parallel BG line from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin has been completed and the survey report is under preparation by the Railway Administration.

#### New Drug Pricing Policy

2238. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several drug companies have assailed new drug pricing policy of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Memoranda has been received from various associations of drug manufacturers as well as a few individual manufacturers, stating that the new pricing policy would adversely affect them. Immediately, the new pricing policy was announced, the

Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, have had discussions with the Drug Industry representatives who have been asked to work out, in specific terms, the impact of the new pricing policy. While, some of the manufacturers have sent some data giving their projections, in brief terms, of the impact of new pricing policy on their profitability, a large number of companies have not yet furnished the requisite data in detail. Any assessment as to the adverse effect, if any, of the new pricing policy on the individual manufacturers, would be possible only after complete data are available from the manufacturers and such data have been scrutinised in consultation with the B.I.C.P.

#### Railway Lines in Bihar

2239. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway lines which will be completed by 1981; and

(b) the details of the lines for which the construction work will be started up to January, 1979 in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Gauge conversion of Barabanki-Smashtipur line is expected to be completed by 1980 and that of Barouni-Katihar by 1981.

(b) No new project is proposed to be taken up by January 1979.

#### Railway Workshops in Southern Railway

2240. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Railway workshops functioning at present in Southern Railway and number of workers engaged in each of this;

(b) whether Railway Board has decided to set up a new workshop in Southern Zone; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to be set up in Kerala in view of the

fact that Kerala does not have any of it at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of Railway Workshops and the number of workers engaged in each of them are as under:—

Name of Workshop	Number of workers engaged
1. Perambur (Carriage & Wagon)	5515
2. Perambur (Loco)	4346
3. Golden Rock	7134
4. Mysore	2815
5. Podanur (Signal & Telecommunication)	1465
6. Perambur (Signal & Telecommunication)	162
7. Arkonam (Engineering)	2557
8. Tamabaram (Electrical)	427

(b) and (c). Proposal for setting up a new Broad Gauge Carriage Repair Workshop for the Southern Region to meet the requirement of Southern and South-Central Railways is under consideration. A Study-cum-Survey Team of Railway Officers has been set up to examine the various aspects of the proposed Workshop including its location. The report of the Study Team is under examination by the Railway. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the proposed Workshop.

#### Introduction of Classless Long Distance Trains

2241. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'Classless Long Distance Trains' have been introduced after the installation of Janata Government at the Centre:

(b) the names of such trains and the distance covered by them; and

(c) facts about the facilities provided to the passengers travelling in such trains and the difference in the fare with ordinary or Delux 3 tier berths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The following long distance trains consisting of only Second Class accommodation have been introduced so far:—

Train No. and description	Distance in kms.
1. 91/92 Tatanagar-Muzaffarpur Express (Triweekly)	558
2. 29/30 Tirupati-Hyderabad Rayalseema Exp.	733
3. 59/60 Bombay VT-Howrah Gitanjali Express (4 days in week)	1968
4. 145/146 Madras-Ahmedabad Navjivan Exp. (Weekly)	1952
5. 173/174 Howrah-Jammu Tawi Himagiri Exp. (Biweekly)	1967
6. 19/20 Bhubaneswar-Secunderabad Konarak Exp. (Daily)	1144
7. 101/102 Secunderabad-Bombay Minar Exp. (Daily)	799
8. 135/136 Madras Egmore-Madurai Vaigai Exp. (six days in a week)	492
9. 69/70 Kacheguda-Ajmer Exp. (Biweekly)	1326
10. 43/46 Ahmedbad-Bhavnagar/Forbandar/Gandhigram Express.	
Ahmadabad-Portablar	476
Dhola-Bhavnagar.	49

(c) In trains like Gitanjali Express and Navjivan Express, facilities like cushioned berths, drinking water, racks for food trays, linen and lending library etc. have been provided. While there is no difference in the basic fares, a supplementary charge of Re. 1

per passenger is levied in respect of Ghanjati, Himagiri, Komarek, Minar and Vajrai Expresses, which have been classified as Superfast trains. Air Conditioned Dehru trains running between New Delhi and Madras and New Delhi and Howrah are also subject to levy of supplementary charge.

**Demand for Higher Oil Royalty by Assam Government**

2242. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam have recently demanded higher oil Royalty;

(b) if so, the grounds advanced by the Assam Government in justification of their other claims; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of Assam have requested for a higher royalty based on full posted price of equivalent Middle Eastern crude and need for additional resources for development plans of the State.

(c) It has been decided that the existing rate of Royalty on crude oil & casing head condensate would continue till it is reviewed in 1980.

**Violation of M.R.T.P. Provisions by M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited**

2243. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has come across any violation of the M.R.T.P. provisions by M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited by way of insisting on consumers to buy spare parts from them alone;

(b) is it a fact that the Company insists that all repairs be entrusted to them;

(c) is it in contravention of the M.R.T.P. provisions; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. P. C. CHUNDER): (a) to (d). An enquiry under Section 10(a) (iv) read with Section 37 of the MRTTP Act was instituted by the MRTTP Commission against Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd. on 6th August 1978 for allegedly indulging into the following restrictive trade practices:—

(i) Insistence on selling a set of accessories with each gas cylinder, irrespective of customer's requirements, and

(ii) Inordinate delay in extending repair facilities to the gas equipments thus indirectly compelling the customers to go in for new equipment accompanied with the accessories etc.

In the aforesaid enquiry, the Commission made an order on 4th September, 1978 stating that on the basis of certain statements made and certain assurances given by the Company; supported by an affidavit, the Commission was satisfied that sufficient steps had been taken by the Company to ensure that the alleged trade practices were no longer prejudicial to the public interest, and that no order need be made either under the said provisions under which the enquiry was instituted or in respect of the alleged trade practices.

A complaint has been received by the MRTTP Commission against Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd. in October, 1978 containing inter-alia allegations about the following trade practices being indulged into by the said company:—

(i) Spare parts are not sold to consumers and/or to their own distributors. Charges later to six times

higher than market rates are included for spare parts in repair bills.

(ii) The company insist that all repairs be entrusted to them only. Four or six times of market rates is charged for repairs.

This complaint is under investigation by the MRTF Commission. A similar complaint has also been received recently by the Government.

**Production and demand of filament yarn**

**2244. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:  
SHRI P. KANNAN:**

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

(a) the capacity for production of filament yarn in the country and the actual production;

(b) the production of filament yarn by public sector units and the anticipated output during the next five years; and

(c) the demand for filament yarn in the country and the extent to which it is met by imports during last two years and is proposed to be met by import during next five years?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The present capacities for the production of polyester filament yarn and nylon filament yarn are about 8000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes respectively against which the actual production during 1978 (January-September) was 4087 tonnes and 19458 tonnes respectively.

(b) M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Limited, a unit in cooperative sector with substantial investment from Central Government has gone into production recently and has produced 1240 tonnes of polyester filament yarn during 1978 (January to September). The unit is designed to produce around 3500 tonnes per annum.

(c) The required information as per Report of the Working Group on Petrochemical (Sub-Group on Synthetic Fibres dated 15-7-1978) is given below:

Figures in tonnes

	Consumption (approx)		Production		Imports (approx)	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Polyester Filament Yarn	3336	6230	2600	3730	736	2500
Nylon Filament Yarn	15967	16834	15667	16334	300	500

It is difficult at this stage to quantify the likely imports of these yarn to meet the demand, during the next five years.

रूम की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण यारनों को बहुत महंगा होता है।

केम/पुस्तकें से यारनों में सुविधाओं का कम होना

(क) क्या ऊरुका कारण यारनों में कमी के कारण यारनों की मांग में बढ़ावा देकर स्टॉक की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए? यदि हाँ, तो यारनों को पूरे सुविधाएं देने और सुधार करने के विषय सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है?

2245. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा: क्या रजिस्ट्री में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुदूर पूर्व के राज्यों में यारनों की मांग में बढ़ावा देकर स्टॉक की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए? यदि हाँ, तो यारनों को पूरे सुविधाएं देने और सुधार करने के विषय सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है?

एक संसद में एक सत्री (की किंग आराध्य) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सचारी विभागों के लिए पंनों, दलियों और स्लानचटों की जितनी सुविधाएँ निर्धारित की हुई हैं, उन पूरी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था सचारी विभागों में की हुई है । हाँ, बोरी के कारण, कभी-कभी कमियाँ देखा हो जाती हैं, किन्तु ये कमियाँ प्रकट वादी परीक्षा स्थल पर दूर कर दी जाती हैं । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कड़ा पर्यवेक्षण रखा जा रहा है और कायदा पूर्ण के पर्याप्त स्टाफ रखा जाते हैं ।

**Proposal from Chief Election Commissioner on Electoral Reforms**

2246. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has recently made some proposals for electoral reforms and to make elections cleaner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CRANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) No specific proposal for electoral reform has been received recently from the Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commission has, however, made a number of proposals for electoral reform. A statement containing the details of the proposals is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2972/78.]

(c) The proposals are being examined along with other proposals for electoral reforms.

**Railway Traffic between Ahmedabad and Baroda**

2247. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of daily commuters

travel between Ahmedabad and Baroda as also between Baroda and Surat on Western Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a few additional fast shuttle trains on these lines between the said two points or stations;

(c) if so, when and how; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) For the convenience of passengers including commuters travelling between Ahmedabad and Vadodara and between Vadodara and Surat, a total of 23 and 19 pairs of train services respectively including sectional services are available at present.

(b) to (d). Introduction of additional trains of Ahmedabad-Vadodara-Surat section is not operationally feasible at present for want of line capacity enroute and of requisite terminal facilities.

संयुक्त सरकार बनीरात द्वारा कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई

2248. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :  
श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रताप वर्मा :  
श्री कानोरेकर बख्ता

क्या कैबिनेट तथा एलाइन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनकी सरकार बनीरात की हाल की यात्रा के दौरान इस प्रकार का समझौता किया गया था कि संयुक्त सरकार बनीरात भारत की अतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई करेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संयुक्त सरकार बनीरात और भारत द्वारा संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर भी उनकी हाल की यात्रा के दौरान विचार किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ज्योर कया है ; और

(घ) संयुक्त सरकार बनीरात द्वारा पल तीन वर्षों में भारत की किसका कच्चा तेल सप्लाई किया गया ?

कैबिनेट, एलाइन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री श्रीवल्ली कल्याण लक्ष्मण) : (क) इस बारे में बीरात



Maharashtra for conversion to broad gauge Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad line and connecting it with Ghugus by constructing new line of 45 miles with view to effect huge savings from the existing expenditure in the transport of coal, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter and when is the proposed track likely to be laid?

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

(b) Survey for gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mukhed-Adilabad line to B.G. and its extension upto Ghugus has been carried out at the cost of the Maharashtra State Government and the survey reports are under examination. A decision on the construction of the project will be taken as soon as the examination is completed, subject to availability of funds. The decision would also depend upon the source of supply of coal which may be finally approved.

मुम्बईकरम रेलवे कार्य में रेल लाइन का विस्तार

2252. श्री कल्याणकर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की क्या कर रहे कि क्या मुम्बईकरम रेलवे कार्य में रेल लाइन के विस्तार के लिये योजना का कोई प्रकार सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : मुम्बईकरम में वाहन कार्य के दायरे में परिवर्तन और उसके बंदीकरण का कार्य प्रगति पर है। अन्य कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Length of Railway Line in proportion to Population

2253. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:  
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise length of the Railway line in proportion to their population;

(b) whether it is a fact that this proportion is less in Kerala compared to other States;

(c) if so, what are the new lines under Government's consideration for construction; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay in its commencement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). A survey for the construction of Alleppey-Ernakulam BG line in Kerala State has been completed. The proposal is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Planning Commission.

#### Statement

The details of route kilometres per lakh of population in each State as on 31-3-1977 (the latest period available) are as under:—

State	Route kilometres per lakh of population
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9.72
2. Assam . . . . .	12.77
3. Bihar . . . . .	8.74
4. Gujarat . . . . .	18.33
5. Haryana . . . . .	12.30
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	6.90
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1.48
8. Karnataka . . . . .	8.96
9. Kerala . . . . .	3.64
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	11.89
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	9.11
12. Manipur . . . . .	..
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	..
14. Nagaland . . . . .	1.67
15. Orissa . . . . .	7.84
16. Punjab . . . . .	14.03
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	18.96



1	2
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	8-17
20. Tripura . . . . .	0-68
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	8-94
22. West Bengal . . . . .	7-42

**मध्य प्रदेश में रेल सुविधाएं**

2254. श्री सुभाष बाहुजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1. मिरजपुरी-प्रवन्त नयी बड़ी लाइन (धार्मिक रूप में मध्य प्रदेश में)
2. रांची-बोहारबांग-कोरवा (धार्मिक रूप से मध्य प्रदेश में)
3. धाली-रामरा-जगदलपुर
4. बरवाडोह से बिरिभिनी तक नयी रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण
5. ललितपुर सिगरीनी बरास्ता बनुराहो, सवना और रोबा (धार्मिक रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में)

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि क्षेत्रों में रेल सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है जोकि रेल के धार्मिक विकास के लिए रेल प्राधिकरण संसाधनों का विचार त किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और प्राथमिकता से क्या कार्य पर वह कार्य किन-किन स्थानों पर किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लोकनाथसिंह) :

(क) और (ख) विचार और मध्य प्रदेश में बाबि. वाली जेठों का विकास करने तथा उनमें बाबि. और जंगल के संसाधनों का परिचालन करने के लिये रेल की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से हाल में ही विन्मतिधित रेल लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है :—

इस लाइन का निर्माण प्रगति पर है। लाइन को मार्च 1980 तक पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है लेकिन संसाधनों की कमी तथा सीमित बजट पर की संभावनाओं के कारण लाइन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका।

इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने का प्रथम विधि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

बरवाडोह से कटीनी तक (154 कि०मी०) लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जा रहा है।

सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है।

**Status of permission letters issued to Drug Firms**

2255. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Permission letters issued from 1958 to 1968, name of drug firms, items, quantities, if mentioned, production of each item during last three years, price approval and under what authority these letters/ approvals were issued;

(b) details as above of the firms who do not hold Registration letters but are issued Permission letters;

(c) whether any notification was issued for grant of permission letters under I(D&R) Act or any other provision; and

(d) if not, whether they can be considered as legal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a), (c) and (d). Consequent to introduction of I(D&R) Act in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force were entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them.

Various Companies approached the Government from time to time subsequently, seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23rd November, 1953 examined this issue vis-a-vis the impli-

cations of the term "new article" and held that a broad view of the definition of "new article" was reasonable and should be taken. The Committee felt that where no new Trade Mark or new Patent was involved and the product was covered within the ambit of the same item in Schedule I of the I(D&R) Act, 1951 for which the concerned company held a Registration/Industrial approval, then such product would not be a "new article" and there should be no objection to the company manufacturing it.

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

These Letters were in the nature of a clarification as to the meaning of "new article" and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registration Certificates and Licences, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without a separate licence, provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied:—

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

(ii) No royalty would be payable;

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

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

The details of Permission of Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the Hathi Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975.

The legal opinion so far is that Permission Letters are valid authorisations of Government.

(b) The requisite information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1300 answered on 20th November, 1978.

#### Looting of Shambhawa Station

2256. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoits looted Shambhawa Railway Station on Banda-Kanpur section of the Northern Railways on the night of 30th October, 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to arrest the dacoits and the further positive steps propose to take for the safety of the stations and the staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, there was a case of robbery on the night of 30th October, 1978 at Shambhua which is a flag station on Banda—Kanpur section of the Central Railway.

(b) Civil Police Bidnoo, Kanpur (U.P.) have registered a case under section 392 I.P.C. which is under investigation. All out efforts are being made to trace the culprits. Police have intensified patrolling in the area and have taken adequate preventive measures for the safety of the station and the staff.

#### First Class Bogies provided in Kutub-Narmada Express

2257. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three full 1st Class bogies have been provided in Kutub-Narmada Express;

(b) on how many days in October, 1978, less number of bogies was provided and why; and

(c) whether this "bogus cut" would not be resorted to in future in Kutub Narmada Express?

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

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of coaches, the full complement of 3 1st Class coaches could not be provided on 149 Dn Jabalpur-Hazrat Nizamuddin Kutub Express on 14 days during October, 1978. However, only on 5 days during this month from Jabalpur the demand was more than the accommodation available. Every effort is being made to restore the full complement of coaches.

**FERA applications of Drug Companies**

2258. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases decisions on FERA applications of drug companies which were taken were held in abeyance and the reasons for doing the same in each case;

(b) what is the present position of these cases and what prevents Government in taking decisions in all the cases including those mentioned in (a) above; and

(c) what is the loss in foreign exchange due to non-implementation/non-action on the FERA proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Since the question whether FERA Guidelines should apply to the drug manufacturing firms or not was under consideration, pending a decision on the recommendation of the Hathi Committee Report, it was decided to keep all the FERA cases pending in the interim including those 7 (seven) where Government of India had taken a decision.

All the FERA cases are now being examined in the light of the New Drug

Policy. Reserve Bank of India have already issued directives to foreign companies who are engaged only in the manufacture of formulations to reduce their foreign equity to the level of 40 per cent, within a period of one year.

For the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving High Technology, Government have appointed a High Level Committee. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information/data on technology and other issues relevant to the exercise needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. The information/data received so far will be processed for consideration by the Committee and thereafter, a decision on all FERA cases, for which Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of New Drug Policy, have already called for necessary data from the concerned foreign companies, would be taken.

(c) No study has been made in this behalf. However, the New Drug Policy has evolved a more specific definition of Appendix-I activity and companies having only formulation activity and/or only low technology bulk drugs are to be treated as engaged in non-Appendix I activity (for FERA purposes) and would be required to reduce their foreign equity. For others also, production of formulations only up to 5 times the value of the production of bulk drugs is to be taken as Appendix-I activity.

**Shortage of Railway Tickets at Rajlu Garhi**

2259. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of railway tickets at Rajlu Garhi Station in Sonapat District to different stations;

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortage and the estimate of loss incurred by railways as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation at Rajlu Garhi and other stations where there may be ticket shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes; for Gansur, Narela and Panipat stations.

(b) Due to non-receipt of tickets despatched by the Ticket Printing Press, Lucknow, there has recently been shortage of printed card tickets at Rajlu Garhi Halt. No loss of earnings has been incurred by the Railway, as arrangements were made for issuing tickets by the Halt Contractor upto stations short of Gansur, Narela and Panipat and thereafter fresh tickets by these stations upto the final destinations or extension of these tickets through the train guards.

(c) While special staff was deputed to trace the tickets already despatched by the Printing Press, an urgent indent for tickets was placed and supply is expected shortly. To avoid non-availability of printed card tickets at stations, the Railway Administrations have been asked to ensure that the procedure laid down for indenting of tickets is scrupulously followed and to take immediate steps to ensure availability of further supplies without loss of time.

#### Posts of Conductor Guard in Southern Railway

2260. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conductor guard is in all Railways except in Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the reason for non-creation of the post conductor guard in Southern Railway; and

(c) whether the Railway Ministry will create the conductor guard post in Southern Railway and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Conductors are provided on important Mail and Express trains for looking after 1st Class and AC passengers where there are a number of such coaches. There are Conductors now on 103 such trains of which 5 trains connect Madras. It is however correct that the Conductors on these trains are borne on the cadre of other Railways and there is no such post at present on the Southern Railway itself.

(b) Each Railway has developed its own arrangements for attending to passengers.

(c) Southern Railway have initiated action for creation of posts of Conductors for manning Upper Class coaches.

#### Companies promoted by Large Industrial Houses

2261. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new companies and subsidiaries have been promoted by large industrial houses, registered under Section 2 of the M.R.T.P. Act and multi-nationals during each of the last three years ending in October, 1978;

(b) what is the designation of each such Company or subsidiary and which are the large industrial houses and multi-nationals that have promoted each of them; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to prevent monopolies from floating new companies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDRER): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act which provides for registration of companies under the Act. On this basis information is available regarding the names of new companies incorporated under the Com-

panies Act, 1956 during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 which appear to have been promoted by large industrial houses (including several multi-national companies) registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act 1969. The details are shown in Statement—I. Particulars of proposals approved under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 during the same period for setting up new undertakings through new companies are shown in Statement—II.

(c) The M.R.T.P. Act is not aimed at preventing the large industrial houses from promoting new companies, but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways. Section 22 of the

M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 provides that all proposals for the establishment of new undertakings, which when established would get interconnected with large industrial houses, require the prior approval of the Central Government. These proposals are examined in the light of the current Industrial Licensing Policy and the considerations laid down under Section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act and approvals are granted only after giving a hearing to objectors, if there are any and ensuring that the scheme of finance is not likely to lead to concentration of economic power to the common detriment and is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest.

#### Statement

Names of new companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 which appear to have been promoted by Large Industrial Houses

Sl. No.,	Name of the Company	Remarks on promoters/first directors/large industrial houses
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Ajay Handicrafts & Garments Pvt Ltd.	Registered by Smt. Kanta Laloo and Shri B. M. Labroo, who are respectively Managing Director and a Director of the United Breweries Ltd group.
2.	Expocraft (P) Ltd. . . . .	
3.	E. I. D. Parry (India) Ltd. . . . .	Promoted by EID Parry Ltd (UK) for taking over the Indian assets of EID Parry Ltd.
4.	E. I. D. Parry (International) Pv. Ltd . . . . .	Not less than one third of the first directors are on the management of EID Parry (India) Ltd.
5.	Volrho Ltd . . . . .	Promoted by Voltas Ltd with 26 per cent equity participation.
6.	Bhadrachalam Paper Boards Ltd . . . . .	Promoted by ITC Ltd. with about 30% equity participation and in collaboration with A. P. Government.
7.	Nagarjuna Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd . . . . .	Promoted by Shaw Wallace & Co Ltd. with 25% equity participation and in collaboration with A. P. Government with 26%.
8.	Andhra Asbestos Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	A joint venture of state Government with Karam Chand Thapar Bros (Coal Sales) Ltd. with 50:50 equity participation.
9.	Mangalam Cement Ltd. . . . .	Promoted by Shri B. K. Birla and Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. & 5 others.

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10. Modi Carpets Ltd. . . . . Promoted by Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.
11. Bhadohi Woollen Mills Ltd. . . . . A joint venture of U.P. Export Corpn. Ltd. and British India Corpn. Ltd. with an equity participation of 26% and 25% respectively.
12. Ellora Investment Co. (P) Ltd. . . . .
13. Chinmaya Investment Pvt. Ltd. . . . .
14. Devanshi Investment Pvt. Ltd. . . . .
15. Hansi Detergents & Chemicals Ltd. . . . .
16. Chandrali Investment Pvt. Ltd. . . . .
17. Paura Investments Pvt. Ltd. . . . .
18. Greaves International Ltd. . . . . Subsidiary of Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd.
19. Prime Agencies Pvt. Ltd. . . . . Shri T. R. Kilachand & Smt. N. T. Kilachand of Kilachand group.
20. Primrose Estates & Investment Pvt. Ltd. . . . . S/Shri R. A. Kilachand & A. A. Kilachand of Kilachand group.
21. Pembriil Fluidrive Pvt. Ltd. . . . . Three of the first four directors of the company are respectively the wives of the managing director, joint managing director and director and executive of Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.
22. Karnatak Explosives Ltd. . . . . The first directors were S/Shri V. D. Chowgule, Y. D. Chowgule and A. V. Chowgule of the Chowgule house.
23. Tata Burroughs Ltd. . . . . Promoted by Tata Sons (P) Ltd.
24. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd. . . . . Subsidiary of Elscope Pvt. Ltd. in Sarabhai group.
25. Agriman Project Engg. & Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. . . . . The first directors were S/Shri D. N. Mehta & R. M. Khatau who appear to be associated with Khatau group.
26. Suramya Investment & Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd. . . . . The first directors were Shri N. R. Kamani & Smt. N. N. Kamani who appear to be associated with the Kamani group.
27. Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd. . . . . Promoted jointly by Bihar State Industrial Development Corpn. (26%) Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd. (10%) and Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (10%).

## Statement—II

Brief particulars of proposals approved under Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act during 1975, 1976 and 1977 for setting up new undertakings through new companies.

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant.	Group	Name of the proposed company
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Chowgule	Mandovi Pellets Ltd
2.	Century Spg. Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Birla	Century Electronics Ltd.
3.	*Garware Nylons Ltd.	Garware	Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd.
4.	Cable Corpn. of India Ltd.	Khatau	Brindaban Abrasives Ltd.
5.	Shri Kiran C. Khatau (for mfg. Kraft & wrapping paper)	Khatau	Not available.
6.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Mahindra & Mahindra	Mahindra Overseas Ltd.
7.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. (for mfg. readymade garments)	Modi	Not available.
8.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. (for mfg. Terry Towels)	Modi	Not available.
9.	V. S. Dempo & Co. (P) Ltd.	V. S. Dempo	Dempo Dairy Industries Ltd.
10.	Mr. T. S. Srinivasan (Chairman M/s. Sundaram Clayton Ltd.) (mfg. of ball roller & Tapered bearings)	T.V.S. Iyenger	Not available.
11.	Raunaq and Co. (P) Ltd. (for acquisition of two second hand ships of about 26,000 DWT each)	Raunaq Singh	Not available.
12.	Tata Sons Ltd. (for mfg. computers & peripherals)	Tata	Not available.
13.	Tata Sons Ltd.	Tata	Tata Burroughs Ltd. (Also included in Statement I)
14.	Simpson & Co. Ltd.	Simpson	Motor Castings Ltd.
15.	Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd. (for mining of asbestos bearing ore)	Thapa	Andhra Asbestos Corpn. Ltd.
16.	Ballaapur Industries Ltd.	Thapar	Meghalaya Papers Ltd.
17.	Modipon Ltd. (for mfg. Soyabean Oil etc.)	Modi	Not available.

Note: \*Garware Nylons Ltd. had applied for approval under section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 even though it was not registered under Section 26 as a large industrial house.

**Bogies attached to Chhattisgarh Express from Raipur**

2262. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3219 on the 8th August, 1978 regarding changing bogies of Chhattisgarh Express and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogies are attached with Chhattisgarh Express from Raipur to Visakhapatnam;

(b) the journey time taken by Chhattisgarh Express between Nizamuddin and Bilaspur;

(c) whether it is a fact that no dining car is attached with this train, if so, the reasons; and

(d) whether keeping in view the long time taken by the train to reach Bilaspur from Chhattisgarh it is now proposed to attach dining car with this train, if so, the details and if not, the reasons?

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

(b) 137/138 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Bilaspur Chhattisgarh Express covers the journey from Bilaspur to Hazrat Nizamuddin in 28 hours and 40 minutes and 29 hours and 5 minutes in the other direction.

(c) and (d). Yes. No dining car is available at present. Besides, a dining car will have to be in lieu of a passenger coach which is not considered desirable.

**Mathura Refinery**

2263. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the setting up of Refinery at Mathura; and

(b) the amount spent so far in setting up the complex, and the further anticipated outlay?

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

The overall physical progress in the construction of the Mathura Refinery upto 31st October, 1978 is about 49 per cent.

(b) The total estimated cost of the Mathura Refinery is Rs. 192.32 crores. Out of this an amount of Rs. 94.56 crores has already been spent till 31st October, 1978.

**बाड़ के कारण बंद की गई रेलगाड़ियाँ**

2264. श्री मनमोहन राय जायसवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में हाल में आई बाड़ के कारण रेल मार्ग आदि के बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के फलस्वरूप बहुत सी रेलगाड़ियाँ बंद करनी पड़ी थीं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जुलाई-अक्तूबर, 1978 के बीच बंद की गयीं यात्री तथा माल-गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक गाड़ी कितने समय तक बंद रही;

(ग) 31 अक्तूबर, 1978 तक जो गाड़ियाँ फिर से चालू नहीं की जा सकीं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) बंद की गयीं सभी गाड़ियाँ कब तक फिर से चालू कर दी जायेंगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (घ): सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Refusal to disclose Technology used by Drug Firms**

2265. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several multinational drug companies have refused to disclose to Government the full details of the technology engaged by them to manufacture their products; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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



Sir, Information is awaited only from 2 (two) companies in respect of the bulk drugs manufactured by them.

(b) Does not arise.

### Studies on punctuality on Railways

2266. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent studies have shown decrease in the efficiency of the railways, particularly in punctuality; and

(b) if so, the reasons which have been pin-pointed and the steps taken to reverse the trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There has been a slight decline in the punctuality of trains on some Railways during the period July, to October, 1978 as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) Punctuality performance of trains was affected adversely due to wide-spread incidents of alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose-pipes, miscreant activities heavy rains, floods and breaches, public/staff agitations, minor accidents, loco losses/failures, signal failures etc.

With a view to effect improvement punctuality drive has been instituted on all the Railways and the running of trains is being watched closely at all levels. Avoidable detentions are taken up immediately and remedial/punitive action taken to improve the running of trains. Liaison is also being maintained with the concerned State Governments to check the incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose pipes by miscreants. The General Managers of the Zonal Railways also discussed this problem at their meeting in New Delhi on 23rd to 25th November, 1978.

### बम्बई हाई से प्राप्त बंद

2267. श्री जयसैब : क्या वैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 तक बम्बई हाई से कितनी मात्रा में गैस प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या जिला मुख्यालयों पर गैस की एजेंटियां देने की व्यवस्था कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसको क्या कारण है ?

वैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंदी कम्बल बहुगुणा) : (क) विनांक 31 मार्च, 1978 तक बम्बई हाई से संबद्ध गैस का कुल लगभग 277 मि० घन मीटर उत्पादन हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) . तेल कम्पनियों के पास देश में कुकिंग गैस की बिक्री के लिए बितरणों का बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। क्योंकि कुकिंग गैस की मांग, मोघनशालाओं के वर्तमान उत्पादन पर आधारित इसकी उपलब्धता से कहीं अधिक है इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर नये गैस कनेक्शन देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

देश में वर्ष 1980 से तरल वैट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) की उपलब्धता में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रत्यागित बढ़ि होने से उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ इसका विपणन नहीं किया गया है, निम्नलिखित के आधार पर विपणन करना सम्भव हो सकेगा :—

- (1) प्रत्यागित उपभोक्ता क्षमता ;
- (2) सप्लाय के साधन से मार्केट की दूरी ;
- (3) सुरक्षित / सुलभ परिवहन की उपलब्धता ;
- (4) बितरण उपकरणों का अधिकतम उपयोग; और
- (5) कार्य संचालनों की व्यवहार्यता ।

### Committee appointed on Mini Train Project in Delhi Zoo

2268. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of the Railway Board appointed to make inquiry into the "Mini train projects in Delhi Zoo" has completed its study; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Committee have arrived at the conclusions that the work was executed in a hurry ignoring certain rules and procedures regarding deposit works. To avoid recurrence of such instances, the Committee have recommended that all concerned be advised not to deviate from well laid procedures, not to hesitate to point out to the higher authorities the right procedure for spending public money and to be bold in doing so irrespective of the consequences. Action is being taken accordingly.

#### Railway Development Conference

2269. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:  
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proceedings of the Railway Development Conference organised by the Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce at Madurai on the 10th September, 1978 have been brought to the notice of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken on (i) conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge between Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin via Dindigal and Madurai and (ii) construction of new broad gauge line between Karur and Dindigal on the Southern Railway?

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

(b) A survey for construction of a new line from Karur to Madurai via Dindigal and gauge conversion of the existing metre gauge line from Madurai to Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu was carried out in 1967-68. The project was founded to be unremunerative. However, a reappraisal of the scheme taking into account the latest developments is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

मधुरा के विकास तथाई कनेक्शुन में तेस  
सोचल कारखाने की स्थापना

2270. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या देवुगोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सोच कार्य में सवे अनेक वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार मधुरा में तेस सोचल कारखाने की स्थापना से, जो कि निम्नलिखित है, यमुना-गंगा के पानी को धुवन होने और ताजमहल को क्षति पहुचने की निश्चित सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस तेस सोचल कारखाने की स्थापना पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और इसे राजस्थान में तथाई माधुपुर में, जो कि इसके पहले बना गया था, स्थापित करेगी जो कि सभी पहलुओं में उपयुक्त स्थान होने के साथ साथ पाछे लाइने विद्यमान पर होने वाले ध्वय में भारी कटौती करेगी ?

देवुगोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती सम्भव बहुपुत्रा) : जी, हाँ, मधुरा रिकायनरी के प्रतिकूल पर्यावरण प्रभाव की सम्भावना के सम्बन्ध में विश्व हल्की में उदाई प्रायोजकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने अलाई, 1974 में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को सोधनमाला के अधिकतम प्रदूषण प्रभाव सम्बन्धी उपाय करने के लिए सलाह देने तथा पैटोलियम मंत्रालय को धन्य सहायक तथा डाउन स्टीन उद्योगों के प्रदूषण के पहलुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट जिसे विनांक 14-8-78 को संसद के दोनों सदनो में रखा गया था, इस समय सरकार के विचारधीन है। मधुरा से सोधनमाला को स्थानान्तरित करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

गैस कनेक्शनों के लिए बना कराई गई जमानत की राशि पर ध्यान

2271. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या देवुगोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैस कनेक्शन लेने के समय जमानत के रूप में कुछ राशि जमा करनी पकती है और उस राशि पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह राशि उसके द्वारा मनोनीत गैस उपभोक्ताओं के किसी सम्बन्धी की भी धनपरिचित नहीं की जा सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(घ) इस प्रकार जमा कराई गई राशि का, राज्यवार और क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह राशि किस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाती है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार बना कराई गई राशि पर ध्यान देने के मामले पर विचार करेगी कि स्थिति में है ?

द्वितीयक, रक्षण और उर्वरक बोझों (बी हेमन्तों मध्य बहुपुत्रा) : (क) बी, ही ।

(ख) और (ग) . वर्तमान प्रथा के अनुसार, सामान्य रूप से गैस के कनेक्शन हस्तांतरण रफीत हैं । गैस कनेक्शन को एक नाम से दूसरे नाम में हस्तांतरित करने के लिए, हॉल कम्पनियों के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । फिर भी, विशेष परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें मृत्यु आदि का मामला शामिल हो, गैस कनेक्शन प्राप्त मृत व्यक्ति के निकट के सम्बन्धी के धनुरों पर जब कभी भी गैस कनेक्शन हस्तांतरण करना होता है, तो गैस कम्पनियों के आग्रह पर गैस के बितरक पहले गैस मृत व्यक्ति के नाम में एक टर्मिनेशन वाउचर तैयार करते हैं और तब उक्त टर्मिनेशन वाउचर के स्थान पर (बबले हुए नाम से) एक नया गैस कनेक्शन जारी करते हैं । ऐसे मामलों में गैस मिलेण्डर और डाब रेग्युलेटर के लिए प्रांतिभूति जमा धनराशि उम समय प्रचलित दरों से बमुली जाती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में विवे में के कारणों से प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने पास रखी जाती है । केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारें इस राशि को नहीं लेती । राज्य-वार थ्योर टम समय नकाल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ङ) मिलेण्डरों में गैस को पुनः भरने और कुशल स्तर पर सुविधाओं के संचालन और उनकी बनाय रकने के लिए प्रतिभूति जमा धनराशि का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्योंकि इनके रख-रखाव का ध्यान रखने तथा इन्हें लाने-ले-जाने आदि में लगने वाले समय के लिए प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता के लिए एक से अधिक मिलेण्डर की जरूरत पड़ती है । उप-भोक्ताओं से इनके लिए किसी प्रकार का किराया

बसूल नहीं किया जाता है और प्रतिभूति जमा धन-राशि के लिए उन्हीं किसी प्रकार का ध्यान देय नहीं है ।

**Dismantled Non-restoration of Railway Lines**

2272. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway lines which have not been restored after they were dismantled during the pre-Independence days, zone-wise;

(b) whether there is any plan for their restoration;

(c) if so, the likely time by which each of them is planned to be restored; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). 26 Railway lines were dismantled during the last World War and out of these 26 lines, the following railway lines have not been restored so far:—

S. No.	Name of line	Railway	Gauge	Length in miles.
1.	Durwaha-Pusad	Central	NG	44
2.	Ginnamara-Titabar	N. F.	MG	7½
3.	Gaigaon-Kakilamukh	"	MG	5
4.	Moranhat-Khowang	"	MG	5½
5.	Bhramghat Burhwal	Northern	BG	5
6.	Burhwal-Barabanki	"	BG	8
7.	Madhoganj-Auhadpur	"	BG	17
8.	Cocanada-Kotipalli	S. G.	BG	27
9.	Morappur-Hour	"	NG	73
10.	Tirpattur-Krishnagiri	"	NG	25
11.	Raipur Forest Tramway	S.E.	NG	69

It has been decided not to restore the above dismantled lines, as alternative means of transport exist in most of these areas and hence their restoration has not been considered justified.

**Setting up of Phosphatic Fertilizers Project at Paradip**

2273. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Rs. 65 crore phosphatic fertilizers project at Paradip; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a phosphatic fertilizer project at Paradeep during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The proposal envisages the setting up of 300,000 tonnes per annum capacity of  $P^2O_5$  in the form of complex fertilizers.

**Programme for Conversion of M.G. into B.G. in Tamil Nadu**

2274. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans and programmes for the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge;

(b) the position in Tamil Nadu and the extent to which the schedules have been kept up; and

(c) the extent of slippages in the schedules in Tamil Nadu and the steps proposed for more vigorous implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Fourteen projects involving conversion of 3880 Kms. of track estimated to cost Rs. 423 crores are at present

in hand. Projects to be included in the 6th Plan have not been finalised so far.

(b) and (c). Planning of gauge conversion projects is not done State-wise but on all India basis taking into account the requirements of traffic. It is, however, stated that a re-appraisal of the traffic prospects and updating of the cost of the railway project for a new line from Karur to Madurai via Dindigul, and conversion of Madurai-Tirunelveli/Tuticorin MG line falling in Tamil Nadu is proposed to be carried out taking into account the latest developments.

Another survey has been completed for providing a BG line to Tuticorin by extending the new BG line which is under construction, beyond Tirunelveli, and the survey report is awaited.

**News-Item regarding Looting of a Train at Gunthal Station**

2275. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published on 13th October, 1978, saying that 12 armed men looted a train at Gunthal railway station on Moradabad—Chandausi-Aligarh branch line; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check these anti-social elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) On 10-10-1978 at about 0.10 hrs. about 8 to 10 criminals armed with country-made pistols entered ASM's office at Railway Station Gumthal in Chandausi-Moradabad section of Moradabad Division of Northern Railway and looted Railway cash Rs. 160.90, wrist watches and personal belongings of the Station Staff on duty. They also locked the station staff on duty inside the Station Master's room and proceeded towards Railway quarters where they looted the personal belongings of Cabinman and To-

ken porter. They also robbed a wrist watch, one pair of goggles and cash Rs. 10/- of the Guard of 560 Down goods train which was standing at the outer signal of Gunthal Railway Station for want of signal. Government Railway Police Moradabad registered crime No. 343 dated 10-10-78 under Section 395/397 IPC. Two criminals have already been arrested by the GRP with recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 1350/-.

(b) The responsibility of crime prevention and maintenance of law and order lies with the Government Railway Police functioning under the State Governments. Incidents of crime against Railway Staff at the wayside stations are brought to the notice of the State Police authorities for taking effective preventive measures.

Police have intensified patrolling in the area and have taken preventive measures to ensure safety of station staff. An armed-guard has also been posted at Gunthal station.

#### Coal Loading

2276. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints regarding collusion of the railway staff in delaying the loading of coal from pit-heads to outstations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff of BCCL is also a party to it; and

(c) what steps have been taken to monitor the despatch of coal at regular intervals and to punish those who have been found guilty?

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

(b) No such information is available with the Railways.

(c) There is a regular arrangement for monitoring the loading and movement of coal at the Divisional level.

#### Railway Line Conversion Programme in Gujarat

2277. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme chalked out for the conversion of narrow and metre gauge lines into broad gauge on various railways during the remaining period of financial year 1978-79;

(b) the particulars in this respect for the State of Gujarat; and

(c) the efforts to be made to ensure the adherence of the schedule in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 14 approved gauge conversion projects on various Railways which appear in the Budget for 1978-79. The projects involve gauge conversion of 3880 Km. of metre gauge track and are estimated to cost Rs. 423 crores.

(b) Particulars of projects in Gujarat State:

(i) Conversion of Viramgam-Okha/Forbander (including Kanalus-Sika and Jamnagar-Bedi) MG to BG.

(ii) Construction of BG line from Nadiad to Modasa (including conversion from NG to BG from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line connection from Kapadvanj to Modasa).

(iii) Conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati MG to BG (Partly in Gujarat).

(c) It is proposed to complete the first phase of the gauge conversion from Viramgam to Kanalus by 1980 and the entire Viramgam-Okha-Forbander conversion project by 1982. The outlay for this project during

1978-79 has also been stepped up to expedite the work. Work on Nadiad-Kapadvanj gauge conversion project has been just started while the gauge conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati line is yet to be taken up. Due to shortage of resources it has been decided to concentrate and complete some of the schemes instead of starting all the gauge conversion projects at the same time. rCj

**Guidelines Evolved by Election Commission regarding Registration of Parties**

2278. SHRI K. PRADHAN:  
SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Election Commission has decided to evolve a new guidelines under which a party seeking registration should secure a prescribed percentage of votes at a general election; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and what will be the process of elimination of symbols?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Para 3(4) of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 prescribes the particulars which have to be furnished by an association or body of individuals seeking registration with the Election Commission as a political party. One of the particulars which such an association is required to furnish is the relationship which the association has with the electors and the popular support it enjoys, and tangible proof, if any, of such relationship and support. As applications made for registration as political parties generally do not furnish this vital information, the Election Commission invariably brings to the notice of such applicants

that an applicant party should show to the satisfaction of the Election Commission that it is a duly constituted and functioning party with a constitution describing its aims and objects, with an organisational structure, with arrangements for enrolling members, with provisions for regular funds for carrying on its work, etc. and that it has some standing with the electors and enjoys a measure of popular support. As doubts still appeared to persist as to the nature of proof which the Election Commission would consider as satisfactory for a party to claim that it has such popular support, the Commission has evolved a new guideline that a party seeking registration with the Election Commission should have secured at least one per cent of the valid votes cast in a general election in that State to the House of the People, or, as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of that State. The Election Commission is also considering the question of applying the same yardstick to the continued registration of political parties which have already been registered by it.

**Running of Double Decker Coaches**

2279. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zones in which double decker coaches are in use in the Railways and the period for which they have been in use; and

(b) what are the findings in regard to the financial utility of such transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Double Decker coaches are running on 309/310 Bombay-Pune-Sinhagad Express on the Central Railway since 12-4-78.

(b) Each double decker coach provides accommodation to 148 persons as against 90 in the conventional type

of coach. Besides providing more accommodation the earning potential of a double decker coach from Bombay to Pune is Rs. 590 more than the conventional type of coach.

**Damage to Underground Railway Project in Calcutta by Recent Flood**

2280. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what damage, if any, was caused to the construction work in the schedules of the project are con- cutta by the recent floods in that city; and

(b) whether any modifications in the design, estimated costs and time schedules of the project are contemplated as a result of this experience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No damage of any significance was caused to the construction work of the underground railway project in Calcutta during the recent floods.

(b) Note has been taken of the latest flood levels which will be catered for at the entrance/exit points to the underground structure to prevent flooding. This will not affect the design, estimated costs or the time schedule of the project.

**Working of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited**

2282. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough probe has been made into the irregular and scandalous working of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, a monopoly Synthetic Rubber Producing Unit in Bareilly (U.P.);

(b) if so, what action Government are proposing to take against this

company which is responsible for cheating shareholders, Government and the public; and

(c) why Government have so far not removed the existing Chairman of this company and placed a Government nominee as Chairman in view of serious charges of squandering of money, manipulations and scandals in this company?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). An investigation into the affairs of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited has been ordered under the provisions of Section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956 and the same is in progress. Action, if any, as referred to in parts (b) and (c) of the question can be taken only after the investigation report is received and examined.

**Demand for Naptha and Paraffin Wax**

2283. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is increasing demand for naphtha and paraffin wax by industries including small scale units;

(b) if so, what is the gap between the production and demand in each of the above items; and

(c) whether Government have imported Naptha and paraffin wax to meet the shortage and the high prices of the raw materials?

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

(b) and (c). The total anticipated production of naphtha during the year 1978-79 is 2.44 million tonnes as against which the demand is estimated to be around 2.68 million tonnes.

The gap between the supply and demand viz. 0.24 million tonnes is being met by imports.

A market survey report prepared on behalf of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited in June 1978 had established the demand for paraffin wax in the country at 56,000 tonnes during 1978-79. As compared to this, the production of paraffin wax during the year in the country is expected to be about 42,000 tonnes. To meet the shortage, paraffin wax is being imported.

**Alleged misconduct of Railway Officials**

2284. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the misconduct of the Railway officials towards the public has increased during the September and October, 1978;

(b) if so, whether on 30th September, 1978 correspondent of *Times of India* was beaten along with the family members in the New Delhi Railway station;

(c) whether both the incidents were reported to the Railway Minister who had promised to take action;

(d) whether on 3rd of October, another Government official was badly treated; and

(e) if so, the details of the incident and action taken by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No, on 27-9-78 there was some dispute between a railway employee and one Press correspondent at Delhi-Sarai Rohilla station.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). An incident took place at New Delhi station between Shri A. B. Parsai, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and the Booking Clerk on duty at Platform Ticket Counter No. 28 on 2-10-78. Shri Parsai had alleged that he was man-handled by the Booking Clerk on duty and as a result he sustained injury. A fact finding enquiry was conducted by the Railway into the incident and the allegation of man-handling could not be substantiated.

**Theft of Coal at Kiul Railway Yard**

2285. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of coal at Kiul Railway Yard is rampant, as reported in 'Searchlight' of October 21, 1978;

(b) if so, steps taken to check the theft of coal; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by Railways by these thefts and pilferages?

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

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

**Exploitation of oil and gas in Andaman, and Nicobar Islands**

2286. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made recently to exploit oil and gas reserves in the Union Territory of Andamans and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the results achieved therefrom and what are the estimated potential oil gas reserves there?

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



So far no exploratory well has been drilled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and no oil and gas reserves have been proved in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Revival of old line

2287. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals pending before the Railway Ministry for opening new lines and reviving old lines disconti-

nued due to natural calamities in Bihar;

(b) the steps taken to open them up to date;

(c) the reasons for not implementing them; and

(d) the time lag, if any, to undertake them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The following railway lines in Bihar which were damaged by floods have not been restored so far—

S.No.	Name of line	Reasons for not restoring the rail link.
1.	Nirmali-Saraigarh (Bhaptaihi) .	An engineering-cum-traffic survey was sanctioned in 1973 to investigate the possibility of restoring the MG rail link between Nirmali and Saraigarh which did not recommend the project. A fresh survey was ordered in 1974 and restoration of the old link and the alternative of providing MG rail link from Nirmali to Bhimnagar, which in turn was proposed to be connected to Lalitgram, have been investigated. The reports have been received in 1977. Both these alternatives involve construction of a costly bridge across the river Kosi. It has not been possible to take up the project on account of the limited availability of resources.
2.	Pratapganj-Bhimnagar . . .	
3.	Chitauni-Bagaha (partly in U.P.)	The project has been approved for construction but the construction work has not been taken up so far on account of shortage of resources. It may also become necessary to change the location of the bridge on account of the shift in the course of the river.

Construction of a new BG line from Sakri to Hasanpur has been approved but the construction work has not been taken up so far on account of

shortage of resources.

Survey for the following new lines have been carried out recently—

	Length in Kms.	Cost of construction. (Rs. in crores)
1. Mandarhill-Dumka . . . . .	64	7.7
2. Dumka-Baidyanathdham . . . . .	63	6.96
3. Dumka-Madhupur . . . . .	59	6.51
4. Garidih-Hazaribagh Road. . . . .	56	8.62
5. Hazaribagh Road-Hazaribagh Town . . . . .	78	12.7
6. Hazaribagh Town-Ranchi Road. . . . .	40	6.18
7. Dumka-Sainthia . . . . .	56	5.51
8. Dumka-Rampur Hat. . . . .	54	5.18
9. Korba-Ranchi . . . . .	981	68.68
10. Gua-Tatiba via Barajamda . . . . .	15	4.0

Surveys for the following lines are in progress:

1. Gaya to Rajgir
2. Ranchi Road to Giridih via Koderma
3. Baravadih to Karonji
4. Baidyanath Dham to Manderhill.

The question of construction of these lines will depend upon the availability of resources.

**Committee to collect information in respect of manufacturing operations by foreign drug firms**

2288. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a high-power Committee to collect requisite information from all the foreign drug companies about their manufacturing operations to establish high technology parameters;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress of this Committee and when

its report is likely to be submitted; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the prices of drugs during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government have appointed a High Level Committee for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information relevant to the exercise needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. Except for 2 Companies, who have been reminded, all the remaining have furnished the information. The information/data received so far will be processed for consideration by the Committee.

(c) The movement of wholesale Price Index for drugs and medicines is as follows, from which it would be seen that, in contrast to the increase that took place in 1976-77, the prices of drugs have remained steady in 1977-78.

Year	Wholesale price index for drugs and medicines (1970-71=100 taken as base)	Percent increase/decrease
1975-76	118.7	
1976-77	133.9	+13% over 1975-76
1977-78	136.3	+1.8 % over 1976-77
April-Sept., 78	136.2	Price held at 1977-78 level

**Supply of imported inputs to drug and pharmaceutical units**

2289. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:  
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAIN:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government have prepared a scheme for timely supply of vital imported inputs to drugs and pharmaceutical units to enable them to increase their exports;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation was also consulted; and

(d) Is so, to what extent the scheme has proved successful?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (c). In consultation with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation), the following guidelines were formulated and issued by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers on 5th October, 1978 in the matter of release of canalised bulk drugs against export orders:—

(a) The Export Division of CPC should provide assistance to all exporters of drugs and pharmaceuticals who seek such assistance, provided such exporters make available to CPC their own REP/advance import licences;

(b) In order to meet the requirements of the exporters of drugs and pharmaceuticals, the Export Division of the CPC will take from the Import Division of CPC on loan, such quantity of any bulk drug as is needed for meeting the requirements of exporters, referred to in (a) above. The material will be physically replaced by the Export Division as soon as possible. Under such an arrangement, there would be no need to price the supply so far as the import Division is concerned and the Export Division's normal pricing policy regarding supply of imported raw materials to exporters would apply to their supply of canalised raw materials also.

(c) As an alternative to 'loan arrangement' referred to above, the Import Division of CPC may supply the canalised raw material to the Export Division at a price calculated on the basis of CCI & E's formula, on the understanding that the Export Division takes a debit, as necessary, in the event of CCI & E's formula prices of the replacement material is higher than this price. This alternative will, however, be reported to only in special circumstances by mutual agree-

ment between the Import and Export Divisions.

(d) The Guidelines have been issued only recently. CPC are working out the required modalities for their implementation. In the circumstances, the question whether the scheme has proved successful or not, does not arise.

#### Bankura-Megha Railway Line

**2290. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to expedite the matter after completion of the survey of Bankura-Megha Railway line in West Bengal; and

(b) whether the said matter was referred to the State Government of West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b) A Techno-Economic Railway Survey Team appointed at the instance and cost of the Government of West Bengal has carried out a detailed survey for the rail link from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia. The survey was completed in Sept. 77. The survey report was sent to the Government of West Bengal in December, 1977. A proposal was received from the Government of West Bengal in Sept. 1978 for inclusion of this project in the Sixth Plan. The proposed line will be 43 Kms. in length and is estimated to cost Rs. 7.36 crores for the first phase of the rail link from Bankura to Mejhia and Rs. 4.91 crores for the second phase of the rail link from Mejhia to Raniganj. The total cost of project would be Rs. 12.27 crores. It is not proposed to consider construction of the line at present in the absence of any plans regarding development of the Mejhia coal reserves and definite linkage thereof.

**Schemes submitted by State/Union Territories for free legal aid to poor**

2291. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schemes for providing free legal aid to the poor submitted by some State/ Union Territories during the last two years have not been cleared by the Planning Committee and his Ministry; and

(b) the number of States which have approached for Central assistance for the implementation of their scheme for free legal aid to the poor during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). Provisions were made in the Fifth Plan for legal aid assistance for scheduled castes/tribes in the State Plans of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory Plan of Pondicherry. There was no case during the last two years (1976-77 and 1977-78) when the proposals of any State Government regarding free legal aid was not cleared by the Planning Commission. As regards the financial assistance from the Centre, it may be pointed out that the scheme of legal assistance, like other State Plan schemes, forms a part of block grant provided to the State according to the Gadgi Formula. Hence, the question of States approaching the Centre for financial assistance for implementing free legal aid scheme does not arise under Backward Classes sector.

#### **Electrification of Circular Railway**

2292. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a proposal envisaging electrification of

the existing "Parikrama Rail Service" (Circular Railway) and development of allied infra-structure to reduce pressure on the bus system and for improving commuter facilities has been reviewed recently at a high level by the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, furnish details of the decisions taken regarding final clearance of the salient features of the projects proposed for final clearance; and

(c) how soon the project is likely to be cleared and at what level it is pending consideration and steps taken for its early clearance?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme under consideration is for provision of electrified rail commuter services along the Ring Railway line with spurs to Shakurbasti and Tughlakabad at a cost of Rs. 22.65 crores. The proposal envisages the running of 6 Car EMU trains, with 6 trains operating in each direction during the morning and evening peak hours in the heaviest loaded section of the Ring. The journey time for a complete circle of the Ring will be 60 minutes as compared to about 90 minutes with the present service. The carrying capacity of each train will be nearly 2000 passengers. The project will take three years for completion from the date it is sanctioned.

It was decided in an inter-Ministry meeting held in the Planning Commission in August 1978, that this proposal may be considered at the time of 1979-80 Annual Plan discussions for Railways.

**संसाधनों के बीच एक एक एक एक**

2293. श्री केशव राम चौधरी : क्या एक यही वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के नगरपालिका विभाग में संसाधनों के बीच और नगरीय के साधन या उपकरण एक एक नई एक साधन बनाने की भाँति की केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारणा की है ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले के लिए रेल विकास निधि में से कुछ अग्रगण्य नियत करने का विचार है; और

(ग) पहले चरण में नविद से कंधार, बराला कलांवर गुजर कैम्पों तक काम आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे इस उपेक्षित क्षेत्र की यात्रा को पूरा किया जा सके ?

रेल संज्ञानव में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) इन रेलवे-साइनों के निर्माण के लिए जनता से प्रत्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) फिलहाल प्रस्तावित रेल लाइनों का निर्माण करने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव विचारार्थीन नहीं है और न ही इन साइनों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। पहले से ही भारी बचन-बढ़ता को देखते हुए और संसाधनों की स्थिति के प्राथमिक विवेक होने के कारण, फिलहाल, इन नई साइनों की परियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू करना कठिन होगा।

#### Selection of Hindi Officers

2294. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2220 on the 1st August, 1978 regarding visit by Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad and state if the test for the selection of Hindi Officers held in January, 1977 at Agra was not cancelled, the number of candidates selected from among those who appeared for the test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Presumably the reference is to recruitment of Hindi Superintendents for which an advertisement was issued and a written test held. This is a grade within the channel of promotion of serving staff and recruitment can be made only to those vacancies which cannot be filled by promotion. The promotion tests held by the Railways have resulted in all general vacancies being filled by suitable staff and only some reserved vacancies are left. For such vacancies the selection has yet to be made by the Railway Service Commission from the candidates who appeared for the written test.

3340 LS-6

#### Appointment of Liaison Officers

2295. SHRI B. C. KAMBLET: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Liaison Officers are appointed in each of the departments in your Ministry, relating to representation in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Government Brochure, Chapter 15, and since when each of them appointed and the status of each of them;

(b) what are the reports of each of these Liaison Officers under Para 15.4 of the said Brochure during the last three years, submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary etc. and what action was directed by the latter and whether said action as directed was taken and with what result; and

(c) will the Government lay on the Table of the House the copies of the said reports, direction and the action taken as per (b) above; if not, why not?

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

#### Railway Lines in North-Eastern States

2296. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister during his recent tour to the North Eastern States has stated that a comprehensive programme for Railway lines for that region is to be included during the 6th Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to bring out a similar comprehensive programme for speeding railway lines for Himachal Pradesh during the 8th Plan;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the railway programme for Himachal Pradesh during the 6th Plan?

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

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission have already appointed a National Transport Policy Committee to suggest policy to be followed in selecting new railway schemes, allocation of resources for their construction and the financial arrangements for protecting the Railways against losses on unremunerative lines in backward areas of the country. It will be possible to consider the proposals for construction of new railway lines in Himachal Pradesh after the report of the said Committee is received and a decision on it is taken by the Government.

**Sales Officers in Regional Office of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division)**

2297. **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sales Officers in each Regional Office of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) and how many Sales Officers have been promoted to higher rank during the last eight years in each Region with the number of years of service in the same post at the time of promotion; and

(b) the number of persons promoted or upgraded from the post of Divisional Managers to the level of General Managers during the last eight years in each Region of Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division)?

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

on 29-11-1978, the number of Sales Officer in various Regions and the Head Office of the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) was as under:

(i) Northern Region	49
(ii) Eastern Region	70
(iii) Southern Region	47
(iv) Western Region	52
(v) Head Office	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>

In all 86 Sales Officers were promoted to the next grade after 1-4-1970 as detailed below:

Number of Officers promoted	Number of completed years of service in the same post at the time of promotion
03	03
02	05
14	06
08	07
10	08
19	09
11	10
13	11
04	12
01	13
01	14
<b>86</b>	

(b) No Divisional Manager has been promoted or upgraded to the level of General Manager during the last eight years.

**समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा साइन का बहाल आना**

2298. श्री हुकम देव नारायण दास : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा साइन को बड़ी साइन में बदलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दी गई थी, और उस काम के अब तक पूरा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी साइन बन जाने के कारण दरभंगा से जाने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। समस्तीपुर—दरभंगा मीटर साइन के धामान परिवर्तन का काम 1974-75 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था और यह एक अनुमोचित काम है। इस साइन के धामान परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित अन्तिम स्वान निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण एवं पुनर्मूल्यांकन की रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर, 1977 में प्राप्त हुई थी। इस परियोजना पर 8.73 करोड़ रुपये लागत देने का अनुमान है। संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी होने के कारण 1978-79 के दौरान इस काम के लिए नाममात्र की व्यवस्था की गई है। दरभंगा से जाने वाले यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधा से रेल मंत्रालय परिचित है। वर्तमान योजना के अनुसार धामान परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी 14 स्कीमों में से ऐसी कुछ स्कीमों पर, जिन पर काफी काम हो चुका है, ध्यान केंद्रित रखने और जिन स्कीमों पर अभी काम शुरू होना है, उन्हें शुरू करने से पहले स्कीमों को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Rail Link between Nangal Dam and Pong Dam**

2299. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Minister of Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra, had inaugurated construction of a rail link between Nangal Dam and Pong Dam; and

(b) if so, whether construction work has been started on it?

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

(b) Due to severe constraint of financial resources and heavy commitments already made it has not been possible to undertake the construction of this line so far. It will, however, be possible to consider this project after the report of the National Transport Policy Committee, is received and a decision is taken by the Government about the policy to be followed regarding the construction of uneconomic railway lines in backward areas of the country.

**Junior Doctors of Northern Railway**

2300. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior doctors of the Northern Railway Central Hospital had submitted their charter of demands to the Railway Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Interns and House Surgeons who are not regular employees of the Railways, but are undergoing training in the Central Hospital of Northern Railway, submitted a charter of ten demands to the Railway Ministry. Decision on all the demands has been taken, except in regard to their demand for payment of remuneration to Interns and enhancement of remuneration to House Surgeons. Action in this regard is under process in consultation with the State Governments who are responsible for payment of remuneration to Interns.

**Wani-Chanaka Railway Line**

2301. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Wani-Chanaka Railway line in Vidarbha; and

(b) what is the progress thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIL-  
WAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a)  
Yes.

(b) 17 per cent.

**Press Report regarding Exercise in  
Controlling Monopolistic Trends**

2302. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BALAH:**  
**SHRI BHUSAHEB THO-  
RAT:**

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to press reports appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 16th September, 1978 to the effect that the Government's exercise in controlling the so-called monopolistic trends in the economy has succeeded merely in creating a high-cost economy, shortages, restraint on expansion, etc.; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard to the various issues raised in the press reports?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs is concerned with the implementation of the provisions of the MRTP Act, which is intended, *inter alia*, to prevent concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Proposals for substantial expansion and establishment of new undertakings are examined in the light of the criteria laid down in Section 26 of the said Act and the current Industrial Licensing Policy. While considering these proposals, regard is invariably given to the projected domestic requirements, efficient and economic production, export potential

and import substitution. Even dominant undertakings are allowed to expand their production of goods urgently required by the country, if other parties are either not coming forward or are in setting up their production units. It is also to be noted that the MRTP Act itself permits growth in certain circumstances without the undertaking having to obtain prior approval of the Government (e.g. where the expansion in terms of accretion to the value of assets and production is less than 25 per cent or where the expansion is exempt under section 21(4) of the MRTP Act.)

The Statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Parliament on the 23rd December, 1977 clarifies the Government's policy towards expansion of large houses, price stability, wider dispersal of industries in rural areas and expansion of the role of public sector so as to act as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer.

There is no evidence to link the implementation of the MRTP Act with sickness in industry, creation of a high-cost economy or having an adverse effect on industrial production. Between 1970-71, when MRTP Act was brought into force, and 1977-78, industrial output grew at an annual compounded rate of growth of 5 per cent. The growth in 1976-77 was 9.5 per cent. During the first six months of the current financial year 1978-79, the rate of growth in industrial production is estimated to be of the order of 8 per cent. It is also not correct to suggest that the implementation of the provisions of the said Act has resulted in creation of shortages in cement, paper and steel. Since the inception of the Act, 24 out of 27 proposals received for the manufacture of cement were approved. Similarly, out of 14 proposals received for the manufacture of paper, 10 were approved. So far as steel is concerned, it is reserved for development in the public sector.



**Construction of Bridge over  
Brahmaputra**

**2303. SHRI Purna Narayan Sinha:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since the Railways have undertaken to build the Brahmaputra Bridge across the river at Tezpur-Silghat point and complete it in four years, whether Government propose to extend the railway line up to the northern approach of the bridge so that building materials could be delivered at site;

(b) the approximate cost of laying the extension now along with construction of the bridge and later after five years when the bridge will have been completed; and

(c) what are other constraints and difficulties in laying this extension along the north bank approach road to the bridge?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) It is proposed to construct only a road bridge across the Brahmaputra near Bhomoraguri and Railways will only be an agency for construction of the bridge. It may not be necessary to construct a railway siding upto the northern approach of the bridge for transport of construction materials.

(b) The cost of laying a railway siding upto the bridge site would be about Rs. 3.6 crores, if laid now or five years later, based on the same level of prices.

(c) It is not proposed to construct the siding on account of its high cost and limited traffic prospects. The major transport problem of movement of construction materials will be on the South Bank, where a gundubund is to be constructed. The entire matter has to be studied in detail before any decision is taken.

**Impacts of floods on movement of  
foodgrains by Railways**

**2304. SHRI Surya Narayan Singh:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that movement of foodgrains by the Indian Railways was hampered in some parts of the country due to recent floods; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). Due to extensive floods and breaches in Northern Sector in September, 1978 and in the Eastern Sector in September and October, 1978, the loading of foodgrains was affected to a certain extent. During September and October of the current year, a total of 1,07,844 wagons were loaded with foodgrains as compared to 1,23,044 wagons during the corresponding months of the last year.

**Rail Links in Satna, Rewa, Shahdol**

**2305. SHRI NARENDRA SINH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exploitation of huge deposit of limestone in Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Siddi Districts of Madhya Pradesh is being hampered due to non-availability of rail links in the area; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to link these areas by railways in near future and when?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). The line from Singrauli to Katni which was completed a few years ago is already serving some of these areas. A traffic survey was also carried out in 1973 for 127 Kms. long railway line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa. A reappraisal for construction of a short link from Satna to Rewa on the basis of data available in 1973 survey report was also made.

These revealed that the proposed rail link was not expected to attract sufficient traffic to justify its immediate construction. Keeping in view the persistent demand for construction of new lines in this area, a survey for a new broad gauge rail link from Lalitpur to Singrauli via Khajuraho, Satna and Rewa was included in the Railway Budget for 1978-79. The survey for 455 Kms. long line will take about two years to be completed. It will be possible to take a decision about the construction of this line after the survey report becomes available.

#### Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

2306. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the vacancies of judges in all the High Courts have been filled;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether appointment of additional judges has had any impact on the volume of work and arrears in these courts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only 34 vacancies remain to be filled. Proposals in respect of some of them were received only recently while proposals in respect of others have yet to be received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

माद्रियों में सूद को रोकना के लिए सख्त गार्ड

2307 श्री रामनाथ राठी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माद्रियों में हुई अत्याधिक डकैतियों और चोरियों के कारण गत वर्ष प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सख्त गार्ड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान किया गया था तो क्या प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सख्त गार्ड की व्यवस्था है, यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक गाड़ी में सख्त गार्ड की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सुदार्, 1978 से अब तक जिन माद्रियों में सख्त गार्ड की स्थापना की गई है उन सभी में सख्त पुलिस बूटी पर भी, यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी बट्टियों की पुनर्-बुक्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही न किने जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या कोई उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोर चरण) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सजा-पटल पर रक दी जायेगी।

#### Murders, Dacoities and Robberies in Trains

2308. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that murders, dacoities, looting and robberies on running trains and also at night have not decreased this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many such incidents have occurred on different places on railways since April 1977 to October 1978 and the details of each of the same;

(d) what steps taken against culprits; and

(e) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents?

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

#### Decision to stop supply of raw materials to drug firms

2309. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances in which Government have decided to stop supply of raw materials to alien drug companies; and

(b) the extent to which such a decision has affected small scale units who have been doing contract work for these companies?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) and (b). The circumstances in which Government decided to stop supply of imported/canalised raw material to four foreign companies viz. M/s Ethnor Ltd., M/s Indian Schering Ltd., M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd, and M/s C. E. Fulford have been indicated in replies to the following Lok Sabha Questions:—

(i) Unstarred Question No. 9747 answered on 9-5-78.

(ii) Unstarred Question No. 337 answered on 21-11-78.

In the cases of M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. and M/s C. E. Fulford the above-mentioned action was taken on account of their indulging in production of medicines on loan licence arrangements with other units. Impact of this action on small scale units doing loan licence work for these two companies has not been assessed.

बर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान रेलवे को होने वाला प्रत्याशित लाभ

2310. श्री शकलजी :  
श्री पी० कानन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्ष 1978-79 के अन्त तक रेलवे को कितना शुद्ध लाभ होने की सम्भावना है और बजट अनुमान क्या थे ;

(ख) बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में पुनरीक्षित बजट के अनुसार शुद्ध लाभ कम रह गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) हाल ही की बाढ़ के कारण रेलवे को कितना हानि हुई है और उसका, मद्दत, औरत क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निरंजनादास) : (क) और (ख) 1978-79

का बजट पैदा करने लगत 65.43 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिशत का अनुमान लगाया गया था। यद्यपि पहले बात बहनों के विरोधी परिणाम मूलतः नाल यातायात में कमी के कारण बजट के अनुमान में नहीं है, इसलिए बर्ष के अन्त में रेलों की विपरीत स्थिति के बारे में अभी निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहना संभव नहीं है। नाल बर्ष के लिए संभावित अनुमान जनवरी, 1979 में तैयार किये जायेगे। उस समय अधिक सुस्पष्ट तस्वीर उपलब्ध होगी जब कि 1978-80 के बजट अनुमान की संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 के अन्त में धामदनी के अन्तर्गत बजट अनुमान की तुलना में लगभग 66.23 करोड़ रुपये की गिरावट आई थी। यह गिरावट मुख्यतः नाल यातायात के अन्तर्गत आई जिसके कई कारण थे जो रेलों के नियंत्रण से परे थे। इनमें से कारण श्री शामिल हैं जैसे हुसई कारखाने, इत्याद संयंत्रों का कार्य-निष्पादन अर्थात् नहुना, बिनाहापत्तन से नियंत्रित किये जाने वाले लोह अयस्क की हुसई में गिरावट, सिंगरनी कीयला खदानों में हड़ताल, बंगाल-विहार के कोयला क्षेत्रों में सामान्य से कम खदान, भारतीय आद्य निगम द्वारा उत्तराई की संगी का धामना करना, बम्बई और फलकता पत्तनों पर कार्य-निष्पादन अर्थात् नहुना, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में धाम की फसल का नहुना और हाल ही में बाढ़, आदि के कारण बाधियाँ रहूँ होना आदि।

(घ) 1-9-1978 से 31-10-1978 तक की अवधि में हाल की बाढ़ के कारण रेलों को लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की कुल हानि हुई जिसमें 10 करोड़ रुपये की वास्तविक क्षति और यातायात से होने वाली धामदनी में गिरावट के कारण 20 करोड़ रुपये की हानि शामिल है।

**Restoration of rail branches caused by recent floods**

2311. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why the restoration work of a few breaches, caused by the recent floods, could not be taken up on a war-footing to link up Murshidabad with rest of the world; and

(b) when the work of restoration will be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). Krishannagar-Laigola section of Eastern Railway on which Murshidabad is situated was restored to traffic on 5-11-78.

As a result of heavy flood in Bhagirathi river, long stretch of railway track was breached and bridge No. 56 was washed away, resulting in suspension of traffic.

The restoration work was taken up immediately in full swing. There were however certain factors which hampered the progress. The local villagers besides making cuts in the railway embankment to drain away water towards downstream of the Railway embankment, also sought refuge on the railway lines during the floods. The entire area being flooded, no local earth, for filling up the breaches, was available. Coal ashes and boulders had to be rushed from long distances to fill up breaches. At one of the locations filling the breaches was found difficult due to heavy flow of water and for spanning this gap, special span of 150 ft. light girder had to be brought from the North-east Frontier Railway. Despite continuous rains and other difficulties the restoration work was carried on round the clock.

#### गोरखपुर प्लांट का उत्पादन

2312. श्री राजकैशर सिंह : क्या डेट्रोनिचम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 13 नवम्बर, 1978 के नेशनल ट्रेड्स में "इस गोरखपुर प्लांट तकनीक फ्रान्च" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की प्रीर विसाया गया है ;

(ख) विजली के संकट के कारण गत वर्ष प्रीर बाढ़ वर्ष के दौरान इस कारखान में उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है; प्रीर

(ग) इस कारखाने के लिए पर्याप्त विजली की व्यवस्था करने प्रीर इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता में अनुसार उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

डेट्रोनिचम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (बी हेमचन्द्र मन्थन कटुवाल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मुक्ति में विजली के उत्तराखण्ड के कारण उत्पादन में कमी किस प्रकार है :-

पोस्टिक माइटोवन (बी० टन)  
वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन में कमी

1977-78	17840
1978-79	4900
(नवम्बर, 1978 तक)	

(ग) पावर प्लांट संभल में नायुक उपकरणों तथा यन्त्रोपकरणों के पर्याप्त तथा अभाव्य रूप से विजली की सप्लाई की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 25 मेगावाट वाला एक कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट स्थापित किया जा रहा है । सरकार तथा संभल के प्राधिकारी उत्पादन निष्पादन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखते हैं प्रीर सब कमी आवश्यक हो, औपचारिक कार्यवाही करते हैं ताकि उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार सुनिश्चित हो ।

गजरीला से कुछ गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

2313. श्री गद्दीमाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गजरीला से बिजनी, मुन्नीबा बाढ़ तथा बाँधपुर जाने वाली 1 जी० एम० तथा 4 जी० ए० एम० वाली गाड़ियाँ बार मास पूर्व रद्द कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के सभी बगों के निवासियों ने उक्त गाड़ियों के रद्द होने जाने के विषय अध्यावेदन पेश किया है तथा इस के फलस्वरूप होने वाली कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है; प्रीर

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन वाली गाड़ियों को पुनः चलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी लिप मारामण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) रेलों प्रीर उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रायः कोचने के उत्पादन प्रीर संभल में बुद्धि करने के लिए कोचला उत्पादन प्राधिकरणों तथा उर्जा मंत्रालय के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाने रखा जा रहा है । उर्जा कोचने की स्थिति में सुधार प्रीर, इन गाड़ियों की फिर से चला दिया जावेगा ।

**विकिरण पद्धति की लागत में वृद्धि**

2314. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य : क्या वैद्युतिक, परमाणु और उर्ध्वरज नवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : —

(क) क्या वर्तमान विकिरण पद्धति बहुत सस्ती है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान विकिरण पद्धति के दिन प्रति दिन संहता होने तथा वर्तमान शोधकों के उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के अभाव में कम आय वाले लोग इस पद्धति का लाभ उठा पाने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विधा में कब तक ऐसे प्रयत्न कर दिए जाएंगे कि इस निर्धन देश की

असिद्धों की लागत बहुत सस्ती और बरि नही, और उन्नत क्या कारण है।

वैद्युतिक, परमाणु और उर्ध्वरज नवी (श्री सुब्रह्मण्य स्वयं सुब्रह्मण्य) : (क) से (ग) : एनोपिक शोधकों के मूल्य कार्गुनी रूप से अत्यंत (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आवेग, 1970 के प्राक्कानों के अन्तर्गत निश्चित किए जाते हैं। इस आवेग में नए कार्गुनेशनों, नए पैकेजों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने और वर्तमान कार्गुनेशनों/पैकेजों के मूल्यों में संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रतिवर्ष 50 लाख रुपये के कम कार्गुनेशनों की बिक्री करने वाले लघु उद्योग एककों को शोध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आवेग, 1970 के प्राक्कानों से छूट दी गई है। शोधकों और शोधकों के लोक मूल्य सूचकांक में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि देश में शोधकों को मूल्यों को स्थिर करने के उपाय अपनाए गए हैं --

वर्ष	शोधकों और दवाइयों के लोक मूल्य सूचकांक (70-71-100 के आधार पर)	प्रतिशत वृद्धि
1	2	3
1975-76	118.7	
1976-77	133.99	(+) 13 प्रतिशत 75-76 पर
1977-78	136.3	(+) 1.8 प्रतिशत 76-77 पर
अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1978	136.2	मूल्य 77-78 के स्तर पर स्थिर रहे।

एनोपिक पद्धति के अलावा देश में आर्गुनेशिक (सिद्ध सहित), गुलाबी (टिम्ब) और होम्योपैथिक पद्धति भी देश में प्रचलित हैं। इन पद्धतियों की सम्बन्धित लागत प्रभावों की कोई यलनारमक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, वर्ष 1976 में भारत में प्रचलित दवाइयों और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विकसित देशों और जैसे जापान, फ्रांस पश्चिम जर्मनी, यू० ए० ए०, कनाडा, आदि में प्रचलित दवाइयों की तुलना करने का प्रयास किया गया था। इस अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि एनोपैथिक दवाइयों के मूल्य अन्य पद्धति के समान दवाइयों के मूल्य की तुलना में अधिक हित कर हैं।

**उत्तरदायित्वों के अनुकूल वेतनमान**

2315. श्री सुब्रह्मण्य स्वयं सुब्रह्मण्य : क्या देश नवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में उच्च दायित्वों के अनुकूल ही ऊँचे वेतनमान भी दिए गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 760 से 900 ४0 तक वेतनमान वाले उच्च मूल्य निर्धारकों तथा 650

से 750 ४0 तक वेतन वाले स्टेजान मास्टर्स की सेलेक्शन श्रेणी-II के बराबर माना गया है ;

(ग) क्या नवी महोदय के साथ एक साक्षात्कार में यह प्रायः तय हो गया था कि उनकी ऊँचे वेतन मामों में प्राक्किकता की जायेगी तथा केवल इसी आधार पर चयन किया जायेगा और इसके बावजूद उन बतियों की तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है और उन में से एक भी उच्च मूल्य निर्धारकों को अधिकतर नहीं मिला है, तथा उच्च वेतनमान में उनसे कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है, और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस स्थिति में अधिक्य में हूँ अनुकूल नियंत्रण प्राप्त हो सकेंगे जब कि एक औरती नियंत्रण कार्यकारियों की प्रभावना की जांच तथा कान बहाता जाता है तथा दूसरी और उनके साथ नेता अन्वयन किया जा रहा है ?

देश अन्वयन में राज्य नवी (श्री तिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : सामान्यतः बतों से सम्बद्ध कार्यवाही एवं दायित्वों, किये जाने वाले कार्य की कठिनाता एवं जटिलता, किये जाने वाले कार्यकेन्द्र की मात्रा और निर्धारित कार्यवाही की अन्वयन में रख कर संशोधित वेतनमान विधि की है।

आयोग ने यह सब ध्यान दिया है कि निम्न-लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में बरती एवं व्यवहार्य सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर गाईं इस संदर्भ में इसीलिए बोले से विधिकवालों हैं क्योंकि गाईं के रूप में वे जितना बेतन पर ही जाते हैं, वह उचित बतों की बरतों में उच्चतर प्रयोग के कारण अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होगा। उपर्युक्त कारकों को धुष्टिगत रखते हुए आयोग ने निम्नलक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन बेतनमान की अपेक्षा एक स्तर ऊँचे बेतनमान की सिफारिश की है। इस प्रकार मुख्य निम्नलक्ष्यों को उनके 450-575 रुपये पूर्व-संशोधित (प्राधिकृत) बेतनमान के लिए 840-1040/1200 रुपये का संशोधित बेतनमान धारित किया जा और उप मुख्य निम्नलक्ष्यों को उनके 370-475 रुपये के पूर्व संशोधित बेतनमान के बचने 700-900 रुपये का संशोधित बेतनमान धारित किया जा। 450-575 रुपये के लिए सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन बेतनमान 700-900 रुपये और 370-475 रुपये के लिए 550-750 रुपये है ?

हर एक विभाग में भेजी-II के पदों को सामान्य पद माना जाता है, और वे पद पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न धाराओं में भेजी-III के कर्मचारियों के लिए चुने हैं। उदाहरणतः निम्नलक्ष्य वर्ग में निम्नलक्ष्य और उप मुख्य निम्नलक्ष्य, स्टेनन मास्टरो के वर्ग में स्टेनन प्रबोधि, स्टेनन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेनन मास्टर प्राधि तथा अन्य वर्गों में गाईं मास्टर, याता-यात। परिवहन निरीक्षक प्राधि और जो विभिन्न धाराओं में लगे हैं, वे सभी यातायात परिवहन एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग-भेजी-II के पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार के पात्र हैं। 1-1-1973 से लागू बेतनमानों के संशोधन से पूर्व इन विभिन्न धाराओं में उच्चतम वेतन के लिए सर्वोच्च बेतनमान 450-575 रुपये था, इसी तरह दूसरा उच्चतम वेतन 370-475 रुपये का था।

एक ऐसा न्यायसंगत सूत्र खोजने के उद्देश्य से जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो जाय कि एक विभाग में भेजी-III की विभिन्न धाराओं से भेजी-II की सेवा में पदोन्नति के व्यवहारों पर बेतनमानों में परिवर्तन से कोई असर न पड़े, यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि मुख्य निम्नलक्ष्यों और उप मुख्य निम्नलक्ष्यों, जिन्हें सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन बेतनमानों की अपेक्षा उच्चतर संशोधित बेतनमान दिए गए थे, वैसे कि ऊपर जाय (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, की पदोन्नति के वैसे ही व्यवहार प्राप्त होने चाहिए जैसे कि इन पूर्व संशोधित बेतनमानों में अन्य कर्मचारियों और जिन्हें सामान्य प्रतिस्थापन बेतनमान दिये गये हैं के साथ साथ उन्हें 450-570 रुपये और 370-475 रुपये के पूर्व संशोधित बेतनमानों में प्राप्त वे।

(ग) बैठक में किया गया विनिश्चय यह था कि एक ही विभाग में पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न धाराओं के कर्मचारियों की समेकित वरिष्ठता सुनिश्चित रूप से के तरीके के प्रत्येक सामान्य-पूर्वक जांच की जाएगी। यह भी विनिश्चय किया

गया था कि इस दौरान कक्षागत परिवर्तन एवं वाणिज्यिक विभाग में भेजी-II के पदों के लिए व्यवहार को रोके रखा जाएगा।

(घ) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि निम्नलक्ष्य कर्मचारियों को बेहतर प्रतिस्थापन बेतनमान धारित किये गये हैं, प्रस्तावन को इस बारे में कोई आशंका नहीं है कि विनिश्चय में कार्य-कुशल निम्नलक्ष्यों के पाने में कोई कठिनाई होगी।

#### New Contract Acquired by FEDO (FACT)

2316. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Engineering and Design Organisation (Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Limited) acquired any new contract during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to give assistance to strengthen the FEDO?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The contracts secured by FEDO during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 included:—

(1) Formic Acid Plant for Kerala Acids & Chemicals Ltd.

(2) Ammonium Chloride Plant for M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd.

(3) Water Gas Purification Plant for Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(4) Improvement to Sulphuric Acid Plant of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

(5) Improvement Works to Chalakkudy Potteries.

(6) Malathian Project, DDT Plant and the Endosulfan project of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

(7) Phosphoric Acid Plant for Hindustan Lever Ltd.

(8) Improvement to Penicillin, Ampicillin and Streptomycin plants of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

(9) Revamping of the Sulphuric Acid Plant of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

(10) Ammonium Chloride Plant of Bihar Caustics & Chemicals Ltd.

(11) Cooling Tower for the Mathura Refinery Project of the Indian Oil Corporation.

(c) It has been the constant endeavour of the Govt. to utilise the capabilities acquired by the various public sector consultancy organisations like Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd., (FPDIL), FACT Engineering and Design Organisation (FEDO) and Engineers India Ltd. (E.I.L.), to the maximum extent possible, in the setting up of additional fertilizer capacity in the country, consistent with the requirements of the new projects, the process technology adopted and the feed-stock used.

#### Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit

2317. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patent/important medicines are controlled and prescribed by the A.D.M.O. In-charge of the Northern Railway Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and action taken for equal distribution of medicines for prescription by all the Doctors in that Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). All the doctors in the Delhi-Kishanganj Health Unit are authorised to prescribe all medicines. The A.D.M.O. Incharge is, however, expected to exercise control as is the case in all Health Units to prevent over-prescription and prescription of fancy medicines where medicines with equal or better therapeutic value are available and stocked.

Quarter, for Staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

2318. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have been allotted to the Northern Railway for construction of 24 Units of quarters for the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the place where the staff quarters are being constructed, and when the quarters are likely to be handed over to the Western Railway for further allotment to the staff?

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

(b) Quarters are being constructed at Delhi in Punjabi Bagh area and are expected to be completed by about end of 1979. After completion these will be handed over to Western Railway for allotment to staff.

#### Yearly Test of Class IV Employees

2319. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are extant instructions that the Test of the Class IV employees for the promotion to Class III should be held every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not holding test every year by the Senior Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). According to the extant instructions, which are considered quite adequate, tests for promotion of Class IV to Class III are required to be held every year. However, due to non-availability of

vacancies, the tests were not held every year in the office of Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi.

#### **Jaganath Bridge near Raniganj**

2320. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that existing Jaganath bridge near Raniganj Rail Station is in a deplorable condition and needs immediate reconstruction; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to shift the location and reconstruct it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The existing bridge is in a satisfactory condition and would be able to carry the traffic for which it was originally designed for years to come.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Fly-overs on Eastern and Western Sides of Asansol Railway Station**

2321. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from local M.L.A. requesting for the construction of two fly-overs one near Dhadka and another near Kasai Mohalla approach on the Eastern and Western side of Asansol Rail Station in view of the congestion and deplorable conditions of the Railway Tunnels near Dhadka and Kasai Mohalla; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Fly-over on G.T. Road near Asansol**

2322. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned construction of a fly-over on G.T. Road near Kalipahari in Eastern Railway near Asansol; and

(b) if so, when the work will start and how long it will take to complete the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Proposal to include this work in the Railways Works Programme for 1979-80 is under active consideration at present.

#### **Letter from Chief Minister, Punjab regarding Railways**

2323. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Chief Minister of Punjab about some problems of the State of Punjab concerning his Ministry; and

(b) what are the contents of the letter and the steps taken or being taken by Government to fulfil the demands raised by the Chief Minister of Punjab?

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

(b) A statement is attached.



## Statement

Various suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Punjab and the action taken on the issues raised by him are indicated below :—

Suggestion	Remarks
1. Doubling of Delhi-Fazilka Railway line <i>via</i> Ferozpur	Doubling of a line is a costly proposition and is resorted to only as a last measure. On the Delhi-Fazilka route, the Railways have already taken steps to increase the line capacity which is considered adequate.
2. Construction of Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link.	Final location (Engineering) survey for the construction of Jagadhari-Chandigarh-Ludhiana rail link of 1971-73 revealed that Ludhiana-Chandigarh portion of the project (94.90 Kms.) would cost Rs. 19.76 crores (at 1971-72 price level—present cost would be higher) and yield a return of only 0.21% in the first year and 0.25% in the 6th year. Due to severe constraint of financial resources and heavy commitments already made, it has not been possible to undertake the construction of this rail link so far. It will, however, be possible to consider this project for construction after the report of the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Government, is received and a decision is taken by the Government regarding the policy to be followed for construction of uneconomic new railway lines in the country. In the mean time the Railway Ministry has proposed to the Planning Commission the inclusion of Chandigarh-Morinda section of the line in the Annual Plan for 1979-80.
3. Provision of more Mail/Express trains on Delhi-Fazilka line.	The existing train services on this route are considered adequate to meet the needs of the present traffic. Apart from lack of traffic justification, it is not operationally feasible to introduce any additional trains on this route due to strained line capacity and lack of terminal facilities.
4. Bhatinda-Delhi Fast train	With the extension of 23/24 Bombay Central-Delhi Janta Express to and from Ferozpur from 26-1-78, an additional fast service has been provided between Delhi and Bhatinda.

## Posts of Chief Estimators

2324. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the letter No. P/L/KUR dated 19th November, 1976 of the General Manager, South Eastern Railway and state:

(a) why a uniform procedure is not maintained regarding the posts of Chief Estimators in the Divisions of South Eastern Railway in Civil Engineering Department;

(b) why in some divisions, posts of Chief Estimators are operated and in some divisions, posts of Office Superintendent (Drawing) are operated;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to adopt a uniform procedure in this regard; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Posts of Chief

Estimators in the scale Rs. 700—900 in the Civil Engineering Department are created according to workload which varies from Division to Division.

(b) to (d). Post of Superintendent Drawing Office in the scale Rs. 700—900 were to be provided on all the Divisions by matching surrender. While such posts have been created in four Divisions, in the remaining three Divisions these could not be created due to representations from the staff against the matching surrender.

**Proposal from Election Commission to incur Election Expenditure for Candidates**

2325. SHRI M. V. CHANDER-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT:

SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI YUVRAJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Election Commission has proposed to the Government that Election Commission may incur the expenditure of the candidate for election purposes;

(b) if so, whether a specific proposal has been put before Government by the Election Commission;

(c) if so, what are the details of the same; and

(d) whether this will help the candidate and also discourage the black money to be used in the elections?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: (a) to (c). The Election Commission has not made any proposal to the effect that it may incur the election expenses of the candidates. It has, however, recommended that a part of such expenses of candidates and political parties should be borne by the Government. The Commission has made the following suggestions in this behalf:—

(1) Each recognised National and State Party may be supplied, free of cost, 3 copies of electoral rolls for each constituency. Each independent candidate should be supplied with 2 copies of the roll at the time of election, free of charge.

(2) All contesting candidates should be supplied with white printing paper at Government expense to enable them to print the unofficial identity slips for distribution to voters.

(3) Booths may be set up at Government expense, near the polling stations for the use of the candidates for distribution of identity slips to voters.

(4) The election agents of candidates set up by political parties may be given some daily allowance.

(5) Government should print at their cost some posters of a suitable size for each recognised political party.

The number of copies of the posters may be decided in consultation with political parties.

(b) The suggestion, if implemented, are likely to reduce the election expenses of candidates and political parties and the influence of money power in elections, to some extent.

**Decision to grant licences to foreign Drug Firms**

2326. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to re-open the applications for the grant of licences to the foreign drug manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) whether these drugs will be imported by them in the form of formulations or manufactured in India?

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

(b) The requisite details of pending Industrial Licence applications of foreign companies, having direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 318 answered on 21-11-78.

(c) It has already been stated in the New Drug Policy, that no foreign company shall be granted any Industrial Licence for the manufacture of formulations unless they are linked with the manufacture of high technology bulk drugs from the basic stage.

**..Resolution passed by All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association**

2327. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution passed by the All India Railway Accounts Employees' Association under the covering letter dated 19th June, 1978 from Shri Viswa Natha Menon, M.P., duly acknowledged by the Railway Minister vide his letter No. MP/645/A/78 dated 27th June, 1978; and

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

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

(b) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

*Demands made by the Indian Railway Accounts Employees' Association and position in respect thereof:*

Demands	Position in respect thereof
1	2
<p>1. Staff in Accounts Department continue to work in the same scale for years together. A formula should be evolved so that Accounts staff who are working in one scale for ten years should get the next higher grade immediately.</p>	<p>It is difficult to evolve a formula under which promotions to Govt. employees could be ensured after every ten years, as promotions to next higher grades are dependent on availability of higher grade post and suitability of the staff due for such promotions. However, the question of affording relief to the staff stagnating at the maximum of pay scale is under consideration of the National Council set up under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery.</p>

1

2. The benefit of 4 advance increments to the Accounts staff at the time of promotion from Clerk Gr. II to Clerk Gr. I which has been stopped after the implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission should be restored.

3. The benefit of one advance increment to the employees who did not take part in May '74 strike as also employment to their children should be extended to those who took part in the strike.

4. Class IV employees who are entitled for passes in 2 years after retirement should be allowed the benefit of complementary passes every year.

5. Benefit of free suburban ticket should be allowed to all staff uniformly and not only to the employees in the Hqs. office of Zonal Railways.

6. Staff representations should be dealt with quickly.

2

The scheme for grant of advance increments to the UDCs in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Clerks Grade I on the Railways was discontinued as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The question of restoration of the scheme has been taken up by the staff side in the National Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery and the final outcome of discussions is still awaited.

These demands have been considered and it has been decided that they cannot be accepted.

The question of liberalisation of the scale of post-retirement complementary passes to retired Class IV staff has been reviewed but no further liberalisation is considered justified.

Free residential card passes are allowed on some sections where they were in vogue prior to 14-12-53. The extent instruction do not make any difference in regard to their entitlement to the staff of the Headquarters of the Zonal Offices and others.

All possible measures are taken to expedite the disposal of the representations received from the staff.

#### Demonstrations at Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

2328. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of demonstration held at the Gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway at Delhi from 1st September, 1978 to 31st October, 1978: and

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

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

(b) The demands made by the staff are contained in the statement attached. In accordance with Government's

policy, the staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in the informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

#### Statement

The demands made by the staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, were as follows:—

(i) Wastage of Rs. 2.5 lakhs in repairs to F.T.A. Office building.

(ii) Repayment of C.D.S. deposits to the staff of F.T.A. Office affected by floods in Delhi area.

(iii) Special casual leave for F.T.A. Office staff remaining absent due to floods.

(iv) Cancellation of transfer orders of staff of F.T.A. Office.

(v) Shortage of staff.

(vi) Posting of staff in Base Kitchen at New Delhi.

**F.A. & C.A.O.'s Office, Western Railway**

2329. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state total number of hamals working in the F.A. & C.A.O.'s Office of the Western Railway at Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There is no separate cadre of Hamals in the office of the F.A. & C.A.O. Western Railway, Bombay. The combined sanctioned cadre of Peons/Hamals/Khalasis etc. in the scale of Rs. 196—232 (RS) is 78.

**Wireless Operators**

2330. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Wireless Operators who remained stagnated in all Indian Railways in the prescribed scales and authorised scales;

(b) the total number of Wireless Operators who are stagnated in revised scales since 1975 on all India Railway; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove stagnation in scales of pay of Wireless Operators on all India Railways?

3340 LS—7

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

**Telecommunication on Maintainers (Trainees)**

2331. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts set aside, percentage for direct recruitment from open market; for filling up the categories of Telecommunication Maintainers (Trainees), Wireless Instrument Mechanics and Electrical Signal Maintainers on Southern Railway;

(b) the total number of vacancies in each category in each Division unit available for direct recruitment from open market; and

(c) the reason for not filling up the vacancies for several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There is provision for filling up 50 per cent of the vacancies in the category of Telecom Maintainers, Wireless Mechanics and Electrical Signal Maintainers in scale Rs. 260—400 by direct recruitment. As these are artisan categories direct recruitment is resorted to only after trade testing and promoting all eligible staff in lower grades. In Mysore Division of Southern Railway 5 vacancies of Telecom Maintainers, 2 vacancies of Wireless Mechanics and 2 of Electrical Signal Maintainers have arisen recently which have been earmarked for direct recruitment. One vacancy of Telecom Maintainer and the two vacancies of wireless Mechanics have been filled by recruitment. Action is being taken to fill the remaining vacancies.

**Alleged Malpractices by Directors of  
M/s. Power, Tools and Appliances  
Company**

2332. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged malpractices of Managing Director and other Directors of M/s. Power, Tools and Appliance Company Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the management of the said company is trying to destroy evidence and records to prevent impartial enquiries; and

(f) if so, steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The allegations are being examined with a view to deciding the further course of action to be taken by this Department.

(e) and (f). Some complaints have been received that the management of the company is destroying evidence which may prove their corrupt practices. These will be taken into account in deciding the further course of action mentioned above.

**Introduction of New Trains**

2333. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have introduced any new trains during the months of March to May, 1978 for movement of passengers; and

(b) if so, how many new trains have been introduced so far and how many more are likely to be introduced during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 31 new trains were introduced on different sections during the period 1st March to 31st May, 1978.

**Conference of All India Ticket  
Checking Staff**

2334. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government or the Railway Administration have received the copies of the resolution passed in the All India Ticket Checking Staff Conference held at Howrah (Bengal) on 28th, 29th June, 1978;

(b) if so, what action have Government or Railway Administration taken in regard to the same;

(c) what are the demands made in the resolution; and

(d) if no action taken so far, the reasons of delay?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2973/78.]

**Representation from Coach  
Attendants**

2335. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay has received representations dated 4-10-76 and 25-6-77 from the Car Attendants or First Class Coach Attendants;

(b) if so, what action has been taken and when;

(c) whether the concerned have been intimated of the action taken;

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay; and

(e) when it shall be taken?

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

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

**Discussion with Representatives of union by Management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation**

2336. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on the 1st August, 1978 regarding representation by All-India Petro-Chemical Labour Union, Bombay and state:

(a) whether the Management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation have concluded the discussion with the representatives of union, if so, when;

(b) what are decisions arrived at; and

(c) what are the issues still under dispute how and when they are likely to be solved?

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

**Representation for a Reserved Bogie in Deccan Queen Train**

2337. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or Railway authorities have received written representations dated 14th August, 1977 and thereafter from a number of Pune-Bombay passengers regarding

keeping "reserved" one more bogie for the second class season-ticket holders to the up and down Deccan Queen Train;

(b) if so, what action Government or Railway authorities have taken in that regard; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay and when that will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While no representation dated 14-8-1977 has been received, a number of requests have been received from Pune-Bombay passengers for augmenting the accommodation on this train.

(b) and (c). This train, at present runs with a load of 12 coaches and is scheduled to run to special timings. It is not operationally feasible to augment the load of this train without increase in the running time.

One second class out of four second class coaches, has been set apart for II Class season ticket holders. It is not feasible to set apart more accommodation for second class season ticket holders as the reserved coaches on this train, which is a fully reserved train, are fully occupied.

**पूर्व, पश्चिम और दक्षिण उपनगरीय रेलवे के किराये में वृद्धि**

2338. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व, पश्चिम और दक्षिण उपनगरीय रेलवे का किराया बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसमें किन्ती वृद्धि की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपनगरीय रेलवे को चलाने में सरकार को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है, यदि हाँ, तो यह घाटा कितना और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रभूत पूर्व बाढ़ को देखते हुए 400 करोड़ रुपये व्यय वाली मेट्रो रेलवे योजना को स्थगित कर दिया है; और

(घ) क्या इतनी राशि के 8 सय के परिणाम स्वरूप अन्य स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन के बिछाने के कार्य में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य बंदी (की शिब नारायण) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी हाँ। पिछले तीन वर्षों में उप-नगरीय गाड़ियों पर हानि के झांकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

( करोड़ रुपये में )

वर्ष	जोड़
1974-75	23.02
1975-76	23.08
1976-77	24.92

1976-77 में, 73.5 प्रतिशत उपनगरीय यात्राएँ सीजन टिकटों पर ग्रथवा प्रत्यथा पूरे किराये से कम दर पर की गयीं। दूसरे दर्जे के सीजन टिकटधारी द्वारा दिया गया किराया 7 से 16 ड़ कट्टरी यात्राओं के बराबर होता है, यद्यपि वे कम से कम 50 यात्राएँ कर लेता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि इस परियोजना की वर्तमान अनुमानित लागत 250 करोड़ रुपये है, न कि 400 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) जी नहीं। जहाँ तक नई लाइनों और समान परिवर्तन परियोजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, खनराजि का प्रावर्तन योजना आयोग द्वारा अलग से किया जाता है।

#### Revenue from Goods Traffic in Delhi Division

2339. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway stations which show an income of over Rs. 20 lakhs per month from goods traffic in Delhi Division of Northern Railway;

(b) whether arrangements for the protection of these goods including godown facilities exist at these stations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such facilities could be provided; and

(d) the average figures of monthly income in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 for each one of the stations in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Nationalisation of Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd.

2340. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the reasons for not nationalising the Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore, whose anti-national and anti-labour activities are causing grave concern?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Nationalisation has to be based on policy considerations of a general or special nature. Being a company engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations, M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd. have, however, been issued a directive by the Reserve Bank of India, in pursuance of the New Drug Policy, to reduce the foreign equity to 40 per cent.

#### Anti-National Activities of M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore

2341. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the anti-national activities of the Smith Kline and French (I) Ltd., Bangalore, who are regularly sending semi-processed micro-biological culture in Lyophills to their parent company in U.S.A. without the sanctions of Government of India;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against them;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry and while conducting enquiry have they met with workers and union leaders; and



(d) if no enquiry done, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A complaint to this effect has been received by this Ministry, which is being enquired into.

रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियमों में संशोधन

2342. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियमों में नवम्बर, 1963 में संशोधन किया गया था और संशोधन रूप में नियमों को 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 से कार्य में ला दिया गया था और यह प्रावधान दिया गया था कि संशोधन नियमों के मूलवर्षी प्रभाव के कारण किसी के दिन का हानि नहीं पहुंचने दी जायेगी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संशोधन नियमों को 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 से लागू किये जाने के कारण उपनिदेशकों के पद पर बदलावों के पात्र व्यक्तियों को एक सूची तैयार की गई थी और कुछ पदोन्नत अनुभाग अधिकारियों को कुछ सीधे भर्ती किये गये अनुभाग अधिकारियों से वरिष्ठ अधिकारी दिखाया गया था जबकि सीधे भर्ती किये गये ये अनुभाग अधिकारी वर्ष 1969 में जारी की गई वरिष्ठता सूची के अनुसार इनमें वरिष्ठ थे और रेल बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम 14(2) की व्यवस्था के अनुसार 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 को इन्हें स्थायी माना गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार प्रभावित हुए अनुभाग अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रश्न के भाग (क) में किये गये प्रावधान के उपरान्त भी ऐसा क्यों होने दिया गया और इन अधिकारियों के प्रति हुए प्रत्याय को मिटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?;

रेल मंत्रालय में राय मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण) : (क) रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1969, कामिक विभाग द्वारा बनाये गये केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमों के अनुरूप बनाये गये थे। इन नियमों के सम्बन्ध में जारी एक संशोधन के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय (आसू-नियम सेवा में सम्बन्धित अधिकारी ग्रेड I (अधर सचिव) पर पदोन्नति के पात्र बना किये गये थे। इसके फलस्वरूप यह जरूरी हो गया कि इसी प्रकार का संशोधन रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा नियम, 1969 में किया जाय जिससे उसी प्रकार का लाभ रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय आसू-नियम सेवा के अधिकारियों को सुलभ कराया जा सके। यह संशोधन 24-11-73 को, त्त कि नवम्बर, 1963 को जारी किया गया और यह संशोधन सरकारी

गजट में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू हुआ। इस संशोधन के साथ एक व्याख्यात्मक आपन इस उद्देश्य से जारी किया गया था कि पात्र अनुभाग अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित कुल अनुमत सेवा की गणना करते समय रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय आसू-नियम सेवा के प्रथम तक के ग्रेड-I में 1-10-1962 से उन्होंने जो सेवा की उसे भी शामिल किया जाय। व्याख्यात्मक आपन में दिया गया प्रावधान रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा के ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति के लिए प्रत्येक पात्र अधिकारी के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए था। कथित संशोधन में रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम, 1969 के लिए "निश्चित दिन" जो कि "11-10-1969" है, में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय नियम, 1969 के नियम 14 (2) के प्रावधानों में "निश्चित दिन" जो कि 11-10-1969 है, का उल्लेख है। "1-10-1962" की तारीख का "निश्चित दिन" से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। प्रकरण के प्रयोजनों के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा (ग्रेड-I में पदोन्नति) विनियम, 1973 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पालना की एक मिली-जुली सूची बनाई गई थी। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि वरिष्ठता का प्रश्न पालना सूची से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। इन सूची में कुछ पदोन्नति प्राप्त अनुभाग अधिकारियों को सीधे भर्ती किये गये कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारियों की तुलना में केवल इस कारण ऊंची स्थिति दी गई थी कि वे 1-10-1962 से पहले अनुभाग अधिकारियों के रूप में स्थायी किये जा चुके थे और इन कारण से नहीं कि "निश्चित दिन" में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ था। इसलिए पच्चातवर्ती अधिकारियों को किसी प्रकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा क्योंकि प्रकरण के लिए उनके अधिकार पूरी तरह सुरक्षित रखे गये थे। हालांकि उनके अन्तिम प्रकरण की संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना था।

(ग) ऊपर (क) और (ख) के उत्तरों की देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिचय रेलवे में चाय के स्टालों के ठेके

2343. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय के स्टालों के ठेके देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ख) आपात स्थिति के दौरान इन रेलवे में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया ;

(ग) क्या किसी ठेके के मामले में रेलवे बोर्ड की सत्कारी नीति का उल्लंघन किया गया था ;

(ब) पश्चिम रेलवे में महाराष्ट्र में घापात स्थिति के दौरान कितने ठेके मंत्री के आवेदन से अथवा रेलवे बोर्ड के आवेदन से दिये गये; और

(ङ) उन ठेकों को नियमित रूप से पुनः आर्बाइट न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध्द लारामबाब) : (क) से (ङ). धान-पान/वेदिम ठेकों के लिए, प्रेम अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुस्पष्ट स्थानों में सूचनायें प्रदर्शित कर दी जाती हैं। इसके पश्चात् प्रारंभ बेतन और उनके अधिक ज्ञानमान के उपा इत्यादि अधिक कारियों की जांच समिति द्वारा आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच की जाती है। (1-8-78 से पूर्व दो अधिकारियों की भी समिति (द्वैती थी)। आवेदकों की उपयुक्तता, अनुभव, वित्तीय स्थिति आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जांच समिति सुच-सोप के आधार पर सक्षम प्राधिकारियों को उपयुक्त आवेदकों को सिफारिश करती है जो जांच समिति की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए नर्बाधिक योग्य एवं उपयुक्त व्यक्ति को ठेका प्रदान करना है। पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा घापातकाल के दौरान उपयुक्त प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई थी।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार प्रथम और वाट रीड स्टेशनों पर कमजोर या और एक बाय स्टाल ठेकों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे लेकिन जांच समिति की कार्यवाहियों की जांच और निर्णय मंत्रालय में किया गया था और ठेके नरकारान रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रदान किये गये थे। यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि प्रथमरी और वाट रीड स्टेशनों बाय-स्टाल के ठेकेदारों को, जिनका कार्य संभावजनक है और जिनका रेलवे के साथ एक क्षम संबंध के लिए करार हुआ था, उनके वर्तमान कार्यकाल की समाप्ति तक जारी रखने दिया जाय और उनके साथ वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार नये आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये जाय और सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ठेके दिये जायें।

#### Loss Suffered by M/s. National Rayon Corporation due to Irregularities

2344. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR  
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a sub-committee of the Directors of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd. at Mohane in Maharashtra have in their recent report to Government have indicated the estimates of losses suffered by the Company on account of certain irregularities;

(b) if so, the details of these irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Sub-Committee has submitted a report mentioning details of irregularities relating to credit sales which appears to be a fraudulent nature, dues of certain mills which are disputed, under pricing/ante-dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales, over payment for purchases, donations made in excess of legal limits, and unauthorised payments made to or unauthorised expenditure incurred by or on behalf of a former Director.

(c) With regard to the irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn Shri S. M. Kapadia, the ex-Chairman of the company and one of the associates were arrested in pursuance of the First Information Report filed with the Bombay Police. Later Shri S. N. Kapadia was released on bail and police investigations are still going on.

As for the dues of certain mills which are disputed, necessary legal action has been initiated by the Company. Legal opinion has also been sought by the Company for initiating legal action with regard to irregularities pertaining to under pricing/ante-dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn and over payment for purchases.

Suits have been filed against four trusts—Pokarmal Berlia Memorial Trust, Bombay, Manjula Chuniyal Himmatlal Shah Trust, Bombay, Pranlal Chuniyal Mehta Trust, Bombay and Sitadevi Berlia Charitable Trust, Bombay and concerned directors for recovering illegal donations paid to the Trusts by the previous management. Suits against Santokha Dur-labhji Trust, Jaipur, is being filed at Jaipur.

As regards unauthorised payments and expenditure, the company has filed First Information Report with the SHO Police Station, New Delhi against Shri R. S. Chowdhary, ex-Resident Director of the company. It has also been decided by the Company to file a suit against Shri R. S. Chowdhary for recovery of the remuneration and other expenses incurred by him.

**Financial Position of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd. at Mohane**

2345. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR:  
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the financial position of M/s. National Rayon Corporation Limited at Mohane in Maharashtra has not improved in spite of Government appointing Board of Directors which assumed management in July, 1977; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the losses incurred by the previous management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. After the Government appointed Directors assumed management, the financial position of the company had improved perceptibly as it made a gross profit of Rs. 148 lakhs during the period August 1977 to December 1977 as against Rs. 63 lakhs for the first 7 months of the accounting year 1977. The company has made a gross profit of Rs. 165 lakhs during the first half of 1978.

(b) The Government have received a report from the company indicating estimates of losses suffered on account of irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn which appeared to be a fraudulent nature, dues of

certain mills which were disputed, underpricing/antedating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales and overpayment of purchases, unauthorised payments made to or unauthorised expenditure incurred by or on behalf of a former Director. These have been examined and the following actions have been initiated:

(i) With regard to the irregularities relating to credit sales of textile yarn Shri S. N. Kapadia, the ex-Chairman of the company and one of the associates were arrested in pursuance of the First Information Report filed with Bombay Police. Shri S. N. Kapadia was later released on bail and police investigations are still going on.

(ii) As for the dues of certain mills which are disputed, necessary legal action have been initiated.

(iii) Legal opinion has been sought by the company for initiating legal action with regard to the irregularities pertaining to underpricing/ ante dating of sales, unauthorised brokerage on yarn sales and over payment for purchases.

(iv) Suits have been filed against four trusts—Pokarna Berlia Memorial Trust, Bombay, Manjula Chunnilal Himmatilal Shah Trust, Bombay, Pranlal Chunnilal Mehta Trust, Bombay, and Sitadevi Barlia Charitable Trust, Bombay and concerned directors for recovering illegal donations paid to the Trusts by the previous management. Suits against Santokha Durlabhji Trust, Jaipur, is being filed at Jaipur.

(v) As regards unauthorised payments and expenditure, the company has held First Information Report with the SHO Police Station, New Delhi against Shri R. S. Chowdhary, ex-Resident Director of the company. It has also been decided by the company to file a suit against Shri R. S. Chowdhary for recovery of the remuneration and other expenses incurred by him.

इसपान गृह के ठेके देना

2346. श्री भारत लिह चौहान : क्या रेलवे में भी इसपान गृहों तथा स्टारों प्राय के ठेके देने के बारे में 1 अगस्त, 1978 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 2283 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में समय समय पर आकस्मिक पड़ताल करने के कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन संगठन का नाम क्या है और इसका संचालन कहाँ से होता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारायण) :

(क) और (ख) 1-8-1978 से लागू संशोधित नियमों के अनुसार, जांच समिति में प्रचुर बतनमान और उनसे अधिक बतनमाह के कम से कम 3 अधिकारी होंगे (इससे पूर्व समिति में महायुक्त अधिकारी और यहां तक कि दो अधिकारी होते थे) रेलवे में एक परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा खानपान ठेके लेने के लिए अधिकतम सीमा के सम्बन्ध में सुस्पष्ट निर्देश जारी किये जा चुके हैं। इस प्राण्य के निर्देश भी जारी किये गये हैं कि यदि मौजूदा ठेकेदारों के रिश्तेदारों को, जो अनुभव रिश्ते के अन्तर्गत घाते हैं जैसे पिता, माँ, भाई, पुत्र, पुत्री, दामाद, चाचा, भतीजा और बहूरा भाई, खान-पान/बिस्किट ठेके देने पर विचार किया जाता है तो मुख्य वाणिज्य अधिकारक का व्यक्तिगत अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाना चाहिए जिसे अपने प्रायकी इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि इसका कोई दुस्रपयोग नहीं है और प्रायिकी को निकटतम परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम में ठेके प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है और इसको उपर्युक्त पर देने की कोई गुंजाहश नहीं है।

यदि ठेका प्रदान करने की अनियमितताओं के विभिन्न मामलों प्रभावान के नोटिस में घाते हैं तो घोषित होने पर, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता संगठनों द्वारा उनकी विस्तृत जांच और पूरी छानबीन की जाती है।

अन्य मामलों में सामान्यतः अनुफल प्रायिकी से कुछ सम्भाव्यता प्राप्त हुए हैं। ऐसे सम्भाव्यताओं की जांच करने में प्रतिरिक्त जांच करने का काम स्वतः बंद आना है।

#### Appointments to Secretarial Job in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

2347. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that females appointed for the secretarial job are

given preference over male candidates in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay;

(b) whether for the same job, men are designated as Confidential Stenographers and women are designated as Secretaries; and

(c) the consideration which weighed with the Management of the Company for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The erstwhile foreign oil company viz. Burmah-Shell had the system in their Marketing Division wherein secretarial work was handled by two categories of employees, namely, Lady Secretaries in the Management Cadre working with senior most managers and confidential stenographers in the clerical categories working with middle level departmental managers.

After takeover by the Government, M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation have decided to give equal opportunity to both men and women to fill vacancies in Secretarial posts in the Management Cadre.

Persons killed in accident caused by Howrah-Delhi Express at Sadiapur Station

2348. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express ploughed into a large group of people trying to cross the track at the Sadiapur Railway Station between Danapur and Arrah near Patna on the 1st September, 1978;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and compensation paid to them; and

(c) whether an enquiry into the causes of accident has been ordered?

and completed and if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b) Some passengers intending to watch 388 Down Buxar-Arrah-Patna Sahib passenger train standing on the Down platform line at Sadisopur station tried to cross the Up main line hurriedly in the face of approaching 11 up Howrah-Delhi Express and got run over. As a result 5 persons were killed, one person sustained grievous injuries and two others escaped with trivial injuries. A sum of Rs 5,750/- has been paid as ex-gratia relief. No compensation is admissible to the victims/their dependents under Indian Railways Act, 1890 in this case. However, claims when filed with the Civil Courts will be dealt with as per decision of the Court.

(c) Yes. For this accident none else but the passengers themselves were responsible as they tried to cross the track in the face of an approaching train.

**अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देना**

2350. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन द्वारा पूर्वी रेलवे में फरवरी, 1978 में पी.डब्ल्यू.आई. और आई.पी.डब्ल्यू. के पदों के लिए सी नई परीक्षा में परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्नपत्रों का उत्तर अनिर्धार्य रूप से अंग्रेजी में देना था; और

(ख) क्या परीक्षार्थियों को प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने का विकल्प नहीं दिया गया था; यदि हाँ, 1) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों को अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं है उनको रेलवे में नौकरी प्राप्त करने का कोई अवसर नहीं है जबकि हिन्दी का कुछ भी ज्ञान न रखने वाले व्यक्ति रेलवे में नौकरी पाने के पात्र हैं ?

**रेल बॉयलस में राबब बंधी (श्री शिवनारायण) :** (क) और (ख) . रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में, एक अलग अलग कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हिन्दी अपनायी जा रही है। इलाहाबाद, मुजफ्फरपुर और बम्बई स्थित आयोगों केर-तकनीकी कोटियों के लिए अतीत में उन्नीसवायें को हिन्दी में लिखने का विकल्प देते हैं। दूसरे आयोग इस प्रकार का विकल्प देने की इस निम्ति में नहीं हैं। इनके अलावा, इस मायम में अवरल इन्वीजिमेंट डिप्लोमाधारियों में वे

या जो अपनी डिप्लोमा परीक्षा अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से देते हैं। उन्हें रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा आमान् अंग्रेजी में बताया गये तकनीकी पत्रों का उत्तर देने में कठिनाई नहीं आनी चाहिए। इनके बारे में तकनीकी विषय की जानकारी की जांच की जाती है, न कि अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान की। जहाँ तक तकनीकी शिक्षा पूरी तरह हिन्दी के माध्यम से नहीं दी जाती, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में भी अपनाया है।

#### Setting up of Bacterial Fertilizer Plants

2351. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain big business houses have proposed to set up bacterial fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such houses and other details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the entry of big industrial houses into this field has spread a wave of apprehension among the existing small scale producers; and

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

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

#### Expansion of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company

2352. **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have made a proposal for approval of the expansion project of the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company and to decide the agency for setting up gas cracker in Gujarat;

(b) if so, Government's decisions thereon; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to decide the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (c). The Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company has sent a proposal for the expansion of their fertilizer plant. The company has been asked to submit a detailed feasibility report. Further examination of the proposal will take place after the receipt of the said feasibility report.

Separately, based on the availability of the natural and associated gas from the Bombay High Structure, Government of Gujarat have applied for an Industrial Licence for setting up an integrated complex comprising of a gas separation unit, a gas cracker, LPG bottling facilities along with downstream units. A number of studies are under way to work out the details of the new petrochemical projects which need to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. A final decision regarding the projects to be taken up for implementation including their locations, will be taken on receipt of the reports of the studies. If and when it is decided to set up any new petrochemical project, the proposal of the Gujarat Government would also be kept in view.

**Finalisation for a Pipeline Route from Bombay High to Gujarat**

**2353. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has finished examination of the feasibility study for a pipeline route from Bombay High to Gujarat;

(b) if yes, whether the report along with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's recommendations have been considered by Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have approved alignment of the pipeline to a point in Gujarat and the time sch-

dule for completion of the pipeline; and

(d) if not, when Government expect to approve the same?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (d). A feasibility study on the gas pipeline to Gujarat from Bombay Offshore had been made by ONGC. It further took up oceanographic and sea-bed investigations for exploring alternate routes to a landfall point. The final report along with ONGC's recommendations is expected to be submitted to Government in December 1978. On receipt of the report, a view on the economics location, time-schedule of completion, etc. of the pipeline would be taken by Government. The time-schedule of completion will be so framed so as to fall in line with the development of economic uses of gas in Gujarat.

**Translation of Constitution of India into Regional Languages**

**2354. SHRI F.P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to translate the Constitution of India in regional language;

(b) if so, whether Gujarati and Marathi version have been finalised and published; and

(c) if not, when the same are likely to be ready?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat and Marathi versions of the Constitution have been finalised and sent to Press for printing and are likely to be published shortly.

**Conversion of Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a Statutory Body**

2355. SHRI F. P. GAEKAWAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legislation for converting the Institute of Company Secretaries of India into a statutory body is likely to be introduced during the current Session; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cases Pending with M.R.T.P. Commission**

2356. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Cases pending under	1976	1977	31-10-78
Section 10(a) (i)	7	7	4
Section 10(a) (ii)	..	..	1
Section 10(a) (iii)	34	26	18
Section 10(a) (iv)	73	78	71
Section 10(b)	..	1	1
Section 21	2	1	1
Section 27	2	1	1
Section 31	3	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>98</b>

There is no inordinate or undue delay in disposal of cases by the MRTP Commission. Disposal of a substantial number of cases is held up on account of stay orders by the High Courts. Moreover, the Restrictive Trade Prac-

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases are pending with Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total number of cases pending action by the M.R.T.P. Commission and reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b): It is not a fact that a large number of cases are pending with the MRTP Commission for the last 3 years. The following table gives the total number of cases pending with the Commission as on 31-12-76, 31-12-77 and 31-10-1978:—

tices enquiries necessarily take time because in disposing of these cases, the Commission has to follow the procedure prescribed under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Regulations, 1974.

**Expenditure by O.N.G.C. for Production and Exploration of Oil**

2357. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to spend Rs. 1,911 crores for production and exploration of oil during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much out of it will be spent for offshore and onshore areas;

(c) the main features of the proposed plan; and

(d) the States in which new exploration will take place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: (a) Yes, Sir, ONGC's Rolling Plan for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83 envisages a plan outlay of Rs. 1911 crores towards exploration and production of oil and gas.

(b) The break-up of the proposed outlay is as under:—

	Rs. crores
(i) Onshore	695
(ii) Offshore	1208
(iii) R&D Schemes	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1911</b>

(c). The main features of the proposed plan for the five year period 78-79 to 82-83 are summarised below:—

1. Production

(A) Oil (Million tonnes)

(i) Onshore	30.90
(ii) Offshore	30.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.80</b>

(B) Gas *MMm<sup>3</sup>*

(i) Onshore	3845
(ii) Offshore	4800

**TOTAL** 8645

2. Drilling in '000m

(i) Onshore	1125.5
(ii) Offshore	370.4

**TOTAL** 1495.9

3. No. of rigs

(i) Onshore	32-59
(ii) Offshore	4-6

4. Geological Surveys (Party years) 81

5. Geophysical Surveys (Party years)

(i) Onshore	147 Seismic - 25 Gravity Magnetic - 172
(ii) Offshore	5+2 contracts - 7

6. Add. Recoverable Reserves (oil in million tonnes)

(i) Onshore	65.00
(ii) Offshore	50.00

**115.00**

(d). Almost all the prospective areas of onshore and offshore will be covered during the 5 year plan period.

The areas particularly of geological interest earmarked for investigations are; Assam including Cachar, Nagaland including Dhansiri valley; Mikir Hills, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Sikkim, foothills of Himalayas in J&K, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, plains of Rajasthan Krishna-Godavari basin, Cauvery Basin and Andaman-Nicobar islands.

The areas earmarked for seismic surveys are Gujarat, Assam including Cachar, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Bihar, Rajasthan, Krishna-Godavari - Cauvery Basin, Pennar Basin and Himalayan foothills.



In the offshore sector apart from areas adjoining Bombay High, other areas to be covered are, Saurashtra and Kutch offshore, areas off the coast of Cauvery and Pondichery, Andaman-Nicobar shelf; South Konkan basin; Kerala offshore, Krishna-Kodavari; Delta; Bengal offshore and Mahiestuary offshore areas etc.

**Railway Accident at Comoh and Jamaspur**

2358. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:  
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 88 persons including some Railway crew were injured in two separate accidents at Comoh and Jamaspur on the 5th October, 1978;

(b) if so, details of the same;

(c) whether any sabotage was suspected;

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted in these two accidents;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) total number of accidents during the month of November, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the accidents which occurred at Gomoh on 4-10-78 and at Dasarathpur station on 5-10-1978. In the first case a yard pilot with 3 service coaches bumped into the rear of 23 Dn. Patna-Ranchi-Hatia Express resulting in grievous injuries to one person and simple injuries to two, including a railway staff. In addition 77 persons sustained only trivial injuries. They were discharged after first-aid at site. In the second case 138 Down Gaya-Jamalpur passenger train dashed against a light engine at Dasarathpur station on 5-10-78 resulting in simple injuries to

8 persons including 5 railway staff. In addition 11 persons sustained trivial injuries. They were discharged after first-aid at site.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Both the accidents were due to failure of railway staff.

(f) During November, 1978 there were 71 train accidents on the Indian Government Railways.

**Amendments to MRTP Rules**

2359. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to amend the M. R. T. P. Rules;

(b) if so, whether the main reasons for amending the rules is to curb big business houses dominance; and

(c) if so, the details of the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to amend the M.R.T.P. Rules. The Government have, however, been considering an amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971 and the Schedule thereto for better administration of the provisions of Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 with reference to dominant undertakings. In the present industrial policy also, the emphasis is on the effective implementation of the said provisions which fact has also been kept in view. A draft amendment to the said Rules was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 15th July, 1978 eliciting the views/comments of the persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of 60 days from

the date of publication of the said Rules in the Gazette. The period was subsequently extended upto 15th October, 1978. The Government have since received as many as 50 representations from various Chambers of Commerce and other Associations and these are being economic Ministries/Department of the Government. The said Rules will be published in the Gazette of India as soon as they are finalised by the Government.

#### Conversion of Sonepur-Bara Banki Line

2360. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the conversion of Sonepur-Bara Banki Rail line in broad gauge will be completed; and

(b) the main hindrance in speeding up the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 58 per cent of total conversion work from Sonepur to Barabanki has been completed and the remaining work has been planned to be completed by 1980. High priority has been given to this gauge conversion project and a sum of Rs. 12.97 crores has been allotted to it during the current year.

#### Supply of Gas Cylinders in Maharashtra

2361. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of gas cylinders at Nagpur and other cities and towns in Maharashtra continues to be irregular and that the consumers are very much put to inconvenience as a result of acute shortage of gas cylinders;

(b) if so, details of demand and supply position, month-wise, for the

important distribution points in Maharashtra; and

(c) details of steps proposed to be taken to normalise the supply of gas cylinders in Maharashtra region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). Supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) cylinders to various towns of Maharashtra in general, and Nagpur in particular, was affected due to inadequate availability of LPG tank wagons ex-Visakhapatnam and unscheduled shut-down of the Bombay refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited during July/August, 1978 for a period of six weeks. Shortages were further aggravated by the shut-down of Visakhapatnam refinery cracker in September/October, 1978. With the improvement in LPG availability in the refineries, supplies to various areas of Maharashtra have been increased. Besides, LPG supplies by road from Bombay to Nagpur have also been organised to supplement LPG availability by tankwagons. As a result of these steps, the waiting time for getting cylinder refill supplies in Nagpur and in other cities of Maharashtra such as Kolhapur, Pune, etc. has been brought down considerably and normalcy is expected to be fully restored within this month.

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

#### Dieselisation of Maharashtra Express

2362. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dieselisation of Maharashtra Express and conversion of Nagpur-Bhusaval Passenger into an express which were to take place from 1st November, 1978 have been postponed indefinitely by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how soon Government would be able to implement the decisions taken on the above matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (c). Dieselisation of Maharashtra Express and conversion of 399/400 Nagpur-Bhusaval Passenger into Express had to be postponed due to non-availability of requisite number of diesel locomotives. The proposal will be implemented as soon as the availability of the diesel locomotives improves.

**Replacement of catering by private contractors**

**2363. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a time bound phased programme for replacement of private contractors catering by departmental catering;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof;

(c) will Government consider replacing private contractors catering by departmental catering on A class Railway stations during the current year; and

(d) details of steps taken to ensure better service and better quality of stuff served by the private catering contractors?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Concerned Officers and Inspectorial staff of the Commercial as well as the Medical Departments of the Railways make frequent checks and carry out surprise inspections of the Catering units run by contractors in respect of the quality of food served, the standard of service rendered and the rates charged by them. Any irregularities noticed are promptly and seriously taken up and deterrent punishments including fines/terminations of contracts etc. are given to them.

**Payment to the notified area committee by Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India.**

**2364. SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. to the Notified Area Committee in the financial year of 1978-79.

(b) whether there is any increase in the grant recently, if so, facts in details;

(c) whether the attention has been drawn to the publication in a Hindi Daily of Dhanbad dated 20th September, 1978 that the grant received is not properly spent by the Notified Area Committee; and

(d) if so, the steps taken on that?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) and (b). The Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has not given any grant to the Notified Area Committee except for payment of holding and latrine taxes payable by them in respect of their holdings at Sindri. The Committee has increased the rate of holding tax from 8 per cent of annual valuation of holdings to 12-1/2 per cent of the same w.e.f. 2nd quarter of 1977-78 against which the FCI has protested and has taken up the matter with the State Government of Bihar. The total amount paid by the Sindri Unit to the Committee towards the said taxes is Rs. 5,99,144.99 paise up to the 3rd quarter of 1978-79 which is inclusive of arrear payment on account of holding tax for 1977-78 demanded by the Notified Area Committee at the enhanced rate from 2nd quarter of 1977-78 which has been paid under protest.

(c) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Accident in Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.**

2365. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident in the Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. on 16th September, 1978 in which one worker died, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was no 'Safety Point' or security staff at the spot mandatory for the type of job where the accident occurred; and

(c) whether the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union protested against such type of working and if so, the reaction thereto?

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

**Complaints against Companies run by Big Business Houses**

2366. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of malpractices have recently been received by Government against some companies run by big business houses;

(b) if so, what are the names of those companies and what are the allegations made against each of them; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government against them and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Department of Company Affairs is receiving complaints of several nature against companies including large Houses from various sources. In the year 1977-78 for which figures are available, 3550 complaints were received, which included allegations of fraud, mismanagement, mis-appropriation of funds, etc. etc. Every complaint is examined and appropriate action taken.

In view of the large number involved, it is not possible to give the details of names of companies and the allegations made against them. If, however, the Honourable Member wants information in respect of any particular companies run by Large Houses, the same can be furnished.

**Advice given by Company Law Advisory Committee**

2367. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH: SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

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

(a) whether Company Law Advisory Committee has given any advice since it was constituted in 1976;

(b) nature of advice so far given; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following three points were referred to the Advisory Committee for its advice at the meeting held on the 19th May, 1977:—

(1) Suggestion for prescribing the period of preservation of share register deed under the Companies (Preservation of Disposal of Records) Rules, 1966;

(2) Payment of interest on deferred dividend; and

(3) Amendment of form of advertisement by companies inviting deposits so as to make it obligatory to disclose unabsorbed amount of depreciation.

On item (1), the Committee after a prolonged discussion made a recommendation that the share transfer deeds be retained for a period of two to three years but the Committee desired that the Government may examine whether the desired objective can be achieved by taking action under the rule making power of the Government or amendment of the Act would be necessary. Since the rule making power does not cover share transfer deed, it is proposed to amend the Companies Act after the Government has taken decision on the recommendations made by Sachar Committee in its Report which is presently under examination.

On item (2), after some discussion, it was found that the matter was one of academic interest since the scheme would cease to be operative from July, 1977. Therefore the Committee did not find it necessary to give any advice.

On item (3), the Committee authorised two of its Members to suggest what liability should be included in the advertisement and for that purpose what amendments were necessary in the form of advertisement prescribed at present.

The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 have been amended and are effective from 1st April, 1978. This amendment, *inter alia*, requires more and better disclosure.

**मासति लिमिटेड का परिसमापन**

236A. की न्यूनतम प्रस्ताव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मासति लिमिटेड अभी चल रही है या इसका परिसमापन कर दिया गया है और यदि इसका परिसमापन कर दिया गया है तो किस व्यक्ति को परिसमापक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, इसके पिछले तुलन-पत्र में कुल कितनी राशि की श्रास्त्रियां प्रौर देवारियां दिखाई गईं; परिसमापन के क्या कारण हैं, क्या इन कारणों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है, यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मासति लिमिटेड ने उस भूमि का मूल्य अभी तक भ्रदा नहीं किया है जिसे हरियाणा सरकार ने किसानों से लेकर इसे दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने मूल्य की मांग की गई है और मासति कम्पनी ने कितनी राशि भ्रदा की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को मासति कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी नियमों के उल्लंघन की शिकायतें मिली हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री 0 प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) (i) मैसर्स मासति लिमिटेड परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत है, पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ का प्रादेशिक दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1978 रूपमा देखें। इससे पूर्व इस कम्पनी को अन्तिम परिसमापन के अन्तर्गत रखा गया था, उसी उच्च न्यायालय का 22 जुलाई, 1977 का प्रादेशिक रूपमा देखें।

(ii) पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ से सम्बन्धित सरकारी समापक श्री हरकरण सिंह इस कम्पनी के समापक हैं।

(iii) कम्पनी द्वारा बनाया गया अन्तिम तुलन-पत्र और कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार को प्रस्तुत किया गया वह 31 मार्च, 1976 तक का है। कथित तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियां और देवताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

देवताएं	रुपये	परिसम्पत्तियां	रुपये
देवर पंजी	2,64,10,000	निश्चित परिसम्पत्तियां	5,75,41,133
देवर संप्रयोग राशि	46,89,350	निवेश	1,000
धारितात और संविदेय	13,98,100	सर्वनाम परिसम्पत्तियां	94,21,724
सुरक्षित ऋण	66,77,785	ऋण और ऋयिम	
वर्तमान देवताएं और प्राचधान	3,69,80,937	लाभ और ह्रासि लेखा	1,59,64,390
<b>कुल देवता</b>	<b>8,87,63,295</b>		<b>8,87,63,295</b>

(iv) बंबाच और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय में नंबर होल्डरों में से एक नैसर्ग विली घाटोमीवाइल (नाकनेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जाने की बाबिका में कम्पनी को परिसमापन में रखने के लिए निम्नलिखित कारणों का बौधिर्य सिद्ध करने के लिए उत्त्वेच क्या क्या था:—

- (1) कि वह सभी प्रकार बातव्य है कि कम्पनी पर छः करोड़ रुपयों के लगभग कुल भारी देवताएँ हैं, जिसको वह चुकाने में असमर्थ है तथा उसके ऋणवाताओं में पहले ही भारी कचमकच है ।
- (2) कम्पनी जनता में कारों की विक्री के लिए विनिर्माण करने के लिए समर्थ नहीं हुई है ।
- (3) बाणिज्यिक विवाहियापन और विभिन्न अन्य विपरीत कारणों से उसका व्यापार दुर्गतः पक्षाघातग्रस्त हो गया है और रक गया है तथा उसके कारीगर और अन्य कर्मचारी उसको छोड़ गये । उसके व्यापार को पुनर्बिधित करने की प्रथ कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।
- (4) यद्यपि कम्पनी के पास परिसमाप्त परिसम्पत्तियाँ कोई नहीं हैं उसके पास मुख्यतः परिसम्पत्तियाँ हैं, जिसका यदि इंग से उचित निपटान किया जासक है तो वह फासा है कि उसके ऋणवाताओं में वितरण करने के लिए भारी राशि को उपलब्ध करते हुए छोड़ कर उसके सभी ऋणवाताओं को बचावपी के लिए वह पर्याप्त है कम्पनी को बन्द करना न्यायसंगत और सुनीतिसंगत है ।

(v) सम्मानित उच्च न्यायालय ने दोनों बाणिकाकतार्यों और बाणितकतार्यों को सुना और वह न्यायालय को कारणों से संतुष्टी हुई तब परिसमापनादेश पारित किया ।

(ब) तथा (ग) सूचना एक ही जा रही है और सबन के पटन पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

(घ) नैसर्ग नावति लिमिटेड द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष निकावर्त प्राप्त नहीं हुई । तथापि, प्राधिकृत सूचना नहीं दी जा सकी है क्योंकि सम्बन्धित रिक्वाइरों में से कुछ को मारुति के कार्य पर जांच प्रायोग ने अपने कन्वे में ले लिया है ।

#### Formation of All India Judicial Service

2369. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government of India have since taken any decision to form

an All India Judicial Service in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present under the consideration of Government regarding the creation of an All India Judicial Service.

#### Translation of Manuals, Forms and other Material

2370. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he is aware that manuals, important forms and other important material received for translation and vetting from different Ministries and public sector undertakings is pending for several days;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay, the period from which the translation material of different Ministries is pending;

(c) whether the reason for this delay is the shortage of Hindi staff;

(d) if so, the total number of staff presently working and the number of employees required taking into account the work;

(e) whether Government propose to provide adequate staff; if so, when; and

(f) the time by which important translation material is likely to be returned after translation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER) : (a) The total number of pages of manuals, forms and other important material received by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for translation into Hindi from the various Ministries/Departments and

other Offices of the Central Government, upto 15th November, 1978 was 1,05,417. Out of this, 1,01,443 pages have been translated and returned to the Ministries/Departments and only 3,974 pages are pending for translation. So far as public undertakings are concerned, this Ministry translates only such of the statutory documents which are required to be laid before Parliament.

(b) As it is often necessary to consult the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned, before finalising the translations, particularly when the material to be translated is technical in nature, the finalisation of some translations is delayed to some extent. Some of the material received for translation is pending since 1975.

(c), (d) and (e). No, Sir. Do not arise.

(f) Vigorous efforts are being made to clear the arrears as early as possible.

उत्तर देलवे में बचिकों की सेवाओं का विवरित करवा

2371. श्री मंगा बलत सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर देलवे के विभिन्न मण्डलों में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे विभिन्न वर्गों के बचिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) 30 सितम्बर, 1978 तक कितन आगकों की सेवायें नियमित की जा चुकी हैं और अन्य कितनों की सेवायें नियमित की जायेंगी तथा कब तक ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार श्रेणी IV कर्मचारियों की सीधी भर्ती की करती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण) :  
(क) से (ग). सूचना झट्टी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी ।

रेल कर्मचारियों के बचकों की नियुक्ति

2372. श्री आर. एम. एल्लेक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं जिनके बचकों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोड़े के अन्तर्गत, बुकि जमाने में, 1974 की एक हुक्मनाम में मजदूरी किया जा, नियुक्त किया गया है, अतः नियुक्ति के तब तक

बचकों के नाम, पद और वार्षिक वेतनपत्राओं प्राप्ति का ब्यौर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकारतः उनही अधिकारियों और सहायकों के बचकों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोड़े के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किया गया है जो रेलवे बोर्ड के संस्थापक निदेशालय में कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) रेलवे बोर्ड के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1974 की रेल हुक्मनाम में भाग लिया था ;

(ङ) क्या इनके बचकों को निष्ठावान कर्मचारी कोड़े के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त करना अपेक्षित है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और यदि नहीं, तो उस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय नारायण)  
(क) एक सूची समा पटल पर रखी है। [अन्वयानुसार में रखी गयी । अधिक संख्या LT-2974/78]

(ख) जी नहीं । 60 में से केवल 7 स्थापना निदेशालय में काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कोई नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च). सरकार ने ऐसी नियुक्तियां बन्द कर दी हैं । तथापि, पिछली सरकार द्वारा उस समय निर्धारित 20 प्रतिशत कोटे पर की गयी नियुक्तियों को निरस्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Progress of Calcutta Tube Railway

2373. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR  
SARKAR:  
SHRI SACHINDRA LAL  
SINGHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress, so far, of Calcutta Tube Railway project in physical and financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
SHEO NARAIN): The upto date physical progress is 15.2 per cent and the financial progress 15 per cent.

**Recommendations of Committee on working of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies**

2374. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to "Review the working of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies";

(b) if so, (1) which of the recommendations have been accepted; (2) which of the recommendations have been rejected; (3) which of the accepted recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) reasons for acceptance or rejection in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c). The Report of the Review Committee on the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies contains a very large number of recommendations. The same have been examined in consultation with the Institute. Some of the recommendations have been accepted while a few are pending discussion with the President of the Institute. The question of placing the

various recommendations of the Committee on the Table of the House will be considered after a final decision has been taken on their acceptance.

**Assets of Oil India Ltd.**

2375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the paid up capital, total assets and turnover of Oil India Ltd., year-wise from 1975-76 to 1977-78;

(b) total profits made by the Company year-wise from 1975-76 to 1977-78;

(c) share of the Government in the total paid-up capital and assets;

(d) whether Government propose to fully take over this Company; and

(e) if so, what are the details of terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Accounts of Oil India Ltd. are on the basis of calendar year. Paid-up capital of the company continues to be Rs 28 crores during the last three years. Total assets and total turnover of the company are as under :—

Year	Rs. Crores		Total Turnover
	Total Assets		
	Gross	Net Block	
1975	102.15	39.18	53.48
1976	112.53	33.19	78.35
1977	170.29*	74.25*	78.23*

\*Provisional.

The information on total assets relates to Fixed Assets of the Company.

(b) Total net profit after taxes made by the Company is as under:—

	Rs. Crores
1975	4.93
1976	4.35
1977	13.60 (Provisional)

(c) Government of India holds 50 per cent shares in the paid-up capital of the Company.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The negotiation for the take over of Burma Oil Company's interests in Oil India Ltd. are continuing.



**Allegations against Kamani Group of Industries**

**2376. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that the Kamani Group of Industries has not repaid the deposits of the employees and the public amounting to 2 crores of rupees;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that Shri R. R. Kamani of the said Group has misappropriated about Rs. 2.5 crores of Kamani's foreign assets and fled from India;

(c) whether the gentleman referred to in (b) has been declared as absconder by an Indian Court; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A number of allegations against Kamani Group of companies have been brought to the notice of Government by the Kamani Employees Union including the allegations that the public deposits with Kamani firms to the extent of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs have not been repaid to employee depositors on maturity dates and that Shri R. R. Kamani, former Chairman of Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. has himself alleged that family has foreign assets upto Rs. 2.5 crores abroad. In an article published in "Business India" magazine of April 24 May 7, 1978 issue also it has been alleged *inter alia*, that two small partnership firms of Kamani's had accepted deposits totalling Rs. 35 lakhs from public and employees and that they have not returned the deposits on due dates of repayment and that Shri R. R. Kamani in a letter to the President of the Kamani Employees Union has accused Shri H. R. Kamani of having misappropriated Rs. 2-1/2 crores of the family's foreign assets.

An inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the Books of Accounts etc. 16 companies out of 17 companies belonging to the Kamani Group revealed that four companies, namely (1) M/s. Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., (2) M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., (3) M/s. Kamani Metallic Oxide Ltd. and (4) M/s. Western India Agro-Chemicals Private Ltd., have contravened the provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956. The matter is being pursued with the aforesaid companies and appropriate action as deemed fit will be taken in due course.

With regard to the alleged non-payment of public deposits by the two partnership firms, it may be stated that partnership firms do not come within the purview of the Companies Act and therefore the Department of Company Affairs is not in a position to enquire into or take action in regard to this allegation. The depositors may, however, take appropriate legal action against the partnership firms.

With regard to the allegation of misappropriation of foreign assets, Ministry of Finance has stated that the Enforcement Directorate is enquiring into the matter.

With regard to the allegation that Shri H. R. Kamani has been declared as an absconder by an Indian Court, Department of Company Affairs has no information.

**Change in name from M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. to M/s. Pfizer Private Ltd.**

**2377. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7971 on the 25th April, 1978 regarding foreign drug firms having registration certificates and state:

(a) whether Registration Certificate was issued to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. or to M/s. Dumex and afterwards change was made in the original name and style from Dumex Pvt. Ltd. to Pfizer Pvt. Ltd., if so, under

what provisions of I(D&R) Act it was done; and

(b) names of formulations, bulk drugs, capacity, value etc. applied for by Dumex in Forms A and B of applications and details of formulations subsequently manufactured under Registration Certificate during 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The circumstances under which the Registration Certificate originally issued in the name of M/s. Dumex was subsequently endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer have already been stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4765 answered on 29-8-78.

(b) The requisite information to the extent available is indicated in the attached Statement.

Statement

1 Name of items mentioned in Form 'A'.

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Name of the manufactured products	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1	M/s. Pfizer	T. B. Products	
		PAS Granules . . .	6,000 Kilos monthly
		Isonex tablets . . .	20,000,000 Tabs monthly
		<i>Vitamin Tablets :</i>	
		Multivitaplex Tabs. . .	8,000,000 Tabs. Monthly
		Becoplex & similar tablets . . .	
		<i>Sulfa Drugs :</i>	
		Sulfadiazine . . .	10,000,000 ,, ,
		Sulfaquanidine . . .	
		Chloramphenicol . . .	
		<i>Antibiotics Vial Filing</i>	
		Penicillin, Di-Penicillin . . .	750,000 Vials ,,
		Leocillin, Streptomycin & PAM . . .	

Various other Pharmaceutical manufacturing such as Sterile Solutions, Sterile Substances and general tableting, manufacturing of ointments and syrups

## 2. Items claimed to be produced under authority of Registration Certificate.

S. No.	Name of the item	Unit	Production	
			1973 (Year ending November 30)	1975 No-
1	2	3	4	5
I. <i>M/s. Pfizer (Dumex)</i>				
1	Sodium PAS Granules . . . . .	Kilograms	26668	29080
2	Pasonex-S Granules . . . . .	Do.	7693	12285
3	Multivitaplex Drops . . . . .	Litres	7313	3011
4	Multivitaplex Elixir . . . . .	Do.	21993	14259
5	Becosules Syrup . . . . .	Do.	47698	53561
6	Nebasulf Instillation . . . . .	Do.	1006	1377
7	Beconex Injection . . . . .	Do.	550	--
8	Dolonal Tabs. . . . .	No. in Mill	..	..
9	Dupen . . . . .	Mill. in vials	..	--
10	Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder . . . . .	Kilograms	16283	16005
11	Strepto Penicillin . . . . .	Mill. vials 1/2 g.	7.39	8.64
12	Strepto Penicillin . . . . .	1 g. Do.	1.83	0.78
13	PAM . . . . .	Do.	0.13	0.07
14	Duvit . . . . .	Do.	..	..
15	Streptonex . . . . .	Do.	10.79	9.88
16	Dupen-10 . . . . .	Do.	..	..
17	Diapen . . . . .	Do.	0.07	0.37
18	Diapen-F . . . . .	Do.	0.20	0.20
19	Fenocin Tablets . . . . .	No. in Mill	10.75	13.34
20	Fenocin Forte Tabs . . . . .	Do.	8.35	7.32
21	Multivitaplex Forte Capsules . . . . .	Do.	19.63	21.21
22	Becosules Caps . . . . .	Do.	80.80	89.27
23	Beconex Tablets . . . . .	Do.	22.22	9.61
24	Multivitaplex Tabs. . . . .	Do.	10.17	5.84
25	Ironex Forte Tabs. . . . .	Do.	69.37	46.66
26	Nebasulf Eye ointment . . . . .	Kilograms	459	548
27	Nebasulf Skin ointment . . . . .	Do.	9290	10701

1	2	3	4	5
28	Nebacortril Ear Oint.	Kilograms	638	647
29	Nebacortril Skin Ointment	Do.	766	812
30	Dumasules Capsules	No. in Mill	1474	1295
31	Durol	Litres	1370	..
32	PPF	Mill. in Vials	497	469
33	Vermax Liquid Wormer	Litres	14925	12611
34	Deltacortril IM/IA	Do.	175	162
35	Deltacortril Tabs	No. in Mill	2673	3317
36	Deltacortril Forte Tablets	Do.	486	366
37	Combiotic	Mill. Vials	578	581
38	Combiotic Forte	Do.	153	070
39	Combiotic-V	Do.	045	055
40	Sardilan Ointment	Kilograms	..	..
41	Galamint Tablets	No. in Mill	..	..
42	TAO Capsules	..	029	058
43	Corex Cough Syrup	Ltrs.	105515	211958
44	TAO Syrup	Do.	2304	2198
45	Pronapen	Mill. Vials	238	371
46	Pronapen-V	Do.	038	047
47	Tyzine	Litres	..	..

**Export obligation for maintaining priority status in import of Raw Materials**

2378. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the policy of compulsory exports for maintaining priority status in the import of raw materials announced by Government for the first time;

(b) when was Pfizer granted industrial licence for manufacture of Tetracycline and when was the condition of export imposed;

(c) whether it is binding for Government to treat specific export obligation imposed on individual licences within the overall export performance of the company or can Government treat compulsory export obligation for maintaining priority status in import of raw materials separate from the obligation imposed on individual industrial licences; if not, the necessity of imposing conditions on individual import licences; and

(d) has any Press Note been issued by Government indicating that exports made by a unit for maintaining priority status in import of raw materials would also include exports

made against in specific import licences and if so, is it not in conflict with policy regarding imposition of export obligation on foreign companies in force between 1970 and 1973?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) The Scheme of compulsory export obligation for selected priority industries was introduced in the year 1968-69 and discontinued in 1977-78.

(b) Export obligation was one of the conditions imposed in two approvals dated 21-9-65 and 13-7-67, granted to M/s. Pfizer for the manufacture of Tetracyclines.

(c) Under the scheme of compulsory export obligation, selected priority industries which were in a position to increase their contribution to overseas sale, were required to export a fixed percentage of their production failing which a cut was being imposed on the allocation to them of imported raw materials and components. The exports required to be made by units under this scheme could have also been utilised by them to discharge any other export obligation, whether relating to grant of a particular industrial or other import licence, except to the extent provided in para 110 of Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy (Vol. II) for 1977-78.

(d) In terms of the provision of para 110 of Import Trade Control (ITC) Policy (Vol. II) for 1977-78, the exports made by a unit against its compulsory export obligation, could not be taken into consideration in certain circumstances as indicated therein; in other circumstances, such exports could be availed of by the units for discharge of any other export obligation. The policy does not stipulate that exports made against compulsory export obligation should not be taken into account for discharging any other export obligation, except as specially provided for in the said para 110.

#### Closure of M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals

2379. **SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Plastic Resins and Chemicals, one of the PVC resin producers had remained closed for a long time, causing serious shortage of PVC resin in the country;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to restart production of PVC resin by this closed unit;

(c) whether Government will take over this closed unit in view of the current shortage of PVC resin in the country and considerable foreign exchange being spent for import of PVC resin as demanded by the Association of Plastic Manufacturers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the owners of this closed PVC resin unit is profitably running another factory producing Soda Ash?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) to (c). The problems arising out of the closure of M/s. Plastics Resins and Chemicals and the possibility of reviving this company are being examined.

(d) M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., of which M/s. Plastics Resins and Chemicals is a subsidiary is running their soda ash plant without any lock out or strike for the last three years. The profitability of that unit is being ascertained.

#### Use of high technology by drug Companies

2380. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug companies using "high technology" for production of

drugs are exempted from dilution of foreign equity to 40 per cent under the new drug policy;

(b) is it a fact that majority of the drugs listed in category III of the new drug policy are high technology drugs;

(c) whether Government have evolved any guidelines or definition on the concept of "high technology"; and

(d) if not, what steps Government propose to adopt to ensure that foreign drug companies would not use high technology concept to avoid the equity dilution to the level of 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) As per the New Drug Policy, foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology or both, will be required to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent. As regards the remaining companies, the level at which they could retain foreign equity will be examined with reference to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, keeping in view para 17 of the New Drug Policy Statement.

(b) High technology, non-availability of indigenous technology, absence of current indigenous production etc., are the factors which weighed in including Drugs in List III.

(c) and (d). Government have already appointed a High Level Committee for the purpose of identifying foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs not involving high technology. A Proforma, drawn up by the Committee for eliciting information/data on technology and other issues relevant to the exercises needed for such identification, has already been sent to the concerned foreign companies. Except for 2 (two) companies, who have also been

reminded, all the remaining have furnished the information, for consideration by the Committee.

सफरजंग स्टेशन पर रेलवे टिकटों की कमी

3381. श्री हुरमोबिख कर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफरजंग स्टेशन पर परिक्रमा रेलवे के रेलवे टिकटों की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पुरे न किप गए आवासासन

3382. श्री रामलाल तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री कृपया: दिनांक 4 अप्रैल 1978, 2 मई, 1978 और 25 जुलाई 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5476, 8007 और 8844 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद में एक ही प्रश्न के दो बार नकारात्मक तथा एक बार स्वीकारात्मक उत्तर देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्ये गये उत्तर प्राति-कारक हैं और इस बारे में उचित जांच नहीं की गई है तथा बिना गवा आवासासन कमी की पूरा नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं तो एक ही प्रश्न के दो प्रश्न उत्तर देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) से (ग). संसदीय प्रश्नों के विद्ये गये उत्तर उन्नी विधिति का अनुबन्धन के उन्नी विधिति उत्तर वेते समन थी । इस बात का बार-बार उल्लेख किया गया है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में सर्व आसार पर 1973 में सर्व विद्ये गये विधिक विधिक विद्ये गये के प्रश्न रेलवे बोर्ड में सकाहित नहीं किये जा सके और उन्नी आवासासन रेल मंत्रालय में समाहित करने के लिए 1975 में समासासासि किया बा । उनके वास्तविक विद्ये गये में अस्तित्व निर्णय के कारण जो कि स्पष्टीकरण के एक मुद्दे पर लिया जन्मा बा, 1978 तक वेते ही गयी ।

**इलाहाबाद विधानसभा में एनिलेटेड पार्लम  
क्लर्कों की पदावनति**

2383. श्री नरद एच० राव० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्र संख्या 341/ई०आर०डी०आर०/ई०सी०-6 दिनांक 15 जून, 1978 के अनुसार इलाहाबाद विधायन के अधिकाधिकारियों ने ईयॉविस एनिलेटेड पार्लम क्लर्कों की अनुसूचित जातियों के होने के कारण पदावनत कर दिया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये भारत सरकार के कोटे में बहुत से पद अब भी रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विश्वास इन कर्मचारियों को एनिलेटेड पार्लम क्लर्कों के पदों पर बहाल करने तथा इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितन नारायण) :

(क) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(ख) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenkil): Sir, for the last\*\* few days, what is appearing in the Press concerns you and the Parliament because it says that some of the Ministers have resigned. Even to-day in the papers it has come that George Fernandes has resigned. He has never come to the House. At least the Prime Minister must inform the country and the House, about what is really happening because it is a matter concerning the whole nation. There is nothing Political. The Point is whether the Government is functioning, because every Ministry and every office is now at a stand-still. The Prime Minister must make a statement regarding the Position of the Government to-day, whether any Minister of his Government has resigned, or not—because news paper report every-day says that many Ministers, including Mr. Biju Patnaik have resigned. Mr. George Fernandes is not coming to the House. So, they should let us know the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed the question.

The Minister of Steel and Mines

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He has named me.

MR. SPEAKER: You are here.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can categorically tell him that one newspaper put out this story. I know nothing about it. (Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO (Mormugao): This House has been in session for the last 15 days; and upto this day Mr. George Fernandes—he is in town—has not appeared in this House.....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. This is not a debate.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री नरद रावण (बबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your privilege motion, because under Article 105 of the Constitution, only in respect of duties, as a Member of Parliament, there can be a privilege motion. In regard to any other thing, he must take recourse to law. Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given a detailed order; and you have been informed about it. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order against the Speaker's decision. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Don't record it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be Laid on the Table. Mr Patel.

12.04 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**  
**FINAL REPORT OF DIRECT TAX LAWS**  
**COMMITTEE AND A STATEMENT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
 ZULFIQUARULLAH): On behalf of  
 the Minister of Finance, I beg to lay  
 on the Table:

(1) A copy of Final Report of  
 the Direct Tax Laws Committee.

(2) A statement (Hindi and  
 English Versions) explaining reasons  
 for not laying simultaneously the  
 Hindi version of the Report men-  
 tioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
 2968/78.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE**  
**RULES AND CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT.**

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I beg to  
 lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following  
 Notifications (Hindi and English  
 versions) issued under the Central  
 Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 467(E) published in  
 Gazette of India dated the 22nd  
 September, 1978 together with an  
 explanatory memorandum provid-  
 ing for conditional exemption in  
 excise duty on transformer oil with  
 a view to raise the countervailing  
 duty on imported transformer oil.

(ii) G.S.R. 488(E) and 489(E)  
 published in Gazette of India dated  
 the 4th October, 1978 together with  
 an explanatory memorandum pro-  
 viding full/partial exemption from  
 the levy of additional duties of ex-  
 cise on specified textiles and textile  
 articles.

(iii) G.S.R. 490(E) published in  
 Gazette of India dated the 4th  
 October, 1978 together with an ex-  
 planatory memorandum providing  
 for rebate of additional duty of  
 excise on goods exported to any

country or territory outside India,  
 other than Bhutan and Nepal, sub-  
 ject to conditions as applicable in  
 respect of rebate of basic excise  
 duty.

(iv) G.S.R. 491(E) published in  
 Gazette of India dated the 4th  
 October, 1978, together with an  
 explanatory memorandum extend-  
 ing the facility of manufacture in  
 bond of articles from textiles and  
 textile articles covered by the  
 provisions of additional duties of  
 Excise (Textiles and Textile Arti-  
 cles) Ordinance, 1978 in respect of  
 which the manufacture in bond  
 facility has been extended under  
 rule 191B of the Central Excise  
 Rules, 1944.

(v) G.S.R. 502(E) to 504(E) pub-  
 lished in Gazette of India dated the  
 18th October, 1978 together with an  
 explanatory memorandum regard-  
 ing adjustment of excise duties on  
 aluminium arising from the revised  
 Aluminium pricing Policy.

(vi) G.S.R. 516(E) and 517(E)  
 published in Gazette of India dated  
 the 30th October, 1978 together  
 with an explanatory memorandum  
 extending the period of validity of  
 the notification fixing reduced rate  
 of excise duty on indigenous cop-  
 per.

(vii) G.S.R. 547(E) published in  
 Gazette of India dated the 10th  
 November, 1978, together with an  
 explanatory memorandum extend-  
 ing the benefit of the excise duty  
 relief scheme to encourage higher  
 production to manufacturers of  
 Iron and Steel products in certain  
 situations.

(viii) G.S.R. 496(E) published  
 in Gazette of India dated the 16th  
 October, 1978 together with an  
 explanatory memorandum provid-  
 ing for duty exemption on agricul-  
 tural discs.

(ix) G.S.R. 560(E) published in  
 Gazette of India dated the 22nd  
 November, 1978 together with an



explanatory memorandum providing exemption from Excise duty to prints of Cinematograph film falling under item No. 3711(ii) of the Central Excise Tariff.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2969/78.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

(i) The Transformer Oil (Additional Duty) Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding imposition of additional duty under section 3(3) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 on imported transformer oil.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2970/78]

(iii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 518(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the period of validity of the Customs notification fixing increased basic Customs duty for imported copper, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2971/78.]

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1978."

#### INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Penal Code (Amendment), Bill 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention. Mr. Mukhtiar Singh Malik.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: order, order. I am on my legs now; please resume your seats. The notice given is that certain events that have taken place in Bihar have been wrongly reported in the Press, thereby it has put the Member in bad light. Under article 105 of the Constitution, so far as the privileges of the Members are concerned, it is only for Members' functioning qua Member in the House or as qua Member outside, not as a party leader or as party worker. That does not arise. Those things will have to be agitated like by every other citizen in the courts because no Member has more rights than any other citizen except when he functions qua Member. All the reports in the notice given to me are not as qua Member... (Interruptions). If hon. Members have anything, they can come to my chamber; it is not a matter of debate. If Mr. Sharad Yadav has anything, he can come and discuss it with me. No further discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending a reply to that hon. Member.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. If they do not understand law, I cannot help it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of order. The Constitution has provided a special constituency for the Scheduled Castes and it is according to the Constitution that reserved constituencies are provided and the Members representing those constituencies are expected....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider; will you give notice of it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded. The whole idea is to disrupt the House.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY THE  
LATE PRESIDENT REGARDING PROCLAMA-  
TION OF EMERGENCY REPORTED TO BE  
MISSING

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The original documents signed by the late President regarding Proclamation of Emergency on 25th June, 1975, which are reported to be missing."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, The original Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June, 1975, duly signed by the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: If the idea is to disturb, then go on, but I am not going to yield.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): For one hour Parliament cannot become a vacuum. What is going on in the Parliament—I am asking?

MR. SPEAKER: You must ask yourself, Mr. Lakkappa.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, I will not give you anything today, even if you persist till 6 O'clock: You can rest assured. Nobody is going to bully me. That much you must understand. You must have known me by this time, Mr. Qureshi.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): I am making a humble request....

MR. SPEAKER. When it comes, your humble request will be considered. Even if you persist till 6 O'clock, I am not going to allow you. If I allow you, then I must allow others. This House is not going to be run at somebody's command. Either I run it or I do not run it. You may go on till the evening, nothing will be allowed. I have been trying to be fair to everybody. Either this House goes on quietly or it does not. Mr. Qureshi, if you have anything, you can come and meet me in the Chamber. You are always welcome. I have dealt with you most courteously as I deal with everybody. Mr. Malik. Now you are the malik!

श्री मुक्तिार सिंह मलिक : इस कालिग एडमन का जवाब नहीं महोदय ने सवा तीन मिनट में दे दिया है।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusaral): We could not hear the hon. Minister's reply.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister's reply is:

"The original Proclamation of Emergency dated 25th June, 1975, duly signed by the late President, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing".

That is all the reply.

श्री मुक्तिार सिंह मलिक : अगर नहीं महोदय के जवाब को सही और मुक्त मान लिया जाए तो क्या यह हाउस को बताने की कोशिश करते कि जिस प्रश्नकार ने इस किस्म की झूठी खबर दी है, ऐसे इम्पोर्टेंट डाकुमेंट के बारे में सनसनीखेज खबर दी है उस प्रश्नकार के खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्रवाई उन्हीं की है। इस एयरलैसी की बजह से जीने उन्हीं महीने जेल काटी है। इस खबर का क्रेडिबिलिटी तब नहीं आया है जबमेंट की तरफ से या प्रश्नकार की तरफ से। इस कालिग एडमन मोशन को तीन बका रिपीट किया गया है। आज आपने इसको एडमिट किया है और यह हाउस के प्रश्नकार है। आज मिनिस्टर साहब जाड़े हो कर कहते हैं कि मैं वेपर एवेलेबल हूँ। मैं आपके गोदिल में एक बात लाया चाहता हूँ। एयरलैसी के बारे में 24 जून को एक डाकुमेंट तैयार करने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रपति के पास गई थी। वहाँ जाकर उनसे —

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have made your point as to why did he not take action?

श्री मुक्तिार सिंह मलिक : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कोई रेकॉर्ड ही नहीं किया जा सकता है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not arise.

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** I am making my point. You will please hear me. Let me make my point. (Interruptions).

What is this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The only question is: whether the Proclamation signed by late President is missing. The answer is: this is available.

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** I have a right to speak. I am narrating the facts about the emergency on 25th June, 1975.

24 जून को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी एक डाकुमेंट तैयार करवाकर राष्ट्रपति जी के पास उसको ले गई थी। वहाँ पर उसके ऊपर दस्तखत करवाये और उसके बाद अगले दिन जब उन्हीं कुछ करना बाह्य तो कुछ सीपल लैकुना निकला जिसकी बजह से उन्हीं ने 24 के कागजात को बचल कर 25 तारीख को जाकर के दस्तखत करवाये। तो नहीं जी क्लियर करें कि आया 24 जून के वेपर्स भी फ्राइल में हैं कि नहीं? It is hard fact and we want to know about it.

25 जून को दस्तखत करवाये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 25 जून की ललाई हुई इमरजेंसी की बजह से देश को कितना भारी मुश्किल हुआ है, ताबों लोग जेल में रहे, 19 महीने तक हमारे जैसे लोग जेल में रहे। . . . .

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Gandhinagar): Sir I rise on a point of order and I seek your guidance and ruling on this. The Calling Attention is:

"to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the original documents signed by the late President regarding Proclamation of Emergency on 25 June, 1975 which are reported to be missing."

The answer given by the Minister just now is:

"The original Proclamation for Emergency dated 25th June, 1975 duly signed by the late President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is available on record and is not missing."

My point of order is that if the Calling Attention had also said—apart from the fact that it was reported to be missing—some other facts relating to the signing and declaration of Emergency on that day by the late President and if you had allowed it, I would have understood all this debate. What does not come to my mind is: How is it that you in your wisdom permitted this motion to be put on

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the Order Paper? Because, Your practice—as I have been noticing—and rightly so, is when you are not sure of the facts you have always said in the House: "I am ascertaining the facts from the Minister concerned and after ascertaining the facts I will allow the motion to be admitted." I should have thought, on this you could have asked the Home Minister—in the present case, the Prime Minister—and if it had been done, then you would have yourself rejected it outright. My point is, if this kind of practice is allowed to be continued, then hon'ble Members will go on giving you notices on the basis of press reports alone and if they are to be admitted and then if it was found out 'that nothing happened then wrong practice will be created and the section of the' press which goes on giving wild reports will be further encouraged. So, I will request the Chair not to admit such things unless the Chair is very certain that the facts are true. Only then discussion could take place.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with your point of order. We should have referred this matter to the government for their comments. There has been a lapse. Because persistent reports were published we should not have relied on them alone in allowing it. You are absolutely right. In future we will be more careful.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Sir, no further questions should be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Once he has been allowed, I cannot now wriggle out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is now going to be allowed? Are you going to allow the questions which are not relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: Within the limits, I will allow.

(Interruptions)

श्री सुकित्तार सिंह बलिक : इस नोटिफिकेशन को एक फोटो स्टेट काफी शाह कमिशन को भी भेजी गई थीर वहां भी पता बना है कि शाह कमिशन ने भी इसको गैरसिग्न नहीं किया Photostat copy was not duly signed by the President.

इस तरह का ऐप्रोहेसन इस 25 जून के नोटिफिकेशन के बारे में है यानी मिनिस्टर साहब कमीशन करेंगे कि यह इसकी कोपीजिटी में गये या नहीं? कैबिनेट की एगुवन के वरीर 25 जून, को प्रोजीडेंट से पता नहीं किन मिस्टीरियस सरकारस्टानोव में दस्तबत कराये गये ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going out of the question. It has nothing to do with this.

श्री सुकित्तार सिंह बलिक : यह सारी चीजें कमरेबल मिनिस्टर ने हाउस के सामने कमीशन करनी चाहिये । जो जान बनती नहीं कि यह वेपर्स एग्नेबल है या मिगिनल हूग, यह कब्र कैसे हुई ? सारी चीजें हाउस के सामने रखनी चाहिये ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, that on this Calling Attention Notice, as you rightly said, greater care should have been taken and an enquiry should have been Made? If that had been done this would not have been allowed. On this question when it is said the notice is there, the order is there, it was produced also before the Shah Commission, the Shah Commission took a photostat copy, not that a photostate copy was given to them. Therefore, I don't think there can be any discussion about all that in this way.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important and a pertinent question arises. I must put it very frankly before this House. A point of order was also raised that such a notice ought not to have been admitted. . .

MR. SPEAKER No, no. Ought not to have been admitted, without ascertaining the facts. . .

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am coming to that particular point, and that is, if such notices are not accepted in future, then, the nation and

the country will continue to be under certain misunderstanding. The press reports appeared. These misunderstandings were created that the papers are missing. The Government, for reasons best known to themselves, and for political exploitation of this particular impression that was created, did not choose to come forward with any contradiction whatsoever.

And it is this Calling Attention today that has come up which has given an opportunity to us for bringing out a denial from the Government, because it has been admitted and it is on the Order Paper. Sir, therefore, I ask the Government: For what reasons they did not consider it necessary to issue a contradiction, to repudiate and to deny such an important statement, which creates misunderstanding under the situation? Why did they allow a situation of misunderstanding to prevail? Is it for political purposes, that they wanted to take advantage of everything? Is it a fact—I ask the Government—that this report that has appeared, has appeared because of the encouragement given by the Government? And then the Government remains quiet enough, allowing these misunderstandings to prevail, and no denial is given. Sir, in the House points of orders are raised. The hon. Prime Minister also says that care should have been taken. Where are we to go in order to secure a denial of such statement, in order to see that the atmosphere that prevails is free from such misunderstanding? Now, I therefore ask this important question. An important news has appeared. The Indian Express has issued that particular statement, a paper that may have a leaning towards them. And then they keep quite. Therefore I ask: Why was a contradiction not given in time? Was it in order to have some political exploitation?

And, Sir I may further add this and then conclude. Today also several

important articles are missing. They are reported in the papers as missing. It has been reported that certain Ministers are missing, having resigned. George Fernandes, we are told, is missing, having resigned. No statement is coming and the situation is not being clarified.

So, let the Home Minister clarify both the points: Why the contradiction in time was not issued and why they tried to have political exploitation? That is number one. And secondly, let him clarify whether these important ministers are missing from the Cabinet and whether they have resigned or not. These points may please be clarified.

MR. SPEAKER: About the second aspect it is for you to say anything if you like.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The original document was produced before the Shah Commission and if a wrong report appears in the papers, how is the Government going to exploit it? It is my hon friend, who is trying to exploit it, not the Government. One cannot go on denying things that do not exist and if they go on persisting, what can I do?

I am not going to reply to any other questions which are not relevant....  
 (Interruptions)

डा० राजकी सिंह (बालगपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, की प्रेश जर्मन और स्वेडिशमैन इन दोनों पत्रों में बताया था कि शाह कमीशन का ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया गया है, और हिन्दू में निकला था कि वह सच है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबवार सब पहले की तरह केस्टिव नहीं है। उनमें जो भी समाचार निकलता है, कोई उसका उद्यन करता है और कोई मंडन करता है। शाह कमीशन के सेक्रेटरी, श्री राजगोपालन, ने कहा था कि उन्हें फोटोस्टेट कापी मिली थी। श्री बालगपुर ने कहा है :

"Mr. Dhawan had visited the President and had delivered the draft of the proclamation of Emergency for his signatures."

उसके बाद मि० बालगपुर कहते हैं :

[ बा. रामजी सिंह ]

"The President told him that...

MR. SPEAKER: How does that aspect come in?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: Mr. Balachandran says further:

"The President told him that he had signed the proclamation and given the same to Mr Dhawan, who had taken it back with him along with the Prime Minister's letter."

उसके बाद श्री बालचन्द्रन् यह भी कहते हैं :

"There was no draft proclamation enclosed with the letter."

अबटर प्रालम भी कहते हैं :

"An important letter from the Prime Minister was delivered to him at about 10,30 p.m. on June 25, 1975; and that he delivered to the President."

MR. SPEAKER: This is not within the scope of the Calling Attention.

DR. RAMJI SINGH: Let the Government deny everything.

मैं केवल इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ब्राह्म कमीशन को फोटोस्टेट कापी दी गई थी, मतलब राष्ट्रपति के सेक्रेटरी ने इस तरह का बयान दिया है या नहीं, अगर दिया है, तो वह सत्य है या असत्य है।

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered that the original document was given to the Shah Commission.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनी राम बागरी (सबुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कालिग एटन्शन पहली तारीख को दिया गया। अंततः यह कायदा है कि किसी भी दिन एक कालिग एटन्शन नोटिस के प्रकाश कोई दूसरा कालिग एटन्शन नोटिस नहीं होगा। कालिग एटन्शन देने का मतलब है कि वह किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में है, कोई जनहित और देशहित की बात है, ताकि सब उस पर विचार कर सकें। जब कभी हम कोण किसी कालिग एटन्शन के लिए प्लॉट आरिड आरिड कहते हैं, तो आप उसके लिए समय नहीं देते हैं। मुझे आपने आज समय दिया है और कुछ तलेरिकेमेन्ट हुई है। मुझे काम करने के इस तरीके पर सब कहना है। मैंने कालिग एटन्शन नोटिस पहली तारीख को दिया और वह 4 तारीख को नामजूर हुआ। फिर 4 तारीख को दोबारा दिया। आपने या

यह जवाब नहीं, या आपका काम करने के तरीके ने सब और सब का संयुक्त बंधा नुकसान किया है, क्योंकि अगर कोई चीज नहीं थी, तो आपकी डिप्लोमाटिक करना चाहिए था। यह कोई बतिये की नुकसान नहीं है कि आपने जेबा और उन्होंने कर दिया। क्या यह मंत्री को कोई झूठ नहीं था? अगर यह बात नहीं थी, तो यह मंत्री ने आप को कैसे इजाजत दे दी? मैंने पहली तारीख को कालिग एटन्शन भेजा और 4 तारीख को आपने कैसे डिप्लोमाटिक कर दिया? और इम्पार्टिबल भवान थे, उन को किस तरीके से हालि पहुंचती है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के पीछे कुछ कारण हैं और इस के पीछे कारण यह है, तीन बार किस्म के एक इस बल्ले देश में पैदा हो रहे हैं? हो सकता है कि आप के काम करने का तरीका और जो यह मंत्रियों के काम करने का तरीका है उस से सबन के मेम्बरों का जो हक है उस का उल्लंघन हो रहा हो। आप सोचिएगा कि किस तरीके से समय धाया हुआ है एक बात पर जिस के बारे में पहली तारीख को लिखा गया। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि मैं हर एक बात को कंटेडिबिट नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन अगर कहीं यह भा जाय कि कहीं झगडा हो गया या कहीं रायट हो गया तो यह आप कंटेडिबिट नहीं करेंगे? यह आप को कंटेडिबिट करना पड़ेगा और करना चाहिए। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं थी, इतना बड़ा आरोप कि आप का दस्तावेज गुप्त हो गया और उस के ऊपर कालिग एटन्शन आया, जिस की आप मंजूरी देते रहे और इन के बाद भी इन को मामूली बात समझते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं हर बात की कंटेडिबिट नहीं कहूँगा। यह हर बात की तरह बात नहीं है। यह इतनी जरूरी बात है कि जिस के ऊपर कालिग एटन्शन आया है और मैं आप से चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस अर्थमना को सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे? मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि यह बतती कहां से हुई है? घर संलग्न की तरह से हुई है या नीकरवाही की तरह से हुई है जिस से कि गलनकहमी पांच दिन तक देम में कैसी रही और उस को आज भी साफ नहीं किया गया है। आज भी बड़ी विलेरी के साथ यह बात नहीं कही गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी विलेरी के साथ इस का जवाब दें कि वह सभी डाकुमेंट न गुप्त हुए न गुप्त होंगे, फना जगह कन्डे में है। यह मलत खबर प्रकाश में छपी थी और हम इस बात की जांच कर रहे हैं कि यह मलत खबर साबिक के तौर पर छपी या इस का कुछ और कारण था। हो सकता है किसी नीकरवाही ने छपवाया हो या किसी राजनीतिक बंध का इत में हाथ हो। इस बात के मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इस तरीके से कोई मंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग जाय। यह कमजोर मंत्रियों की बात होती है। कालिग एटन्शन आप और उस की कम प्रहमिबल है, यह बात सिक नहीं है। बार और मेम्बरों के दस्तखत से जो कालिग एटन्शन आज यह आयली बात प्रधान मंत्री की मंजूरी में हो सकती है, सब की मंजूरी में और मुझे की मंजूरी में मामूली बात नहीं है। आज आप उस मुझी पर हैं, प्रधान मंत्री वहां हैं, अगर मंत्री नहीं हो तो सभी सबन के सामान्य सत्य हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब की बातें पूरी साफ की जाएं। इस की प्राप पूरी जांच करिए और सबन को बतलाएं कि कारख

क्या है कि जो प्रश्नोत्तरों को कालिदास बटवैन को संबोधित किया और फिर 5 तारीख को उसकी संबोधित किया और इस तरीके से सदन का कुलसम्मेलन किया गया ।

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he need not answer.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, I have to rise on a point of order. You were pleased to say that in future, the Office should be more careful.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I did not say "Office should be careful". I said I should be more careful. I represent the Office.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is precisely my point of order. It seemed to be in keeping with your dignity that you spoke in a spirit of humility; but one would like to fix the exact responsibility for it. What happens when a notice for a Calling Attention motion is given? A copy of it is forwarded to the Ministry concerned. And it is for the Ministry to tell the Chair that there is no such thing as has been apprehended by an hon. Member.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): A copy goes to the Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A copy goes to the Ministry. My submission is that there is no lapse on the part of the Chair. There is a lapse on the part of the Ministry concerned. The Ministry concerned should have given the reply in the negative to the Chair, and told the Chair that there was no foundation for this kind of an apprehension that the hon. Member seemed to be entertaining. They should have persuaded the Chair not to allow the Calling Attention. But if the Chair takes up the responsibility...

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Each one has got his own opinion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble suggestion is that the Chair

should not assume the responsibility which really lies on the head of the Ministry concerned. There has been no lapse on the part of the Chair. So far as we see, there is a lapse on the part of the Ministry not to have informed the Chair in time about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to give any additional reply Mr. Prime Minister?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When we received the notice, we did inform that this was not true; but as it was admitted already, a reply to it should be given. So, we have given the reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For three days the notice was repeated. Since you were pleased to give a ruling earlier, you have to give a ruling about it.

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of the fact that notice is given, more often than not, we enquire for facts; we ourselves enquire for facts; that has been the practice. I do not know how this happened. There was a persistent question, a large number of members have been asking the question. One of the criteria that I adopt is that when a large number of members are agitated on a particular question, I try to give it preference. In this matter I proceeded on the hypothesis. When I say 'I', I do not want my office to be included at all; for everything I am responsible, for any mistake. Between my office and myself, it is myself. Therefore, whether there was omission on their part or not, I shall look into the matter. But there was certainly omission on my part.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask a clarification? It is a very difficult position. The House is sitting. News items appear which are of very vital concern. This is one topical instance. What is the method for the House to know facts of the situation which are coming out in the Press? Call attention notice? No. None of those things come in. This is not a matter for 377. What exactly is the method by which we can elicit information? This particular

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

matter is of vital concern. No repudiation came forward. Is not this House entitled to know facts about reports which are affecting the nation? What exactly is the method?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter which is to be considered by the Rules Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not exactly the Rules Committee. For example, when this matter was put forth, the Prime Minister was here. The Prime Minister owes it to the House, to tell the House what exactly the position is with respect to the resignation, whether he had received it.

MR. SPEAKER: That has not been the practice at all—what you suggest has not been the practice till now; for the last thirty years, it has never been the practice. But there is something in what you say; it may be considered whether we should evolve some method.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I ask this question because the Prime Minister says he has not received it.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.10.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Haramkonda): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Ninety-third Report on action taken by Government on the recom-

mendations contained in the Fifth Report on Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities.

(2) Ninety-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report relating to Ministry of Defence.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

##### REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS—I TO VI

SHRI RAM DHAN (Laiganj): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Madras, Calicut; Cochin; Kottayam, Trivandrum and Kanva-kumari during June, 1978.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Mithapur, Porbandar, Junagarh, Varaval and Ahmedabad during June, 1978.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group III of the Committee on its visit to Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri (Mercara) and Mangalore during June, 1978.

(4) Report of Study Tour of Study Group IV of the Committee on its visit to Bihar during July, 1978.

(5) Report of Study Tour of Study Group V of the Committee on its visit to Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal during July, 1978.

(6) Report of Study Tour of Study Group VI of the Committee on its visit to Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur and Gorakhpur during July, 1978.



## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

## (i) REPORTED AGITATION OVER THE CONTRACT LABOUR SYSTEM OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA.

**SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHA** (Jammu): Sir, about ten thousand food handling labour at about 280 FCI Depots are agitating for the last so many months against the contract system, which itself is against the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, at various places such as Faridabad, Siliguri, Ashok Nagar, Jammu and Okhla. The labourers are on relay hunger strike; the wages of the labourers, about Rs. 50,000, have not been paid, besides restoration of all other rights, giving rise to great unrest among the labourers.

The FCI has adopted a new technique by stopping work at depots to abort the peaceful movement of the food handling labour, though the Minister of State, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, in reply to a question in the last session, admitted in the House that the Government is against the contract system and that they are to take up the direct payment system. A year back, Shri Barnala, Minister of Food and Agriculture, in a statement which appeared in the press also assured the abolishing of the contract system, but no effective steps have been taken. The labourers, under the aforesaid circumstances, are now on dharna before the residence of Shri Barnala, numbering about 2,000. The *Indian Express* and the *Times of India* in their issue of 1-12-1978 speak of the situation.

It is unfortunate that the authorities have not allowed the poor labourers to make use of shamiana, tents, water, electricity etc., which is inhuman, and all this is happening under the very nose of the Central Government in its capital of Delhi.

I felt it my honest duty; in reference to my earlier statement made in this august House, to state that the Government should be wise enough, and not

be wise after the event, to take into consideration the labour unrest in the country, and come forward without any reservation or sense of prestige to accept the genuine demands of the labourers. Otherwise, the position of food supply can come to a halt, which can create multifarious complications and intricacies, inclusive of a law and order situation.

## (ii) REPORTED AGITATION IN ETAWAH, U.P., DUE TO ALLEGED RAPE OF A HARIJAN GIRL.

श्री बलदेव सिंह जसरोथा (इटावा) : 9 नवम्बर 1978 को जिला इटावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में वहाँ के एक प्रभावशाली अधिकारी के पुत्र श्री राजेश उर्फ राजू ने उसके यहाँ काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारी की पुत्री के साथ बलात्कार किया। बलात्कार करने के बाद वह अपराधी तीन दिन तक लगातार अपने घर में छिपा रहा। उपरोक्त अपराधी पैंरोल पर कूट कर भागा था और उस पर एक दूसरे अपराध की धारा 307 हत्या के प्रयास में एक दूसरा मुकदमा भी चल रहा है। इस कुकर्म के निरुद्ध पुरे शहर में सनसनी फैल रही है। सभी बाजार बन्द रहे और सफाई कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की। पुलिस ने इसे गिरफ्तार न करके अपनी निम्नतम कार्यक्षमता का परिचय दिया है। इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ देश और समाज के लिए विषोषकर हरिजन बालाघों के साथ रैप, बलात्कार एक गम्भीर बिस्ता का विषय है।

## (iii) REPORTED SHORTFALL IN THE VOLUME OF WORK IN THE OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY, CALCUTTA DUE TO WHICH A NUMBER OF POSTS WERE NOT BEING FILLED IN.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrack-pore): The office of the Controller of Accounts, Department of Supply, Calcutta; handles the stores bills submitted against various contract placed by the DGS & D. New Delhi, in relation to purchases made by various Central Government organisations/ State Governments/quasi-public bodies/ both Central and State Government undertakings. The staff strength of this office is primarily dependent on the volume of the above work handled by this office. To justify the present staff strength, as many as 24,000 bills approximately are required to be handled by the Calcutta office. Other similar offices under the Central Government viz., the Office of the C.C.A., New Delhi, D.C.A., Bombay

[Shri Saugata Roy]

and D.C.A. Madras; are required to handle 360,000 bills, 100,000 bills and 60,000 bills respectively to justify their staff strength.

Prior to 1973, most of the contracts were allocated to New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras according to the nature of stores and this office would get its due share for the justification of sufficient staff strength. But after 1973, a scheme of decentralisation was introduced by the DGS & D, the central agency responsible for placement of all such contracts, according to which the payment authorities were to be based according to the location of the suppliers. After the said decentralisation, many of the contracts were shifted from Calcutta to other offices, resulting in a substantial downfall in the receipts of bills. A review of the figures of the past years would substantiate the above statement beyond any conjecture:

Period of review	Number of bills handled by the Calcutta Office
1972-73	2,02,938
1973-74	1,72,315
1974-75	1,48,194
1975-76	1,51,484
1976-77	1,08,262
1977-78	73,872

That the other offices are getting more than their due share of work will be amply manifested from the following figures:

1977-78

	Required quota	Actual bills handled
New Delhi	3,60,000	3,90,125
Bombay	1,00,000	1,52,371
Madras	60,000	75,480

The shortfall in the workload has threatened the very existence of this office. The vacant posts are not being filled in and as many as 50 posts are lying vacant in different grades in this office.

The above decentralisation of work with effect from 1-5-78 has not been made on the basis of equity and justice and as a result this office is being allowed to be dried up.

I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(iv) REPORTED DEMAND FROM THE RAILWAYS FOR DECLARING THE BURDWAN-ASANSOL AREA AS A SUBURBAN AREA

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): With your permission, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to make the following statement:—

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a Private Member's Resolution demanding the railways to declare the Burdwan-Asansol area as suburban area and to extend it. This thickly populated industrial area having 165 coal-mines and hundreds of big and small industries, is seriously handicapped for want of frequent rail services. Hardly 30 per cent of the people who are working in this industrial belt have got quarters near their work spots and the rest have to travel either by buses or by trains which normally are overcrowded posing grave risk to their lives.

Hence I demand for the immediate extension of suburban area upto Asansol and, I hope, the Central Government will honour the Resolution unanimously passed by the West Bengal Assembly which reflected the aspirations of the entire population.

(v) REPORTED WARNING BY AN AERONAUTIC EXPERT ABOUT OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT INSTALLED AT CIVIL AND MILITARY AIRFIELDS.

श्री श्रीमत् प्रकाश त्यागी (महाराष्ट्र) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एक यूरोपियन इन्स्पेक्टर ने भारत सरकार को चेतावनी दी है कि भारत के विभिन्न विभिन्न व विभिन्न एयरफील्ड पर जो कटोलीय मशीन हैं वह बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं बिनाके कारण हवाई दुर्घटनाएँ होने की सम्भावनाएँ हैं, और यहाँ दुर्घटनाओं के काल कारणाँ में यह कारण बहुत बड़ा है। सरकार की सुरक्षा संवर्धन हेतु यहाँ पर

मौलाना इन्सिपरेट बंगला कर स्वायत्त करना चाहिये.  
मन्सबा इतरा सामने है।

**MOTION RE: SITUATION ARISING  
OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL  
RIOTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF  
THE COUNTRY—Contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Samar Guha on the 4th December, 1978, namely:—

“That this House do consider the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country.”

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to continue his speech.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay-North-East): Madam Chairman, I barely spoke for four minutes yesterday and I had pointed out that whenever we talk about communalism in Parliament, it ultimately boils down to a discussion of Hindu-Muslim conflict and also the alleged role of the RSS in that.

I have always wondered why this is never a discussion of intra-Hindu communalism or intra-Muslim communalism, such as, between Shias and Sunis about which there are riots every year, between Brahmin and non-Brahmin and all kinds of communalism that is there in the country. That is what we should be concerned with. But, unfortunately, there are no political dividends to be gained by this and that is why every discussion ultimately comes around that and does not go to the root of the issue.

Therefore, I wanted to bring out the fact that it is not a question of a minority; it is not a question of smallness of a community. I pointed out that the Parsi community which is the smallest minority in this country feels no insecurity in his country. There must be some study made as to

why is it that some other communities feel this way. (Interruption) Marrying a Parsi is not the privilege of the people on the other side only. (Interruptions)

I think, some law and order should be maintained here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I think; you can play your role in maintaining it.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The RSS is being constantly brought here to seek some political advantage. It is a growing organisation, it is a patriotic organisation. They do not know of any other way to stop its growth. This kind of irresponsible charges may be made all the time on the floor of the House, but when you pin them down and ask them to produce the facts, they are not able to produce the facts. I want to know why is it that the previous Government, despite the fact that it was armed with the Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act 1967, further strengthened in 1972 by the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, had not filed a single case under the Act against the RSS. That was because they have no proof.

I will read out to you, very briefly the Question that came up in Parliament on 8th May, 1975..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please try to conclude.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I have hardly spoken. You are ringing the bell!

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry. You have to conclude.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** On 8th May, 1975, Starred Question No. 214 was put by Mr. Dattopant Thengari and several others. The question was:

“Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases and the number of persons involved in each

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

case, State-wise, wherein courts of law have decided during the last three years that the RSS has been responsible for acts of violence."

This was a straightforward question. The second part of the question was about acts of violence engaged in by the CPI. The answer to this Question was read out by Mr. Brahmaananda Reddy, who functioned then Constitutionally as the Home Minister—whether he was actually the Home Minister or not, I do not know. His answer was:

"(a) to (c). In 1972 and 1973, there were no cases in which a court of law decided that the RSS had been responsible for acts of violence. Information in regard to 1974 is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administration..."

At the same time, it says:

"In 1972 and 1973, some members of the C.P.I. were convicted in some specific cases involving acts of violence...."

Here is a Parliament Question which clearly says what is what...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Again the question comes up on the issue of riot reports. Riot report—after riot report have exonerated the RSS, whether it is Ranchi or for that matter the Bhiwani report which Mr. Sathe quoted. Today Mr. Sathe is minus his topi: when he puts on his topi, he takes leave of his senses. I do not know why. The fact of the matter is this. He read out the Bhiwandi report. Nowhere does the Bhiwandi report mention the RSS; it mentions the Congress Party, it mentions the

PSP, but it does not mention the RSS. This was a misreporting on his part....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am surprised. Mr. Sathe quoted Mr. Raj Narain...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. I am calling the next speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He quoted Mr. Raj Narain as his proof. I am surprised to hear what Mr. Raj Narain says has become the gospel of truth...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked him to resume his seat. Do not record any more what he says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Indra Gandhi.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI (Chikmagalur): Madam Chairman, the subject of communalism is an exceedingly important one because, in fact, we believe that it is central to the unity and strength of our country, and this is why. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would remind hon. Members that they are expected to observe decorum in the House and not interrupt a maiden speech. Kindly don't interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I think the hon. Member who spoke last rightly pointed out, and I would support him, that communalism does not relate merely to the chauvinistic feelings or friction between Hindus and Muslims but also to other minorities, and even, I would say, the tensions which are now being created

\*\*Not recorded.

between different castes and the attitude of aggressive groups and dominant groups, whether they are socially dominant, economically dominant or merely numerically dominant, towards those whom they consider to be weaker than themselves. And the present general atmosphere of violence does contribute to the aggravation of tensions.

Now, I want to make it clear that I do not think that Hinduism is, in any way, threatened either by Islam or by Christianity. I say this because this is sometimes the basis of the propaganda that is made. What does threaten it is those who want to narrow down the breath of its vision and the grandeur of its whole concept and the wide sweep of its thought. India has an age-old tradition of acceptance of the fact that there are many ways to truth and of giving respect to different religions and different approaches. It is this tolerance which has given Hinduism its resilience, and therefore its sustaining power. It is India's capacity for synthesis and adaptation that has created our composite culture which can flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and accommodation. This has been the Congress creed and our aim.

Now, I must admit, that as human beings, we congress men and women sometimes faltered and failed to live up to our high precepts; but I think that the people and the Administration knew that we stood firmly for Secularism and that we shall continue to do so always. As I said, it is the very basis of our existence and, we think, of the existence of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which Congress man?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: All congressmen.

Now, I would like just to say a word about the Aligarh Muslim University, because this was mentioned by some hon. Members.

I was advised at that time that this Bill would strengthen secular elements and therefore generally strengthen the Muslim cause. It was never our intention to hurt their feelings in any way, or to weaken the university or to change its character. So when certain representatives and different delegations came up to me I agreed to reconsider the matter. We did indeed express this view later on in our election manifesto.

Any discussion with regard to questions concerning the minorities should be taken only after the fullest consultation with all groups of them. I am afraid that we did not give full consideration to this at that time. However, the situation is always too delicate, for their sentiments to be wounded.

Now I should like to add my voice to the many members who spoke yesterday in expressing my appreciation and in congratulating the faculty and the students of the Aligarh Muslim University for the help and succour which they gave to the Hindus and the Muslims who were victims in the Aligarh riots and also to the many Hindus and Muslims who helped one another at such a time of distress.

As I was passing through Aligarh station by train, many people came from both communities and gave me a vivid account of the mischief that was done and the many acts of violence as well as of this help and the humanitarian work of the students and the faculty. If there was a newspaper report attributing the remark to me that I did not need Muslim votes, I can only reiterate very strongly that it is entirely false and baseless.

Speaking about what Dr. Sushila Nayar has said recently, I have referred to the atrocities on Muslims, on Harijans and on Adivasis and the hardships they have to suffer. I have also referred to the barbarous shooting in Pantnagar in which the victims belonged to different castes, but my speech also covered economic and foreign policy issues. Would it be fair

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to Harijans or the Adivasis or the Muslim minority if we were not to refer to these matters? Why are we discussing them here today? Would the Muslims and others be safer if such attacks are hushed up? I have said and I ask again what meaning can democracy have for the man whose house and belongings are destroyed and his loved ones killed and for those whose lands are being snatched away, who are beaten or maimed?....

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: At any time....(Interruptions)

I am not excusing any riots which took place at any time, before, now or which may take place later. We have to condemn all riots anywhere, where people have suffered. I have always condemned every riot and every act of barbarism which has taken place anywhere.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even during emergency?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: Yes, during emergency also, if there were such acts.

I am now speaking about the sufferings of the poor people and sufferings of Harijans. Even yesterday when I returned from the House in the evening, I found various groups waiting for me. In fact, I have their applications with me right now. I am not speaking from hearsay or on the basis of newspaper reports but from my personal experience of the many sorrowful groups who come to me. The applications which I have here with me are only representative of something that is happening every day ever since our defeat as the ruling party. It is not that the people did not come before. People did come before also, but today they come and when I say that I am not in a position to do anything, they say: Well, somebody has to raise some voice....(Interruptions) My speeches

in this House are on record and anybody can see what I have said earlier also in this regard. When these people come to me, what I can do is to mention their cases in public, to try and rouse the public consciousness and to refer their grievances or get our local people to refer them to the concerned authorities. There is nothing more that I can do. Therefore to say that this should not be mentioned would be very unrealistic. It is only when public consciousness is roused, that we would be able to achieve our objective; at least the neighbours would feel constrained to prevent such acts in their areas. As we know, today these incidents are on the increase. Unfortunately, when one goes to make a complaint, it is the complainant himself who gets involved in the trouble. Either he is arrested or he gets involved in some police case....(Interruptions)

When the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa, was giving out the information with regard to the number of riots earlier, the hon. Members must have noticed that there was a steady decline in the figures. With regard to the atrocities on Harijans also, according to the newspapers and the various Government reports which I have seen, the figure is now on the increase. When I passed through Calcutta airport, I think, it was some time last year, a leader of a Union came to me and I myself put this question to him: Did you not have this type of difficulty earlier? He said: We did, but when we went to the authorities, may be they could not deal with two out of our ten grievances, but we always had a hearing and at least some of them were solved, but today nobody is giving us a hearing....(Interruptions). I am only repeating what the gentleman told me....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that this debate continues throughout to-day. You will have your opportunities to say something. You can continue, Mrs. Gandhi,

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): May I ask whether the complaint received at the Calcutta airport was conveyed to the West Bengal Government? What was the reply of the Government? So far as West Bengal is concerned, I can categorically state that every complaint is looked into, and action taken. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI:** With regard to democracy, I would like to say that democracy can survive only on the basis of socialism which stands for economic justice, and secularism which stands for social justice. (*Interruptions*) It does not help to misrepresent others, nor is it my intention to do so. Other hon. Members ably quoted facts and figures.

If the Jana Sangh and RSS are mentioned, it is certainly not out of any allergy to them, but because of the ideology of Hindu militancy and supremacy, and the mention of Hindu Rashtra which they have been preaching, and of the remarks regarding Little Pakistans within India and so on, which we hear from time to time. (*Interruptions*) Para-military training to children and young people is not conducive either to communal harmony or to giving a feeling of security to members of other communities. Photographs have appeared and all newspapers and other reports have mentioned children with imitation guns. Naturally, I have no inside information. I know only what has appeared.... (*Interruptions*)

**AN. HON. MEMBER:** You never had any. It was all hear-say.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI:** Consistently the newspapers have mentioned; with regard to Allahgarh and certain other matters the names of important people of the local RSS (*Interruptions*) The names in the FIR read out yesterday were those of one group; as far as I know. (*Interruptions*) The philosophy of the dominant partner of the ruling Janata Party is responsible for creating an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in the

minds of minorities and weaker sections.

It is no use blaming the Administration; unless we know that they have been given firm and clear instructions which they have defied.

**SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj):** What about Mr. Tandon who was serving under you? (*Interruptions*)

मैंने तब भी कहा था कि चापकूसों में तावदान रही, सब भी चापकूस बंदे हुए हैं।

**SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI:** We did not have party members as officials under us at all. Therefore; what an official did then; or now; he did according to his ideas; and certainly not because the party directed him. . . (*Interruptions*)

One point which I have always emphasised—I am glad to say that one hon. Member from the ruling party who spoke yesterday also said so—and which I should like to reiterate is the importance; first of trying to prevent tension from coming to the boil and secondly to take the firmest measures if there is any trouble; right in the beginning as soon as trouble appears. From this point of view it was certainly a mistake to lift the curfew and endanger the lives of people as happened in Allahgarh from what I can see from newspaper reports. Our policy was not even implemented but we did try to take a large number of minority personnel in the police and other services at all levels. . . (*Interruptions*) Employment opportunities must be given to them in industry also. Whenever there was a new industry established; muslim minorities and other weaker sections and those who were dislodged by the start of new industrial undertakings should be given jobs there first. It is equally necessary to ensure that every subject in our education programme gives the child the right attitude towards its fellow citizens and other religions languages and so on. This we have tried with some success. I wonder if the government is giving full consideration to all the repercussions which might arise out of the Anti-Conversion

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Bill which is on the anvil. A secular attitude must be an essential requirement for all officials teachers and others in responsible positions. I entirely agree that questions regarding communal tension law and order situation and violence are national questions. But some of the issues raised and the manner of mentioning them did not indicate that the ruling party is entirely of this view. I have earlier spoken very strongly about the Jan Sangh; about the R.S.S. Some Member said that no case had been brought out. I think it was mentioned yesterday; again by an hon. Member from that side; not from our side it is not a question of who throws the first stone. It is very difficult to prove who threw the first stone. The question is what is the atmosphere? An atmosphere of bitterness and hatred is spread through statements. I have mentioned some of these things; Little Pakistan or something like that; or a whispering campaign which inflames hatred. It is this which creates an atmosphere in which any child can be induced to throw a stone or do something like that which can spark off such a situation. Why is it that at other times similar acts do not have repercussions? Things are normal if a Hindu and a Hindu fight and the matter ends there. But if the same fight is on a very trivial matter between a Hindu and Muslim why should it immediately degenerate and rous such passions? Some propaganda has been going on which creates this sort of atmosphere. My humble submission is and it is not at all with a view to get any political advantage. I do not think any political advantage is gained out of communal violence... (Interruptions). Everybody suffers; the Muslim suffers and the Hindu suffers and if there is any gain at all it must be a very temporary gain... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Is this the treatment you want from this side also?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to be serious; this is a serious discussion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: The sort of remarks that were made here earlier by people belonging I believe to the Jan Sangh...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no Jan Sangh; why don't you get out of that psychosis?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I think you were one of the strongest spokesmen of this so-called group... (Interruptions) shall I say, a segment of the Janata Party? They have a very definite view. I have stated with great humility that today, if we are discussing this matter, it is not to blame either the Jan Sangh or the RSS; they have been propagating a point of view which was very dangerous to the unity and integrity of this country. Because if any one group which is unsafe, or even if not actually unsafe, feel that they do not have equal opportunity, and it is obvious now that the muslim minority does feel this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN: What about Andhra Pradesh?

SHRIMATI INDIRA NEHRU GANDHI: I am not justifying anything. But just because something happened in Andhra Pradesh, you cannot say that Muslims are feeling safe in other places.

Something was said about the Parsi community. It is because they are so small that nobody thinks of them as a threat. They are living in one or two places. But Muslims are spread all over India. When I speak of minorities I think of other minorities also. In different places other communities are in a minority. There are towns and villages where other people are in a minority.

I would ask the hon. members on the other side who belong to what



used to be 'the Jan Sangh'. They say it is no longer there. Most of us here see, it is very much there and in a most dominant position. The other constituents of the Janata party should try to wake up to the realities of the situation and the dangers to our country, from their point of view. I am not saying that Jan Sangh should be removed from Government but there must be an effort to at least convert them or atleast try to show them that their attitude will not be tolerated. If you use R.S.S., for instance, for adult education, then this kind of attitude is spread, it is not curbed and contained. The R.S.S. is called a cultural organisation. Well, culture is a word which covers many things. But culture is equally dangerous if communal feelings are spread. Whether it is culture, politics or education, the main thing is that this kind of attitude must be curbed by the Government; otherwise not only will communalism grow there will be growing violence and it will affect the country in many other ways and undanger our unity and what we have struggled and stood for.

निर्वाण और आवास तथा धर्म और पुनर्वास  
मंडी (श्री निरंजन बल) : सर माटिबा, मैं बड़े तन्द्रबुध के बाद यह फैसला कर रहा हूँ कि मैं इस नाजुक मामले पर आपका इजहार क्या करूँ। और नाजुक मसला मैं इन्होंने मानता हूँ कि यह मसला पाटियों की रकाबत तक बढ़कर नहीं है। यह मसला कौमी मसला है। सारे मुल्क की इज्जत और गौरव का मसला है। इस मामले को सिर्फ़ नियासी रकाबत के बायरों में लेना इमाक की बात नहीं है। और जो लोग ज्यादातर इनमें नियासी फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं वह फिरकापरस्ती की खरम करने के मामले में ईमानदार नहीं हैं।

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the  
Chair]

सर माटिब, मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि इस नाजुक मामले पर इजहारे ब्याप्त करते हुए कोई कड़वी बात न कहूँ। लेकिन मसला ऐसा है कि अगर उसको पूरे मुल्क की तस्वीर सामने रख कर भी देखा जाय तो कुछ महसूस ऐसे जरूर निकलने कि निरको नियासी कहा जा सकता है। हो सकता है कि उसमें कुछ बड़बहादू के पहलू भी निकलें। मेरा इरादा किसी एक व्यक्ति की तरफ़ या किसी विषयों अबात की तरफ़ इशियासी तौर पर

किसी विस्म का एतराज करने का नहीं होना। लेकिन फिर भी अगर किसी की नाजुक तबियत पर मेरी बात से मुजरें तो मैं पहले से भाफी चाहता हूँ।

मैंने श्रीमती गांधी की तकरीर सुनने का मौका मिला। धारों चयन कर मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ प्रश्न करने की कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन जिस वक़्त मुसलमानों की नाजुक हाज़त का इजहार करते हुए उन्होंने कुछ अच्छे प्रसफाज इस्तेमाल किये, तो मेरे ज़ेहन में एक ज़ोर धाया।

की मेरे कल्ल के बाद उसने जफ़ा से बोला,  
शाय उस ज़ूद पंगेमां का पंगेमां होना।

गनीमत है कि क्याल तो धाया। फिरावाराज। फसादान पूरे मुल्क के लिए शर्म की बात है, हुकूमत के लिए शर्म की बात है। प्रीर कोई पिछला फसाद किसी नये फसाद की मिसाल नहीं बन सकता है, उसकी वजह से जायज नहीं करार दिया जा सकता है। इन फसादात के लिए जनता पार्टी पूरी तरह से शर्मिन्दा है। यह बहुत ज़रूरी है, आवश्यक है कि इन तरह से फसादात न हों। हर हुकूमत का यह फर्म है कि वह अपने मुल्क के सब शहरियों के जानो-माल और हुज्जतो-मासुस की हिफायत करे। कोई एक बेगुनाह किसी जानिय के जुमल का शिकार हो, उसके लिए हुकूमत को जवाब देने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिए। जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत उस जवाबदेही से, उस जिम्मेदारी से, मुस्त नहीं हो सकती है; उसके लिए वह शर्मिन्दा है।

फसादान तो हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख से बिरसे में मिनने हैं। मुल्क की धारादी से पहले भी फसादात होते थे। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख का कोई ऐसा तिसला नहीं है, जब फसादात न हुए हों। फसादात तो गहरी और गहरी के दरमियान होते हैं। लेकिन उस कल्ल के मुताल्लिक मेरे दोस्तों की क्या राय हो सकती है, जहाँ मासुम गहरी हुकूमत की गोलियों के शिकार हों? आज मुसलमानों और शकियतों से हमबदी का इजहार करने वालों से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हीं राजधानी में तुर्कमान गट में कल्ल करने वाले कौन से अनसंप के थे। (ब्यबभाव) मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरनगर की मस्जिदों में घुस कर गोलियां किस ने चलाई थीं—वहाँ मुसलमानों की मारने के लिए कौन धारो एस० एस० या जनसंग का धारवी धाया था। (ब्यबभाव) ऐसा मासुम होता है कि मेरी बात चुभी है। मैं तो बहुत मुश्किलाना प्रश्न कर रहा था।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गहरी और गहरी का फसाद, और एक गहरी हुकूमत की गोलियों का शिकार हो, क्या वह बराबर है। आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में कोई बलत ऐसा नहीं था कि जब यहाँ के गहरीयों को बुर हुकूमत का शिकार होना पड़ा ही, और यकतरक शिकार होना पड़ा हो। नतीजा मैं मुसलमान कल्ल हुए, सुल्तानपुर में मुसलमान कल्ल हुए, मुजफ्फरनगर में

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

मुसलमान कसब हुए। (अबख़ाण) इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि मेरी मोहतरिमा के दिल में बड़े उठा, गनीमत है कि आज हम याद तो धारने। भावध यह उस पुराने नारे को दोहरा लवाने की भी कोशिश है, जिसके मासहत मुसलमानों और शंकासलियों के शोटी को अपनी जागीर समझ दिया गया था।

घार० एस० एस० का बहुत जिक्र होता है। मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की बहुत सी जादुगरियों में एक जादुगरी यह भी है— जो लोग समझते हैं कि घार० एस० एस० किसी किस्म की फिकरपरेस्ती की नुमायंदगी करता था और करता है, उन्हें भी यह मानना होगा—कि वे घार० एस० एस० के लोग, जो जनसभ के चरित्रों से जनता पार्टी की तहरीक के धारे में शामिल हुए हैं, वे कल जहाँ खड़े थे, वे आज वहाँ नहीं खड़े हैं। जनता पार्टी का पूरा विधान गांधियन ढाने पर बना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ आप से कि अगर वह लोग समझते हैं कि घार०एस०एस० हिन्दू फिरकापरेस्ती की नुमायंदगी करता था तो उन्हें चुन होना चाहिए कि घार० एस० एस० अपना असल काम छोड़ कर गांधियन तासीब की तरफ आ रहा है। ये लोग वह हैं कि जो घार०एस० एस० की... (अबख़ाण)... मैंने सवर साहब, स्टीफन साहब के हमजांसियों को... (अबख़ाण)... जिस वक़्त इस सदन के फ्लोर पर घलत (बदारी) बख़ाबेरी थी की जवान से यह मिलकता है कि मैं गांधियन तासीब पर चलना चाहता हूँ और वह लज्ज पड़ने प्रत्याज्य होते हैं जो उन की जवान से निकलते हैं तो ये मामने बैठे हुए हमारे दोस्त बरते हैं कि हाय, अब हम किस का नाम लेंगे, किस का नाम लेकर मुसलमानों को अपनी जागीर समझेंगे।... (अबख़ाण)

15 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Gandhian principles of RSS variety?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: आप की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग... (अबख़ाण)... मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूँगा, आप से भी कहूँगा और आप की सवर साहिबा से भी कहूँगा कि—

इतनी न बड़ा फासिये वामा की हिक्रायत, दामन की जरा वेध, जराबन्दी क्या वेध। बून के दाग हैं दामन पर। उस पर बून के दाग लगे हुए हैं और उन मुसलमानों के बून के दाग लगे हुए हैं जिन को आज फिर से फरेब में मुबतला करने की कोशिश होती है।... (अबख़ाण)... सहरी सहरी में अढ़ाई में मुसलमान भरता है या हिन्दू वह और बात है मगर मुसलमानों को हुकूमत की बोधियों का तिकार नहीं होना चाहिए।... (अबख़ाण)... मैं बदन, वह दूसरी बात है। आप के यहाँ तो एक मुस्ताकिल साजिल भी कि ससबन्दी के बहाने ब न सिर्फ मुसलमानों की नसबन्दी का बून

बहाना बोधे शकिक उन की नदमें और हीने गोसियों हैं उलनी लिए था।... (अबख़ाण)...

एक और बड़ा बिलचस्प पहलू है इन फसादात का। फसाद मैंने बार बार कहा है कि बव-किस्मती की बात है, शर्मिन्दी की बात है और हम इस पर बिलकुल मुतफिक हैं और हमारा इस्तरार है कि इन फसादात को मिटा कर दम लेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ आप से कि एक दूसरी जादुगरी है। हर वह मकस जो फसादात को सामने रख कर बयानात देता रहता है वह नुवाँ नामों के ऊपर सियासी नौबागरी करता है। जिस वक़्त ग्रीन अपना गंगा नाब रही होती है उस वक़्त कुछ लोगों को अपनी सियासी हुकान लगाने की नवी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ... (अबख़ाण)... मुझे आप की परेशानियों का एहसास है। लेकिन प्रभी मुझे इन के बहुत हुनोकाबाएह बोलने में है। प्रभी बहुत बोलने में है, जरा लकिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग फसादात के गान्दिने में बयानात देते हैं वह फसादात से मुबतला, तबाहिहाल बिन्धियों को क्या तस्कीन पहुँचाते हैं? जो लोग इस में ईमानदारी से यकीन रखते हैं कि इस मुक़ में फिरकाकारना कनीदगी बस्य होना चाहिए उन को चाहिए कि वह इन फसादात की बू को डूर तक न फैलने दें, कम से कम रखें। सियासी नौबागरी में मुबतला न हों, सियासी हुकानदारी इतानों की लामाँ पर और हथियों पर कायम न करें। लेकिन फैशन बन गया है। हमसदी में बयान दिया और समझे कि अपने मताम फरायज से मुक्त हो गए और इतना नुब मचाया कि जो सियासी कसीबी को कम किया जा सकता हो वह उस की बू पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में मीसूब है। और उसके अखर भी लेसेन्टिव फसाद बूने जाते हैं। वह फसाद जनता पार्टी की जिन्मेदारी है, वह फसाद कांग्रेस (आई) की जिन्मेदारी है, वह जल्मे इतहा है कि हम अपनी इतानों बिन्धियों की अपने सियासी बेल की मुनिबाव बलाना चाहते हैं बजाये इसके कि फसादात की गान्दी की बू को कम में कम बाबर दें रखें, हम गुल मचाते हैं। प्रभी कुछ लोग जकम आकर भी उफ नहीं करते। जो छोटे जर्क के लोग होते हैं वे बारक बाकर पीछे लगते हैं। जो लोग सुबखसे सियासतवा होते हैं वे ऐसे नोके को सियासी हुकानदारी का बायम बनते हैं। प्रभी जर्क के लोग वे लोग होते हैं जो कहते हैं—

रामन जो भिगो वे पानी धासू तो वह कतरा है, पलकों पे जो तर्कके बह न सके। आप

लोग तो एक जरा से बर्क पर रो देते हैं। कौन दा जर्क है आपका जितके हारे आप बाबेगरी करते हैं इस मुक़ से फिरकापरेस्ती को मिटाने में लिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और यह कबल जो सिर्फ अपनी सियासी में सुकसा होना है, हर वह मकस जो यह सुकसा है कि फसादात फिर नुवाँ अपना फर्क पूरा कर दिया है वह इतक ही करता। इस सियासी फैशन की हम लोग

को बंधन करेगा होगा अगर इमानदारी से हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क से फिरकापरस्ती की फिदा मिले। (बयबजाल) मैं प्रायः तौर पर फसादात के बारे में बोलना गबारा नहीं करता, बोलना पसन्द नहीं करता लेकिन कुछ लीबे ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने तारीकी तौर पर हमें बताया है तब बयबजाल की मुवालिफत की है हमारे तब सिवासत की मुवालिफत की है उन्होंने प्रायकसत कुछ इस कदर हमसे करीबी रिश्तेदारी का इम्हार करना शुरू कर दिया है—“मैं” का लफज इस्तेमाल करते हैं या “हम” का लफज इस्तेमाल करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान मिनिस्टर इस्तीफा दें। पहली बीज तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भाई, मैंने कब बयबजाल में आप लोगों की सुरत देखी जो एक नयी रिश्तेदारी कायम हो रही है? उधर भर आप लोगों ने एक नया लफज प्रोत्सायन किया, प्रथमी प्रखल-किसत का कलफ किया है, आप लोग जन्म-दाता है फिरकापरस्ती के इस मुल्क से, फिर मेरा प्रायसे कोन सा रिश्ता कायम हो गया है जो आप मेरे दर्द में मरे जा रहे हैं कि मुसलमान मिनिस्टर्स को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। यह भी एक नयी प्रथा है। जिन लोगों ने इस बीज की दावेदारी की है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजहब, इनमान और खुदा के धर्मन एक रिश्ता है, क्या आप मेरी या जनता पार्टी के किसी खासिय का इन्तहाय लेना चाहते हैं? जो उसका और आपका रिश्ता है, की उसका और अहरी का रिश्ता है, जो उसका और हिन्दुस्तानी का रिश्ता है उस तगज पर आपने की कोशिश कीजिए। जनता पार्टी के लोगों का इरादा तो यह है कि वह इनमान के मजहब, धार्मिक और महतराम की नजर से देखें, इज्जत की नजर से देखें। जनता पार्टी के लोगों का कहना यह नहीं कि हम किसी दूसरे के मजहब के ठेकेदार हैं। मजहब तो पीसदी एक रिश्ता है जो इनसान और खुदा के बीच हो सकता है और उसके मुतालिक समाज करने का किसी को हक नहीं है। प्रायः हम इन्तहाय पर उतरने की तैयार हैं। प्रायः हम इन्तहाय की कसौटी पर लाये जाने को तैयार हैं। हमारा रिश्ता मुल्क के लोगों से क्या है—इसके मुतालिक किफ कायम है, यह मुतालिक पूछा जाये तो मैं यकीन रखता हूँ कि बहुत खरे में लोग जो प्रायः हम में गह्राकर आपने आपने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उनको धपना बेहरा ऐसा नजर आयेगा कि खुद अपना बेहरा देखकर वे खबरा उठेंगे। (बयबजाल)

मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बीज है फसाद को न टोकना लेकिन एक दूसरी बीज भी है। (बयबजाल) मैं प्रश्नगढ़ का जिक्र ही नहीं करता। बीसवीं पाँची ने जिक्र किया है, मैं ही कल्पना।

समाप्त: प्रश्नगढ़: क्या तीन बजे प्रधान सभो बोलने इस्तीफा बोल पाय बिन्द में समाप्त कीजिए।

बी बिन्दवर बतत: सधर साहब, मैं प्रायः पहली बधा बोलने के लिए बंधा हुआ हूँ। सवा तीन बजे प्रायः मिनिस्टर साहब बयबजाल में, मैं उसके बाद जारी रखूँगा। बीते में पाय बिन्द में ही बयबजाल में। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का प्रकलियतों की तरफ क्या खीया है। मैं यह दावा करता हूँ—जो पिछले 31 सालों में कभी नहीं हुआ, वह हमने करके दिखाया है। प्रायः जानते हैं—सधर साहब, मल्क इककीय हुआ, फिरकापरस्ती की नजर हुआ। मुल्क की सीमाओं के उस तरफ मुल्क को एक बिधान दिया गया, जो धीकोटिक था, मजहब पर मबनी था। उसके मुताबले में मेरे मुल्क का जो प्राईन बना, उनमें एक जागुरी का लफज रखा गया, जिसको कहते हैं—सिद्दलारम्भ। कुछ खूबगज लोगों ने, बयबजाल इसके कि प्राईन में इस लफज के रखे जाने की प्रथमियत को मसमने की कोशिश करते, उस लफज को छोटा करने की कोशिश की और कहा कि लफज तो रख दिया गया है, लेकिन अभी उस पर प्रथम नहीं हुआ है। मगर इन वाक्ये में हिन्दुस्तान इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हमने उस लफज को रख कर आपने सिद्दलार फिरवार को साबित करने की भी कोशिश की। प्रायः जानते हैं—जनता पार्टी के प्रायः के बाद पहली मर्तबा—यह हुआ है कि हमने यानी हमारी माइनारिटीज की माइनारिटीज-कमीशन मिला। कुछ लोगों की नजर में यह मामूली बात है। कुछ बहाना करने वाले खूबगज तियासतवा इसको छोटा बाक्या बतलाना चाहते हैं और उसमें प्रायसी बंगले का जिक्र करते हैं। हो सकता है—ऐसा हो, लेकिन क्या इस वाक्ये में इन्कार किया जा सकता है कि पिछले 31 वर्षों में प्रकलीयतों के मया हमबरी का ठील टोटा गया, लेकिन इस किस की नायाकाब बीज नहीं दी गई—यह है जनता पार्टी का फिरदार।

मैं प्रलीगढ़ यूनीवर्सिटी के बारे में जो प्रश्न कल्पना। पहले उर्दू का लेना चाहता हूँ। उर्दू का बड़ा जबरदस्त जिक्र किया गया। उर्दू और मजहब की बिना पर हमारा मुल्क तकलीम हुआ—लेकिन तकलीम होने के बाद बड़ा क्या हावात पैदा हुए? हमारे मुल्क को तकलीम करने बाले जानते हैं—बिन्द—मिसानो-फिदावात हुए। साहोब में उर्दू के बिन्दार-जो मुजाहरा हुआ, उस को जनाब की-महमद-बेज ने लीज किया। लेकिन यहाँ पर 30 वर्ष तक उर्दू के लिए कहा तो बहुत कुछ गया, लेकिन दिया गया कुछ नहीं। लेकिन यह यह पहली मर्तबा हुआ है—माजब हिन्दुस्तान की तबारीज से—यू 0 पी 0 ए 0 0 0 के इन्ति-हामात धर में सेइयुल की बुधानों में दिये जा सकते हैं, जिन में उर्दू भी शामिल है। हमारे एजकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का बयबजाल प्रायः का है—जो हमारा यूनीवर्सिटी कॉलेज है—उमें में तीसरी चुनाव उर्दू की इस्तिवार किया जा सकता है क्या उग्र इत किसम का कोई जमल जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत से पहले का इत्ता सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ—आप कौड़ा फिदावात से जमल हो कर

[श्री सिक्खंदर बक्श]

इस को देखिए। मुसलमानों और प्रकलीयतों की बहुबुद्दी के लिए हमारी हुकूमत ने जो कदम उठाये हैं—क्या आप उन को किसानवादा की बंदू और गन्वशी में डबोना चाहते हैं ?

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिए— 1951 के उम एक्ट का प्राप हजरत और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के जरिए कल्ल हुआ था। लेकिन हमारी हुकूमत की तरफ से उस के लिए बिल पेश हो चुका है और हम हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रकलीयतों के उम मतलब को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं कि उम यूनिवर्सिटी को उम के पुराने किरदार की तरफ लीटाय जाये। हम सिक 1951 के एक्ट की ही लीटाने नहीं जा रहे हैं, बल्कि उम में बहुत भी अच्छी बातों की एरीमान्ड भी करने जा रहे हैं।

प्राचीर में मैं सिक यह खर्च करना चाहता हूँ—सिक अपना डोल पीटने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जर्कवाने से लोग हॉन हैं जो जन्म खाते हैं और चुप रहते हैं।

जमा जिस प्राग में जलती है मुसायब के लिए हम उसी प्राग में मुसनाम से जल जाते हैं। बुदा करे—इन को जर्क मिले और इस मुल्क से किरकापरस्ती मिटाने में ये जनता पार्टी के सदबगार हों।

15.15 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are having this debate on a very sensitive issue and it is very vital for the well-being of our country. If we can keep out politics and political considerations, we shall be able to find a solution which will free us from this shame of communal troubles.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That was the tenor of the ex-Prime Minister's speech... (Interruptions) If you want that sort of treatment, that respect must be shown to this side also. You cannot have it one way. (Interruptions) If shouting is the method of replying, shouting can be replied to by shouting. Let us have it. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No shouting please; I do not want shouting from either side.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We had of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I appeal to my colleague opposite who

is the Opposition Leader at any rate not to give a lead in a wrong direction.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not shout.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not shouting either. At any rate let him be free from it. If we two are free from it, we will be able to do a lot. That is why I am appealing to him. That is all. I do not want to take away his right. All rights are precious. This is also his right. I do not deny it.

Why have we to do this? This very debate shows how the disease has gone deep. I wish these passions had not arisen in this House. On both sides, it is happening. I am not saying it is happening on one side. This canker has afflicted everybody. Whom have I to blame and whom have I not to blame? We have inherited it. Should we not get out of it? This is all I want to ask. If we have to get out of it, shall we get out of it by blaming one or the other? Is that the way to meet the situation? That is all I want to ask. There are Communal troubles. Then, there are troubles about Harijans; there are other troubles which take place between communities. These are all troubles which were not there before the British Government came in. There were only communal troubles. The Hindu-Muslim troubles started first in 1893 in this country. Let history be properly seen. And this was the creation of the British Government. But when we blame the British Government, have we not to blame ourselves? Why did we play to their tune? But we did. There is attack and counter-attack. I do not know whom to blame, to blame the first man who threw the stone or, one who retaliated and over did it? Both things are equally blameworthy in my mind. That is the attitude I have always adopted in dealing with these matters. There has been a response to it. That is why I am encouraged in pursuing this attitude even more.

I went to Aligarh recently and met as many people as wanted to see me. I discussed with them and I appealed to them, and I found that they were all amenable to reason, but many of them had suffered from prejudices and passions. Now, when it happens in the highest political tribunal—of this country, what shall I do about the rest of the people? That is why I am appealing to my friends here not to be carried away by political considerations in this matter, and blaming this side or that side. I take no consolation—even if it is one—that there are less incidents now than some time before, and that there is a better handling of disturbances than there was before. That is not the solution. The solution is to find out the best way of seeing that these things do not occur at all. Till then, we will suffer from these things and, if we are not careful, these can never be stopped. This kind of attitude cost the life of the Father of the Nation. That came out of this poison. It did have an effect... (Interruptions).

He was not a Member of the R.S.S. when he committed the murder, but he was in the R.S.S. before. I myself have said that. But it is not merely one man who has gone wrong: it is the general atmosphere which is responsible for it—which makes people mad. And when we go on here, shouting at each other in the manner in which we do it here, will this not create a riot if you are outside? It is only because of the restraint in the House, that we do not come to blows. Otherwise, the way we exchange epithets, I don't know whether it will not lead to it. But all this goes out from here. We have therefore to set an example: that is all I am saying. And how does it help us to throw blame at each other—I do not know. The canker has gone deep and it has to be eradicated. That is how we should apply our minds to the problem. There can be no justification for anybody to have any communal consideration, and yet, are there any

sections of people for whom one can say that there is nobody with a communal feeling? That is the inheritance we have got: it is that which we have to live down. But how to do it is the main question. We can do it only if all of us get united in this matter, irrespective of political views, and apply the solution that we find without any bickering, without blaming each other. Then only we will be able to find a solution.

I have therefore invited a Conference of all Parties on the 17th to consider this calmly and to come to conclusions which will help all of us to fight this canker and eradicate it. It is easy to blame the Government at any time, and Government cannot take refuge under the pretext that these things happened before and they were more before and are less today. That is no satisfaction or consolation to me or to my colleagues. It is certainly Government's responsibility to see that if such troubles take place, they are scotched as fast as possible, and the guilty are punished without any political considerations whatsoever and in a manner which will set an example for other people to follow. This has been the attitude of Government throughout. To blame any one person or any one body would be totally wrong, because it is not one body which is responsible. When political passions arise in a democracy and we are not able to cooperate even in matters like this, why blame, communal passions then? Communal passions have no such justification. We are a democratic people. We believe in democracy. Then there can be political differences. There are bound to be political parties. But should not the political parties work together, and even when they have differences, should they not give expression to their differences in a manner which does not create passions? This may be an expectation of perfection perhaps. But can we not approximate to it? That is all that I want to know. Is that not the heritage of our country past? Should we not again get it

[Shri Morarji Desai]

back? It is only in the last several centuries that we have gone down. Even the British Government could take advantage of it and could incite these passions and foment these troubles—only because we were willing to oblige. We have inherited the capacity of quarrelling with each other, and that is what we have got to eliminate. It is not so easy, but it has to be done. Therefore, it is in education that we have to bring this up, so that the younger generation is free from this canker. We are applying our mind to this to consider how best this can be done. But it is not something which can be easily found and declared. But I am sure that, in a short time, we will be able to find a proper solution for it in consultation with all people. It is, therefore, that we are consulting all people; even if we are blamed, we do consult them, and we would try to take them with us, and we would like to go with them wherever they are reasonable or where they have only this attitude in mind. These communal troubles are sometimes more and sometimes less. But they go on. There have several complaints in the matter of deployment of Aligarh PAC in that the PAC has done a lot of harm by acting arbitrarily against only one community; that has happened because in the PAC there is very little representation of the minorities. I find that that is true; there is a smaller representation of the minorities. Are we responsible for it? Is not the previous administration responsible for it? Why did they not see to it that this had not happened? I am trying now to see that all the police forces have a proper and adequate representation of all communities. That is what I am trying to see. That is what I did in Bombay, and that was why we were able to hold this in check; we had comparative peace and amity between all communities there. But what could happen there can happen in the whole country. It is not that it cannot happen. But all of us have to contribute to achieve this. No one person can achieve it. When

a person like Mahatma Gandhi who gave his life for it could not achieve it, what can one person do? All of us can do it together. That is why I would like to appeal to my friends. I do not want to blame anybody here or there. That is happening, I find, in the debate. But how will that help? That does not help. It has been pointed out by my friend there that my colleague said something. My colleague had to give, in reply, several facts when he was provoked. I would certainly say that he ought not to have been provoked. But if my friends are not prepared to hear that they should not provoke, how can I force him to hear it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What was the provocation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All the while it is going on. The charges are being levelled in a manner which I don't think is very dignified in any way.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not from here. It is from those benches. From those benches charges were made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is very easy for my friend to get excited. I know. He does get excited light that. But let him examine himself and he cannot say that it only comes from this side and does not come from that side.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not say that. From there it came. That is what I said.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't want to go into it as to who started it and who did not start, because that does not help. How is that going to help? I don't want to commit that mistake. But it has happened and it is happening. Should we not resolve not to repeat this kind of a thing at any rate? I was, therefore, not very anxious for this debate because I knew that passions would be roused. But I cannot say 'no' when a legitimate demand for a debate is made. Therefore, the debate is held and held for

two days. Can we say that we have achieved any good by this debate?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I hope it has, at any rate, taught all of us not to go mad about it. I hope it teaches us that. But we ourselves are getting into passions. We are only trying to apportion blame on one another. How does it help? Whatever may be the Government, how does it help? Is it not vital for this country to get rid of this canker? And that is what we have got to do.

We have appointed the Minorities Commission for the first time in the history of this country and yet attempts are being made to put up the Minorities Commission against the Government. I don't know why that is being done.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Was Mr. Masani our member?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't want to go into it. I know what has been done. Where have I said that only one side is responsible? I have never said that. That is not my thesis. But after all what is the purpose of the Minorities Commission? The purpose of the Minorities Commission is to see that no injustice is done to the minorities, that there is no oppression of the minorities. It is also to see that this question of minorities and majorities is forgotten and there is no minority and no majority in this country. There they will have to help. They must not be parties to this. So, that has got to be seen. And this is where we must be helpful to them and not try to do anything which will make them go in another direction. That we have to see.

We have so many problems in this country which we have inherited, communalism, casteism and so on which create divisions. From these come groups; from these come internal quarrels, dividing and subdividing all the while. We have got to give up this sort of division and take up the spirit of integration and unity.

So, that is what we have got to arrive at. We are trying to find the best solution for that purpose and I hope my friends in the opposition would cooperate with us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You have not said anything about the para military communal organisations. Are you trying to defend, cover up or to protect them? What have you got in mind about it? If that thing remains, communal poison from this country cannot go. What have you got to say about those para-military organisations?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't keep on repeating it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I have said, already and I would like to say again that all communal organisations must cease—not one, but all. I don't want any educational institution on a communal basis. But can I achieve it in a day? I have got to see that that happens. But for that, we have got to work together. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least proper para military training. . .  
(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is the meaning of para military training? Without any para military training, my friend there is more than that. It is not para military training which is responsible for it. (Interruptions) If he wants that I should blame, I should agree with him in blaming the R.S.S. for this purpose, I cannot oblige him, because a Commission has been appointed and a Judge is going into it. If the Judge finds it, I will certainly not hesitate to take the strongest action possible against whoever is found responsible. But before that, I cannot give any opinion which would not be fair to anybody. How can I do it? I cannot come to a judgement and I refuse to do so. I refuse to discuss this question because I do not want to prejudice the working of the Commission in one way or the other.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't try to side-track the issue. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I go straight at the problem. I am not going to be involved in that controversy, if my friends want to do it. I won't be involved in it. Let him not attempt it. Whatever he may try to do, I won't get provoked; I won't be involved. There, you won't succeed. Sometimes evils are better avoided and wrong advices must always be avoided. This is what I believe in. I am not trying to accept any wrong advice. That is all that I would say. I do not want to speak anything long on it because I do not want to speak, even indirectly which might contribute to increasing the tension. I do not want to do it. That is the first precaution that we have to take and I beg of my friends also to do it. Then only we will be able to find a solution. This is a matter of common concern for all of us. It is not a matter of concern only for us, it is a concern for all. Therefore, even apportioning blame here and there will not do. We have got to see that we remove this canker and I would appeal to my friends to co-operate with the Government in this matter.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I thank you for giving me this opportunity and especially to speak after the hon. Prime Minister. I have heard the speeches made by the hon. Members from both the sides of this House. I am in agreement with the Prime Minister when he preached so many good things in the House and I also agree with many hon. Members who spoke in this House. There are certain things which are very easy to preach but very difficult to practice. Sir, I want to abide by the general feeling of this House, that is, we do not want to politicalise this issue in this House and I believe the idea behind this.. (*Interruptions*) I think I can better speak after this commotion is over, because in the background

I am afraid of having a lullaby for a riot inside this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can continue.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am happy because the commotion will be over soon and certain amount of serenity will prevail in the House. Mr. Samar Guha's intention to move this Motion is to re-examine our conscience so that the outside world will understand what the House is thinking about the proposition. But unfortunately, Sir, we have been witnessing certain factors which tend only to promote communal feelings instead of curbing it. I cannot understand how some individuals are so vehement in defending certain communal organisations. They are going very deep in this country's political and special life. But at the same time, Sir, if it is outside the political sphere, we could have tolerated. The preachings were so good that at times I felt whether it was a sermon on the Mount, or it was a preaching of the Buddha or a saying from Gita or Ramayana. But all these preachings are no good for the political functioning of a House of our type. Personally, I feel that the idea of such a discussion, if at all it could be, is to draw the attention of the Government as also the people to these riots and to think of preventive measures. Naturally, we had Aligarh before us. Besides that, many other such incidents have taken place. Some hon. Members traced the history from 1893, the establishment of the British raj and tried to put all the blame on them as if they are the only people who divided this country and created communal feelings in us; I will not be a party to it. If you want to go back to the history, you must go back to the crusaders also. It is a question of your own training, your blood and your society. That is the real cause for this. We strongly condemn the RSS business in this country. Whether it is RSS or any other organisation that is giving any para-military training in this country should be put an end to without any hesitation.



People will not ask me to take action in this matter, because I am not in power at the Centre, but it is the Morarji Desai Government and that is the reason we are demanding this of this Government. At the same time, I have no doubt about the feelings of the Prime Minister in this matter; he is very certain about it. However, at times, I am bound to entertain a certain amount of doubt, because these happenings have been taking place for the last several months and the Government has called a meeting of the opposition leaders only on the 17th of this month. They want to discuss how to solve this problem of communal riots in the country. I am very happy, but the point is that such a meeting takes place only during the session time. I feel, there may also be some political reason behind it. When the Parliament is not in session, we do not take this matter so seriously and do not take into confidence the opposition leaders or the opposition groups on how to solve this problem.

Then, whenever such matters are discussed here, you think of Muslims, Hindus, Harijans, non-Harijans, caste Hindus, and backward classes. But what about the Christians? May be that they are a small minority for you and may not be of any benefit to you in your political ambitions. As I said, I do not want to politicalise this issue, but we as a party, have a strong faith in the casteless and creedless society in this country, and we can proudly claim that we have established it to a great extent in the South, in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. When we field our candidates for contesting elections, we do not go by caste considerations and nominate the candidate according to the majority caste. Then these people who are preaching us, put their hand on their heart and tell us that they are getting out of the caste feelings when they nominate candidates for contesting elections. I belong to a minority in my place; we are not even three percent, but MGR made me contest the elections and I won by a thumping majority, when

others had joined together against us. It is not a question of caste that counts at our place. It is, therefore, very easy to preach, but very difficult to practise. I am noticing that in this House also. Even in the Cabinet, you may have these considerations sometimes. I am not exempting even the previous Government, but I do not want to go into it in detail and make it a political issue.

I am in agreement with the Prime Minister, when he said that education must be given on these lines, which would preach national harmony in the country. I am, however, unable to follow how the Prime Minister has given his consent to the Arunachal Bill, which they are saying, is coming up. They say, it is on all-India basis for the indigenous faith in this country. I want to know what that indigenous faith is. What does it mean? Does it mean Hinduism, Buddhism, or Christianity? Christians have been here for the last two thousand years; you are now saying indigenous faith. What is the background?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:  
Humanism.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I can understand my communist friend's anxiety, because they have certain motives behind it and they want to achieve classless society by some other method.

As I said, I have come to entertain a certain amount of doubt in my mind, because the persons in power are preaching something which is meant for something else, and not for following a correct line of action in such matters.

I cannot understand, how the Prime Minister omitted to mention a very important thing. I do not know who is handling the Defence portfolio now. What happened on the 18th of the previous month in the small arms factory at Tiruchirapalli? Some Christians used to have a Mass, for a long time now, in the defence colony of the Arms factory; but one particularly zealous officer had the

[Shri A. Bala Pajanon]

audacity to remove the statue of our Lady from that place. I do not say he was from the RSS. (Interruption) Perhaps he had training in Dr. Swamy's school, or had received paramilitary training prior to joining the Defence services. I am not a man to politicalize that issue. We are in power in Tamil Nadu. You know; and we could have created headache for you. But we did not do it. I only wrote to the Defence Minister on the 21st, he acknowledge it on the 22nd. But no action has been taken so far. I want to bring it up under rule 377, and not under this Motion.

You are thinking of one Hindu Raj of your own conception. That is wrong. If at all there is any religion which is highly catholic in this country, it is the Hindu religion. It has taken the best among men, into its fold, but unfortunately these days there are fanatics who proclaim themselves to be true Hindus, but they are creating these nasty things. They are the first traitors to this country. They must be expelled from this country, before Hinduism is ruined.

I had an occasion to have a discussion with Mr. Barua for 3 hours, because he is a learned man in the matter of the development of culture in this country. He said: 'You people must join us. Minorities should be protected from the majority rule.' It was in 1975.

The idea of majority-minority is a relative one. In Goa, who constitutes the majority, and who the minority? In my own town, who is in minority or majority? the troubles arise because people who were in power nourished these days, and the people now in power nourish it, in order to acquire power again. These attempts should be crushed. We are bold people. We will put it to you and let me not be mistaken. I have said this in public—i.e. about this Scheduled Castes business. When a Harijan is attacked people go there—more especially non-harijans go there—and at the top of their voice they defend the Harijans and say: "Poor Harijans are being

beaten up; and so, we must defend them." Defend them—for what? For political gains. You are also doing it for political reasons; and for your own benefit you say that the reservations must continue. To what purpose is the blood of this society being sucked? Please examine it. The concessions that are given in the name of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eaten away by the rich people in the society. The rich are enjoying these benefits for the past 30 years—not the people living in hamlets and cheris. You go to the educational institutions like colleges and find out as to who are getting those benefits. You will see that the benefits are enjoyed by people who wear dresses worth Rs. 2000/-, watches worth Rs. 1000/- each and have a big car. They are the people who enjoy women and wine. The beneficiaries are not people who are not able to have their next meal, or the dress, a change of dress for the next week. Such people do not get concessions, because they belong to the higher caste. The richer sections of the society try to get the benefits, because of our ignorance.

I am sorry to say we are a party to it, not only for the last 30 years, but even before. We, the Youth, when we hear these things from both the sides of the House, laugh at you. We think: when will that day come—not for revolt, but—for putting an end to this hypocrisy and coming out of petty feelings and party considerations?

If it is a matter of any political division, I could have understood and appreciated your feelings. This is a matter for the nation to rise like one man and say that this is something bad to play to the galleries and to publish in press tomorrow for the correct reformation in this country from the bottom of our hearts. I am not above all those things. We do commit mistakes. When some Tamil people are attacked, I come and shout. Natural feeling is there. Next moment we make a re-examination. I think this motion is for that re-examination so that we can come out with some good

conclusion. I am sorry to say that neither the Prime Minister nor the many hon. Members from whom I expected many concrete things came out with certain good solutions. You may ask me a question: after all, young man, you represent a small party. You took away the Ministry because of your generosity, you dismissed that ministry. Mr. Chavanji was speaking on this motion yesterday and was saying that the causes are to be examined as a post mortem is done, why a person died. You come to some conclusion. The Aligarh riots have taken place; the reasons may be 3 months old or four months old or four years old or as old as 1895 as the Prime Minister explained. You are not examining the vital question here, the intelligent people who were behind it. People sit at the top. People here yesterday said so; in the top people are interested only in getting intelligence reports about political movements in the country, not about social things. What Bala talks to Stephen or what Bala Speaks to Prof. Madhu Dandavate or what Bala mentions to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will be watched and reported; these things are watched.... (*Interruptions*) I wonder what intelligence people are doing. Reports are submitted; post mortem is done. What action have you taken against the concerned police official or other official in that place who had failed? Because if you are sincere in this matter, you can do things. I listened to the Prime Minister saying: we are helpless; in the past it was there; in the present it is there, I am not happy about it; all of us must condemn. But what is the action you have taken against people concerned? If there is a breach in a dam or if there is overflow, the CPWD immediately dismisses the laskar and the engineer, it takes action against those people because they have not prevented this happening. That is also post mortem but they take action against people who are responsible. So far as communal riots are concerned, they find out Thuk's Ram or Muhammad Ali; then automatically political consi-

derations come in; they do not dismiss them. On the contrary he is being promoted. I wrote about the incident in Tiruchy. What action have you taken in 15-20 days? Suppose there is communal riot there after five or six days, they may blame me because I raised the matter in this House. That is why I doubt your sincerity. If you have courage, you will take action immediately, whatever may be the political consequence for your party or for this country. If you do not do that, I doubt your sincerity, because preaching is meant for the third person and not for yourself. I am happy to say that in yesterday's discussion some members belonging to the Janata Party were bold enough to come forward and say what RSS did and what was done during the Emergency. I was shocked when Dr. Subramaniam Swamy defended the RSS in such a fanciful manner. I was astonished to see that when Mrs. Gandhi referred to them, about a group, they said: No, we belong to one particular party. The entry of Mrs. Gandhi has made you one; I am happy about it. But beyond that what is there? Beyond Mrs. Indira Gandhi, what is there? You are working in groups. Within groups you are also finding certain fanatic feelings, thinking one day you can conquer this country with petty feelings of Hindu Raj. I challenge you, that day, you will be out. You will be singled out of this country and this country will not be a party to it. We are the people who are to have unity from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari. It is not that I support all your fanatic feelings, but I support all our sincere feelings to have oneness because my father and grand father have shed blood for this country's independence.

Not only that, our great heritage and Hindu culture, the Catholic culture are aspiring for all the good things from others; majority of us have sincere feelings, whether he is a Muslim, Christian or Hindu, and we want to live together.

(Shri A. Bala Pajanor)

With these words I close with a firm hope—I make the same appeal again—you give this country to the youth who are away from this petty feeling. You said that you have inherited this bad tradition. I have sorry feelings that the old people have inherited it from the British and they want to retain it with them. I do not want that my son and grand son may have this dirty evil. I am afraid that Mr. Swami has inherited it, but he would not pass it on to the future generation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** The communal situation as obtaining today is a matter of grave concern and anxiety for, I suppose, all of us, cutting across the party affiliations and loyalties represented here. But what has practically disappointed me is that everybody has taken to the method of indulging in some kind of academic exercises, jargons or clichés without going to the root cause of the problem. The situation is such that it is not only the wishes, not only the jargons which can strike at the real problem, but the situation needs a well concerted and multi-pronged attack. Communalism is raising its ugly head. It is a hydra headed monster which is to be fought and it has to be defeated completely and finally. This communalism has posed a challenge to the feelings of secularism and nationalism. Now, I think the House is posed with the question—shall we allow this Indian society of ours to be permanently divided on the basis of communal consideration?

I think the Indian society cannot afford to be divided on communal lines. Communalism, which I have described as a hydra-headed monster, is a challenge to all those people who cherish the belief and faith that Indian nationalism should remain secular and free from all shades of communalism, chauvinism, obscurantism. This is again a challenge to all those people who want to fight the common and real enemies i.e. the neo-colonialist

exploiters, the age-old poverty and ignorance and ever widening chasm of disparity between a very few and vast majority of our countrymen.

16 hrs.

Coming to the point, the Prime Minister has been pleased to give some statistics with regard to communal incidents in our country. I am not going to analyse the statistics whether they were on the decline or on the increase but these very statistics convey a theme that even today the social, economic conditions which breeds communalism do not only continue to exist but are being expanded. It also proves that the steps so far taken with regard to curbing the communal forces in the country have not yet had the desired effect. It also goes to prove that there are certain forces which cannot be curbed merely by a plethora of jargons or wishes or by expressing certain good wishes. It is necessary, therefore, for us to go into the root causes of communalism now spreading in our country. It is well known that not merely what outwardly had happened should be considered but what was behind the riots that should be our primary consideration if we are really to put a stop to the occurrences of communal riots in our country. Communal riots in our country has been legion committees and commissions of inquiry have also been legion. All of them or many of them have gone into the real cause. If we have got the time to put them together, we will find that there are in general, mentioned certain conditions which breed a feeling of communalism. Let me catalogue them. The root cause of communal disturbances is the forces which sedulously keep the mistrust between the communities alive and exploit it for its own purpose. (2) Tension mounts not only spontaneously but also due to the concerted efforts of a group interested in stirring up emotions on communal lines. The Vythathil Commission had given a catalogue of certain circumstances where well-organised communal forces act in

a prejudicial manner. Its very important recommendation number one says:

"Rousing communal feeling in the majority community by the propaganda that the Muslims are disloyal to the Nation."

This is one of the important recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government itself.

(2) "Deepening the fear in majority and playing upon that fear complex.

(3) Infiltration into administration and inducing the members of the civil, police and army services into adopting communal attitude.

(4) Spreading rumours to widen the communal cleavage and giving to any incident or movement a communal colour."

These are the general recommendations. All these recommendations are irrelevant to them.

Aligarh provides a singular example. If we go into certain statements made by some of the responsible persons regarding Aligarh, the position will be very clear. I quote below the statement of one person:

"From all accounts, it is clear that it was an organised force under the leadership of RSS actively aided and abetted by the local police and the Provincial Armed Constabulary, that was responsible for the bloody programme of Aligarh.... The close liaison between the City Magistrate and the PAC Commanding Officer on the one side, and RSS elements on the other could be clearly seen by everybody."

So, it is clear. Now, I do not want to go into that in detail. But the one point I want to emphasise is that on an earlier occasion the RSS involvement in the communal riots was identified by many Committees and Commissions of Inquiry. But the situation has become all the more worse today.

In the past RSS was not a part of the Government. Now, the RSS believing in the particular theory and ideology of establishing Hindu Raj, have not only extended their area of operation but they have also extended the area of operation into the seat of power. They are not only in the seat of power at the Centre, but they are in the seat of power in the States also. This is a new element which cannot but create a sense of fear and insecurity among the minorities. It is for the Government and the Janata Party to make it clear that this new development would not have a grip over power or maintain a stranglehold over power, and the life and property of the minorities would be as secure as the Constitutions guarantees.

I have got some words for the Janata Party men. I want to quote just what Mr. Madhu Limaya said. There are radical elements in the Janata Party. There are some people in the Janata Party who want to fight the monster of communalism and they have their faith in secularism and nationalism free from communalism and chauvinism.

Mr. Madhu Limaye said.

"My complaint with the RSS is first, its organisational principles are inimical to the concept of pluralist democracy. Secondly, the ideology of Hindu Raj is alien to secular democracy which is part of the Janata Party creed."

Therefore, I hope the Janata Party would adhere to the....

की नीतिगत बाधकी (सबुरा) : प्यांट बाक इकायन । बार एस एस कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है, फिर क्या उसको कवर्नमेंट का हिस्से-बार कैसे कहते हैं ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That he says. Therefore, I think the Janata Party members, those who are really against the forces of communalism, should rise equal to the occasion and should really create an atmosphere wherein the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

communal forces do not get an up-perhand in their party.

"My last point is that there is a circular still in vogue in the country. Muslims can be recruited in the P.A.C. If it is a fact, I think Government should come out with a statement. Therefore, I want the Home Minister to make a statement clarifying the position as to the representation of the minority community in Government services, in the police, in the army and in other parts of the administration.

I have some suggestions to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sorry, you should have made the suggestions first. I am calling the next speaker.

श्री राम प्रसाद वैशम्पाय (हरियाणा) : आधरणीय असाध्यक महोदय, मुझे ध्याप ने समय दिया, इसके लिए ध्याप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कल से मैं यहाँ पर तरह-तरह के ध्याप सुन रहा हूँ, उन सब को सुन कर मैं यहाँ कह सकता हूँ—जैसे कोई बरसात में गया, तो उस ने बरसात की बात की, कोई हरियाली में गया, उसने हरियाली की बात की, किसी ने धाबधारों की बात की, लेकिन यह कोई भी नहीं बतला पाया कि मसला क्या है, धाबीबद्ध में ये कम्यूनल राइट्स क्यों हुए? यहाँ पर कम्यूनल राइट्स नहीं थे, बल्कि कुछ गुण्डों की लड़ाई थी जिसे दूसरे लोगों ने उकसाने की कोशिश की। मैं यह बताना चाहते थे कि जितने लोग यहाँ से गये, उन की बचह से किबा बिगड़ी। उन्होंने ध्याप में ज्यादा धी डालने की कोशिश की, बजाय इस के कि वे उन को बुझा कर पूछते कि आधर मसला क्या है, किस बचह से शान्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

असल में यह झगडा धी पड़नवानों के बीच था, जिन में एक हिन्दू था और दूसरा मुसलमान। इस में "हिन्दू केसरी" बनाने और इमान की बात थी—यही बात उन झगड़े की जड़ थी। यह मुकाबला सितम्बर में हुआ था। उस के एक महीने बाद यानी 5 अक्टूबर, को यह लड़ाई होती है। 3 अक्टूबर को धूरे को स्टैंड किया जाता है और 5 अक्टूबर को यह अस्पताल में मर जाता है। आर-आर आफिसरों यहाँ पर डिप्युटी थे, उन्होंने उस की लाश को नहीं रीका और लोग उस की लाश को लेकर दूसरे इलाके में चले गये, नारे बरहर लगाये गये और उस के बाद ये सब बातें हुई।

यहाँ का प्रशासन बराबर यह बात कहता था कि गुण्डों की पकड़ी। सांकि बौक, जहाँ पर यह झगडा हुआ, वहाँ पर एक गरीब लोगों की कम्युनिटी थी, जिस पर दूसरी तरफ से अटैक हुआ, लड़ाई हुई, बसावा गया, मारा गया, सारा झगडा यहाँ से

पैदा होता है। किसी ने उन को नहीं पकड़ा। एक तरह से यहाँ पर दो मिनिस्टर्स का झगडा था। दोनों मिनिस्टर्स के झगड़े ने अधिकारियों का इतना बीमोरलाइज कर दिया कि कोई भी उन पर हाथ नहीं रख पाया। जिन को पकडा जाता था, दूसरे छुड़ाने की कोशिश करते थे। मैं यहाँ आ कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहूड से मिलाना, चीफ-मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलाना और कहा कि गुण्डों को पकड़िये, बरना यह झगडा और ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा।

यहाँ पर एक टण्डन जो कमिश्नर थे, यहाँ पर वह बराबर बैठे रहे, लेकिन उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को नहीं दी। कर्नल बराबर यह कहता रहा कि इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, ध्याप गवर्नमेंट को लिखिये या मुझे लिखने दीजिए, लेकिन वह लिखने नहीं देना चाहते थे, क्योंकि उन के विमान में कुछ और बात थी। एच बीट्यूल्ड कास्ट के डी० एम० की क्या जूरत थी, जो टण्डन के सामने कुछ कहे और टण्डन भी वह टण्डन जो कभी इन्विरा की के यहाँ रहे थे। वह चाहते थे कि झगडा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि समस्तीपुर का इन्विकशन होने वाला था, उस का एक्टिविज यह लेना चाहते थे, इसी लिए किसी ने उस डी० एम० की बात को नहीं सुना। ... (अव्यवधान) ..

यह जो झगडा होता है—कोई भी उन जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों का हटाने की कोशिश नहीं करता है। जब कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर लिख रहे हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर कह रहे हैं, लेकिन डिमन नहीं पड़ती है कि उस को हटा दें। कर्नल बराबर यह कह रहा है कि उन को हटाइये, बरना झगडा हो जायेगा। आधर कर्नल ने मचबूर हो कर चीफ मिनिस्टर को अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट को मंगा कर देखा जाये, आधर यह झगडा क्या था। उस डी० एम० की हर धाधमी तारीक करता है, उस ने हमला प्राम्ट एक्शन लिया, लेकिन ऊपर के लोगों को इस बात की जलन थी। यह झगडा भी कम होता है—जब कर्नल बराबर यहाँ पर नहीं था, वह लड़की की माषी में गया था। दो मुसलमानों का झगडा कह कर मीलोंवा बनाना गई। मेरे पास यह ता० 7 का "अनर उजाला" है—साल तारीख को वह कहते हैं कि मैं रिपोर्ट बुना लेकिन उनको रिपोर्ट देने नहीं दी जाती है। जब कि कमिशन बैठे हुए हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि मुझे माजूस नहीं है। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है जब देखा यह है कि ध्याप उसकी रिपोर्ट पर उसके लिखाक क्या एक्शन लेते हैं। उः तारीख को कर्नल गया होता है। साल तारीख को रात भर गोली चलती है। कर्नल कहता है कि हज की कर्नल नहीं बोलना चाहिए, लेकिन उसकी बात को धनमुलाना कर दिया जाता है और कर्नल में डील दे दी जाती है। एल० पी० नहीं चाहता है कर्नल नहीं चाहता है लेकिन उसके आडकूब कविगन की टंडन उस में डील दे देते हैं। इस तरह से वह जिब करते हैं। अनर उजाला की बात तारीख का है, उस में

इस के बारे में छपा भी है। सात तारीख को उन्होंने यह कहा था :

धायरा मंडल के प्रायुक्त श्री भी० एन० टंडन ने धारा रात 'अमर उबाला' से कहा कि स्थिति पूर्ण रूप से कानू में है और वह धाया करते हैं कि कल कपड़ों में काफी डील देना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

सात तारीख को यह स्टेटमेंट यह देते हैं। आठ तारीख के अखबार में उनका यह स्टेटमेंट निकलता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ यह भी इसी अखबार में निकलता है :

गृह सचिव श्री ग्यान सिंह बिसेन, पी० ए० सी० के महा-निरीक्षक श्री महेंद्र सिंह, धायरा परिसर के पुलिस उप महा-निरीक्षक श्री तुषारदास यहाँ आ गए हैं और प्रशासन का मार्ग निर्देशन कर रहे हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस मार्ग निर्देशन की क्या जरूरत थी। यह सारी टंडन की बयानी ही है। उनकी बयानी की बजह से यह सब कुछ हुआ है। समस्तीपुर और फतहपुर में चुनाव होने वाले थे। वह चाहते थे कि दंगा हो और कांग्रेस के लोगों को फायदा पहुँचे। यहाँ से लोगों को समस्तीपुर ले जाया गया, अलीगढ़ के मुसलमानों को ले जाया गया और प्रचार करवाया गया। यह सब इसका सूत्र है कि छः तारीख को अफ़सों की सोंपियों में धाग लगाई गई, कोलियों में धाग लगाई गई। इंदिरा जी चली गई हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता था एक सवाल। उनके शासन काल में जब कभी अगवा होता था तो वह अगरीका वालों को हुंसेना इसके लिए दोषी ठहराती थी। जब कभी उन से इसका प्रमाण देने के लिए कहा जाता था तो वह कहा करती थी कि प्रमाण सूत्र से क्यों मांगते हैं, उन से मार्ग जो गड़बड़ करते हैं। धाग मैं उन से पूछता कि जब जब गड़बड़ हुई है तो इसका प्रमाण क्या वह नहीं देंगी ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गड़बड़ी हुई है यह एक साजिश की बजह से हुई है।

पी० ए० सी० ने जो मुसलमानों को मारा इस को अस्टिफाई करने के लिए हरिजनों की कोलियों में वहाँ पर धाग लगाई गई। बिना इस के अस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकता था। वहाँ पर सात तारीख को दो सी मुसलमानों को पकड़ ले गए और यह कहा गया कि उनके वहाँ से अस्सला बनीरू बरामद हुआ है जब कि कुछ नहीं मिला था। धाग को कोतवाली में तो धारणें पहुँच गई और तब उनको छोड़ा गया।

माइनोंरिटी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। उसने इसमें दोष भी टंडन पर लगाया है। उनको उसने इस कीज के लिए दोषी ठहराया है।

श्री जगदीश दास बालूजी : बार बार यह धायरा लगाया गया है कि टंडन कांग्रेसी है। धाग तो धायरी हटुगत है, फिर टंडन को धाय क्यों प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं ? एक तरफ उनको कांग्रेसी कह रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उसको प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं।

श्री राम प्रसाद बेसमूच : माइनोंरिटी कमिशन का कहना है कि सारी गड़बड़ी टंडन की बजह से हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको धाय दें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुंबई के सपने से नीच गुरुक है। धारा एक मुंडा था। उसको मारा गया, उसके बाद यह सब अगवा गुरुक हुआ। कमीन्टर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहते रहे लेकिन उनको रिपोर्ट नहीं देने दी गई। जान बूझ कर अलीगढ़ में धाग भी टेंजन चलाई जा रही है। पी० एन० से जब कहा कि वह यह करना चाहते हैं तो उनको नहीं करने दिया गया। टंडन ने कहा कि बमार का बेटा क्या जाने प्रशासन की बात को। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अधिकार भी टंडन को प्राप्त था कमीन्टर को इस तरह की बात कहने का ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाय टंडन को बुला कर पूछें। धाय उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है तो बमार का जूता उसके सिर पर होगा। वहाँ पर इस बात को ले कर अफ़सों में बड़ा टेंशन है। उसने इस तरह की बात कही, इसको ले कर—बड़ा रोष और क्रोध है। वे इसका बदला ले कर छोड़ेंगे। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। लेकिन फिर भी उनको हटाया नहीं जा रहा है, जानबूझ कर उनको वहाँ रखा जा रहा है। वह वहाँ पर टेंजन पैदा कर रहे हैं। वह इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि उनको वहाँ रखा जाए। यहाँ से उनको निकाला गया तो वहाँ के अधिकारी इस बात से बूझ हुए क्योंकि वह अधिकारियों पर हावी रहे हैं इंदिरा जी की बजह से। यहाँ वाली सभी बातें उन्होंने वहाँ जा कर की हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून को धाय दें और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें और उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलायें। किसी भी समाज के किसी धायरी को इस तरह से बमार कहना और यह कहना कि बमार का बेटा प्रशासन करना क्या जाने कहाँ तक उचित हो सकता है ? किसी भी अधिकारी को किसी दूसरे को इस तरह से डिमाइन्सिड करने की इजाजत किसी भी सूत्र में नहीं दी जा सकती है। धायको उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा करना पड़ेगा। जब तक ऐसा नहीं धाय करेंगे तब तक अलीगढ़ में शांति नहीं होगी। अखबारों में तो यहाँ तक लिखा है कि वह पागल है उसको पागलखाने में भेजा जाये। धाय शासन उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करता तो जनाता स्वयं उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी। यह किसी कम्युनिटी का अगवा नहीं है, बल्कि एक छोटी सी बात है जो हुंसेना होती रही है।

[श्री राम प्रसाद देवमुखा]

सी० धार० पी० से वृष्टिप, 6 बजे से करप्पु सवाते हैं, यह हावस दो, तीन महीने से चल रही है, प्राप बताइये कि गरीब धादमी बेचारे कैसे पाखाना पेशाब करने जायें जिनके घर में इन बातों की कोई सुविधा नहीं है? उन्हीं पीने तक का पानी नहीं मिलता। कोई भी धीरे-धीरे धरर बाहर निकलती है तो उसके साथ बुरी तरह से व्यवहार करते हैं। सी० धार० पी० धाज इन्हे से काम लेती है। कल या परसों की ही बात है एक धादमी जा रहा था, बेर हो गई तो सी० धार० पी० वाले उसके पीछे भागे धीरे-धीरे बिल्लाने लगे कि गोली मार दो। तो धाज सी० धार० पी० भी बैसा ही श्रम्यय कर रही है बैसा कि पी० ए० सी० करती थी। दो, तीन महीने से करप्पु लगे रहने की वजह से गरीबों की रोजी, रोटी छिन गई, वह बेचारे धनीगढ़ की छोड़ कर बाहर भाग रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा सगता है कि कोई सरकार है ही नहीं। वहाँ की सरकार का यह हास है कि कोई सुनवा ही नहीं। एम० पी० जा कर कुछ कहता है तो मुख्य मंत्री उससे बात करने की तैयार नहीं हैं। इसीलिए इस तरह की बायें हो रही हैं, जो खम्बा चलत हैं। धाज धनीगढ़ में पुलिस का हासन है। शासन के विकम्पेन के कारण सहरो में ही नहीं बल्कि, बेहता में रोधाना उर्कतियां हो रही हैं, लोगों की जान मास की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। धीरे-धीरे सब इसी लिए हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन विकम्पेन बेकार है।

प्रापने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए मैं प्रापका धाधारी हूँ।

श्री ब्रह्मचर्य जाह्नवी (ब्रह्मवाबाद) : बिन्दी स्पिकर साहब, यहाँ जिस इंस से कम्युनल बाल्येंस धीरे-धीरे फैलाना किताबत के लिए जो निष्पन्न धीरे-धीरे बूले दिल से बात कहनी चाहिए धी उस को न कहते हुए तमास के तमास इस तरह की बात करने लगे जिस से लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होता कि जो धाज हुकूमत में हैं धीरे-धीरे जो पूरा मुक्त बाहता है कि इस जहरीले नासुर की किस तरह खरस किया जाय, उस की खरस कर सकेंगे। यह इस धंधाज से बात करते थे : "न बेहरो पर गये गम है, न दिलों में गुबार है, मोक्षों के कातिलों से तुम्हें कितना प्यार है।"

हिन्दुस्तान के धान्दर एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात करने वाले धीरे-धीरे तरह से धनीगढ़ में श्रम्यय हुमा है उस पर सही रोजनी न डाल कर धरर नुधर की बातें कह कर उस की श्रम्ययत को कम कर रहे हैं धीरे कह रहे हैं कि यह तमास सिवागी पाठियों ने किया है। इस हिन्दुस्तान के धान्दर जो उम्मीद की बन्न भयाए बैठे हैं जिन की जानमास सलामत नहीं है, जो मासुम बच्चे मारे गये धीरे-धीरे उजाने गये हैं वह बिल्ला बिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि धान्दर हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह ऐसे श्रम्यय कर्मों होते हैं धीरे इन की क्या बन्न है। यह सिकं कह देना कि धुंनों ने किया है यह ठीक नहीं है। यह कह कर प्राप बकसी डाल की छिपना चाहते हैं धीरे धान्दर बेहरे पर बने हुए कर्मों बकम से लोगों को झूठी बातें कहना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धनीगढ़ में जो रायदुस हुए वह एक धानीगढ़ध तीर पर किये गये हैं। धरर प्राप इस को स्वीकार नहीं करते तो हिन्दुस्तान के धान्दर सैक्युलर किजा जो धाते बढ़ाने धीरे माइनारटीज के दिलों में श्रमन चयन दिवाने में प्राप नाकाम होते। क्या प्राप नहीं जानते कि 8 धयस्त की धनीगढ़ के धान्दर मीटिंग बुलायी गयी जिस में धार० ए० ए० के धीरे-धीरे भी मौजूद थे धीरे जिसमें फैसला किया गया कि धनीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी जिस धरर धायेगा धीरे जनता पार्टी बापस नहीं लेगी तो हम धनीगढ़ को दूसरा मराठाबाड़ा बनायेंगे। यह खबरें धररबातों में छपीं। धाधरर वह कौन लोग थे जो वहाँ थे? जिन 21 धाधमियों की कमेटी ने उस महर की गली गली में मीटिंगों की धीरे कहा कि इस जिल को बापस लेना चाहिए, वे लोग कौन थे? हिन्दुस्तान की परम्पराओं की बात हम जानते हैं। हमारी रायों में भी हिन्दुस्तानी खून है उन में भी जमना, ब्रह्मपुत्र धीरे धंगा का पानी बहता है। यह मत कहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे मीटिंगें किसलिए की गईं धीरे उस के बाध का पूरा मिलसिला क्या हुआ था। धरर प्राप ने इसको धरनी नजर के सामने नहीं रखा कि धरबाड़े में पहलवानों की जो सल्लाई हुई, किन लोगों ने उस सल्लाई की तमाजा बनाया, लोग लोग थे, जो लाग को धीरे-धीरे धरमुलकरोम में ले गये, तब तक प्राप किसी सही नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँच सके।

वहाँ की सरकार की रिपोट कहती है कि साब धीरे-धीरे धरमुलकरोम पर 5 बजे पड़की धीरे 5-10 बजे धीरे 10 धीरे ने मुहल्ला बनी इन्डगलान में सैकेंडों सोलियां चलाईं। मानक धीरे 5-30 पजे से चल रहा था, लेकिन पुलिस सुबह 4 बजे तक नहीं पहुँची, हालाँकि सिकं एक फलांग का फालसा था। यह किस बात की धरली करता है, किस बात की धरमाजी करता है, किस बात की तरह इन्डारा करता है? येरे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि इस में धुंनों का हाथ है।

इन फलावत से किस को फलवा पड़ता है। धरर प्राप के दिल में सकार है, तो प्राप को यह बात बूले धरम्यज में कहनी चाहिए। यवन कमीशन ने धरनी रिपोट में कहा है :—

"Communal tension does not spring up overnight. It is built up over a period of time, suckled on communal propoganda, nursed on communal incidents and fed on rumours, until men's hearts are filled with hatred and their thoughts turn to violence".

"The answer to this question becomes clear if we understand that RSS believes in a creed which is opposed to secularism. It loses all locus standi among people, if relations between various communities are harmonious. When cleavage



widens and tension is high this is the only organisation which stands to gain."

"This methodology provoking and organising riots can be analysed into the following aspects:

(a) Rousing communal feeling in the majority community by the propaganda that the Muslims are disloyal to the nation."

लेकिन धाप उन को सटिकिफेट दे रहे हैं। धाप बजाय यह कहने के कि वे यह गलत काम कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और कौमी एकजुटती के लिए यह जरूर है, इसे बुर करना चाहिए, धाप उन्हें सटिकिफेट दे रहे हैं। वहां पर 8 घण्टन, 1978 से मे कर 19 नवम्बर, 1978 तक क्या वाक्यांत हुआ, इस की तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं धाप को बनाना चाहता हूँ कि उन के बड़े बुद्धि नेता क्या कहते हैं:—

"Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a statement that the RSS Chief, Mr. Bhasmeb Deoras, has made recently on 19th November, at Lucknow, where six Ministers of the U.P. Government were present. There he announced that the R.S.S. had decided to allow such Muslims and Christians as are ready to accept Indian culture and traditions, to join the R.S.S."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारा कल्चर इंडियन नहीं है, क्या हमारी ट्रेडीशनल इंडियन नहीं है। इस तरह का जहरीला प्रोपेगन्डा एक धार्मिकदृष्टि तरीके से हम मुल्क में बक रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चा प्रपनी मां के पेट से कोई ट्रेडीशन लेकर नहीं आता है। वह हम समाज और हम दुनिया में रहता है और यहां से सीखता है। जो बालासाहब देवरन ने कहा है कि जब धाप इंडियन कल्चर और इंडियन ट्रेडीशन को एक्सेप्ट करेंगे, तब धाप को भारत 0 एल 0 एल 0 में लिया जायेगा। यहां पर जो बालसाहब बैठे हुए हैं, जिन के दिमाग में हिन्दुस्तान और उस की संस्कृति से मुहब्बत और उस की संरक्षणी की धारा है, उन सब को इस मुल्क में हमारे खिलाफ प्रेरित करने वाले और हिन्दु राष्ट्र का क्या देखने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ एक हो जाना चाहिए। उन्हें साफ तौर पर यह कहना चाहिए कि वे बच्य लोग इन मुल्क में जरूर फैला कर और वहां की माथनास्टीज को उदास्यमका कर हिन्दु राष्ट्र कायम करवा चाहते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या वजह है कि जहां पर मुस्लिम माथनास्टीज किसी भी तौर से किसी इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर आते बढती है वहां रायट क्यों होता है? वहीं वैसाही तौर पर बुल्बाने का यह प्लान इस पार्टी की तरफ से क्यों है? यह प्लान क्यों एक सिमिलिटेयर बननी या रही है, उस की क्या वजह है? अलीगढ़ के अन्दर तामा बनाने की इंडस्ट्री मुसलमानों के हाथ में है,

वहां तुफान हुआ। बनारस के अन्दर साधियां बनाने का पूरा रोजगार मुसलमानों के हाथ में है, वहां तुफान हुआ। जबलपुर के अन्दर तम्बाकू का तमाम व्यापार मुसलमानों के हाथ में है, वहां तुफान हुआ। यह किस बात को जाहिर करता है? यह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि एक मुसलिम तौर से यह पार्टी जो अपने धाप को सेवा की संस्था कहती है, यह जरूर फैला कर उन्हें कुबलना चाहती है। और मजबूर करना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान की धारणा को तोड़ना चाहती है। और उन्हें इस हिन्दुस्तान की एकता से कोमि एकता से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। तो मैं धाप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बुरा है और इसे फैलने देना नहीं चाहिए। उस मासूम बच्चे के हाथ में जो यहां पर धापा था, उस धाप बर्ष के बच्चे के हाथ में मैं ने पोस्टर देखा, उस में यह लिखा था कि मुझे मत मारो, मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ। मैं पूछता हूँ, नेताजी यहां नहीं हैं, वह मुझे बताये कि यह क्या था अलीगढ़ का तुफान कि उस मासूम धाप बर्ष के बच्चे के हाथ में यह पोस्टर था जिस पर लिखा था कि मुझे मत मारो, मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ। यह जवाब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को देना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री राज नारायण। धाप बक्त का भी जरा धयाल रखियेगा, 15 मिनट हैं।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जिलना बोली हैं उसना हमें बोचने दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं, उस से हम को मतलब नहीं है। 15 मिनट से ज्यादा बक्त नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण: मैं एक निवेदन पहले ही कर देना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जो हम ने यहां बहन सुनी, कहीं भी उस में हिन्दू मुस्लिम समस्या को मुसलमाने का सुझाव नहीं था। हम ने मुसलमान प्रधान मंत्री को चुनाव, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को चुनाव। मुझे ऐसा लगता कि हमारा यहाँ बैठना व्यर्थ है।

अभी जो मजबूत यहाँ बोल रहे थे, एहसान आफदी साहब, उन्होंने ने एक बात सही कही है कि क्याय हाँ पर कोई ऐसा भी तबका है जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनाना चाहता है। या हिन्दू कोनेशन कहता है? अगर ऐसा तबका है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट उस से मुसलमानों को छुटकारा कैसे बिलायेंगी? मुसलमान निम्न ईसाई इन लोगों की ऐसे लोगों स कि सही तरीके से हिकाजात होगी? सेरा एक सवाल यहाँ खड़ा है। मैं प्रतापस्यक बातें नहीं कहूंगा मगर सेरा एक सवाल है कि अगर अपने देश के अन्दर ऐसे तत्व मौजूद हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू एक राष्ट्र है तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फिर मुसलमान क्यों हैं? सिख क्या है? ईसाई क्या है? यह राष्ट्र है या एक राष्ट्र, मैं कई राष्ट्र हूँ।

एक सवालिय सवाल: पारसी हैं, जैन हैं।

श्री राज नारायण: हाँ, और हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि या तो उन्हें पापा का शान नहीं है, शायद वह नेशनलिटीज और नेशन की एक समझते हैं। एक नेशन में कई नेशनलिटीज हो सकती हैं, मगर नेशन तो एक है। इसलिए पहले उन की निम्न होनी चाहिए मुसलमान से और सत्कारनी पक्ष से होनी चाहिए

[श्री राजनारायण]

जो लोग हिन्दू को नेमान कहते हैं। पहली बात यह हमारी है। इस बात को पहले समझ लें। प्रमाण देने के लिए बहुत पास बहुत पोशा रखा है लेकिन मैं यहाँ नहीं धीर मैं किसी का नाम भी नहीं सुना। प्रसीकृष्ट में प्रधान मंत्री भी गए हैं, बहुत लोंग गए हैं। जायं। केवल इतना ही हमारा निवेदन है कि प्रसीकृष्ट जनता पार्टी जो नगर की है उस के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ लें, युवा जनता के प्रस्ताव को पढ़ लें। और उस प्रस्ताव को पढ़कर अपनी दृष्टि को मुद्ध कर लें।

मुद्ध प्रां चि बहुत कई नाही।

केवल प्रां चि बन्द कर के सारी स्थिति को देखें कि कहीं कुछ नहीं है तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इस सदन में प्रत्येक बोलना, मत्य को छिपाना—इससे बड़ करके दूसरा कोई पाप है नहीं। मैं तो रोज बोल ही रहा हूँ इसलिए उसको बार बार रिपीट करने की क्या जरूरत है? जब मेरी बात का हमने कहने लगे तो मैं उसको क्यों दोहराऊँ?

जहाँ तक हिन्दू मुसलमानों की समस्या के समाधान की बात है, मैं सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का बटवारा क्यों हुआ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ जो नये लोग हैं या लोग हैं वे कांग्रेस के 14-15 जून, 1947 के प्रस्ताव की धीर दृष्टिगत करें। 14 जून, 1947 का प्रस्ताव है। कांग्रेस ने अपने जीवन काल से एक संयुक्त शाजाद हिन्दुस्तान का मानना देना धीर निम्नः शामिल करने के लिए लाखों नर नारियों ने कट झेले। दुनिया की कोई तक इसके भाड़े था नहीं मकनी है। इसके बाद आप देखें कि इतिहास ने, पहाड़, नदी धीर ममुद्ध ने इसको एक बनाया धीर यह एक रहेगा। 3 जून के प्रस्ताव को मान लेते से, मुझे धकसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश का कुछ हिस्सा हमसे छलग हो गया। फिर भी आखिर में मैं कहना चाहना हूँ कि हमें मकनी है कि दो राष्ट्र का सिद्धांत प्राम्य हो जायेगा परिस्थिति बचपने पर। दो राष्ट्र का सिद्धांत किमने माना? क्यों माना? दो राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत को मान कर ही बटवारा हुआ। इसको क्यों माना? क्या वह जहानियत पाज अपने मुक के कुछ लोगों में है या नहीं है? यह मेरा दूसरा मबाव है। अगर वह जहानियत है तो सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उस तबके की है जिसका बहुमत है। मेरा अपना मत विकल्पवर्ष है कि वह हिन्दू हिन्दू है बतर्कि उनके जिन्दा रहते, अगर एक मुसलमान की जिन्दगी जोखिम में पड़े तो वह अपनी जिन्दगी को जोखिम में डालकर उस मुसलमान की जिन्दगी को बचा ले। सभी वह हिन्दू है बरना उसको हिन्दू कहलाने का हक नहीं है। उसी तरह के मैं मुसलमानों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुसलमान भी हिन्दू की जिन्दगी बचाने के लिए अपनी जिन्दगी को जोखिम में डालने के लिए तैयार रहें। क्या हमारे देश में कभी भी यह पढ़ाया गया है कि गांधी जी का हत्यारा हिन्दू था धीर लियानक धनी का हत्यारा मुसलमान था? इसको क्यों नहीं पढ़ाते? इसको पढ़ाना चाहिए। प्रत्येक मिनिस्टर बोलें, धर मंत्री बोलें, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री बोलें धीर दूसरे मंत्री भी बोलें लेकिन कोई भी नहीं बोलता।

एक दूसरी बात मैं धीर कहना चाहता हूँ। (स्वध्यान) आप हमको इतिहास मत पढ़ाये, हमने बहुत पढ़ा है। 712 ई० में 700 मुसलमान मुहम्मद बिन कासिम की रहुमाई में भारत धाये। अगर देश का बटवारा नहीं होता तो आज इस देश में 25-28 करोड़ मुसलमान होते। क्या कोई ताकत है जो उनको हटा देगी या उनको कत्ल कर देगी? क्या उनके लिए कोई दूसरा हिस्सा देगी? वह हिन्दू खराब विमान के हैं जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं उनको हिन्दू नहीं मानता। हिन्दू की परिभाषा यह है कि जो बुद्धो का हनन करे वह हिन्दू है। इसी प्रकार से जो तलामत का धलमबबरदार है वह मुसलमान है। हिन्दू का भी बड़ी धर्म है जो मुसलमान का है। इसलिए दोनों एक हो जायें धीर कायदे से भाई-भाई बनकर काम करें। यह कहना मुझे बड़ा खटकना है धीर मुझे धकसोस है...

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : इतिहास की बात बतलाइये।

श्री राज नारायण : 1318 ईसवी में तैमूर लंग ने हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया, उस समय यहाँ मुगलक बंग का राज था, दिल्ली की गद्दी पर मुसलमान था लेकिन एक बाहर के लुटेरे हमलावर ने, जो खुद मुसलमान था, हमला किया धीर उस में 5 लाख जानें गईं, जिन में 3 लाख मुसलमान थे धीर 2 लाख हिन्दू थे।

1526 में बाबर का हमला हुआ, उस समय दिल्ली की गद्दी पर इब्राहिम लोधी था।

1739 में नादिर शाह ने हमला किया, उस समय दिल्ली की गद्दी पर मुगल बादशाह रॉसीना था मुहम्मदशाह उस लड़ाई में डाई लाख लोग मारे गए, जिन में डेढ़ लाख मुसलमान थे धीर एक लाख हिन्दू थे।

इस लिये भारत बर्ष के धन्दर हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों में कोई फर्क न करो, फर्क करो तो देसी धीर विदेशी का फर्क करो। जैसे डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब हमारे पुरखें थे, हमारे पुरखें थे, बड़े थे, मगर प्रेसिडेन्ट धनुष विदेशी था।

एक माननीय सचिव : कहां था ?

श्री राजनारायण : पाकिस्तान में था। जब तक भारत धीर पाकिस्तान एक नहीं है, उन का कोई कम्पेडिशन नहीं है, तब तक पाकिस्तान एक प्रलय राष्ट्र है, लेकिन यदि दोनों एक हो जायें, तो फिर उन के लोग भी हमारे पुरखें हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ—फर्क करो तो देसी धीर विदेशी का करो। एक भारतवर्ष में रहने वाले हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों का फर्क करने वाले सब से बड़े देश के शत्रु हैं, उनको दुश्मन नं० 1 माना जाना चाहिए।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ हिन्दूधो, धरा समझ लो। क्या हिन्दू ने हिन्दू पर हमला नहीं किया? क्या रामायण काल में हमला नहीं हुआ? क्या अश्वरथ की तीन वेगधों में से दो नहीं लड़ीं? क्या महाभारत की लड़ाई हिन्दू-हिन्दू की लड़ाई नहीं थी? इसलिये मैं कहूँ

हूँ—हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों में झगड़ा पैदा मत करो, हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों को एक जगह बैठाओ धीर प्रेम से एक साथ ले कर लो। एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण से काम नहीं चलेगा, इससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा, जो हुआ, वह हुआ, भाने के लिये सोचो।

मैं आप को एक चीज पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—नाम नहीं चूना—

“.....and therefore the Hindu society was equanted and I certainly identify it with the nation.”

अगर यह सुबोरी कोई मानता है, तो क्या वह हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों से मुहब्बत करेगा, हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों को एक जगह रखेगा, हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों को एक राष्ट्रियता देगा ? इसलिये मूल को पकड़ो, जड़ को पकड़ो, जड़ को तो पकड़ते नहीं हो, पत्ता हिलाते दौड़ते हो, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं बड़े अंधक के साथ प्रपील करना चाहता हूँ—अपने से कि हम को सब से बड़ा दोगी अपने को मानना चाहिये। अस्वीकार में हम ने क्या व्यवस्था की ? क्या हम से पहले इनने दिनों तक करफ्यू किसी भी जिले में था ? मुझे कोई बनना दे—कहा था ? कही भी इतने दिनों तक करफ्यू नहीं था—मैं पूरी हिस्ट्री को जानता हूँ।

जब इन्दिरा जी बोल रही थीं, मुझे हंसी आ रही थी। मैं उन को क्या कहूँ, मैं उन को जबाब नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन मारी खूफकात को कांग्रेस सरकार की है। जब हम अपनी गलतियों को नहीं छिपाते हैं, तो इन्दिरा जी धीर कांग्रेस के भाइयों की गलतियों को भी नहीं छिपायेंगे, क्योंकि यदि उन की गलतियों को नहीं पकड़ेंगे तो हम अपने को शूद्र नहीं कर पायेंगे। पिछले 30 वर्षों में क्या हुआ ? 1952 के चुनाव के पहले 1951 में अस्वीकार में हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़ा कराया गया। 1957 के चुनाव के पहले 1956 में अस्वीकार में हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों के बीच बंगा कराया गया। 1962 के चुनाव के पहले अस्वीकार में हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों के बीच बंगा कराया गया। 1961 की 2 अक्टूबर को जब पं० अवाहर लाल नेहरू नगल इन्टीरिजन डे मना रहे थे, उस समय सरकार की धीर से अस्वीकार में हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों के बीच झगड़ा कराया जा रहा था। क्या करते हैं— चुनाव में मुसलमानों के बीच मुसलमानों की वोट हासिल करने के लिये पुलिस को कहते हैं कि मस्जिद की दो ईंटें निकाल दो, दो ईंटें निकाल देने से झगड़ा हो जायगा, उस के बाद कुछ चपर-मट्ट मुसलमानों को ब्लाक कर कहे जाते हैं कि यह पैसा जो धीर आ कर उस को ठीक करा दो धीर फिर मुसलमानों के बीच में आ कर यह कहो कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ही है जो मुसलमानों की रक्षा कर रही है। एक ऐसी स्थिति कांग्रेस ने पैदा कर दी जिससे हलात बच से बचता होते चले गए धीर होते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की बुनियाद गैर-कांग्रेसवाद है। गैर-कांग्रेसवाद में बंधा हिन्दू धीर मुसलमान को होना ही नहीं चाहिये। यह हमारे लिए एक कलंक की बात है, मुझे खर्न की बात है, लज्जा की बात है, हमने इस मरना चाहिये न कि हम छापी चुना कर कहे धीर

बोध लगाएँ। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। बर संधी भी बड़े हुए हैं—

एक सामनीय सत्य : गृह संधी।

श्री राम नारायण : गृह से बर बड़ा होता है धीर देवी भी है, भारतीय सत्य भी है। बर संधी भी को आप पूछें कि यह गप में अस्वीकार ? यह कहा जा रहा है कि इंदिरा गांधी जी से पूछा जाए। मैं उन से बोलना नहीं चाहता था। मैं उनको टोकना नहीं चाहता था क्योंकि उनकी चिकमंगलूर से जीत जाने के बाद यह पहली स्पीच थी। वह कहती हैं कि मैं अस्वीकार लेने स्टेशन पर रकी थी धीर वहाँ पर सब से मैंने मुलाकात की थी। उनको भयं धानी चाहिये। वह वहाँ पर रकी क्यों थी ? उस मुहल्ले में क्यों नहीं गईं जहाँ बंगा हुआ था ? उन लोगों से क्यों नहीं पूछा जहाँ पर लोगों पर झुक्त धार है, मुसीबत धार है। उन से पूछा होता, वहाँ गईं होतीं तब उनको पता चलता कि कितनी बड़ी मुसीबत उन लोगों पर धार है। इस मुसीबत में इंदिरा जी का हाथ था, यह मैं भ्राज कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ। कलेक्टर को सब से पहले किम ने घेरा ? इंदिरा गांधी के दो हाई की युवा कांग्रेसियों ने, बीनी प्रसाद लज्जत। युवा कांग्रेस के लोगों ने। उन्होंने उनको घेर कर सब से पहले यह यांग की कि हमारे जो लोग मिरपतार हैं उनको छोड़ो। मारी खूफकात की जड़, झगड़े की जड़ उन्होंने ग्राह कर दी। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी चीज को हमारी तरह से लपेटने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। अग्र एम में धीर धार एम एस का भी हाथ है तो उसको भी देख लिया जाना चाहिये। धार एम एस से हमारा गठबंधन नहीं है। हमारी जनता पार्टी में धार एम एस नहीं है। धार एम एस एक कल्चरल धार्मिकवादी मान है, सांस्कृतिक संगठन है, सांस्कृतिक क्रांति कर रहा है। उसको सांस्कृतिक क्रांति करने दो। हमारी जनता पार्टी में है, बी एस डी, संगठन कांग्रेस, जन संघ स्वतंत्र पार्टी वगैरा वगैरा। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भी है। सी एक डी बाद में धार है धीर बह भी जनता पार्टी में है। व. जनता पार्टी के बनने का बाद प्रतिस्पर्ध में धार है। वह भी हमारी पार्टी में है। क्यों धार एम एस का नाम लेते हो। धार-रुच एम जनता पार्टी में नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हर मुसलमान को राम धीर कृष्ण की इज्जत करनी चाहिये धीर हर हिन्दू को वैगम्बर की इज्जत करनी चाहिये, हर हिन्दू को ईश पर धूमनी माननी चाहिये धीर हर मुसलमान को होनी धीर दवाहरे पर धूमनी माननी चाहिये। उसी तरह से हिन्दू धीर मुसलमानों को मिस कर रहना चाहिये। पहले जब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जिन्दा थे तो राखी बांधा करते थे। बड़े बड़े जन्म करते थे। हिन्दू जाते थे धीर मुसलमानों की रक्षा के लिए राखी बांधा करते थे धीर मुसलमान हिन्दुओं की रक्षा की राखी बांधा करते थे धीर कहते थे कि मेरे जीते जी तुम्हारी जिम्मेगी धीर इज्जत पर कोई खतरा नहीं आया। यह विवादास्पद हिन्दुओं को मुसलमानों को देना चाहिये क्योंकि हिन्दू बहुमत में हैं। इसलिए उनको ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी है। उनको तनाव ज्यादा है। वे अपनी जिम्मेवारी को समझें धीर समझ कर जो यथास्थिति उसकी कोशिश करें कि बह बनी रहे। यह जो बेकार का विचार का कोड़ है इसको निकाल देना चाहिये। नीता मुसलमान पढ़ें, उपनिषद्

[श्री राज नारायण]

मुसलमान पढ़ें, कुरान हिन्दू पढ़ें । मैं दो चीजें कह रहा था कि भागवत पढ़ो । उनमें लिखा है कि—

“यान्वृद्धीएव जडरेन, तावत् स्वयं देहिनाम्”

भागवत कहती है कि अनृद्ध जो जटोरान की तुल्य के लिये जितनी आवश्यकता है वही तुम्हारा स्व है । धरमर उससे ज्यादा रखता है तो वह चार है और उसकी वही तथा हो जो चोर को होती है । श्रीर वैशम्बर ने क्या कहा है कि “ऐ इन्सान तू अपने दीन पर बल, तेरा कोई पड़ोसी भी भूखा न रहे, अपने पाम खाने से ज्यादा धनाय न रख” । दोनों का मतलब एक ही है । मरुज फूना मुसलमानों के लिये हुराम है । मैं तो इसीलिये मुसलमानों से पूछना हूँ कि बंधेकी राज्य में उतार प्रवेश में तीन लाख नैनन बरकत बनती थी और इन्दिरा गांधी जो के राज्य में 20 लाख नैनन बनने लगी । ऐसा क्यों ? एक घाघ घंटे की बहस में इस पर कुछ नहीं होगा, श्रीर भायम्बर, चूँकि धाप भी बंटी बना रहे हैं इसलिये मैं धाविक न कह कर धापका मुन्-मुन्कर हूँ कि कम से कम धापने हमें बूला तो लिया यद्यपि कैम एंड मैं बूलाया ।

श्री जी० जी० गवई (बुलझाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में बोलने का जो धापने धबसर दिया है इसके लिये मैं धापका धाभायी हूँ । कम से मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि जनता पार्टी वाले कांग्रेस पार्टी पर धारोप करते हैं कि जो दंगे होते हैं साम्प्रदायिक वह कांग्रेस की तरफ से होते हैं और उधर के लोग जब बोलते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि धार०एस०एस० की तरफ से जनसंघियों की तरफ से, जनता पार्टी की तरफ से दंगे होते हैं । तो मैं इन दोनों बातों को बेकार मानता हूँ, इसमें कोई धर्य नहीं है कि एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछाली जाय । धापका तो खेल हो जाना है लेकिन मुर्ग की जान जाती है गौर खाने वाले की मजा धाता है । दोनों पाटियां धल्पसंघकों को की मुर्गा बना रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

मैं इस समस्या की बुलिघाव की तरफ जाना चाहता हूँ । क्या धाज ही इस देस में साम्प्रदायिक बंधे हो रहे हैं ? नहीं । कांग्रेस के समय में भी हुए और जनता पार्टी जब सत्ता में आयी तब भी साम्प्रदायिक बंधे हो रहे हैं । मैं किसी धर्म पर साखन नहीं लगाऊंगा, लेकिन यह जो दंगे हो रहे हैं इसका कारण हजारां साल से बनी धा रही धर्म नीति है । इस देस के जो धर्म्य वे, अनुष्णति है, जैसा राज नारायण जी ने उदाहरण दिया पीता न, कुरान ने यह कहा है, लेकिन मैं कहला हूँ कि यह संस्कृति जो है जिसमें धर्म्य बड़ा है उसी से मनुष्य जीवन का धधोपनन होता है और देस के जीवन का भी धधोपनन होता है । धरमर हम इस देस में प्रजा-ताणिक प्रभावी को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं, धरमर हम इस देस का स्वाभिमान बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो फिर इस देस के शरीर में जो रोग और बीमारियाँ हैं, उनका सही तरीके से दायननीतिस और इनकेस्वीजन होना चाहिए । इसमें प्राप्तीयता, भावात्म्य और आन-नील की बीमारियाँ हैं । हम यहां एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनायेंगे, यह कहने की भी

एक बीमारी है । इन सब बीमारियों के इस देस का शरीर छिन्न-भिन्न हो गया है और हमें डर है कि न मानुम इस देस के शरीर का कब धंत हो जायेगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देस में 60 करोड़ हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई, क्रिश्चियन, बौद्ध और हरिजन वगैरह हैं । हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नारा लगाने वालों को मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि इन 60 करोड़ में से 17 करोड़ हरिजन, बौद्ध और धाधिवाली हैं, जिन पर धाज भी धन्याय और धन्याधार हो रहा है, करीब 7 करोड़ मुसलमान हैं, 6 करोड़ ईसाई हैं—मेरे धाकड़े गलत भी हो सकते हैं— 2 करोड़ पारसी वगैरह हैं, 3 करोड़ जैनी हैं और 1½ करोड़ बौद्ध समाज के लोग हैं । ये सब मिला कर लगभग 40 करोड़ हैं । तो हिन्दू कितने रह गये ?—20 करोड़ हिन्दू रह गये तो 20 करोड़ लोगों को हिन्दू राष्ट्र की बात कहने का क्या धाधिकार है ? वे तो माइनारिटी में हूँ । उन्हें यह कहने का कोई राइट नहीं है कि हम हिन्दू राष्ट्र बनायेंगे ।

धनीगढ़ में मुसलमानों के घर जलाये गये, उन्हें जान से माग गया, छोटे छोटे-बच्चों को मारा गया । मैं परतों बहा हो कर धाया हूँ । मैं ने वहां के मारे दंगाधरत जेजों को देखा हूँ । यह केवध धनीगढ़ में ही नहीं हुआ है । यह सारे देस में होता है—महाराष्ट्र, उतार प्रवेश और मध्य प्रवेश में होता है ।

यह होता क्यों है ? क्या मुसलमानों के पीता बड़ने से यह कम हो जायेगा ? क्या हिन्दुधों के कुरान पढ़ने में यह कम हो जायेगा ? क्या बकरी मटन खाने लगेगी और जेर धाम खाने लगेगा ? श्री राज नारायण बीसी बात कहते हैं—वह गेर को कहते हैं कि धाल धाबां और बकरी को कहते हैं कि मटन धाघो । उन्होंने कहा ह कि कुरान धरी पीता पढ़ो । इस देस के लिए यह बड़े कलंक की बात है, बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि इस देस में धाज भी धल्पसंघकों लोगों के जानामाल की कोई गारंटी नहीं है ।

मैं यह नहीं कहला कि जनता सरकार के धाने के बाव ये बटनयें बड़ी हैं । जब इन्दिरा कांग्रेस का राज था, तो मराठवासा में धार हरिजन महिल्लाधों को मंगा कर के सारे गाव में धन्याया गया । महाराष्ट्र के धधोला सिन्दुध में दो हरिजनों की धाधें निकाल दी गईं । मरीतरह उनका नाम भी गवई था । हम ने बीवीसी इन्दिरा गांधी की बलाया कि उनके राज्य में कपिली कार्यकर्ताधों ने हरिजनों की धाधें निकाल दीं ।

17 hrs.

मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूँ । धरमर इस बारे में ठीक दंग है और मुसलमानों लीर पर धोखान है, धी से धारे धरके-कथ करने के लिए कोई नया यरसत धधरकर कपुली पड़ेगा, कोई नया धीवृत्तन निकालना पड़ेगा ।

एक-दो नाम से बने की सब छोटी-छोटी चीजें उरती हैं। मैं भी एक छोटी चीज का हूँ। इस लिए मैं भी उरता हूँ। जो बार-बार एच० आर्मी बलों में रहते हैं, अगर कोई हरिजन उनके बंधों पर पीने से लिए जाये, तो वे उसको बाली में फाय देते हैं।

श्रीर अगर उस हरिजन ने... (स्वध्यान)... बड़ा सुन सीधिए। सुनने में क्या तकलीफ है आप को। प्रलोमगढ़ पर बोल रहा हूँ। प्रलोमगढ़ की बात भी इस सम्बन्ध में है। जो खुद को हिन्दू नमसते हैं उन के दिलों में दूसरे लोगों के लिए क्या नीय है यह मैं बता रहा हूँ।

बहु बाय तो नहीं पीने, अगर किसी हरिजन ने बुलाया चाय पीने को तो बोलते हैं कि नहीं, चाय तो हम नहीं पीने। लेकिन वह गन्दी बराब गिराएगा तुझ से, मनुष्य से श्रीर अपने शोषण में रखेगा तो वे लोग जाते हैं श्रीर बोलते हैं कि भाई, मेरे पास बराब है क्या? वह बोलता है कि हाँ, बड़ी अच्छी है। पूछते हैं—अच्छी है न? यह कहता है कि बहुत अच्छी है। तो कहते हैं कि उठ लेने को कुछ है? वह बोलता है, मेरे यहाँ तो कोई बर्तन नहीं है, वह संडास जाने का टिन पाट रखा है। तो उन्हें संडास जाने के टिन पाट में लेकर टेस्ट करने में कोई डर नहीं लगता है।

जाति पाति धर्म कुछ उस समय उन्हीं यारों नहीं प्राता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बन्न बूझ नहीं चलता, चाय नहीं चलती तो गन्दी बराब श्रीर बहु भी संगम जाने के टिन पाट में चलती है? तो यह जो गाइकोलाजिकल डिप्रेशन तुम्हारे अन्दर है वह निकाल देना चाहिए श्रीर यह भावना लानी चाहिए कि हम सारे एक हैं, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।

पब प्रलोमगढ़ की तरफ मैं जाता हूँ। अभी प्रलोमगढ़ के एम० पी० ने भी सारा मामला बता दिया। बहु टंकन साहब की तरफ से बियड़ गया। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि वहाँ एक बन्ना टाकीय है। बन्न नाम के प्रायमी को जो प्रनएपोराइज्ड है। उसको कोई परीक्षण नहीं किसी है उसको बनाने के लिए। लोगों ने कम्प्लेंट की कि यह प्रनएपोराइज्ड बन रहा है। वहाँ मोहम्मद को श्रीर हरिजन वही रहूँ की जगह है। सरकार ने कोई उस की सुनवाई नहीं की। वह जबसे रहूँ श्रीर बनता पार्टी का कर्कर है। बीरार भी भाई ने भी कहा था कि यह टाकीय प्रनएपोराइज्ड बन रहा है, इस को तोड़ देना चाहिए। लेकिन किसी ने नहीं तोड़ा श्रीर हमका उस टांकन से वहाँ पर बढ़ने लगा। सुबों को उन लोगों ने संभालना शुरू किया। टाकीय बापों ने भी सुबों को अपने साथ में रखा श्रीर एक प्रहलमान की उस में जाय गई। उत्तरे देना बड़ा।

दूसरी एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इस वीर का कोई सपना है। वहाँ इस में भाई कर्कर बनने लोकी हैं वहाँ बार-बार एक बाले की चीजों, हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ के टाकीय भाय के एक बनता पार्टी के

सदस्य हैं, उन के वहाँ 22 लोगों को एक टुक कर कर भावनी जाए बए बीर राठिवां नारी गई? उन्होंने जा कर राठी की के वहाँ भाता भावना श्रीर बाले जाने के बाय फिर मुसलमानों के घर बंशाना कुछ कच दिया, सोलीवारी तुक हो गई श्रीर प्राणभूत शुरू हो गई। उस को रोकने में पुलिस प्रहलमै रही। वहाँ बागला नाम के जो कलेक्टर ने उन्होंने टंकन जी को कहा था कि आप कर्पर बह हाइड्रु कर्पर हटाने से बहुत लोगों की जानें जाएगी इसलिए आप इस को जारी रखिए। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम बनार मेरे को क्या सिखाते हो कि प्रशासन व्यवस्था कीसे रखनी चाहिए? कर्पर हटा देना चाहिए। तो उनने कर्पर हटा दिया श्रीर रात के नी बने तक उन ने ऊपर कोई प्रभल नहीं हुआ। उस टांकन में वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ा देगा श्रीर समझा हो गया। इतना ही नहीं, उस ने यह कहा कि तुम 67 में मैं दिल्ली में था, वहाँ गऊ हत्याकाण्ड का प्रावन्ता बन बाला तो हम ने कई तो लोगों को पोलियो से भून बाला। तुम मुझे क्या समझते हो? मैं टंकन हूँ, मैं कोई ऐसा बैसा प्रावन्ता नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इस सरकार में ऐसी लाचारी बतायी है... (स्वध्यान) बागला को हटाया, बागला का तो ट्रांसफर कर दिया। प्रधान मंत्री भी बोने कि यह बात कर्कर-पूर्ण है, नज्बास्प है, इस का सामूहिक होना चाहिए, बिचार होना चाहिए, लेकिन प्राय बुप कर्पर बैठे रहे? मुझे इसलिये बह गाना बाय आता है, सबन बालों से यह कहने का प्रवन्त प्रा यया है हमारी किस्मत में कि क्या कर्कर या, मुझे बुद्धा मिल गया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की बहुत उन्न हो गई है... (स्वध्यान) ...

मैं सिकन्दर बकत साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्रलोमगढ़ जा कर आए क्या? अभी उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी तकरीर की उर्दू में लेकिन वह प्रलोमगढ़ हो कच आए क्या, अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से पूछा क्या कि क्या हो गया था? ... (स्वध्यान) ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सगड़े से बचने के लिए, इस साम्प्रदायिक बंधों से बचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्रीय प्रेम, देश की प्रचण्डता की भावना का होना तथा प्रजासत्तात्मिक प्रजाती का संजत होना आवश्यक है। इस देश के सारे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई—सभी को दुनिया में इस देश का नाम बढ़ाने के लिए एक हो जाना चाहिए कोई भी किसी दूसरे पर किसी प्रकार का कोई जल्म न करे।—यही मेरी भायके द्वारा सभी से प्रार्थना है। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री नाम्नी देवसूय (बसरापुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रलोमगढ़ वीरों को लेकर इस सदन में विचार विनिमय हो रहा है। प्रलोमगढ़ का देना ही, बनारस का ही, सम्मन का ही या सम्मन में विचार बुकियों का ही—वह सभी वीर हमारे लिए सम्मन का कारण है। वह वीर हमारी विजयी पर एक किस्म के कर्कर हैं। हमें जीतना होना इस वीरों के सिद्धिके में। वरिषे बहु बुरे हुए हैं।

## [श्री नानाजी देशमुख]

अंग्रेजों के काल से चल पड़े हैं, कांग्रेस के जमाने में भी चलते रहे और अभी जनता पार्टी के जमाने में भी रुके नहीं हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कभी दंगा होने ही न पाये। इनसान इनसान पर हमला करे—यह इनसानियत पर कलंक है, यह असभ्यता का लक्षण है और इसको मिटाने बिना संतोष कर लेना सूखता है।

इसलिए मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जो दंगे होते आ रहे हैं उन दंगों को रोकने का काम सरकार का माना जाता रहा है और सरकार पुलिस के द्वारा दंगों को रोकती आई है—फिर चाहे वह पी० ए० सी० हो, सी० आर० पी० हो या प्राविशियल पुलिस हो। हो सकता है कि दंगों को तात्कालिक रोकने का काम पुलिस के द्वारा कर लें लेकिन दंगे कभी न होने पायें—इसका इंतजाम पुलिस नहीं कर सकती है। इसका इंतजाम हम लोगों को करना होगा जो कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। हम यहाँ पर एक एक मिनट जो बोलते हैं उस पर कितना खर्चा होता है और वह खर्चा गरीब लोगों से किस के रूप में आता है। हम 65 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतिनिधि यहाँ पर हैं, हम किसी मजहब के हों, किसी पार्टी के हों—इस नाते इस दंगे के मसले को मत देखें। इस नाते हम इस मसले को देखें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के वाशिनटो हैं, इस देश के नागरिक हैं और हम सभी मिल कर इस देश से इस कलंक को मिटा कर छोड़ेंगे। यह कैसे होगा? यह मिट सकता है लेकिन पुलिस के द्वारा नहीं और प्युमिटिव टैक्स के द्वारा भी नहीं। एक अफसर को गलत कहा, दूसरे अफसर को ठीक कहा—इससे भी यह कलंक नहीं मिटेगा। यह कलंक मिट सकती है अगर आप और हम सभी मिल कर काम करें तो। लेकिन अभी तक वह हुआ नहीं। एक दूसरे पर दोष दिया जाता है लेकिन एक दूसरे को गाली देने से यह दंगे मिटेंगे नहीं। इन दंगों के शिकार होते हैं गरीब लोग जिनके पास कुछ नहीं होता है। मैं आप सभी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ जैसे मैं हूँ, मैंने अपना तरीका रचनात्मक ढंग से काम करने का अपनाया हुआ है। इस वक्त मोहरेम का सिलसिला चल रहा है, जैसे ही यह खत्म होगा, मैं खुद अलीगढ़ जा कर जिन गरीबों के घर बरबाद हुए हैं, जिन गरीबों की दुकानें बरबाद हो गई हैं, वहाँ के ही लोगों से पैसा और चन्दा इकट्ठा कर के, उन के घर बनवाऊँगा, उन की दुकानें ठीक कराने का काम करूँगा। जो भी भाई आना चाहते हैं, वह मेरे साथ आयें, चाहे कांग्रेस के हों कम्युनिस्ट हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, ईसाई हों, हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है, हम सब एक हैं। हम कोई भी हों, असल में हम सब एक हैं, एक खानदान के हैं, इस हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, इस के लिए ही जीना है, इसके लिए ही मरना है और अगर हिन्दुस्तान में इन्सानियत की कोई मुखांलफत करता है तो हम उस को कलंक मान कर उसे समझा बुझा कर ठीक करेंगे।

आज बहुत सी बातों को दोष दिया जा रहा है—आर० एस० एस० का नाम लिया जा रहा

है, लेकिन मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि ये दंगे होते क्यों हैं? हम को पता है कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने हम को ऐसा संविधान दिया जिस में बालिग नताधिकार मिला है; हर एक, पढ़ा हो या बे-पढ़ा हो, लेकिन 21 साल या उस से ज्यादा उम्र का हर एक मर्द और औरत मतदाता है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब तो उम्र 18 हो गई है।

श्री नानाजी देशमुख : शायद होने वाली है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हम जो चुन कर आये हैं—यह कोई वही कह सकता है कि मैं मुसलमानों की बदौलत चुन कर आया हूँ या हिन्दुओं की बदौलत चुन कर आया हूँ या ब्राह्मण के वोट से चुन कर आया हूँ या चमार के वोट से चुन कर आया हूँ—जो भी चुन कर यहाँ आया है, सब के वोटों से चुन कर आया है, यह हो सकता है कि किसी के कम मिले हों या किसी के ज्यादा मिले हों, लेकिन हम यहाँ पर सभी तुमाइन्वसी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम को ध्यान रखना होगा—इस लोक सभा में बहस करते समय—कि हम ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकालें, हम मिल कर ऐसा रास्ता अपनायें जिस से अब आगे दंगे न हों। जहाँ कहीं भी दंगे होंगे—हम लोगों को वहाँ जा कर जो उसके शिकार होंगे, सब से पहले उन को बसाने का काम करना होगा और वहाँ के लोगों का सहयोग ले कर, हिन्दू-मुसलमान सब का सहयोग ले कर इस काम को करना होगा, ऐसा किये बिना ये दंगे नहीं रुक सकेंगे।

हमारे राजनीतिक लोगों को भी थोड़ा ध्यान रखना होगा। आप देखिए—जब एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज शुरू हुआ उस के आधार पर सब से पहले 1952 के चुनाव हुए। उस समय आप ने क्या देखा—उस समय मुसलमानों के गिरोह में एक आतंक पैदा करने का काम शुरू किया गया। आप उस समय के सारे अखबार निकाल कर देखिए—प० नेहरू से लेकर मामूली से मामूली कश्मीरी नेताओं के बयान देखिए—“देखो, मुसलमानों, यह जनसंघ, तुम्हें खा जायेगा, तुम्हें हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल कर बाहर कर देगा, इन से बचो।” क्यों मुसलमानों में से ऐसा कहा गया? ईसाइयों से क्यों, नहीं हांगया पारसियों से क्यों नहीं कहा गया? क्यों मुसलमानों का ब्लाक-वोट दिखाई देता था। ये लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक हो जायें, यदि ये एक हो गये तो फिर कांग्रेस की हुकूमत नहीं रहेगी, इसी लिए ऐसी फिजा पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई। दूसरे को कम्युनल कहना और अपने को सैक्यूलर कहना, लेकिन काम कहा-घण्टित और साम्प्रदायिक ढंग से करना—यह सब से गलत काम कांग्रेस ने 30 साल तक किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जनसंघ के प्रति मुसलमानों के दिलों में डर पैदा करना, हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के दिलों में डर पैदा करना—क्या यह ठीक काम है?

यै फिर मुसलमान कानून—हिन्दुस्तान की तीन के-काम कइयै हूँ—उस समय क्या हुआ ? तीन के मुसलमान, एक समय बार० एल० एल० के लोगों की शक्य में जनसंख्या था; 1942 के बाद 26 जनवरी को हुए बॉम्बे में १४४० एल० एल० के लोगों के कइयै कि काम की परे में थायें—क्या उन समय बार० एल० एल० कानूनन नहीं था ? 1945 में महाद्विस्तान के साथ बर्साई हुई । यदि सचमुच बार० एल० एल० के लोग मुसलमानों के खिलाफ होते, तो क्या देश में जाति यह कब्जी थी ? उस समय श्री साह बहादुर शास्त्री भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन समय उन्होंने, कांग्रेस के मंत्री मंडल में, बार० एल० एल० के लोगों के कर कर किल्ली में टैफिक पुलिस का काम 12 दिनों तक बार० एल० एल० के कराया और कहीं कोई मजबूत नहीं हुई । उसी प्रकार जब इन्दिया की प्रधान मंत्री थी, उस समय के एक के समय बार० एल० एल० के समय-समय कटल बिहारी बाजपेयी को कइ कर लेना के मामले और दूसरी जगह पर उनके साथ-साथ कराया, क्या उस समय यह कानूनन नहीं था ?

यदि बार० एल० एल० कानूनन होता तो जिस समय पहली में मैग्राजिस्ट्रेट काउन्सिल में और कारपोरेशन में जनसंख्या का बहुमत था तो मैं चुनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात रहा हुआ ? प्रायः भाषण में अर्थात् बंध्य प्रक में, राजस्थान में, हिमाचल प्रदेश में, बार० एल० एल० के छादमी लोक मिलिस्टर हैं । वहां क्या किसी प्रकार के दंगे हो रहे हैं, किसी प्रकार मुसलमानों की खिलाफत हो रही है ? यह कह देना कि मुसलमानों की खिलाफत होती है सरावर गमन है । अथवा कहीं दंगा होता है और उस में बार० एल० एल० के कोई कासी भी शामिल होता है तो उस को फांसी मनायो, कोई भी जिसका न करो । जो भी दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार हो उस को फांसी पर लटकवाओ । हर दंगा खिलाफ करने वाला इमानविल पर कुठाराघात करता है फिर बाई नर कोई भी क्यों न हो, हमारा साथ ही अजर ही तो ही हम इस को महन नहीं करते ।

मैं चुनना चाहता हूँ कि एक दूसरे को गाली दे कर क्या इन दंगों को खत्म किया जा सकता है ? साम्य-वादिकता का क्या बोधा है कांग्रेस ने पिछले तीन बरस में । मैं चुनना चाहता हूँ कि तीन बरस में जब कांग्रेस की हुकूमत केस में और अत्याचार राज्यों में भी तब जो दंगे हुए तो उन के कितने बार उस एक के लोग थे जिन को फकड़ कर लया ही गई ? कौन के न्यायवादी में कौन से कैमले हुए जिन में छार एक कत क लोगों को लया हुई । कौन के छार एक एक के धार्मिकों ने छुरे मारे ? यह सारा रिफाई लीजुव होया । निदान कर देखिए, तब ऐसे आरोप प्रायः बनवाय । यह आरोप केवल इसलिए लगाए जाते हैं कि हिन्दू मुसलमान एक न हों । जब हम लोग बल में रहे तो बार एल० एल० के लोग भी बहा रहे, मुसलमान सचमुच भी लोग भी बहा रहे साथ साथ, रहते थे, साथ साथ जाते थे, साथ-साथ होते थे, गकलीक में बीनारी के एक दूसरे की सेवा करते थे, समझते सब नाए थे कि सचमुच में हम में कोई फर्क नहीं है और हम एक ही रहे थे, इस भावसे छार एक एक का मत बहा करके हम की अलग अलग कराई की

कोशिश की जा रही है, यह निभा जा रहा है कि हिन्दू मुसलमान एक न हों । यह एक प्रकार की साक्षि है । यह साक्षि हिन्दुस्तान में विषयन बना करलाये की प्रतीक है । इस तरह की साक्षि को हलिय किसी की तरह से सम्बन्ध नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । किसी भी प्रकार से सम्बन्ध कीलिय को बहाया नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए । हर जाति का संगठन हो सकता है, हर एक ही, हर मजहब का संगठन हो सकता है लेकिन यह ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि दूसरी जाति के लिए खतरा बने, न एक मजहब का संगठन दूसरे मजहब के लिए खतरा बने । अपने मजहब को अच्छा बनाओ, अपनी जाति को अच्छा बनाओ, अपने मज्दाय को अच्छा बनाओ लेकिन अच्छा बनाने समय बाकी सभी मज्दाय, बाकी सभी मजहबों के लोग भी बुराफानों से रहे, तरक्की करते रहे और उन तरक्की में हम हीने हमदाय दें सकते हैं, यह बराबर सोचने रहे, इस प्रकार का बालावरण देश में पैदा करने की जरूरत है । एक दूसरे के बारे में अविश्वास, विद्वेष, नफरत कलाने का काम पाउठ शोध का काम है और मैं प्राचीनता से हूँ कि इस प्रकार से एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नफरत फैलाने के काम को छोड़ देना चाहिये । इस से भारत का भला नहीं होगा । हम से दंगे नहीं रुकेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान में दंगे न हों इस के लिए हम सब मिल कर काम करें और बिना सोचे कि मैं हिन्दू हूँ या मुसलमान कांग्रेसी हूँ या जनता पार्टी का हूँ, काम करें । यह कान्यमिस्ट है, यह की एम के का है इस सब का ख्याम न करें । हम सब एक हैं । जो मुसलमान हैं उनको मुसलमान को खरम करने की जरूरत है । इस के लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि श्रीमतीजी आ रहा हूँ, आओ मेरे साथ बनें हम साथ साथ । एक एक मकान जो बहा जला है या एक एक घर जो मुसलमान छोड़े है उस को दूर करने के लिए हम सब जुट जाओ, उस को फिर से उसी प्रकार का मकान बना कर दें, फिर से उसी प्रकार की दुकान बना कर दें, जो कुछ भी बुराफानी उस की हुई है, उस को ठीक करने का काम हम मिल कर करें । इस तरह की चीज की प्रायः देश को जरूरत है । यह हवा देश में बहती कगे । सरकार चाहे किसी की ही, देश में दंगा होने का कोई कारण तब नहीं रहेगा इस प्रकार का निष्कर्ष इस लोक सभा को निकामपत्र चाहिए, यह सरा साथ सब लोगों से बिनय निवेदन है और अनुरोध है । मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अपने बिचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया ।

श्री मोहनलाल सक्सी सुरेशी (अननननाम) : रिट्टी रपीकर साहब, आगद रोड में कान्यमन दंगों और फना-दात पर इन ऐगाम में बहम हो रही है । बहुत से मजबान ने इस में हिस्सा लिया । बहुत खरम होगी लेकिन न हर-जब पर जलन खरम होगा और न मुसलमान पर जलन खरम होगा और यह चीज बलती ही रहती । मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान जो अपने आप को फक से और सही मामों में जम्हुरी मुक्त कहता है, जम्हुरियत की सब से बड़ी पहचान और परब यह है कि उस में माइनाटोडज किस हद तक अपने आप को महफूज समझती है । अजर माइनाटोडज किसी जल्य में अपने आप को महफूज नहीं समझती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां का जो जम्हुरी निवाज है उस में कुछ न कुछ कमी है । चाहे दिन बने होते हैं । मैं मानाओ देखमुच ने जो कभी

[श्री मोक्षगुप्त बाबू बुरेडी]

तकरीर की उन की बहुत ही बड़ी से इतफाक कर रहा है कि मुस्क में किया बनायी हुयी और इस किया को बनाने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर काम करना होगा। लेकिन कम एक प्रोफेसर साहब से यहाँ तकरीर की, उन्होंने भी एक मुस्क में कहा कि हम को पार्टी के लेखन से ऊपर उठ कर इस मामले पर गौर करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मामला मुस्क के लिए बहुत बड़म है। उन्होंने ने कहा अगर फिरकेबादाना फलाघात में हिन्दू मरता है, या मुसलमान मरता है तो न बहु हिन्दू मरता है न मुसलमान मरता है बल्कि हकीकत में हिन्दुस्तानी मरता है। सही बात कही। लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बिकायत की कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की आबादी 30 प्रतिशत बड़ गई और उस के मुकाबल में हिन्दुओं की आबादी 23 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। काब यह यह कहते कि यह स हिन्दू बढ़ा है, न मुसलमान बढ़ा है, यह हिन्दुस्तानी बढ़ा है। लेकिन उन का प्रकण्ड जो यह कहने का है कि यह मुसलमानों की जो आबादी बढ़ रही है वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खतरा पैदा ही रहा है, इसी अनिश्चितता का भाप को खरम करना होगा, नानामी बेसमुब साहब। यह मैं भाप के प्रां० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा प्रा० बलराज मधोक, जिन्होंने श्री प्रलोचन में जो कर यह कहा कि अर्धगण्ड के दलों में प्रलोचन युनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों का हाथ है। जब कि खुद इन्हीं कायम ने श्री हाउस के तमाम मेम्बरान त इस बात को बरहा है कि प्रलोचन युनिवर्सिटी के गालिबइमों और टोचर्स ने जो ऐग्रेगेशनरी रोल दिखाया है वह काबिने तारोफ है, हम उन की तरफ़ करते हैं। लेकिन प्रलोचन इस बात का है कि यही प्रा० बलराज मधोक आज कहते हैं कि प्रलोचन में पाकिस्तान बनाया है। भापद में आज यहाँ नहीं होगा अगर प्रलोचन के बार प्रोफेसर-गोबद धादुल्ला, प्रिन्स माइम्द प्रफ़न बंग, सैयद मोर कामिम और गुलाम माइम्द सादिक जो चारों के बार प्रलोचन में पड़े हुए है धगर यह फैसला नहीं करते कि कर्मरी हिन्दुस्तान का इन्ट्रू प्रग है तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत कर्मरी का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ भिजा नहीं सकती थी। यह जोग इन्ट्रू से प्रांच बन्द कर लेते हैं, और इतिहास में प्रांच बन्द कर के मुस्क में नफरत फैलाते हैं।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि डायरेक्ट प्रफ हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा मोजूद है जहाँ पर धार० एम० एम० के किसी नामी आदमी का गिम्नार किया हो। न गिरफ्तार होने की अखर नहीं है। लेकिन जो लोगों के दिमागों में जहर भर जा रहा है यही वह जहर है जो ऐसे मीकों पर उभरता है और मुस्क में दंगे फसाद होते हैं।

आज तक बहुत से कमीशन बने, रचबरे दमाल कमीशन बना, और मायूर कमीशन बना, सब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उन में भाप देखेंगे कि उन रिपोर्टों में खास बात यह है कि एक ठी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का केंबोए और जहाँ जहाँ सुरेबाजी ई हैं वहाँ पर एक्सपर्ट ने यह उपाय दी है कि यह सुरे लगाता किसी साहिर का काम है। जब तक लोगों में छुटे चलाने में तरबियत हुआबि नहीं की होगी तब तक इस किल्ले की सुरेबाजी नहीं होगी। ती जाहिर है कि जब भाप इस तरह की बात करते हैं, भाप की धार० एम० एम० की आबादी में अंबेबाजी और सुरेबाजी होती है तो उस से यह चीज

का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। मुझे खुशी है। भावानी बेसमुब साहब ने इस का जिक्र किया। अगर आप भीकत मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, पाकिस्तान से साफ़क होत है इस से मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं, कुस्ती से लयब भाप लोगों को तैयार करते हैं तो बहु सही बात है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला भाप छुटे से नहीं कर सकते, चीन का मुकाबला इंडे से ही कर सकते। बहु उठे और छुटे का जो इस्तमाल श्री तरबियत मुस्क में दी जाती है वह किस के खिलाफ है? इनामद है कहता हूँ, प्रधान बनी जी से मैं ने भय की भी भाप धार० एम० एम० पर बन नहीं लगा सकते क्योंकि भाप मजबूर हैं। मेरे सामने एक लिताब है मोरारजी भाई की लिखी हुई जिम में उन पर खुद इल्जाम लगात गया था कि वह कम्युनल डिस्मिन के माथले में, बंधों क मामले में तरफदार रहे हैं। इस में उन्होंने खुद माना है।

"The burden of the issue framed by the Commission was that I was a communalist and that I supported the Hindus against the Muslims."

Again he says:

"I was held guilty for acting in a partisan way on account of communal bias."

लेकिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने अपनी जिम्मेगी में यह साबित कर दिया कि वह अपने हिन्दू है, किफारत नहीं हैं। ही एज नाट ए कम्युनलिस्ट। मैं उन्हें कम्युनलिस्ट नहीं कहता हूँ। लेकिन प्रा० जो मजबूरी क्या है? भाप बहु अपनी कुस्ती को बचाने के लिए, भागी स्टैंडिन्टों को देखते हुए मुस्क की स्टैंडिन्टों को सही देखत का क्षीमी और तरफदार है, या उन को मरद करना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि 1930 का मोरारजी देसाई आज कहां है, जिस में उन वकन लोको की तरफ़ कर दिया था, जब उन को घर में उन के बलता कोई और कमाने वाला नहीं था, जब उन के घर में बाने को नहीं था। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि मैं ने बन्नों की परवाह नहीं की, जानमान की परवाह नहीं की, एक उलूख की बाहिर नीकरी छोड़ दी। लेकिन धार उन का उलूख कहा गया। आज ताकत की बाहिर बहु उस जमात को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, जिस का नाम में धार० एम० एम० के नाम से-काश्मीर में बन्नों को बचाया जाता है। अगर काश्मीर में बन्नों को बरला ही तो कहा जाता है कि धार० एम० एम० वाले का गए; कम बहु कम से कम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जो इस किरम की जहूनियत फैला रहे हैं, उन को बाल कर दें ?

मेरा तालुक काश्मीर से है, और मैं जब एक काश्मीरी की हिसियत से कुछ बार्ते इस देशान को बताना चाहता हूँ। काश्मीर में भाप काटने की लया भाप की यह हाल कीब बाबुलखक है, और काश्मीर का मुसलमान भाप से लिफें यह कहता है कि भाप हिन्दुस्तान से मुसलमान को न करदिए। काश्मीर में भाप की यह कोई हिन्दू मरता है, ती उर को बचाने का काम की



हिन्दू नहीं करता है, बल्कि सब धीमे-धीमे का काम मुसलमान करता है। काश्मीर का मुसलमान आप से पुकार कर कहता है कि मुसलमान के अगान की भाष न लगाओ, उस की जायदाद को तबाह न करो, काश्मीर के चार मुसलमान मजहूर एक हिन्दू-बासी को धमरनाथ गुफा में ले जाते हैं। वे "अल्लाहु अकबर", "अल्लाहु अकबर" कहल हुए उस को धमरनाथ गुफा की यात्रा कराते हैं। वे आप को दुहाई देते हैं कि आप कम से कम उन की मस्जिदों को न जलाईयें।

मुस्क में धार० ए०० ए०० ने तबाही धीरे बरबादी की का किष्का पैदा की हुई है, अगर भी नानाजी देसमुख समझते हैं कि धार हमें उस के खिलाफ उठना है, तो मैं हज़म बटान के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि 1966 से 1969 तक फ़लादात में मरने वालों की नादाद साल में 803 के करीब हुआ करती थी। वे धर्म होते रहें धीरे बनुनाह लोग मरते रहे। इन लोगों में सहज गरीब लोग ही तबाह धीरे बर्बाद होते हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जब सवमनेट चाहती है कि किसी क्लिय की नान-सेन्स बढ़ासल नहीं होगी, तो 1972 से 1976 के दरमियान मरने वालों का ऐवरेज गिर कर 60 पर घा गया।

इसलिए सब से पहली बात यह है कि जब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यह इरादा कर ले कि वह इस क्लिय के देने बदासल नहीं करेगी, धीरे जो कोई भी इसमें मुसलमान होगा, वह उस के खिलाफ पूरी कार्रवाई करेगी, तो वे धंसे बहुत हद तक कम हो सकेंगे। लेकिन अगर सवमनेट खुद मुस्कबन्द है, वह खुद कमजोरी दिखाती है, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि गवर्नो धीरे बरनालों को, जो ऐसे बिकों पर धाने धाले हैं, बिका मिलता है जूट करने, धाय लगाने, छुराकनी करने और बाकू मारने का।

बावद कल कुछ ताबियों ने कहा कि अमीयद में जो धंग हुआ है, उसमें हिन्दू धीरे मुसलमान आपस में नहीं लड़े, बल्कि गुंभों ने यह धाम किया है। उस के लिए वे जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जिम्मेवारी इन बजह से धायव होती है कि एक महीने से वहाँ धंगव हो रहा था, धीरे जो किल्लों का—दो किल्लों का नहीं, जो पहलवानों का—आपस में लड़ा था। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मालूम था कि यह धामला बड़ कर फिकरावाना नोधयित अकवार कर सकता है, लेकिन एक महीने तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। 3 अक्टूबर को पूरे हास्पिटल में दामिल किया गया धीरे 5 अक्टूबर की जब वह मरा, तो पुलिस के दो धायवी बंडे ले कर उसकी साथ को उस के घर ले जाने लये।

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को एक माह पहले मालूम था कि अमीयद में टंशन है। उन को यह भी मालूम था कि पूरा की लाम ले जाने के लिए बहुत से लोग कोशिश करेते। उन को यह भी मालूम था कि जब तक एकोकेट पुलिस फोर्स उस धाम के साथ नहीं धायवी तब तक माकूल तरीके से लाम नहीं पवूब सकती। तो जब माग

को छीना गया, उस का मुसलमान अनिमाया गया धीरे मुसलमनिकासने के साथ ही सारे प्रयोग में एक ही बक्त में चार पाँच जगहों में दंडे फ़साव मुक हो गए। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि एक महीने के बाद दोबारा वे दंडे मुक होते हैं धीरे इस बार ज्यादा ज़िदत से दंडे मुक होते हैं। धर की दका वहाँ पर बन इस्तीमाल हुए, फायर धायम का इस्तीमाल हुआ। मैं पूछता हूँ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से कि जिन जिन इलाकों पर इस फिकरावाना फ़साव को मनहूस छाया छाया हुई थी क्या उन्होंने उस की खबरगोरी नहीं रखी? क्या उन की इटिलिजेंस उन को यह नहीं बता मी कि वहाँ पर हाथियार जमा हो रहे हैं, पत्थर जमा हो रहे हैं, लाटिया जमा हो रही हैं, कारतूस खरीदे जा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि सामने में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ती पीसवी नाकामी है धीरे इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को क्वाइ हो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल का हो, क्या वह स्टेट लेबल का हो पूरे मुब के लेबल का हो उस पर यह जिम्मेवारी धायव होती है। 1973 में कांग्रेस ने एक कमेटी बनाई की कि जहाँ वहाँ पर भी दंडे होंगे अगर 12 घण्टे के अन्दर वहाँ पर दंडा कंट्रोल नहीं होता तो वहाँ के लोकल अफिसर्स जो हैं ए०० ए०० सी० है, डी० ए०० पी० है, उन को फौरन वहाँ से तब्दील कर देना चाहिए। अगर 24 घण्टे के अन्दर वहाँ पर यह कंट्रोल नहीं होता तो उस से बड़े अफसर जो हैं उन पर यह जिम्मेवारी धायव कर देनी चाहिए और अगर कोई दंडा 48 घण्टे तक जारी रहे तो मुब के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उस के लिए जिम्मेवार ठहराना चाहिए। मुब के चीफ मिनिस्टर को उस का जिम्मेवार ठहराना चाहिए। लेकिन धाय अमीयद में दो महीने के कफूस है। अगर ५० पी० की सरकार उस से मस नहीं होती धीरे जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उस में कोई डाल तब्दीनी अमी तक धाली नहीं दोखती।

इसरी बात यह है, इस में जो एसीमेंटस हैं, जैसे हम ने कहा कि वहाँ पर इस से कम्ब भी आबावाएँ लगती थीं, ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी जिस के वहाँ एक ऐटाभास्केयर खाते का धीरे डर का पैदा हो गया था, तो हम ने इसीलिए माग की है धीरे मैं धाय की प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने माग करता हूँ कि वह धार० ए०० ए०० की शाखाओं को अहाँ पर कि बंडे धीरे धर की तरबिबत हो जाती है सारे मुस्क के अन्दर बैन करे बिकों एक माहौल बनाने के लिए यह अकरी है कि माइन्डरिटी कम्प्यूनिटी में, मुसलमानों में एतबार पैदा किया जाता चाहिए धीरे इस माहौल को बनाने के लिए सब से पहले अकूरत इस बात की है कि इन शाखाओं पर बैन लगा दिया जाय। साथ ही जो पी० ए० सी० है या जो पुलिस फोर्स हमारी है जब तक उस में किसी जुली फोर्स नहीं होगी तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि माइन्डरिटी के दिलों में कार्फिडेंस नहीं पैदा हो सकता। मुक्ति यह होती है कि एक तरफ फिकरावाना दंडे में अक्लियत के लोग, माइन्डरिटी के लोग मारे जाते हैं धीरे फिर सवमनेट के पास जो मशीनरी है सा एक्व डाइर किबेट करने की उध पर भी उन का कार्फिडेंस नहीं रहता बिकों वहाँ जूट करते हैं,



بڑھا ہے - لیکن ان کا مقصد جو یہ  
 کہنے کا ہے کہ یہ جو مسلمانوں کی  
 آبائی بومہ زہر ہے - اس سے ہندوستان  
 کے لئے خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا ہے - اسی  
 فطرت کو آپ کو ختم کرنا ہو گا -  
 نانا جی دیس مکو صاحب یہ ہوں  
 آپ کے پروفیسر وجے کمار ملہوترا -  
 پروفیسر بلراج مدھوک - جنہوں نے  
 ابھی علی گوہر میں جا کر یہ کہا  
 کہ علی گوہر نے دنکھن میں علی گوہر  
 ہونیووستی کے لوگوں کا ہاتھ ہے - جب  
 کہ خود وزیر اعظم نے اور ہاؤس کے  
 تمام ممبران نے اس بات کو سراہا ہے  
 کہ علی گوہر ہونیووستی کے طالب علم  
 اور ٹیچرز نے جو ایکڑا-پنڈی رول دکھایا  
 ہے وہ قابل تعریف ہے - ہم اس کی  
 تعریف کرتے ہیں - لیکن افسوس اس  
 بات کا ہے کہ پروفیسر بلراج مدھوک  
 آج کہتے ہیں کہ علی گوہر نے پاکستان  
 بدلیا ہے - شاید میں آج یہاں نہیں  
 ہوتا اگر علی گوہر کے چار اولاد بدائیز  
 شیعہ عبد اللہ - مرزا محمد افضل بیگ  
 سید مہر قاسم اور غلام محمد صادق  
 جو چاروں کے چار علی گوہر میں  
 پڑھے ہوئے ہیں اگر یہ فاصلہ نہیں  
 کرتے کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا اٹوٹ انگ  
 ہے تو دنیا کی کوئی طاقت کشمیر کو  
 ہندوستان کے ساتھ ملا نہیں سکتی  
 تھی - یہ لوگ ہستری سے آنکھیں  
 کر لیتے ہوں - اور اتھاس سے

آنکھیں بند کر کے ملک میں نفرت  
 پھیلاتے ہیں -

ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ قلوبکیت  
 پروف ہمارے سامنے کوئی ایسا موجود  
 ہے - جہاں پر آر - ایس - ایس کے  
 کسی آدمی کو گرفتار کیا ہو - گرفتار  
 ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - لیکن جو  
 لوگوں کے دماغوں میں زہر پھرا جا رہا  
 ہے وہی یہ زہر ہے جو ایسے لوگوں پر  
 ابھرتا ہے - اور ملک میں دنکے نساہ  
 ہوتے ہوں -

آج تک بہت سے کشمیر بلیے  
 رکھو دیال کشمیر بنا ، ساتھ کشمیر  
 بنا ، سب نے اپنی رپورٹ دی اس  
 میں آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ان رپورٹس  
 میں خاصی بات یہ ہے کہ ایک تو  
 ایڈمنسٹریشن کا فیصلہ اور جہاں جہاں  
 چہرے بازی ہوتی ہے وہاں پر ایکسپرس  
 نے یہ رائے دی ہے کہ یہ چہرے لگانا  
 کسی ماسٹر کا کام ہے جب تک لوگوں  
 نے چہرہ چلانے میں تہمت حاصل  
 نہیں کی ہوگی تب تک اس قسم  
 کی چہرے بازی نہیں ہوگی - تو ظاہر  
 ہے کہ جب آپ اس طرح کی باتیں  
 کرتے ہیں آپ کی آر - ایس - ایس  
 کی شاخوں میں قندے بازی  
 چہرے بازی ہوتی ہے تو اس سے وہ  
 چہرے کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتے - مجھے  
 خوشی ہے کہ نانا جی دیشموک صاحب  
 نے اس کا ذکر کیا - اگر آپ چہرے

[شری محمد شفیع لڑیہ]

کا مقابلہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ پاکستان سے آکر میں ہوتا ہے اس سے مقابلہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کشتی میں اگر آپ لوگوں کو تھار کرتے ہیں تو وہ صحیح بات ہے۔ لیکن پاکستان کا مقابلہ آپ چھوڑے سے نہیں کر سکتے۔ چھوڑے کا مقابلہ آپ قندے سے نہیں کر سکتے۔ یہ قندے اور چھوڑے کا استعمال اور تربیت ملک میں ہی جانی ہے یہ کس کے خلاف ہے۔ اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں پردھان ملتوی سے میں نے عرض کی تھی کہ آپ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس پر یقین نہیں لگا سکتے کیونکہ آپ مجبور ہیں۔ میرے سامنے ایک کتاب ہے سوارا جی بھائی کی لکھی ہوئی جس میں ان پر خود الزام لکھا گیا تھا کہ "وہ کمیونل ٹروبلڈ کے معاملے میں دنوں کے معاملات میں طرف دار رہے ہیں۔ اس میں انہوں نے خود ملتا ہے۔"

"the burden of the issue framed by the Commission was that I was a communalist and that I supported the Hindus against the Muslims."

Agai he says:

"I was held guilty for acting in a partisan way on account of communal bias."

لیکن شری سوارا جی قیسائی نے اپنی زندگی میں یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ وہ سچے ہمدرد ہیں۔ فرقہ پرست نہیں

میں۔ ہی از ناہ اے کہو نلسٹ۔ میں انہوں کمیونلسٹ نہیں کہتا ہوں۔ لیکن آج ان کی مجبوری کیا ہے۔ آج وہ اپنی کرسی کو بچانے کے لئے اپنی سٹیبلٹی کو دیکھتے ہوئے ملک کی سٹیبلٹی کو نہیں دیکھتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس ان کی جماعت کا اہم اور طرف دار ہے یا ان کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۳۰ کا سوارا جی قیسائی آج کہاں ہے۔ جس نے اس وقت نوکری کو ترک کر دیا تھا۔ جب ان کے گھر میں ان کے علاوہ کوئی اور کمالے والا نہیں تھا۔ جب ان نے گھر میں کھانے کو نہیں تھا۔ انہوں نے خود کہا ہے کہ میں نے بچوں کی پروا نہ تھی۔ خاندان کی پروا نہ تھی۔ ایک اصول کی خاطر نوکری چھوڑ دی۔ لیکن آج ان کا اصول کہاں گیا۔ آج طاقت کی خاطر وہ اس جماعت کو مضبوط کر رہے ہیں۔ جس کے نام سے آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کے نام سے کشمیر میں بچوں کو قتل کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر کشمیر میں بچوں کو قتل ہو تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ آر ایس ایس والے آگے۔ کیا وہ کم سے کم یہ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں کہ جو اس قسم کی زہلیت پھیلا رہے ہیں۔ ان کو ختم کر دیں۔

میرا تعلق کشمیر سے ہے۔ لور اب میں ایک کشمیری کی حیثیت سے

کچھ باتیں اس ایوان میں بتائی  
چاہتا ہوں۔ - کشمیر میں گئے کئی  
کی سزا آج بھی دس سال یا مشقت  
ہے۔ اور کشمیر کا مسلمان آپ سے  
صرف یہ کہتا ہے کہ آپ ہندوستان  
میں مسلمان کو نہ کتے۔ کشمیر  
میں آج بھی جب کوئی ہندو مرتا  
ہے تو ان کو جلانے کا کام کوئی ہندو  
نہیں کرتا ہے۔ بلکہ سب کریکشن  
کا کام مسلمان کرتا ہے۔ - کشمیر کا  
مسلمان آپ سے پتھر کر کہتا ہے کہ  
مسلمان کے مکان کو آگ نا لگاؤ۔  
اس کی جائیداد کو تباہ نا کرو۔  
کشمیر کے چار مسلمان مزدور ایک  
ہندو بیانی کو امر ناتہ کھپا لے جانے  
ہوں۔ وہ لاء ہو اکبر کہتے ہوئے ان  
کو امر ناتہ کھپا کی پاترا کرواتے ہیں۔  
وہ آپ کو دھائی دیتے ہیں۔ کہ آپ  
کم سے کم ان کی مسجدوں کو نہ  
چلاؤ۔

ملک میں آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ نے  
تباہی اور بربادی کی جو نفا پیدا  
کی ہوئی ہے۔ اگر سری تانا جی  
دیہی مکہ سجدتے ہوں کہ آج  
ہمیں اس کے خلاف اٹھنا ہے تو میں  
ہاتھ بتانے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ لیکن  
میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۶۶ سے  
۱۹۶۸ تک فسادات میں مرتے والوں  
کی تعداد سال میں ۶۰۳ کے قریب  
ہوا کرتی تھی۔ یہ دننگے ہوتے رہ  
اور بے گناہ لوگ مرتے رہے۔ ان دنوں

میں بعض فریب لوگ ہی تباہ  
اور برباد ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم نے  
دیکھا کہ چھپ گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے  
کہ کسی قسم کی نان سہاس  
برداشت نہیں ہوئی تو ۱۹۷۶ سے  
۱۹۷۶ تک مرتے والوں کی اپوزیچ  
۶۰ پر آگئی۔

اس لئے سب سے پہلی بات یہ  
ہے کہ جب ایڈمنسٹریشن یہ ارادہ  
کر لے کہ یہ اس قسم کے دننگے برداشت  
نہیں کریگی۔ اور جو کوئی بھی اس  
میں شامل ہوگا۔ وہ اس کے خلاف  
پوری کارروائی کریگی۔ تو یہ دننگے  
بہت حد تک کم ہو سکتے ہیں۔  
لیکن اگر گورنمنٹ خود متوجہ ہو  
وہ کمزوری دکھاتی ہو۔ تو نتیجہ یہ  
ہوتا ہے کہ غنڈے اور بد معاشوں کو  
جو ایسے موقعوں پر آگے آتے ہیں۔  
موقعہ ملتا ہے لوٹ کرنے۔ آگ لگانے۔  
چھراڑنی کرنے اور چاقو مارنے کا۔

شاید کل کچھ ساتھیوں نے کہا کہ  
حلی گوہہ میں جو دننگے ہوئے ہیں۔  
اس میں ہندو اور مسلمان آپس میں  
نہیں لڑے۔ بلکہ غنڈوں نے وہ آگ  
پھیلانی۔ اس کے لئے وہ ذمے دار ہیں۔  
لیکن ایڈمنسٹریشن پر ذمے داری اس  
وجہ سے عائد ہوتی ہے۔ کہ ایک مہینے  
سے وہاں دننگا ہو رہا تھا۔ اور دو فرقوں  
کا۔ دو فرقوں کا نہیں دو پہلوانوں کا۔  
آپس میں جھگڑا تھا۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن

[اسی مصدقہ شہری لڑپشی]

کو معلوم تھا کہ یہ معاملہ بڑھ کر فرقہ دارانہ نوعیت اختیار کر سکتا ہے۔ لیکن ایک مہینے تک کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ تین اکتوبر کو بھڑے ہسپتال میں داخل کیا گیا۔ اور پانچ تاریخ کو جب وہ مرا تو پولس کے دو آدمی قندے لہکر اس کی لاش کو اس کے گھر لے جانے لگے۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کو یہ ایک مہینہ پہلے معلوم تھا۔ کہ علی گڑھ میں تیلشن ہے۔ ان کو یہ بھی معلوم تھا کہ بھڑے کی لاش لے جانے کے لئے بہت سے لوگ کوشش کر رہے تھے۔ ان کو یہ بھی معلوم تھا کہ جب تک ایڈیکریٹ ہوایس فورس اس لاش کے ساتھ نہیں جاتھیں تب تک معقول طریقے سے لاش وہاں نہیں پہنچ سکتی تو جب لاش کو نکالا گیا۔ اس کا جلوس نکالا گیا۔ اور جلوس نکالنے کے ساتھ ہی سارے علی گڑھ میں ایک ہی دفعہ میں چار پانچ چھ چکھوں پر دنکے فساد شروع ہو گئے۔ لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ایک مہینے کے بعد دوبارہ یہ دنکے شروع ہوئے ہیں۔ اور اس بار زیادہ شدید سے دنکے شروع ہوئے ہیں۔ اب کی دفعہ وہاں پر ہم استعمال ہوئے۔ فائر آرمز کا استعمال ہوا۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں ایڈمنسٹریشن سے کہ جن جن طاقتوں پر اس فرقہ دارانہ فساد

کی منصوبہ چھاپا چھائی گئی تھی۔ کیا انہیں نے اس کو خبرگھر نہیں رکھا۔ کیا ان کی انتظامیہ اس کو یہ نہیں بتا سکتی کہ یہاں پر ہتھیار جمع ہو رہے ہیں۔ کارتوس خریدے جا رہے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس معاملے میں ایڈمنسٹریشن کی سہ فیصدی ناکامی ہے۔ اور اس ایڈمنسٹریشن کو خواہ وہ دسترکٹ لہول کا ہو۔ خواہ وہ ستمت لہول کا ہو۔ پورے صوبے کے لہول کا ہو۔ اس پر ذمہ داری عائد ہوتی ہے۔ 1973 میں کانگریس نے ایک کمیٹی بلاتی تھی کہ جہاں جہاں پر بھی دنکے ہونگے۔ اگر 12 گھنٹے کے اندر وہاں پر دنکا کلچرول نہیں ہوتا تو وہاں کے لوکل آفسر جو ہیں۔ ایس۔ ایچ۔ او۔ اے۔ سی۔ ایس۔ پی۔ ہے۔ ان کو فوراً وہاں سے تبدیل کر دینا چاہئے۔ اگر 24 گھنٹے کے اندر وہاں پر کلچرول نہیں ہوتا تو اس سے بڑے آفسر جو ہیں ان پر یہ ذمہ داری عائد کر دینا چاہئے۔ اور اگر کوئی دنکا 24 گھنٹے تک جاری رہا۔ تو صوبے کی ایڈمنسٹریشن کو اس کے لئے ذمہ دار ٹھہرانا چاہیئے۔ صوبے کے چیف منسٹر کو اس کا ذمہ وار ٹھہرانا چاہئے۔ لیکن آج در مہینوں سے کرفیو کے اور یو۔ پی۔ سرکار سے مس نہیں ہوتی۔ اور جو ایڈمنسٹریشن ہے۔ اس میں کوئی خاصی تبدیلی ابھی تک آئی نہیں دکھتی۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے اس میں جو ایلیمنٹس ہیں - جسے ہم نے کہا کہ وہاں پر قبل بھی شاخاؤں لگتی تھیں - ٹریپلنگ دی جاتی تھی - جب سے وہاں ایک ایگرو سٹیٹو کے طور پر اور قریب پیدا ہو گیا تھا - تو ہم نے اس لئے مانگ کی تھی اور میں آج بھی پرائیم ملسٹری سے مانگ کرتا ہوں - وہ آر - ایس - ایس - کی شاخوں کو جہاں پر کہ قدرے اور بڑھے کی تربیت دی جاتی ہے - سارے ملک کے اندر میں کریں - کیونکہ ایک ماحول بنانے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ مائیکرو کومونٹی میں - مسلمانوں میں اعتماد پیدا کیا جانا چاہئے - اور اس ماحول کو بنانے کے لئے سب سے پہلے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ان شاخوں پر یوں لگا دیا جائے اور ساتھ ہی جو پی - اے - سی - ہے یا جو پولس فورس ہمارا ہے جب تک اس میں ملی جٹی فورس نہیں ہوگی تب تک میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مائیکرو کومونٹی کے دلوں میں کونڈیشنس پیدا نہیں ہو سکتا - مشکل یہ ہوتی ہے کہ ایک طرف فرقہ دارانہ دنگوں میں اقلیت کے لوگ یا مائیکرو کومونٹی کے لوگ مارے جاتے ہیں اور پھر گورنمنٹ کے پاس جو مشیلوں ہے لا اینڈ آر تو کریڈٹ کرنے کی اس پر بھی ان کا کونڈیشنس نہیں رہتا کیونکہ وہ ہی لوگ کہتے ہیں -

وہی گولیاں چگتے ہیں اور وہی وہاں دنگے بڑھاتے ہیں - اس لئے ایک سپیشل وائٹس فورس بنانا چاہئے جو کہ ایسے موقع پر فوری وقت پر پہنچ جائے - آخر کار ہم نے سی آر - پی - بڑھائی ہے پی - ایس - ایف - بڑھائی ہے اور بھی جو پورا ملٹری فورس ہے اس کو بڑھایا ہے تو فوری طور پر وقت پر ان کا استعمال کیا جائے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کافی حد تک یہ دنگے بند ہو سکتے ہیں -

ہم نے وزیر اعظم سے یہ بھی کہا تھا کہ وہ کولیکٹو فائلز ایسے لوگوں پر لگائیں جہاں پر یہ فرقہ دارانہ فساد ہوتا ہے - آج سپیشل عدالت کی بات کہی جاتی ہے - سپیشل عدالت کا قیام ایسے ہی دنگوں کو روکنے کے لئے ہونا چاہئے - جہاں پر مجرموں کو لایا جائے اور ان کو سزا دی جائے - تب ہی لوگوں کو کچھ امداد ہو سکتا ہے - میں اپنے بھائیوں کو ختم کرتے ہوئے اتنا ہی عرض کروں گا کہ پولیس میں تمام سیاسی پارٹیوں کو اور تمام دوستوں کو چاہئے کہ وہ ایسا ماحول پیدا کریں جس سے کہ یہ فرقہ دارانہ فساد شروع سے ہی نہ ہوں -

مجھے صرف ایک بات اور کہنی ہے سکندر بیضت صاحب نے کہا کہ انہوں نے آر - ایس - ایس - کا سماج دل دیا ہے - مجھے معلوم نہیں کہ

[دی مصدقہ تودشی]

انہوں نے ان کو بدلا ہے یا انہوں نے  
 آر - ایس - ایس - کو بدلا ہے - لہجی  
 ان کی باتوں سے اور ان کی کرتوتوں  
 سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اب چلتا  
 والے نہیں رہے - بلکہ وہ آر - ایس -  
 ایس - کے بہت بڑے ایڈوکیٹ ہیں  
 کئے ہیں - اور آر - ایس - ایس -  
 کے رنگ میں رنگ کئے ہیں - آر -  
 ایس - ایس - کو انہوں نے نہیں  
 بدلا ہے -

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House must proceed to record its profound gratitude to Mrs. Indira Gandhi for having made a very profound contribution to the great debate upon this sensitive problem which has baffled the nation for over a century. She told us in sonorous terms what none of us knew before. She told us that riots are bad!

17.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATY KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Almost as an after-thought, very reluctantly, under compulsion and under some amount of barracking from the Janata benches she admitted that even the riots which took place during her regime were bad. Their must be something wrong, Madam, with our Parliamentary procedures that a Member can get up, make a speech, utter lies, make false charges, and then get away from here without even sitting to listen to what is said by others by way of defence or without having to answer any inconvenient questions. Since she is not here, I propose to ask a few questions which I hope Mrs. Gandhi's able advocates present here—I find that Dr. Seyid Muhammed has also just left—may some day answer, if not on the

floor of the House at least somewhere else.

AN. HON. MEMBER: There is no advocate of Mrs. Gandhi here!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I propose to level no charges: I propose to ask some questions. And I am tempted to ask these questions because, as a lawyer I know that sometimes when we cannot find the ostensible another of a crime, we investigate first as to who has benefited by the crime, who is the beneficiary of the crime. That provides a useful line of investigation and even produces very fruitful results.

I want to ask: was there a single election meeting in Chickmagalur in which the Aligarh riots were not exploited by Mrs. Gandhi for the advancement of her election prospects? She made the utmost use, in every single speech. I was there in Chickmagalur and I had the good fortune to listen to some of her addresses. She exploited to the utmost all that happened in Aligarh and I am sure that some votes, at least, must have gone in her favour as a result of the propaganda which she carried on.

Now, therefore, if you cannot otherwise determine the cause of the Aligarh riots, if one finds that soon after the riots somebody has tried to drive the utmost benefit out of the crime, I think it is a safe and reasonable presumption, to start with, that he had something to do with, the riots.

Now, I go further. She told us very innocently that on some day, she was passing by a train at the Aligarh Railway Station when some unknown people, whom she did not identify and whose names are not known to us—for aught we know, they might be her paid hirelings—went and reported to her something and told her that she alone is the only protector of India's Muslims. She deliberately indulged in a half-truth, which is more dangerous than a falsehood. She did not tell us that just before the Chick-



magalur election and on the eve of the start of the riots in Aligarh, she visited Aligarh. She visited Aligarh on the pretext of attending a wedding in a friend's family. I hope somebody will take proper instruction and tell us whether this allegation is true or false.

The second allegation is that, having gone to Aligarh, she was closeted in the secret conclave meeting with the Commissioner of that place Mr. Tandon, whose name occurs very prominently in some of the newspaper reports about the Aligarh disturbances.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then why is the Administration sparing him?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I don't know why. No proper enquiry or investigation has proceeded on these lines that Mrs. Gandhi was present in Aligarh, shortly before the riots commenced, that she was present in Aligarh and talked to the law and order authority in the region shortly before the riots commenced and that the riots commenced shortly before the Chickmagalur election and that, at the Chickmagalur election, she took the utmost advantage of the riots which have taken place. If you make an investigation on these lines, you will come to realise that the riots could have been caused by the beneficiaries of the riots; and, in this case, the beneficiaries of the riots have been Mrs. Gandhi directly and, indirectly, those who are her political followers. That to Mrs. Gandhi and her followers, her getting elected from Chickmagalur was a matter of life and death cannot be denied; that they had set a tremendous store on the Chickmagalur election, that on that depended the political future of Mrs. Gandhi, cannot be denied. And if a few innocent heads roll in blood, Mrs. Gandhi is not the one to give up that method if it advances her political interests and gets her a few votes. Did it or did not happen that, to perpetuate herself in the Emergency, she did not mind thousands of heads of Muslims rolling at various places? I do

not wish to mention this again because I do not wish to pour salt on the wounds that are still fresh, I do not wish to touch spots which continue to be raw. But is she or is she not a living example of the repudiation of Gandhiji's teachings that ends alone do not justify means, that the means, if they are impure, make the ends impure. She has always repudiated this thesis. To her it does not matter; so long as her interests are advanced, she will not mind if a few innocent lives are taken away in the process..

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Banglore North): On a point of order. Is he discussing how to curb communal riots or is he discussing Mrs Indira Gandhi?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Let me remind the House of the opportunism of Mrs. Gandhi and her Party which now makes accusations against the Janata Party and the RSS. Yesterday I found that their vociferous Member of Parliament, my very dear friend, Mr. Vasant Sathe, mentioned the Madan Report to which, I think, reference was made by Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi also. The Madan Report indicated the Shiv Sena for having started the communal disturbances in Bhiwandi and at other places. Yet, they forgot all that and they entered into an electoral alliance with the Shiv Sena in the city of Bombay; throughout the Emergency, they remained in alliance with that communal organization and they continue to remain in alliance in the city of Bombay and in the State of Maharashtra. What has happened to those gallant leaders of the Muslims who are pretending to protect the rights of the Muslims? They only talk, and when it comes to execution of principles which they preach, the practice seems to depart vitally from their preachings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude. I have already rung the bell.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** Can you give me two or three minutes more?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have rung the bell to warn you that you have to wind up.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** An attack has been made upon the RSS. Somebody has told us that the RSS is receiving para-military training. I wonder how many of them have read the definition of 'para-military training'. What is para-military training? If taking up a lathi and learning a bit of lathi-practice or doing little bit of drill and improving your physique is para-military training. I think, Mrs. Gandhi and the Congressmen will have to write a fresh dictionary because no dictionary will support this kind of a definition. And if they had the evidence that the RSS was receiving para-military training and they had that evidence, I presume, not for the first time after March 1977 but before 1975, why did they wait until they decided to supplant democracy in this country or for the RSS to be banned in this country? Therefore, when they today make an affirmation that they have the evidence about their para-military training, it is a bogus claim, it is a false claim. I do not belong to the RSS, I never belonged to it, and now in the evening of my life I do not propose to enter it either. But I must say as a lawyer, that there is no evidence and that the accusations are totally false.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. I am now calling the next speaker. Mr. George Mathew. Mr. Jethmalani, please resume your seat.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** I will take only one minute more.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry. All Members have been cooperating.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:** The Constitution of India ensures, by its Constitutional provisions, that there shall be secularism.

Article 28 of the Indian Constitution ensures equality for all. The other Articles which emanate from Article 28 as corollaries ensure the secular character of the country and the fundamental freedoms of all.

I now want to ask those great champions of Muslim rights this question: I ask Shri Banatwalla who sits there: When Article 14 was suspended what were they doing? Nobody at that time raised any finger against it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry, Mr. Jethmalani. I have called Shri George Mathew.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** You gave half an hour to Mrs. Gandhi.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am going party-wise. I am going according to what time each party has got.

Now, Shri George Mathew.

**SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvat-tupuzha):** Madam Chairman, it is really a sad thing that in the second half of this twentieth century such sorts of communal riots take place in this country. Uptil the Sixteenth century, wars have taken place in the name of religion. There have been many crusades and we have read from history books that crusades and many campaigns were conducted in the name of religion. During the first half of this century we have seen Hitler systematically eliminating the Jews from Germany and other parts of Europe. But now what has happened in Aligarh and other places is really a very shameful thing for this country.

Madam, I don't put the blame squarely on any particular party—either the Janata party or the Congress party. But one thing I would like to point out and it is this. The Minorities Commission has said definitely that the P.A.C. had a role in it and they were acting actively against the Muslims. I don't want to go into the merits of this case as to who has been the cause of all this, because at present an enquiry is going on into the whole affair.

Many hon. Members here have been speaking about the role of the R.S.S. I wonder why the majority community should have such organisations or should encourage such organisations. If such organisations come up, what happens is this. The minorities feel quite unsafe and insecure. In my State of Kerala all types of drills and other activities by the RSS in schools and other public places have been banned. In my opinion, other States should follow this example of Kerala. I am not saying that this sort of discrimination is there only in the form of violence and violent acts towards the minority community. My hon. friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that the Parsi community, who are in a minority, are quite satisfied with the present state of affairs. I must say this, that when you speak about the minorities of the country you mostly consider only the Muslims who form a big part of the minority community, in this country. But what about the Christians who are also a part of the minority? The Christians are here for the past 2,000 years. They have been clamouring for certain rights from the very inception of our Republic. The Scheduled Caste persons are being given reservations and so on. Once they get converted to Christianity, they do not get any reservations. Is it not discrimination in the name of religion? We have been clamouring from the very beginning that such discrimination should be avoided. But nothing has been done. This is a thing which has surprised me.

My hon. friend Shri Bala Pajaron has referred to Arunachal Pradesh's 'Freedom of Religions Bill'. As per this Bill even mere preaching of religion can be treated as an inducement. That is also considered to be an offence. According to this Bill Christianity is considered to be a foreign religion. Do you consider Christianity to be a foreign religion in India, when we have been here in this country for two thousand years? We were converted to Christianity at the time of Christ by St. Thomas and are called the Syrian

Christians of Kerala. These conversions had taken place 2,000 years ago. Therefore, how can you consider Christianity as a foreign religion? How can we agree to such a thing? Surely you cannot agree to that. The hon. Prime Minister after visiting Arunachal Pradesh, made a statement that a Central legislation should be brought forward on the basis of Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Bill. It is really shocking that the Prime Minister of our country should have taken this view. There is opposition from all the Christian leaders and the whole of the Christian community in the country. There have been editorials in Kerala newspapers in this regard. So many editorials of the Kerala newspapers have mentioned against the stand taken by the Prime Minister.

Madam, another thing I want to mention is that there is a rumour in Kerala that the present Central Government are discriminating against the interests of the Christian minority and the Muslim community. In this connection, I may point out that the Amendment to the Agrarian Reforms Act of Kerala regarding gift deeds has been sent to the Central Government for approval. The rumour is that the Central Government is not going to approve it because it protects the interests of the minority communities. It should be noted here that earlier for the same clauses clearance was given by the Central Government in 1976. Now, because there were certain defects in the wording of the Bill, it was nullified in the High Court of Kerala and just to thwart it, this Amendment was sent to the Centre and because of the Centre's non-clearance of this Amendment, the interests of the two minority communities are at stake. Is the Central Government not going to clear this Amendment to the Agrarian Reforms Act? I hope the Janata Government will correct its present attitude and clear the Amendment submitted to them so that the minority communities in Kerala get their due share and their rights protected. I welcome the Prime Minister's call for

[Shri George Mathew]

an all-party Conference so that there can be a real exchange of views and ideas, so that the rights of all the minority communities in the country will be protected. For all the present troubles, both the parties are to blame and I hope a meeting of all the political parties, groups and important personalities will truly be a big step forward in this direction.

\*SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Madam Chairman, the communal conflicts occurring frequently in India can be classified into two broad categories—conflicts between Hindus and Muslims and clashes between high-caste Hindus and Adidravidiens. These conflicts are not of recent origin in our country. I should say that they have a hoary tradition in India. We were deceiving ourselves, like the ostrich hiding its head under the sand, that the British rule was responsible for the beginning of communal conflicts in India, and the British Government did not take adequate steps to curb them and instead it thrived on the misery of the people. What is the picture after 30 years of independence? Communal orgies are the order of the day. While this is a normal phenomenon in North India, South India is a haven of communal harmony. There is no conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims; there are not any clashes between Brahmins and Dravidians. What is the reason for this happy state of affairs in South?

Even during the British days, the minorities were getting adequate protection. In Tamil Nadu, the Government have given statutory support to the rights of minorities and they are enabled to enjoy their rights in an environment of peaceful understanding. In the North, whether it was the former Congress Government or it is the present Janata Government, no conscious efforts have been made to give protection to the interests of minorities. How was Pakistan created? Who

was responsible for the eruption of two-nation theory? After the success of Congress Party in 1937, Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders brushed aside the rightful claim of Janab Jinnah for equal representation in the Governments of the States. When the legitimate aspirations of the minorities were thwarted like this, they got emboldened to demand a separate homeland. Thus the concept of Pakistan took a practical shape in the minds of Muslim nationalists of India. Shrimati Indira Gandhi stated in her speech that minorities must be given adequate representation in the Police. I wonder why she did not do it in her regime of a decade. It is inexplicable to me how the interests of minorities are being neglected. The entire Bihar is in flames because the Government in the State has come forward with a new policy of reservation of jobs for the backward classes and Harijans. In this atmosphere of mutual mistrust and intolerance how do you expect the minorities to live in peace and amity?

The Congress Party was talking about the establishment of Ram Rajya in the country. The Janata Government, which claims to be the sole legal heir of Mahatma Gandhi's heritage, talks about Ram Rajya, an utopian ideal of the Father of the Nation. It is neither democracy nor egalitarianism. It is based on the outmoded caste considerations. Because Sambugar, was a non-Brahmin—this is an episode from Ramavana—he was skinneq alive, as a non-Brahmin was not to be allowed to continue with his penance. If Ram Rajya is the goal of the Central Government, then the Adi Dravidians will never be able to live honourably in the country. The Muslims who are nicknamed as milechas can never be free from the onslaught of communal frenzy.

Here I would like to quote from the Hindu Centenary Book, which refers

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

to the indomitable spirit of the great social reformer of Tamil Nadu, Thanthat periar Ramasamy. I would just read only four lines.

"In April, 1925, speaking at a public meeting at Salem, E.V.R. said that they settle the Brahmin question even while the British supremacy lasted; otherwise they would have to suffer under the tyranny of what he called Brahmanocracy.

Instead of democracy, Brahmanocracy is there in our country. In 11 provinces, when the Congress Governments were formed in 1937, all the Chief Ministers were Brahmins. After Independence, during Pandit Nehru's rule, only Brahmins were ruling the Centre and the States. During Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime also the Brahmins were the rulers. With this kind of Brahminism behind the administrative apparatus, how do you expect that the Adiravidians would get justice and fairplay? The hon. Members who preceded me referred to Article 14 of the Constitution which speaks about equality before law. The Tamil Nadu Government enacted a law which enabled the Dravidians also to become priests in the temples, which were the exclusive domain of Brahmins. But the Supreme Court struck down this legislation. Where is equality before law as adumbrated in Article 14 of the Constitution?

Madam, in conclusion, I would like to demand that Uttar Pradesh, the seed bed of all communal conflicts, must be divided into two States so that the State administrations would effectively safeguard the interests of minorities. If the Janata Government is not able to control the communal conflagrations, as a separate nation for Muslims was created out of the Indian sub-continent, I am afraid that the day may not be far when a separate Dravidistan may become a reality.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the Members that the debate  
3340 LS.—12.

should finish at 8.35. I hope, you will all cooperate. The Minister will speak first and then Shri Guha will reply.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): How much time will the Minister take and how much time will you be good enough to give me to reply?

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA (Murshidabad): How much time are you going to give to the other Members?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate on this will end after the Minister has spoken and Shri Guha has replied.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: It is very wrong. We protest on behalf of all the minorities. The minorities are suffering in this country and you are not giving us time to mention their grievances here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Will you please resume your seats? What had happened was that the time allotted for this debate was 8 hours. Earlier it was 4 hours, but because of request from the House that we should extend it, the Speaker extended it, and doled out the time to 8 hours. (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: We know it. Please extend it further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be knowing everything. I want to inform the other Members of this House. You are disturbing the House.

SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA: It is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly resume your seat? I am on my legs. It was because of the seriousness of the matter that the Speaker extended it to 8 hours. Speakers, according to the list given by the parties, have been called upon to speak. Some of the party speakers have taken a longer time. This has shut out some of the other Members of that Party. Everybody understand how serious it is. So, I have to inform you that the time is over. The Minister will be speaking

[Mr. Chairman]

now. After that, Mr. Guha will reply I will also take up the substitute motion (*Interruption*) I would request Member<sub>s</sub> to cooperate and wait till the reply is over.

**SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA:** I would request you to ask the Speaker.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Only the House can extend the time. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA:** I make a request to the House.

**PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY** (Calcutta South): I move that the House be pleased to extend the time allotted to this debate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I cannot put it to the House, if 5 people shout at the same time.

**PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** I have already moved a Motion that time be extended.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Prof. Chakravarty, your colleagues will not give me an opportunity to put it to the House. You ask your colleagues to be silent. I want to put it to the House (*Interruptions*).

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman: I want to make this submission to the House, and especially to my esteemed colleagues on the ruling benches. Madam, you have now pleaded the fact that the Speaker has extended the time by 4 hours, and that, therefore, we have to close the discussion by 6.35. It always happens that the speakers whose names are last in the list, are shut out because the earlier speakers take more time. I take the point that some of my friends from the ruling party, particularly those belonging to minority communities, have not been able to speak; but in order to see that they get the chance, I would have liked the Government Chief Whip to have accommodated them. I am unable to understand how, because they could not accommodate them, this whole

House could be asked to extend the time. I could have said that, because I have not spoken. We should abide by the time limit. If we go an extending the time, simply because some people are left out, I do not think it is good. I therefore request henceforth those colleagues who want to speak to persuade, not the House as a whole, but their respective hips, only a person like me who belongs to no party can request the Chair and the House, which in any case I am not doing today!

**SHRI SYED KAZIM ALI MEERZA:** Madam, it is not a request of Members belonging to the minority community. The matter is very serious; the whole country is burning. It is a national call and therefore it is one of the most heart rending and serious thing which is happening and it is this cause that we are debating, to put our heads together so that unity is brought about. I therefore appeal to you, not as a member of the minority community, not as belonging to the Janata Party, but belonging to the whole House. It is a national cause; it is a burning issue and the country is dying in shame and we should all put our heads down in shame. Therefore, I plead with you that time may be extended and we should not be bagged.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**  
(**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): Madam Chairman, you have reminded the House of the history of the allotment of time for this debate.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): Now it is a question of geography.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** I know the hon. Member is interested in geography and statistics but at the moment we are interested in the history and the future of this debate. I do not know whether the hon. Member is interested in either, or which one? Madam Chairman, you reminded the House that the Business Advisory Committee had originally decided to allot four hours for

the debate on this issue and subsequently because many Members took up the matter with the hon. Speaker as well as the Business Advisory Committee, it was decided to double the allotment of time for this debate. I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Members who have said that this is a very important subject on which there must be full discussion. One is not quite sure when the discussion becomes full discussion and when it remains incomplete....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
Until I have spoken.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: With appropriate *mutatis mutandis* of the T. Often times the entire debate on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry has been completed in this House in eight hours. Eight Hours have been devoted to this subject. I understand the anxiety of the many hon. Members want to take part in the debate: I can very well understand this. As far as this side of the House is concerned, you are aware from the list before you that perhaps there are 20 or 25 more hon. Members who wish to speak, and I have a suspicion that as we extend the time the list also will grow. Therefore I plead with hon. Members to understand the difficulty in allotting time which the Business Advisory Committee and the government face. Now in this session there is important legislation, including constitutional amendments which the government wants to get through. Therefore, if the time for this debate is extended, it may well be that we may not be in a position, neither the government nor the Business Advisory Committee to find more hours for a debate on this subject, during this session. I am not ruling it out but it may well be that in the arrangement or schedule of business it may not be possible to find time.

This is a risk one has to run. Hon. Members will realise that even if

the time is extended by six hours, it may be that there are some members who wish to speak who may not be able to speak. Therefore, I plead with the House not to insist on increasing the time for this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you would agree that the Minister's speech, Shri Guha's Motion and substitute motions are....

श्री हुबन देव नारायण वावव (मनुबनी) :  
वह कब तक चलेगा, मुझ से पेट जप रहा है।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : अगर सब को ऐसा प्रस्ताव है तो फिर बोलने में कम समय लगावे, कम समय लगावे में काम जल्दी खत्म होगा।

I would say if the hon. members who have moved substitute motions are not insisting on their motions, then it may be possible for the House to sit for a longer while without compelling all hon. members to be around in the lobbies. If the hon. members who have moved substitute motions take this attitude, perhaps, it may be possible to extend the time. Otherwise, I would say that if the House decides to extend the time, one cannot be sure when the debat will come up again.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Prof. Chakravarty, do you withdraw your....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit till the business of today is completed. All the Members who are leaving the House, even though they felt it was an important subject, kindly do so without noise. Please do not be noisy.

श्री मेधावत में राज्य बंधी (श्री शक्ति लाल शंकर) : महोदया, श्री 0 वृह का प्रस्ताव मत में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और उन से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए है। इस प्रस्ताव की संज्ञा यह है कि हम प्रायः इन तरह की प्रदनाओं पर रोक लगा सकें, उन को कम कर सकें, उन को खत्म के लिए सम्राट कर सकें। इस उद्देश्य से वे इस प्रस्ताव की वहाँ पर लाये हैं और इस लिए मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

## [श्री धनिक बाल बंडल]

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस में भाग लिया है, ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सब ने ३ म में रचनात्मक ढंग के सुझाव दिये हैं, कुछ धारोप-प्रत्यारोप भी हुए हैं, लेकिन वे उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि धारोप-प्रतिधारोपों में जाने से हम उन का हल नहीं निकाल पाते हैं। इसलिए जो रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये गये हैं, इन दलों पर काय पाने के लिए, इन दलों को काम करने के लिए, इन दलों को सदा के लिए समाप्त करने के लिए, आवश्यक हो हम उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए यह घोषणा की है कि 17 दिसम्बर को उन्होंने विराध पक्ष के नेताओं और मुख्य मंत्रियों को बान करने के लिए बुलाया है। उस में यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रो० मुहा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जो उन की इच्छा है कि इन दलों से जो प्रस्ताव पैदा हुए हैं उन को गंजा जाय और जो इन्फ्लेमेट्री का भाव प्रत्यक्ष-संभवकों के अन्दर पैदा हुआ है, वह धारोप न बने, देश में पुनः दलों का बातावरण न बने—इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर ही सरकार ने यह सम्मेलन बुलाया है। इसमें यह भी स्पष्ट हो जाना है कि सरकार इन बातों को किन्हीं गम्भीरता से ले रही है कि जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उन का प्रभाव धारोप न पड़े और उन के रोकथाम के तुरन्त उपाय किए जाय, दूरगामी लक्ष्य में उन को समाप्त किया जाय—इन सब उद्देश्यों को दृष्टि में रख कर सरकार ने इस सम्मेलन को बुलाया है। उस में हमारा यह प्रयास रहा है और धारोप भी होगा कि इस विषय पर एक नेशनल-कन्फ्रेंस बने, नेशनल-बिल बने और बने सदा के लिए समाप्त हो, जिन को हमने माना है कि ये हमारे लिए कलंक की बात हैं, मरजा की बात है और शर्म की बात है।

इस संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य ने जो रचनात्मक सुझाव दिए हैं वे उन को विचार्यमान दिखाना है कि उन पर हम लोग गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे। ये जो धारोप-प्रत्यारोप हुए हैं, वे जो कारण क्या हैं, उन में कारण धारोप, धारोप, एम, एमिनिस्टेशन की लापरवाही धारोप की जिम्मेवारी कही गई है, ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं कि सभी को मिला कर देखा जाए तो इन में एक दूसरे पर धारोप प्रत्यारोप के बलवा और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए उन विषय में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा।

प्रो० मुहा ने—मूल बात बताई है कि जब देश का पाटिजन हुआ तो उन पाटिजन में एक दूसरा राज्य बना जो थ्योकेटिक राज्य था। बंगला देश बना और एम्प्लोइस हुआ और स्टूडेंट्स मोन क्वेश्चन क्विपरा, वेस्ट बंगाल प्राइव में चुन रहे हैं जिन की आर्थिक हालात बहुत खराब हो गई है। इन सब चीजों का उन्होंने हवाला दिया है और उसके आर्थिक पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला है। जो कर्तव्य उन्होंने बताई है उन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए काँग्रेसीटो कमिशन की स्थापना की गई है, मध्यम काल, मध्यम दृष्टि कमिशन की स्थापना

की गई है और बैकवर्ड अर्थात् कमिशन सरकार बनाने का इरादा रखती है। इन सब बातों पर उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और कहा है कि ऐसा एक कमिशन बनाना चाहिए जो सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखे, न केवल सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक पिछड़ेपन को ही धारोप बनाए, बल्कि आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को भी धारोप बनाए। हय जो उनका सुझाव है में उन को विश्वास दिलाया है कि सरकार ने इन्हीं सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए बैकवर्ड क्लानिज कमिशन का निर्माण किया है और वह अपनी राय देगा। सोशल, एजुकेशनल और इकोनॉमिक बैकवर्ड को ध्यान में रखते हुए बट प्राइटीरिटी बनाए और राय दे कि क्या-क्या किया जा सकता है उन लोगों के लिए।

श्री अयोध्या बंस ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं समूह मद्रास का एक पैशन बनाने की बात शक में की थी, मोन-बार महीने पहले की थी उनका क्या हुआ है। मैं उनको बनाना चाहता हूँ कि विराध पक्ष के नेताओं और प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो बातचीत हुई थी उस में जो एक कर्मसम एमरज हुआ था वह यह था कि सभी दलों के नेताओं का, जो संसद के भी सदस्य हैं, एक पैशन बने जो इन स्थानों में जाए जहाँ गम्भीर दंगे होते हैं और उनके कारण का पता लगाए, उनकी रोकथाम की व्यवस्था करने ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी फिर न कम्युनल हार्मनी पैदा हो जाए, मैत्री, भाई बारी, मोनमन्य का बातावरण निर्माण सम्भवताओं में पैदा हो जाए। इन प्रकार का प्रयास करने के लिए पैशन बनाने की जो बात भी यह बैकवर्ड अभी के लिए धारोप की गई है 17 मार्च का और इस पर उस में निर्णय ले जाना जाएगा, यह विचार्यमान में उनको दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बनवालाला ने एक शक बताया है कि किस तरह में 1976 तक में दंगे घटते रहे हैं और 1976 के बाद ये बढ़ते गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही कहना है कि इसका प्रधान मंत्री जी प्रचार में हो चुके हैं। मैंने उसमें नहीं जाना चाहिए क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बात ही धनिक बाल बाली की। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जिन टेंडेंसी का हवाला देते हैं, जिस टेंडेंसी को एम्प्लेमिज करना चाहते हैं, जिस चीज को ब कानून बनाना चाहते हैं इन बातों में यह विचार्यमान है। कभी तो यह शक पटना रहा है कभी बढ़ता रहा है, पुनः वह बढ़ता है, पुनः वह बढ़ता है। 1977-78 का हवाला दे कर आप यह कहें कि 1976 में 169 ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई और 1978 में 171 और इस उपलक्ष्य से ये घटनाएँ ज्यादा घटी हैं इससे आप एक दृष्टि एम्प्लेमिज कर में और यह कहें कानून-कमिशन की कि यह कहना हुआ था कि, वेरा निवेदन है उचित नहीं होगा। मैं उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी लोग चुने हैं कि समाज घटने का बहने का नहीं है बल्कि एक ही बार ऐसी घटना होती है ही कबला की बात है, इन की इसको निवृत्त करना चाहिए। इस उपलक्ष्य से आपको बह करके कोई आप ही एम्प्लेमिज नहीं कर पायेंगे।



न कोई टूट ऐस्टेबलिश होता है मैंने इसको अच्छी प्रकार से देख लिया है। जहाँ तक बनावतवाला माहब इन्स्टिट्यूट की बात कह रहे थे कि पहले से प्रसिद्ध इन्स्टिट्यूट हो रहे हैं यह भी ऐस्टेबलिश नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि इस तरह का इन्जाम न लगाये तो अच्छा है।

नेता जी ने, राज नारायण जी ने जो बातें कही हैं . . . . .

श्री० नवर गृह : नेता जी की बात न करे, यद्वा चापलसी बानी बात न करे।

श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल : मैं राज नारायण जी की बात कह रहा था।

श्री० नवर गृह :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Is that word\*\* parliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the proceedings and look into it.

श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल : मैं इसको चापल नेता हूँ, प्राप बैठ जायें इसमें बिबाद करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

महोदय, जो किसी संगठन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात कही गई उसके सम्बन्ध में हमना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनतंत्र में जब तक हम काम करते हैं, जनतांत्रिक मुद्दों के धनुषार काम करने हैं तब तक किसी संगठन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना अच्छी बात नहीं होती।

इसलिए मैं प्रापके विचारों का क्याल रखते हुए कि मुझे अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहिए, मैं पूरा इस बात की बोलता हूँ कि जो भी रचनात्मक मुद्दा माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं उन पर हम विचार करेंगे

MR. CHAIRMAN: Professor Samar Guha.

श्री जी० एच० बनावतवाला (दोशली) : मैंने क्या जो कार्टिजेज पेन किसे मैं उस पर क्या इन्फार्मिटी हुई ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, I want to point out to you that I had requested you yesterday to give it to the Minister personally so that you could get a reply from him. It cannot be laid on the Table of the House.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री जी० एच० बनावतवाला : सीधी बात क्यों नहीं कहते यद् ?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I want a clarification. He has not said anything about the role of RSS, about Shri Kalyan Singh, who is the Minister of Health in UP, a known RSS man. What was he doing at the time of the Aligarh riots?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is under enquiry.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have already given all the information.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Madam, at the end of this marathon debate, in which 30 members participated, I can offer only one recipe, which will mitigate communal and caste violence almost drastically.

18.24 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

I find that the Opposition Members are going out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu is here, Mr. Nair is here; so also Mr. Banatwalla.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: If one single political recipe is accepted by all of us, this communal violence and caste violence can be mitigated drastically.

Will the Members of this House and all political parties agree that any reference, any mention of any kind of caste violence or communal violence or caste issue or communal issue will be made an election offence? If it is made an election offence, and accordingly if the Representation of People Act is amended to the effect that no reference either to any caste or communal problem would be allowed, you will see how drastically the communal and the caste troubles are mitigated in our country.

There has been a lot of chest-beating and a lot of crocodile tears have

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been shed, but when I use the word, I use a very strong word with all sense of responsibility and consciousness that we indulge in some kind of political vulturism when we discuss the caste problems of minorities or of the Harijans or Adivasis. Our eyes, the eyes almost all the political parties, including ours I should say, are on how to catch the vote of the minorities, the vote of the Harijans and the vote of the Adivasis. Therefore, there is a competition among one another as to who are the better champions of the cause of the minorities or of the Harijans or Adivasis. Therefore, I would suggest that if you make an amendment in the Representation of People Act that any reference to caste or communal issue would be made an election offence, you will see the result out of it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It is already there.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: No, but I say 'out of that'. By communal hatred, I mean reference of the communal issue, reference to the caste issue and reference of the Harijan issue. Make it a national issue, depoliticise it, keep it above the political party and then you will see how it can be done.

Madam, what a strange thing it is that not a Member of this House has said that he was in Aligarh or in Hyderabad or anywhere and no Member of any political party has risked his or her life to save the life of a Harijan or an Adivasi or a minority. The test is there. Don't take it that I am parading anything for myself, but I have earned the right to speak something about it. My half remains at Dacca and the other half is here. I was born and brought up at Dacca and I am here. I am a victim of political communalism. I know what the feeling of the minorities is because I was, for many years, in Pakistan jail also I can tell this House that in the 1946 Naokhali riots, when the police could not enter the riot area.

I with two of my Muslim students of Dacca college entered into that area for 5 days with the peace mission. My life was endangered many times and two Muslims saved me and when I reached back Chaumani, Acharya Kriplani, Sarat Chandra Bose, P. C. Ghosh and all these national leaders reached there and I communicated to them what actually happened. It is known to Dacca people. Many times I was in the Hindu-Muslim processions, peaceful processions, to stop communal riots. When I was arrested and I was kept in a Pakistani jail in Dacca I interrogated the DG of police: "Why have you arrested me? Am I a fool? Yes, I was opposed to partition. It is easy to break a piece of glass just by a stroke, but it requires many hundred degrees temperature to melt it and fuse it to make it one. I know, I had been in a revolutionary party, but I know it was the people's revolution for re-unification of Bangladesh or Pakistan with India. Why have you arrested me? Why have you kept me in detention?" Then, what was the answer? The answer was: "Samarbabu, you will not be allowed to mix with Muslim boys." When I was in Dacca, in Pakistan, I used to observe Netaji's Birthday, Azad Hind Day and all days in which Fazlul Huq and all the Ministers presided over the meetings. For that reason, I can also say that in my constituency when I was elected from there, there was not a single instance of any caste violence, any violence against a Harijan, any violence against a caste Hindu or any violence against Muslim minorities.

I have the right to say. I would have been happy if Mrs. Gandhi had said: "Yes, I have gone to Aligarh, I have faced the people, I have faced the rioters, the hooligans, the criminals." If she had said it, I would have given my salun to her. On the contrary....

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: She organised it.

**PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** She muddled her maiden speech with the poison of political communalism. She said at the beginning of the speech that this communal issue should be treated as a national issue, it should be kept above politics. Then what did she do? She stooped so low as to say as if she was the only defender--she used the word--she posed herself as the only defender of the cause of minorities, Harijans, Adivasis. It is her language. She even went to the extent of saying that in her regime Muslims, Harijans and Adivasis had at least the hearing of the Government in regard to their grievances, but now they are not getting even a hearing.

My apprehension was that this debate would turn into an acrimonious accusation against each other. Everybody would appear to be more virtuous than the other. What have we done? We have proved to be more sinners. Have I not the statistics do I not know? I was born and brought up during the most critical period of our national life when there was communal rioting all over the country. Do I not know what happened during the last few years? I did not cite a single incident about any communal happening. I did not cite any data or facts about any communal incident. Why? Because. Whether it happened during the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi or whether it happens today, every Indian, every true Indian, nationalist Indian, who has faith in Indian ideology, in the outlook of Indian universality, in the ideology of the universal value of Indian synthesis, about faith, culture and religion, would feel; ashamed if there is any single incident of any violence against any minority or any Harijan or any Adivasi.

Mrs. Gandhi paraded herself as a great defender of minorities. What did she do in the three elections? Going to Chickmagalur, she posed herself as a champion of Muslims and Harijans. Going to Semastipur and

Fatehpur, she became the champion of the caste Hindus, the Brahmins, the Bhumidars, the Rajputs.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** (Chittoor): She never said, I am very sorry.

**PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** She criticised the reservation for backward classes, it is known to everybody. Not only that. She tried to instigate communal hatred in the minds of the Muslims minorities about Aligarh. Is that the way of really feeling for the minorities? As I said, like political vultures, most of the political leaders of the political parties exploit the miseries of the minorities; the miseries of the Harijans and the Adivasis with an eye only on their vote.

She was for eleven years ruling this country. I ask you, Mr. Chairman did she utter a single word about any constructive suggestion, any positive proposal, either economic or social or cultural or of any kind that her Government undertook. For eleven years she ruled the country. She never took any positive steps or any constructive steps to deal with the problems of the minorities of Harijans or Adivasis. She could at least suggest what step the Janata Government now should take. Did she make any single suggestion, any single constructive proposal that these are the things that the Janata Government should pursue? She mentioned about education a little but what did she do? I was there in this House when the Aligarh University Bill, without giving any notice, was passed, because at that time she wanted to placate the minorities. I tabled 80 amendments and on each amendment I spoke. Let us make it an issue that no educational institution should be run in the name of any religion.

No educational institution having any communal or religious affinity should get any kind of aid or help from the Central Government. I was opposed and I will be opposed to it. It will be

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a conscience vote on my part. The first thing that this Government should do, if they really want to change the history, is that name of Banaras Hindu University should be changed to Banaras University and the word 'Hindu' should be dropped. They should have the courage to change the name of Aligarh Muslim University to Aligarh University. Do you want to perpetuate the minorities in the name of religion? When you retain the word 'Hindu' what do you do? You are giving help to the University. The offer, the Government is instigating a separate identity and that is what the previous Government had done for thirty years, from the days of the great Nehru to those of the great daughter, they maintained the same thing.

Let there be a theological University. Let there be a University teaching only a theological subject. Let there be Aligarh University teaching a theological subject. Science—is it a communal subject? Arts—is it a communal subject? Geography—is it a communal subject? Biology—is it a communal subject? Engineering—is it a communal subject? Medical—is it a communal subject? Yet if we retain the minority character or the Hindu character I will oppose it. My party, I feel, has a tendency of competition because now if the Aligarh Muslim University Bill is passed just to give the minority character give them aid, bring the minority boys up. The minority boys, the economically backward class boys should also be included and the job security should be there not only for the scheduled castes but also for the poor minority boys, the jularhas, the weavers and others. They should also be included. That is called the approach.

I am asking, is there any person in India who can say that he really established the emotional integration of the people? Only one person—it was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, only one in the history of this country. In the Azad Hind Fauj there was no distinc-

tion between Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian and there was socio-cultural revolution' Hindu temples in the whole of Malaysia and Burma were open for Muslims the Muslim mosques were open for the Hindus and the Gurudwaras were open for Hindus and Muslims.

I was trying and pressing them to have a film, it is only that way you can see—Gandhiji was great, but even Gandhiji failed to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity—only one person did it and it was with blood not with slogans, not with speeches, but with the blood of the martyrs; Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian—all fought together, died together and shed their blood together. This saga of martyrdom christened emotion the philosophy and the ideal of Indian nationalisms. I pressed and pressed them to have a film on Azad Hind Fauj. If you allow me a digression, in 1946, there were some peace meeting addressed because the Dacca communal riots were going on. It was arranged by a British Commissioner. The first meeting was to be addressed from the side of the Congress—I was then the Secretary of the Relief Committee—and the Muslim League. In the first meeting, in which 95 per cent of the audience were Muslims, about twenty to twenty five thousand people were there after the Muslim League leaders spoke, I spoke for an hour. I did not say anything. I spoke about Netaji, how Netaji founded the Azad Hind Fauj and how Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian—all shed their blood together. After the speech was over, I found that tears were roll down in the eyes of thousands of persons. In the night, in the same place, when I was crossing the river, a Muslim boatman, he did not know me he was saying, that Babu, what he said if we are going to have a feeling of that type, there would be no Hindu-Muslim riots. Perhaps that was the best prize of my life. I did not disclose my identity. It was dusk.

This House would be assured to know that in 1946, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel showed that film on Azad Hind

Fauj all over the country. Now, after that, there had been several reprints, but all the reprints have been destroyed, not only withdrawn, but destroyed such a valuable document of the whole Azad Hind Movement, Azad Hind struggle. You will not find even a single print anywhere. It was done in whose regime? In Mrs. Gandhi's regime. I could not get even a single film about Azad Hind Movement.

Now they are talking a lot about RSS. What was the meaning of this debate? I am sorry that this debate was agreed upon because it has not helped us in any way either to create a sense of assurance of faith in the minds of minorities or the Harijans. But it has only aggravated and created new tensions; it has only created suspicious; it has only created some sort of a danger and it has only created a feeling as if in India the minorities, the Harijans and the Adivasis are in perpetual danger. Should it be the outcome of this debate? Should that have been the object of this debate?

During the debate, RSS was kept as a shikandi and the target was the Janata Party. With the stick of RSS, all of them tried to beat the Janata Party. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was here. I would have asked her, "Madam, after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, when RSS was banned, had there been no communal riots in India? Had there been no violence against the Harijans and the Adivasis? If RSS is responsible for the communal riots, how could that happen? During all the wars, the three Indo-Pak wars and Indo-China war, your Government took the help of RSS in maintaining traffic, in helping police and others, in giving aids and helps at all the stations all over India. Your Government did it. If RSS was so bad, what did you do? Why do you blame us? You have been in power for 11 years. Why did you not ban it? Why did you not outlaw it? Why did you not take the sternest steps against it? If para-militia training is given with lathis, what is your

Congress Seva Dal doing? How are they being given training? In all the meetings, they have lathis in their hands. If the lathi is the symbol of para-militia training, then the Congress Seva Dal would also have been equally guilty". If there had been any Hindu having been affected by Hindu rashtravad by anybody, the Hindu Mahasabha preached and is still preaching Hindutav every month that book is coming out. For 700 years, we were under the rule of Mughals and Pathans. There were only 15 per cent Muslims in Delhi. That means, you had something of the Indian culture, of art and music, as we find today, and it was the synthesis of Hindu-Muslim culture. There was the Sufism, the Nanak, the Kabir and the Dadu. What did they preach? It is that aggressive nature of the Islam. If it has got any lesson, it has got the lesson in India. They were conquered in a way by the soul of India, by the concept of universal brotherhood of India, by the concept of Sarvadharam Samanvaya. That is the concept of India. That is the achievement. No Hindutav, no Islamism can curb the spirit of India.

She could do it. She could take positive steps. Why did she not take any positive steps? There have been so many communal riots. Can any political party say that the hand of any member of theirs is not soaked to the innocent blood of any community? I know, in 1946, what happened. Even the two communist leaders, and I know, Abdul Halim, was saying one day frantically, "What has happened? I cannot trust my Hindu comrade working together for 20 years, for 30 years, for even 40 years." That was the feeling that was created at that time.

Supposing any member of any political party is found to be involved in any incident, then the whole political party is to be blamed. Give us the

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name. If anybody in the Janata party is still found to belong to RSS or it is found that he has taken part in any communal offence or caste offence or Adivasi offence, either we expel him or men like us will be expelled from the party. There is no quarter in the Janata Party for any communalism or any casteism. Either Janata Party will exist or communalism and casteism will exist. The two cannot exist together. Therefore, those who accuse, they accuse us only for political purposes, for nothing else.

I have almost concluded. One word and I will finish. I have an appeal to make through the hon. Minister to the Prime Minister and to all Members including the absentee Members. Would we pledge to observe a National Unity Day for the emotional integration of the Indian people? Would we fix up a day and on that day would we take a pledge that (1) we would de-politicalise communal, caste and Adivasi issues; (2) we would not issue any statement in the name of any political party; and (3) we shall act jointly in communal, caste or any kind of violence and we shall work and act jointly as in the National Integration Council. Would we take this pledge?

Many biographers of Gandhiji missed one important aspect. Since September, 1945, Gandhiji, in his prayer meetings, did not project the image of any person except one person, and that person was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. On innumerable occasions, he was praising the achievement of national unity by him. How he brought together people of various castes, creeds, communities, regions, languages and what not.

I would draw your attention to the last speech of Mahatma Gandhi on 23rd January, 1948. It was the last speech of Mahatma Gandhi. Most of the biographers missed it. It was about Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. Gandhiji said: Neither do I observe

my own birthday, nor do I observe the birthday of any person; I do not believe in the birthday of anybody; but this is the birthday of a person who symbolises the concept of national unity and whose achievement will remain immortal because he has shown how the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs can live together and die together and how to build the concept of one, indivisible nationalism. It is on record. I would make this appeal: let the 23rd January, 1979, the birthday of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, be observed as the National Unity Day with the object of creating a feeling of emotional integration of the Indian people—with that immortal slogan of Netaji, *Itihaq, Etemad and Qurbani*, Unity, Faith and Sacrifice for the future of Indian nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the Substitute Motions moved by the hon. Members. I would, first, like to know the intention of the hon. Members, whether they want to withdraw or they are pressing.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I shall make an appeal. The Prime Minister has agreed, and he is convening a meeting of leaders of all political parties. I will make a request that all their thinking and suggestions should be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of the Members are absent. If they are absent, I will have to put their motions to vote. First of all, we take up Substitute Motion No. 2, moved by Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He is absent. So, I shall put his motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Substitute Motion No. 5. Mr. Baldev Singh Jasrotia.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules you cannot speak now. Please tell me whether you are pressing or withdrawing.

**SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASRO-TIA:** There is no option for me except to withdraw. I would like to withdraw my Substitute Motion.

Substitute Motion No. 5 was, leave withdrawn.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Substitute Motion No. 6. Dr. Ramji Singh.

**DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur):** I would like to withdraw my motion.

Substitute Motion No. 6 was, by leave withdrawn.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Substitute Motion No. 7. Mr. Raj Krishan Dawn. He is not present. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 7 was put and negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Substitute Motion No. 8. Mr. B. C. Kamble. He is absent. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 8. was put and negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Substitute Motion No. 14. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He is not present. I shall put his Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 14 was put and negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri Rudolph Rodrigues. He is not here. I have to put his substitute motion to the vote of the House. This is serial No. 16. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, strongly feels

that the Government should urgently evolve the practice of *suo motu* placing before Parliament a statement on any communal disturbance as soon as possible after its occurrence anywhere in the country, impose collective fines on the people of the areas affected, ensure more than adequate minority representation in the police personnel in communal trouble spots, hold officers responsible for law and order accountable for communal disturbances in their areas, while taking immediate steps to give the police forces in the country a proper motivational trust, forthwith ban all provocative communal activities emanating from any quarter whatsoever, and periodically call together all religious and cultural groups to foster a spirit of oneness in our land." (16)

The motion was negatived.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, last but not the least—substitute motion by Shri Banatwalla. This is item No 17.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I appeal to the House to accept my substitute motion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You are pressing?

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** It is not to be withdrawn. I am sure the House will accept it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am putting it to the vote. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, expresses its serious concern on the rising trend and increasing intensity in the communal riots in different parts of the country and the continued insensitivity of the Government thereto, and recommends to the Government to take appropriate measures in the matter including among

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others the creation of such a special anti-riot force at the Centre, and securing of such a restructuring of Provincial Armed Constabularies and law and order machinery in the States, as would have adequate inclusion of Muslims and other minorities." (17)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has concluded. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M. 18.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 6, 1978/Agrahayana 15, 1900 (Saka).