

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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*No. 31—Saturday, December 22, 1973/Pausa 1, 1895 (Saka)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Saturday, December 22, 1973/Pousa 1,  
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[ MR. SPEAKER in the Chair ]

### WELCOME TO SOUTH KOREAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Il Kwon Chung, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea along with the Floor Leader of the Opposition Party and the hon. members of the Parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Korea who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The delegation arrived here yesterday and will be in India for three more days only. They are now seated in the Special Box.

His Excellency Mr. Il Kwon Chung is a very distinguished personality. He was the Prime Minister of his country from 1964 to 1970. Prior to that, he had been their Foreign Minister. He had also held several diplomatic assignments.

We wish him and his delegation a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Parliament, the Government and the people of the Republic of Korea.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I start the business, I have decided to have a free for all today. I mean only to those who have sent me notice. Others should be sorry that they did not sent it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : We did not know; otherwise, we would have sent it. Kindly take notice now.

MR. SPEAKER : The only condition is that each member will refer to only one matter. Some of them have given notice of six or seven. But it will be one for each and free for all.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : You yourselves will get tired of it, if it is more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is very generous of you. We appreciate it.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope all of you will be very brief. I do not mind even two if the total time taken is the same in both of these cases.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Did you say free for all or three for all ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can amend it to free for all and three for all, but the time the same for all.

11:05 Hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE : CERTAIN POINTS RAISED  
ON 21-12-73 ABOUT NOTIFICATION NO.  
G.S.R. 525 DATED 15-12-73.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on  
the Table a statement regarding points  
raised in the House on 21-12-1973  
about laying on the Table of Notification  
Nos. G.S.R. 525(E) and 526 (E) dated  
the 15th December, 1973 issued under  
the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in  
Library. See No. LT-6123/73.]

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) :  
Sir, I have given notice on this matter.  
Yesterday itself I raised this point  
and the Minister has laid today a  
statement. The members are handicapped;  
the attention of the House  
cannot be drawn to the contents till  
the next session, and only then we can  
raise some points if any point is there.  
This raises a very basic issue for this  
House, because every individual Member  
cannot keep vigil over all the papers  
laid. I think that all the papers do not  
go to the Committee on Subordinate

[Shri Sazhiyan]

Legislation. Therefore, I appeal to you to consider the appointment of a separate committee that could go into all the documents that are placed on the Table of the House, whether in accordance with the provisions of the statute or with the conditions laid down by Parliamentary Committees like the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and so on.

Therefore, I would appeal to you that some forum should be there to go into such things. Otherwise, all the papers laid on the Table should be made available sufficiently earlier, or immediately after. As it is, I can raise only in the next session any criticism on this paper laid on the Table by Mr. K. R. Ganesh.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we will put it before the Rules Committee. You want the Rules Committee meeting sometime in the beginning of the next session ? We will put everything before the Rules Committee.

STATEMENT RE. SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS  
TO UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ  
KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

A statement regarding the supply of fertilizers to Uttar Pradesh and production and requirement of fertilizers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6124/73].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I would like to make a submission for your kind consideration. Why is it that we are forced to raise the issue on the floor of the House ? Because four letters were written through your secretariat and the Minister never responded. It is a very deplorable state of affairs. They want to hide things from this House till such time we come to hammer them, on the floor of the House.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : We have nothing to hide.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस बयान को पढ़ा जाये, तो हम को पता लगेगा कि क्या चुनाव को प्रभावित करने के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री शंकर इलाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा राज्य है और वहाँ उर्वरकों का अभाव है । इस लिए वहाँ भोजना जरूरी है ।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 3163, DATED 3-12-73 RE. CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL TENEMENTS UNDER LAWRENCE ROAD RESIDENTIAL SCHEME BY D.D.A.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 3rd December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 3163 by Shri Jharkhande Rai regarding Pocket C-7 and C-8 of Industrial Tenements under Lawrence Road Residential Scheme by D.D.A.

Statement

I refer to the answer given to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 3163 dated 3rd December, 1973 in regard to sale price of flats in Pockets C-7 and C-8 of Lawrence Road Residential Scheme of the D.D.A., and regret to state that a factual error had crept therein.

2. In answer to part (b) of the Question I had *inter alia* stated that the sale price of flats varied from Rs. 12,500/- to Rs. 13,000/-. On a verification I now find that the sale price of flats in question varies from Rs. 12,500/- to Rs. 13,800/-.

3. I request that the answer may kindly be corrected accordingly.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 4088 DATED 10-12-73 RE. IMPROVEMENT IN ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES DURING FIFTH PLAN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 10th December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 4088 by Shri Prabhudas Patel regarding improvement in role of cooperative societies during Fifth Plan.

### Statement

In part (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4088 answered on 10-12-1973 in the Lok Sabha it was enquired "to what extent cooperatives provided loans for medium and short term during the Fourth Plan." In answer to this part of the Question, the following reply was given:—

"It is anticipated that the cooperatives will provide short term advances of Rs. 700 crores during the last year of the 4th Plan. They are also expected to have advanced Rs. 325 crores as medium term loans during the five years covered by the 4th Plan".

2. On verification, it has come to light that cooperatives are expected to have advanced Rs. 200 crores as medium term loans (and not Rs. 325 crores as mentioned above). I accordingly, take this opportunity to correct the answer given previously.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ AND GOVERNMENT'S ACTION THEREON

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Bharat Sevak Samaj along with the Memorandum of action taken by the Government thereon.
- (ii) With your permission, I am also laying a statement in English and Hindi giving reasons for the delay in not presenting simultaneously the English and Hindi versions of the report mentioned in item (i) above. [Placed in Library See, No. LT-6127/73]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): कारण क्या है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह: यह 13,000 पेज और 5 बाल्युम की रिपोर्ट है। उस का ट्रांसलेशन हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट को सरकार के पास आये महीनों बीत गये हैं। अगर प्रति-दिन दस

दस पेज का भी अनुवाद किया जाता, तो अब तक सारी रिपोर्ट का अनुवाद हो जाता। किसी रिपोर्ट के कितने पेज हैं, क्या उस पर हिन्दी का भविष्य निर्धार करता है? ये लोग सरकार चला रहे हैं या मजाक कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: In such cases, I think I will have to lay down certain procedures.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस सदन द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों का इस सदन में ही पालन नहीं होगा, तो फिर औरों से कानून के पालन की आशा करना व्यर्थ है।

- श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री वाजपेयी से सहमत हूँ। मैंने भी बार-बार यह बात अनुभव की है। हिन्दी के बारे में इस प्रकार की ढिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Commission was set up, if I remember aright, in 1968. In a few days' time it is going to be 1974, and it involves a Cabinet Minister, namely, Shri L. N. Mishra. Therefore, it would have been proper if the Government had laid this document on the Table of the House at the beginning of this session so that we could have debated this and tried to tell the people in this country about the whole matter.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COFFEE ACT, 1942 AND CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION NO. S.O. 693 DATED 26-2-73 UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942:—
- (i) G.S.R. 583 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973.
- (ii) G.S.R. 514 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6128/73.]

[SHRI A. G. GEORGE]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2474 (Hindi and English versions published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 693 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1972 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6129/73].

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, when the House is in session, within 15 days they should have done it. But they have not.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwassh) : Sir, on item (2), I wish to say that this was published on the 1st September, 1973. Normally, this should be placed within 15 days. They have not even given a memorandum for the delay.

MR. SPEAKER : He should have given the memorandum for the delay. I hope he will put it on the Table later on.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रोफेसर शेर सिंह जी सदन के सामने सही तथ्य नहीं रख रहे हैं। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने एक वक्तव्य रखा है कि जिसमें समझाया है कि रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं आ सकी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हम अगले पर चल गए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अगले पर चले तो गए लेकिन अब पीछे से पता चल रहा है कि वह वक्तव्य है ही नहीं..... (ब्यवधान)..... देखिए, अब वह उसे आर्कैडिक कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साथ ही आना चाहिए था।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 1920, DATED 3-8-73 RE. NEW URBAN AND RURAL BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : I beg to lay on the Table : A statement (i) correcting the reply given on the 3rd August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 1920 by Shri R. K. Sinha regarding branches of nationalised banks opened in urban and rural areas, and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

#### Statement

In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1920 by Shri R. K. Sinha answered in the Lok Sabha on August 3, 1973, I had *inter-alia*, mentioned that the branches of the 14 Nationalised Banks opened in the country during the period from 1-1-1973 to 30-6-73 numbered 293 and that the population groupwise classification of these branches was as follows :

Rural . . . . .	109
Semi-urban . . . . .	59
Urban . . . . .	58
Metropolitan . . . . .	67

2. The Reserve Bank of India who had furnished this information have, now, indicated that the correct figure is 308 and the break-up, population group-wise is as under :—

	Number of offices opened by 14 Nationalised Banks from 1-1-73 to 30-6-73.
Rural . . . . .	110
Semi-urban . . . . .	64
Urban . . . . .	63
Metropolitan/Port Towns	71
	-----
	308

I am, therefore, making this Statement to day to correct the record. I regret the discrepancy which had crept in the earlier reply.

3. The communication from the Reserve Bank of India indicating the correct figure was received on December 19, 1973.

11.13 Hrs.

### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1973."
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1973."
- (iii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1973, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution. \* (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1973.

### ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a

report was last made to the House on the 14th December, 1973 :

- (1) The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (2) The Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

#### FORTY-FIRST AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORTS

DR. SANKATA PRASAD (Misrikh) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

- (1) Forty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their First Report on Hindustan Steel Limited.
- (2) Forty-fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report on Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

### RE. STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

MR. SPEAKER : Shri L. N. Mishra. He is not here. He will come later on, at 4 O'clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस के बाद फिर बहस नहीं हो पाएगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी वह बात चल रही है । जब खतम होगी तभी आएंगे । उस के पहले कैसे आएंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर 4 बजे तक भी बात खतम नहीं हुई तो क्या चार बजे भी नहीं आएंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस के लिए फैसला थोड़े ही रोक देना है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम चाहते हैं कि फैसला हो जाय । लेकिन 4 बजे के बाद आप मेम्बरों को भी कुछ कहने का मौका दीजिए ।

\*The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill, 1973.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह नहीं सकता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब तो बात बनेगी नहीं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is put down for 4 O'clock. Negotiations with Mr. Ratnasabapathy and others are going on since the day before yesterday. They met the Ministers and they are likely to meet them again to consider the matter. Now about the statement to be made by the Hon. Minister, Shri L. N. Misra, I would request you to give us some time for discussion. Let it be a one-hour discussion, because we want to express ourselves on it.

MR. SPEAKER : Depending on time. Personally, I will have no objection but it all depends.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please help us.

11.15 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 503, DATED 17-12-73 RE. FOOD CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay a statement correcting the reply given on the 17th December, 1973 to Starrèd Question No. 503 by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding food crisis in West Bengal.

*Statements*

While answering supplementaries put by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to Starrèd Question No. 503 dated 17-12-1973, I gave the following figures as the actual supplies of wheat to West Bengal for the period July to October, 1973 :—

Month	Supplies (In tonnes)
July, 1973	131,000
August, 1973	148,000
September, 1973	150,000
October, 1973	122,000

The position given above pertains actually to the supplies made for the period June to September, 1973. As the reply is with reference to the period July to October, the figures given below have to be substituted.

Month	Supplies (In tonnes)
July, 1973	148,000
August, 1973	150,500
September, 1973	122,800
October, 1973	115,100

This opportunity is taken to correct the figures given previously.

11.15½ hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. FULFILMENT OF ASSURANCE GIVEN ON 12-12-73 DURING DEBATE ON F.C.I.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay a statement regarding the fulfilment of the assurance given during the discussion held on the 12th December 1973 on the working of the Food Corporation of India.

*Statement*

In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4018 answered on 10-12-1973 an assurance was given to the effect that the information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Subsequently during the course of discussion on 12-12-1973 in the Lok Sabha on the No-Day-Yet-Named Motion on the working of the Food Corporation of India, a further assurance was given that the information in respect of the Unstarred Question would be furnished before the end of the session. Accordingly a Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha as per Annexure.

**ANNEXURE**

(a) The average monthly expenditure on pay and allowances in respect of about 50,522 employees of the Food Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1973, amounted to approximately Rs. 1.90 crores.

(b) During the last six months action was taken against 152 employees on various charges such as accepting illegal gratification, defalcation and mis-appropriation, submission of false medical and T.A. bills, manipulating of office records and other malpractices. The action taken includes termination of service, suspension, departmental proceedings and handing over of cases to the Police and C.B.I. for institution of court cases against employees involving 10 belonging to category I, 6 of category II, 83 of category III and 53 of category IV.

External Affairs, who are concerned with the matter. It is very much regretted that Shri S. L. Dhingra's name was included, by mistake, in the list of journalists, who visited or were invited by Bulgaria during 1972-73. Shri Dhingra was in fact invited by U. K. and not by Bulgaria. Since invitations from Bulgaria and U. K. were being dealt with on the same file, the inadvertent mistake occurred. The heading of the fourth column of the lists should read as "Country from which invitation was received".

MR. SPEAKER : I really wonder how he manages to get all this information. Does he sleep any time or not ?

11-16 Hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE INFORMATION GIVEN ABOUT INDIAN JOURNALISTS INVITED BY U.S.A. AND COMMUNIST COUNTRIES DURING 1971-73.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Gujral says his name is not coming on the List of Business, so I must do something.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, in reply to U.S.Q. No. 4459, dated 12-12-1973 the Minister has given a list of Indian Journalists invited by U.S.A. and Communist countries during the period 1971-73. In that list, it has been shown that Shri S.L. Dhingra of U.N.I. was invited to Bulgaria and he visited that country.

On enquiry, I found that this statement is wrong and misleading.

The Minister of Information & Broadcasting may explain to the House as to why the reply was inaccurate and place the correct fact before the House.

I may sorry to say that this has become a practice on the part of the Minister. In this session, I have done it four times.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : In answer to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4495 on 12-12-73 a statement containing lists of Indian journalists invited by U.S.A. and Communist countries during the period 1971-73, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The names of Indian journalists who were invited by USA and Communist countries during the period 1971-73 were obtained from the Ministry of

11-18 Hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I take up Matters under Rule 377.

Shri B. V. Naik.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 115 में मैं ने भी एक नोटिस दिया था . . . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . . . जवाब नहीं आया तो सेशन ता खत्म हो रहा है। तो फिर आज उस मामले को उठाने की इजाजत दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी चल रहा है, उस का जवाब आने दीजिए। हम कहीं जाने वाले थोड़े ही हैं। महीने डेढ़ महीने बाद आ जायगा।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an issue in regard to the acquisition of lands in the State of Karnataka. In this behalf, I seek your permission, under Direction 117, to place two documents\* . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Naik . . . .

\*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.



SHRI B. V. NAIK : I seek your permission. I have given in writing ....

peaceful manner for the past two years has fallen on deaf ears.

MR. SPEKAER : How do you anticipate what I am going to say ?

I tell you this is a matter which perhaps may not be covered by the Rule but under "free for all". That is why I have allowed it. It will not be quoted as a precedent. As far as the documents are concerned, I reserve my right to see them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I seek your permission ...

MR. SPEAKER : That will be seen later on.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : This is a telegram which I have received just now :

"Pray stop acquisition Proceedings of 2052 acres land at Hiregutti Taluka Kumta North Kanara for Caustic soda Plant at Binaga twelve thousand peasants depending on this land specially 250 Harijan families become landless and homeless Deputy Commissioner Karwar declared 21st December to take possession pray immediately action save land and life if no protection received in time. We declared indefinite hunger strike.. Gaonkar peasants Hiregutti and other eight villages"

This is nothing objectionable. I seek your permission to lay it on the Table of the House.

In this behalf, I had represented to our leader, the Prime Minister, as follows on the 14th December, 1973, which comes at the end of a long list of a representations to the highest authority in this country. It states :

"Madam Prime Minister,

There is a gross injustice being perpetrated by the caustic soda manufacturers in Karwar in Karnataka State in acquiring 2500 acres of rich paddy growing land by displacing more than 10,000 cultivators and their families. The agitation of these cultivators in a

An area of 270 acres for the factory and staff-cum-labourers quarters has already been acquired displacing hundreds of cultivators to which no objection was raised by the people in the district; but to acquire productive peasants' lands for growing raw material for a factory defies all canons of even capitalist exploitation. It is these industrial concessions of a zamindari nature that bring the fair name of Indian industry into disrepute. It is possible to get the raw material for the caustic soda industry through coastal shipping. We would, therefore request that a commission of enquiry be appointed to enquire into this whole case of unnatural industrial concession and acquisition of land stayed."

I am not asking for anything extraordinary. Under section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, it is possible to constitute such a commission of inquiry. Till the report of the inquiry commission is received by the Government without infringing upon the State autonomy the staying of the acquisition of lands could take place and a direction could be issued to the State Government in this behalf.

I would also like to state on the floor of the House that we are ready to prove every charge in regard to the injustice being done in regard to this piece of land. Coastal area being very densely populated, it is not possible to deprive the poor peasants of their livelihood. It has been asked as to why it is that we do not go to a court of law and get justice through that. In this behalf, I would say that the Mysore Industrial Area Development Act of 1966 is diabolical in nature. It is an unjust Act. Naturally we go to a court of law, they will be administering law and we are under no assumptions or preconceived notions that it will be possible for us to get the administration of justice. The two are absolutely unconnected things. There are serious charges and we have made it umpteen number of times. Justice is not even tried to be done in the given set of circumstances. If these lands are acquired, irreversible damage will be done. I had yesterday urged that the minister concerned with this particular subject should be made to be present so that he may be in a position to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : This is under Rule 377. Please do not make it a debate.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I had tried to raise the question under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not under rule 193.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I have been trying to seek your protection for the last nine sessions. You have been kind enough to tell me that this is not the forum. If Parliament which makes laws is not the forum and if we are not in a position to get justice from any other quarter, what is it that is to be done? The ultimate has been said. I request that the Central Government may intervene in this behalf and see to it that the acquisition of land is stayed.

डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण बाबडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरबा स्थित अल्युमिना प्लांट के बन्द होने से भारी मात्रा में अल्युमिना का स्टॉक इकट्ठा हो गया है। लमातार 2-3 शिफ्ट चला कर वहाँ पर काम किया गया, लेकिन अब प्लांट के बन्द हो जाने के 400 परमानेंट कर्मचारी अब निकाले जाने की स्थिति में हैं और हजारों को निकाला भी जा चुका है। यह प्लांट कब चालू होगा इस की कोई सूचना सरकार ने नहीं दी है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को शीघ्र कोई निश्चित वक्तव्य देना चाहिये यह प्लांट कब चालू होगा और लाखों रुपये का जो अल्युमिना वहाँ बना पड़ा है उस का उपयोग हो सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी का सवाल है— इस लिये इस पर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

11.27 Hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

दूसरा प्रश्न-अभी हाल में सरकार द्वारा एकसाइज ड्यूटी में की गई वृद्धि की घोषणा के साथ ही शक्कर मिल-मालिकों को "फ्री-

सेल" की शक्कर पर भारी मुनाफा हुआ है, किन्तु दूसरी तरफ किसानों की निरन्तर मांग होते हुए भी गन्ने की कीमत न बढ़ाना अत्यंत ही खेदजनक है। बाजार में निरन्तर बढ़नेवाले उर्वरक के दाम, महंगा डीजल, बीज व अन्य कृषि उपकरणों की महर्घता को देखते हुए सरकार को तुरन्त ही गन्ने का क्रय मूल्य बढ़ा कर 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल न्यूनतम करना चाहिये था, किन्तु सरकार ने ऐसा न कर के किसानों के साथ भारी अन्याय किया है। यही कारण है कि आज किसान गन्ना मिल मालिकों को न देकर उससे गुड़ बना रहा है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही 9 मिलें गन्ने के अभाव में बंद पड़ी हैं तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भी यही स्थिति है। किसानों की तरफ से निरन्तर गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाने की मांग हो रही है। किसान जो कि आज गन्ना उत्पादन के काम में निरुत्साहित हो रहा है, गुड़ बनाने के लिये बाध्य हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार शीघ्र वक्तव्य दे कि वह गन्ने का दाम कब बढ़ा रही है।

हरियाणा सरकार ने एक रुपया दाम बढ़ा दिया है, उत्तर प्रदेशने भी बढ़ाया है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार जब तक ऐसा कोई निर्देश नहीं देती है तब तक उस से लाभ नहीं होगा। इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिये और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने चाहिये।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: (Sivaganja) : Regarding the railway locomen's strike I wanted to raise the issue. But the Speaker has announced today that he is going to allow some time for the discussion of this issue in the afternoon, after the statement is made by the Minister, So, I do not want to raise it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will check up what the Speaker has said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following subject, A very big demonstration of Delhi University Teachers' Association came before Parlija-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

ment House and they assembled at the Boat Club. The gathering was addressed by a number of eminent Members of Parliament and all of them unequivocally supported their demands.

The salary scale of these teachers has not been substantially revised since 1961. A marginal revision, however, has taken place in 1966. There had been a manifold rise in prices of all the commodities since then and this has made their life extremely difficult. The Kothari Commission recommended that salary scales of teachers should be revised every five years. Even if one considers that revision of 1966 to be some revision, new scales should have been implemented with effect from 1-4-1971, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee for recommending the salary structure etc. But it took an unusually long time and the UGC has forwarded this recommendation in March, 1973. Although the Government had good nine months, they say the matter is still under consideration.

The question of salary structure is also equally important and the University community is of the opinion that there should be a single unified grade with provision for a rational mode of granting advance/extra increments to persons with higher academic qualifications. They are of the view that the Lecturers' grade and the Readers' grade should be made into one composite grade and Associate Professors should have a scale of Rs. 700-1900 and for Professors it should be Rs. 1,500-2,500.

They also demand suitable legislation for providing statutory security of service and that the University should take over the colleges, and housing and medical benefits should be made available to all of them.

They are opposed to the Trustee of the Private trusts and to the political interference of sectarian vested interests.

The teachers of private institutions have no protection against the whims and fancies of private governing bodies and often they are being victimised.

I would request the hon. Minister of Education to make a statement on this because it is a very vital matter. You know, Sir; you have been a teacher yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will revert to item No. 4, I am told by the Table that what the Speaker said was that, after

seeing the statement of the Railway Minister, he would decide whether to allot one hour for discussion or not; he did not say that a discussion had been agreed to, had been decided upon, I am putting the record straight.

Mr. S. B. Giri.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : About 50,000 workers of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, which is a defence industry will go on a strike from 1st January 1974. The workers have already served a strike notice, I have written a letter to the Minister of Defence Production, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. We have requested the management as well as the Minister to convene a joint meeting as was convened earlier, but so far they have not convened it, I am afraid, if the Defence Minister does not intervene in the matter, there is every possibility of the strike taking place which will paralyse the defence industry.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I would like to raise an urgent matter of public importance that is the shortage of motor tyres in the State of Manipur. The shortage of motor tyres in the State of Manipur where there are no railways has been hanging fire for the last few years. This issue was raised in the Manipur Consultative Committee meeting presided over by the hon. Home Minister, and it was assured by the Home Minister that more tyres would be allocated to Manipur and special arrangements would be made to reach them. But, Sir, there has been no improvement in the situation. This state, for its communications and transport, is dependent on the motor vehicles; bullock carts can operate only in the valley section; nine-tenths of the area is covered by very slopy hills. Naturally, the normal life is not functioning due to acute shortage of motor tyres. There are other shortages also like that of cement and G.I. sheets. But the shortage of motor tyres in this part is very much disturbing the normal life of the people. May I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government of India, specially of the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Ministry of Supply to this so that they may take special measures to rush special allocation of tyres to the State of Manipur and also to the neighbouring States like Mizoram and Meghalaya where there are no railways and where people are dependent on only motor vehicles.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Yes all over the country where there are no railways.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I wish every part of the country gets its share. I am raising this issue because in the north eastern zone, in NEFA, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram, there are no railways—not even an inch of railways. Therefore, Sir, in view of this acute shortage, special allocation of motor tyres has to be made and special arrangements have to be made to reach the allocations in time so that people will be rescued from this difficult situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. S. M. Banerjee. In this connection I would like to say that I have received a statement from the Minister of Communications and Tourism and Civil Aviation. He has come forward with a statement. So, you need not raise this point, .....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I will raise other points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not other points.

Kindly help me. Let us finish this item. If you have to speak on some other items, it will come. It is all in the list.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Which item Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Item No. 9.

Now that you have given me sometime to look at the list, I see your name figure three times here, one after another. Regarding the particular item relating to civil aviation, I am giving you the information that the Minister has come forward with a statement, and what I am concerned with now is the disposal of this particular item first. If I allow you to speak on some other items, then you come back to this and it will be a kind of *Khichuri*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am going to remove that *Khichuri* in their field either in the loco or in the Indian Airlines. I have sent notices on three points. This lifting of lock-out in the I.A. on individuals. I have yet to hear such a thing. I have never heard of it. In spite of the lifting of the lock-out in respect of individuals, the attendance is very poor. Let him start negotiations, let the Chairman not pressurise the Minister any more. After all, the Chairman is not all they want certain anomalies to be rectified. The statement should mention that.

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11.37 Hrs.

### STATEMENT RE: LOCK-OUT IN INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, the House is aware of the circumstances under which the Management of Indian Airlines was compelled to declare a lock out with effect from 24th November, 1973. From the 27th November, the Corporation has been operating a few services daily according to a skeleton schedule to airlink a few of the major cities in the country.

Even after the declaration of the lock out, the management of Indian Airlines has held discussion with the various Unions with a view to arriving at an agreement with them. It was made clear to the Unions that the revision of Shift System which some of the Unions had made the immediate reason for the agitation that preceded the lock out, was only one of the steps that the Management proposed to take in order to eliminate wasteful practices to which the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House had drawn attention, and for the removal of which the Management was directed to spare no efforts. A list of these wasteful practices for whose elimination the Management sought the cooperation of the Unions was giving to them. The Indian Aircraft Technician Association (IATA) comprising nearly 260 workmen reacted favourably to the proposals of the Management and after several rounds of discussions signed an Agreement on the 8th December, 1973. A copy of the agreement is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See HO LT- 6134/73.] As a result the lock out in respect of the members of IATA was lifted with effect from the 10th December, 1973.

The Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court challenging the legality of the lock out, and the ACEU followed suit in the Delhi High Court. The Calcutta case which has been partly heard is coming up for hearing again on the 24th December and the Delhi case has been posted for hearing on the 3rd January, 1974.

Representatives of the Flight Engineers Association have met me and the

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Management to discuss the terms of an agreement. By and large they have been appreciative of the Managements' efforts adequately to improve the functioning of the Corporation. A meeting between them and the Management is to take place today, and I hope that an agreement will be reached, enabling the Management to lift the lock out in respect of the Flight Engineers as well.

Meanwhile, in view of the large number of requests received from individual employees for lifting the lock out in their case and assuring Management of their cooperation in the removal of wasteful practices, the Management put out notices in the press on the 20th instant that if any employee was prepared to sign an undertaking, agreeing to the removal of various wasteful work practices, the lock out would be lifted in his case. Before publishing this notice the Chairman had called the leaders of the ACEU and the Engineers Association and had assured them that this step was being taken in response to requests from numerous employees which could not in fairness be ignored, and was in no way intended adversely to affect any Union. He also stressed that the individual undertakings to be given by the employees would be without prejudice to any agreement that may be arrived at with the Unions subsequently.

Following this press notice, a large number of employees turned up at the various work premises of the Airlines on the 21st morning. The leaders of the ACEU addressed meetings near some of the premises and asked employees not to give the undertaking called for by the Management. Nevertheless, numerous employees have already reported, signed the undertakings and have been taken on duty.

According to information available up till 10 o' clock this morning from the four regional head-quarters, about 1000 employees have signed undertakings and rejoined duty. It is understood that large numbers are reporting in outstations but details are to yet available.

The management has through out taken the stand that it would lift the lock out only if the Unions gave assurances in clear and unambiguous terms that they would cooperate in the removal of various wasteful work practices and in measures to improve the safety, efficiency and productivity of the airlines.

I hope the Union leaders concerned will appreciate that a large number of their own members are keen to cooperate with the management and that they will come to an early settlement making it possible for the lock-out to be lifted for all employees, and I seek the Cooperation of the Members of the august House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Normally the subject is just brought,.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : (Serampore) : The statement is provocative. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I try to regulate the proceedings of the House; nobody listens, Order please, I say, under Rule 377, a subject is normally only brought and the Minister, if he is in a position to make a statement, makes a statement, in reply to that. No further discussion take place...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : I just want only a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, will you please sit down? Even so, since it is the last day, and this is a very emotional issue...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): It will be treated as a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a precedent. Being the last day, certain amount of relaxation is given, if Members want to mention one or two points. But don't make it a debate. If the Minister wants to make a further statement I will allow him; let us agree that we stop there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 377 में अभी और भी मामले उठने हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am concerned with this item.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन पर बहस अभी शुरू हो जायेगी।

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): I don't normally intervene in a debate...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

**SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON :** All right; if it is not a debate, what else; shouting match?

There is no doubt that a certain amount of public opinion expressed against the aircraft employees merely because it is put out that they are highest paid people, this, that and the other. But, I want to express my regret for the attitude of the Minister and the head of the organisation—Chairman or whatever be his name in the Indian Airlines. Strikebreaking is not a good business, Who will do that? Collective bargaining is one of the safeguards to our Constitution. What these people are doing is this, The authority of the Government is used to create back legging for breaking the strikes.

The Railway Minister has brought in the Territorial Army; who asked him to do this? Similarly, the Minister for Communications brought in somebody else. It is quite true. First of all, what business has the Government got to stop the pay for the period they worked? That is to say, they have not been paid their November salary. The only reason for doing that is to make them starve. It is wrong to do that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You will kindly note down the points and then you can answer.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :** The Minister has referred in his statement that the validity... (Interruptions).

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** We are concerned with the workers and not with the retired army officer. He should be sacked. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Order please. Dr. Kailas, shall I remind you that, you are now sitting in the treasury benches? That much restraint is expected of you, Shri Gupta.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The Minister mentioned in his statement that the validity or legality of the lock-out has been challenged by one or two Unions in the Calcutta High Court; we are awaiting the judgment of the High Court on the matter.

I would like to know from him, pending that decision of the High Court, whether it is proper for the highest executive of the Corporation—the Chairman—to state, as is

reported in the press to-day, that the question of payment for the period of lock-out is something which he cannot consider?

Who has given him to the right to say this when the court has not yet given its judgment as to whether the lock-out is legal or valid or not? Apart from this, as Shri Krishna Menon mentioned, they are not paid their due wages or earned wages prior to the period of lock-out. These wages are lying in arrears and they are not being paid to them. I would like to know from him, whether the Chairman is going to be pulled up or not, whether it is proper on his part to make this kind of statement prejudging the decision of the High Court which is yet to come?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I shall give everyone a chance, Mr. Vajpayee.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों से व्यक्त-गत रूप से यह अपडरटेकिंग, आश्वासन लिया जा रहा है कि वह वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर की प्रैक्टिस को खत्म करने में मदद देंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहीं आप ने ऐसा सुना है कि किसी सरकारी विभाग में या किसी कोरपोरेशन एक में एक एक व्यक्ति से इस तरह की अपडरटेकिंग ली जाती है? वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर कहां नहीं है? उसे समाप्त करने का तरीका यह नहीं हो सकता...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Does the Prime Minister give such an undertaking?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Banerjee, you have had your say. Let others make their submissions.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या कर्मचारियों के सम्मान को कायम रख कर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करने का कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल सकती? क्या कर्मचारियों को बेइज्जत करना जरूरी है? यह अपडरटेकिंग मांगने का मतलब क्या है? आप यूनियन के साथ बातचीत कीजिये। वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडिचर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खत्म हो हम चाहते हैं, इस में आप को पालियामेंट का सहयोग मिलेगा।

क्या वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर केवल इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में है? क्या सरकार द्वारा चलने वाले और विभागों में यह नहीं है? क्या हर एक कर्मचारी से इस तरह का अंडरटेकिंग लिया जाएगा? यह तरीका नहीं है अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ व्यवहार करने का इसमें से तानाशाही की बू आती है। हम चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल खत्म हो, विमानों द्वारा जाने वाले जिन यात्रियों को तकलीफ हो रही है वह दूर होनी चाहिये लेकिन उसका यह तरीका नहीं है जो अपनाया जा रहा है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह भी होना चाहिये, वह भी होना चाहिये।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : If it comes to a question of principles as the senior Member Mr. Krishna Menon has said, in a democracy, public opinion is to be the governing factor. If overwhelming public opinion does count in a country, it is not democracy, I may tell you that we have been feeling for a long time in all sincerity and patriotic fervour that several labour unions are trying to hold the country to ransom. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was what I was afraid of that the whole thing would develop into some kind of debate or some kind of verbal warfare between the two sides... (*Interruptions*) I would request hon. Members to kindly co-operate. We have a lot of business, We have a large number of notices by other hon. Members.

Now, I have allowed hon. Members to make their points and it is for the hon. Minister to reply if he can satisfy them on those points. (*Interruptions*) My difficulty is that Members do not allow me even to finish my sentence. Their responsibility over once they get up and ejaculate something. But my responsibility is to see that everybody has that chance to say something. I would request hon. Members to kindly co-operate in this, and in order that it does not develop into a debate, not to make statements that would be controversial

or disputed by others and protested on rebutted by others; otherwise, it becomes a debate.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: We obey your directions. Everyone of us must be allowed to say what he feels. The right is as much mine as it is that of other hon. Members.

MR- DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But not to make it a debate.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: For the first time during these four or five years, Government are showing firmness in safeguarding the interests of the people, and we are all praise for the determination and patriotism shown by Mr. Lal, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines. We fully support him. I am very happy to note that my friend, the hon. Minister, is safeguarding the interest of the general consumer as nobody else did before. This is not an exaggeration. If ever the Government yields on this matter, we members of the Congress party are going to feel very much pained, and dissatisfaction will grow. This has to be noted by Government.

श्री मधु लिये (बांका) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से कुछ प्रश्नों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। या इस सरकार...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not my intention to shut out any member. I am entirely in the hands of the House. If you say you will finish the whole day only on this, it is up to you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a lot of business, and most of it is to be raised by private members. Now I can understand the Opposition holding a point of view different from Government's and trying to put questions the Government has to answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They have nothing to answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If members of the Congress Party also have questions to ask of Government. I will definitely allow them. But if it is not a matter of asking questions but of expressing their opinion then that opinion can be expressed by Government on behalf of the entire party.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no-

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We must tell Government to be firm, and not put us to this embarrassment.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Members express their opinion; they are bound to express their opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I am just putting this. But if members are very keen in expressing their views instead of putting questions and even in spite of me this takes the shape of a debate and all the time of the House is taken, then I will take it that it is the wish of the House that there should be a discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे तो कुछ सवालों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहिये। मैं भाषण करना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि धीरे धीरे सभी विभागों का और सार्वजनिक कम्पनियों का फीजीकरण किया जाएगा, मिलिटराइजेशन किया जाएगा ?

क्या सरकार की मजदूर नीति में अब बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है और वह स्वतंत्र ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन के बजाय वह फासिस्ट वादी व्यवस्था का सृजन करना चाहती है, उसे बनाना चाहती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लाक आउट... (इंटरप्शन)

हनुमंतैया साहब भाषण कर सकते हैं तो मैं प्रश्न भी नहीं पूछ सकता ? मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am re-training everybody.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल तीन प्रश्न पूछूंगा। एक क्या सार्वजनिक कम्पनियों का फीजीकरण हो रहा है। दूसरे मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि मजदूर आन्दोलन का फासिस्टीकरण हो रहा है। तीसरे क्या जो आपने ताला-

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बंदी की है तो क्या मजदूरों को भूखा मरवा कर आप उन से माफीनामा लेना चाहते हैं। अगर फिजूल खर्ची का ही सवाल है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तत्काल बिना शर्त तालाबन्दी समाप्त करके जो शिफ्ट का मामला है उसके बारे में मिलीजुली कमेटी मजदूरों की, कर्मचारियों की और मॅनेजमेंट की बना कर शिफ्ट के बारे में फैसला करके वह फिजूल खर्ची को रोकने का कोई उपाय करेंगे ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, I want to put two simple questions to the hon. Minister. In view of the difficult economic situation in the country and in view of the fact that certain unions and certain parties are trying to take advantage of this critical situation and trying to create chaos in the country, will the hon. Minister assure the House that he would not let certain unions and certain parties, or would not permit them to create chaos in the country?

Secondly, will the hon. Minister give an assurance in the House that we stand behind the Chairman who is doing a wonderful job in performing public service? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the Shiv Sena and the bandh it is conducting? I want to know. (Interruptions) Do not be hypocrites sitting like black sheep here. He is talking about parties of disorder, shamelessly joining hands with the Shiv Sena. Let Mr. Chavan reply.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Mr. Indrajit Gupta sought to know that it is the leftist Rajni Patel who is supporting Shiv Sena. Not we.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't you expel him? Why don't you take disciplinary action against him?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are Rajni Patel and Hanumant haiya different?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, we are different.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Mr. Banerjee;

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Are you going to allow each hon. Member to make his point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I have called Shri Banerjee.

श्रीशंकर दयाल सिंह (चंडेरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बनर्जी को दूसरी बार बोलने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है। तो फिर हम लोगों को भी दो बार बोलने का अवसर दिया जाये।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : We are not going to allow Shri Banerjee to speak twice. We are going to adopt his own tactics today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : He has already spoken. This is the kind of latitude given to him, under which he wants to make another speech. We cannot allow him to speak twice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the minister whether any suggestion has come from the unions that the visible difficulties—I am not talking of these difficulties which are invisible—which may arise after the introduction of the new shift should be discussed by a joint committee and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to it? I would also like to know whether the wages which they have earned will be immediately paid to them. Thirdly, I would like to know whether Mr. Raj Bahadur will see to it that in the negotiations that will go on today, the employees' representatives are taken into confidence before the lock out is lifted and lastly whether after his performance today, Mr. Hanumanthaiya will be made Minister again.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, we whole-heartedly welcome the statement of the minister on this last day of the session. We want to know from the Government whether Government will continue

to adhere to this policy or will they surrender to the pampered boys of the Indian Airlines after the House adjourns *sine die*. Some of the unions and those who are investigating the strikers outside have held the country to ransom. Therefore, we want to know whether Government will continue its present policy followed by the management under the able chairmanship of Mr. Lal, who is doing a wonderful job. We want to compliment him. Secondly, I want to know whether Government will adhere to the principle of "no work, no pay" or will it pay for the lock-out period. Thirdly, I want to know whether it will also look into the conduct of officers like Mr. Bosu, that great personnel officer, who have spoiled the Indian Airlines by bringing in a large number of persons, very much disproportionate to the actual work in the Indian Airlines. With these words, I whole-heartedly support the statement made by the Minister and express the hope that they will continue this policy in future.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Public Undertaking Committee has made a recommendation that regarding the wasteful expenditure, the Indian Airlines management will have a discussion with the employees' representatives and after that only any necessary step will be taken. In this case, is it not a fact that Mr. Lal then and there announced the new shift system causing a great agitation among the employees? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him ask a question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether the Government, which is responsible for all these things, will now, henceforth, ban all strikes, whether in the public sector or in the private sector. Is this the policy they are going to adopt? I want a categorical answer.

श्रीशंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े ही ध्यान के साथ और साथ ही साथ बड़े दुख के साथ मैं इस डिबेट को सुन रहा था। डिबेट मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि सदस्यों ने जो प्रश्न पूछना शुरू किया है उसने डिबेट को शकल ले ली है और जो डिबेट की शकल ली है उसमें सभी की नीयत उनके चेहरों पर उभर कर आ गई है। पिछले 12 नवम्बर से

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में दो शिफ्ट की प्रणाली चली और 24 नवम्बर से बाध्य हो कर सरकार को तालाबन्दी करनी पड़ी। एक महीना पूरा होने में दो दिन अभी शेष हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में किस का हाथ था? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर 16 हजार कर्म-चारियों को भड़का कर देश को इस तरह से तबाह करने के पीछे किस पार्टी का हाथ था?

कर्मचारियों के प्रति हमारी भी सहानु-भूति है। कोई दल यह न समझे, कोई सदस्य यह न समझे कि कर्मचारियों का ठेका उन्होंने ही लिया हुआ है। हम बल्कि कर्मचारियों के लिए उनसे अधिक चिन्तित हैं। हम उन की रोजी रोटी के लिए अधिक चिन्तित है। देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए हम अधिक चिन्तित हैं। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर यह जो ब्लैक-मेल और बर्ग्लिंग हो रही है वह बन्द हो।

इस भूमिका के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल दो बात जानना चाहता हूँ एक यह कि अब तक की तालाबन्दी के कारण इंडियन एयर लाइन्स को कितना नुकसान हुआ है और यह नुकसान कितने दिनों में पूरा होगा? दूसरे, जिन गलत तत्वों के कारण, बाहरी तत्वों के कारण इस तरह की कार्यवाही हुई और मजदूरों को जिन्होंने भड़काया, उनके ति सरकार कौन-सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : In all conscience, the situation is now crossing the limits of tolerance and the total transport situation in the country gives one the impression that it is not a running country. However, we are in favour of the resumption of the air services at the earliest, without any further delay, though we do not belong to the class of people which can be called the air-traveling public. We have not, either individually or as a party, suffered much on this account; may be, the other side may have suffered more because it has more money to spend

on air-travel. But we are for the resumption of the services. My view is that we should hold talks, the two parties should hold talks without any pre-conditions. (Interruptions).

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : आपको मालूम ही नहीं कितना टाक हुआ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : हुआ तो और होने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

There should be talks between the two parties without any pre-conditions. Secondly, the wages earned must be paid without any delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A.P. Sharma.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He represents the railway employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And you represent the Defence workers.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I am very sorry that one of our senior Members of this House, Shri Krishna Menon, took this step of the Government and the management as a strike-breaking step. The Minister has explained in his statement that the employees are coming on their own. Nobody is coercing them; nobody is forcing them. A very important point that he has made out is that in spite of those instigators who are instigating the strike, and who are responsible for it, the employees are coming back on their own. At least thousands of employees have willingly come back. This is a fact that should not be ignored.

Some of our friends here, as my hon. friend Shri Shankar Dayal Singh said, have become *thekedars* or monopolists of labour interests in this country. I want to know whether they are also to look to the interests of *kisans*, whether they are to look to the interests of the country and the progress of the country as well. I ask : Has any section of the society in this country any right to hold up the progress of the country and hold the nation to ransom? That is my question. I would like to know from the Government whether they will continue to take the steps which they have been taking in this matter.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour) : From what my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, has said, I am very sorry to say that the Chairman of the Indian Airlines, Mr. Lal, is going on lobbying with Members and briefing them. It is a very deplorable thing. Whatever he has said really puts the past management, including Dr. Karan Singh as Minister, in the role of the condemned people. Am I to understand that what they have been doing, the management of the Indian Airlines and the Minister, for the last so many years was all wrong and that Mr. Lal has suddenly come and discovered new things?

Mr. Lal has committed another serious impropriety by announcing a fare rise to the press. When the House is in session, this man goes to the press and tells them that there is a fare rise by 30 per cent.

He has talked about the abolition of surface transport. What are they going to do with the employees who are working there and the money that has been invested there? They also want to abolish catering. What will happen to the money that has been invested in Sapphire?

I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister who at least looks to be mature that there will be immediate bipartite talks based on the demands put by the employees. The Minister should not be misled by the Chairman of the Indian Airlines.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK** (Kanara) : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since the public sector undertakings in this country owned by the Government are not profit-motivated undertakings, that they are public undertakings motivated by service to the community as a whole, and there is a difference between an undertaking, whether it is the Government of the Centre or the State, or a private enterprise like those of the monopolists or non-monopolist concerns, may I know whether it would be expedient for solving this unnecessary controversy in which all the members on the other side look like angels of socialism and many of us here look like devils of capitalism.... (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: Put a question.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK** : I want to know whether there will be certain improvements in the labour laws governing the

trade union and the issues of labour settled, particularly in the public sector industries.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I first raised the issue on the floor of the House, when I observed that the soldier-Chairman should have acted with more tact and patience in dealing with the matter which was hanging over for years, exception was taken by the hon. Minister. Now the events that have followed are proving whether I was right or wrong. On that day, Sir, many of the Opposition members did not give their all-out support; they had a certain quantum of reservation in their mind. But today all the Opposition unitedly are condemning the attitude taken by the Government because the Opposition feels that, by adopting a terrorising and totalitarian method, the Government is creating a dangerous precedent for the democratic process of the labour movement of our country. That is the reason why the whole Opposition is united today.

I want to know from the Government the losses incurred upto now by the Indian Airlines due to lock-out. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Government have withheld the salaries of the employees of the Indian Airlines before the lock-out and also after the lock-out and if so, under what rules and on what basis they have done so. I also want to know whether, while asking them to resume their duties, the Government is taking any undertaking from the employees and if so, the nature of the undertaking. I also want to know whether the Government have abrogated the bipartite agreement that was entered into between the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Employees' Union. Government have said that thousands of workers are joining their duties; here I want to know from the Government whether they have in their possession the station-wise figures, the figures station-wise where the workers are resuming their services. I also want to know from the Government whether they will give up this bureaucratic attitude and enter into an unconditional bipartite talk and if, unfortunately, that talk fails, whether the Government will refer the whole matter to the Labour Tribunal. And pending the decision of the Labour Tribunal, we shall join the Government in making an appeal to them to resume their services.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) :** I have two simple questions to ask. One is whether it is a fact that, as per Agreement the management did have negotiations with the workers and the workers in certain offices agreed to work but subsequently refused on the intervention of outside agencies.

My second question is whether the Government will protect my interest as a travelling public from the harassment and trouble that I have suffered for the last few years from the totalitarian approach of a handful of workers supported by a handful of so-called leaders.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga) :** My friends on the other side are talking about democracy and socialism. I do not know how far it is fair on the part of the Government to suppress the trade union movement either in the Railways or in the Indian Airlines.

I feel that the Government is committing mistake after mistake. The question of legality of declaring a lock-out is before the court now. Again, the administration has decided that they would lift the lock-out for individuals. Then, this will also go to the court.

The Indian Airlines is having losses every year. Now, the Government itself has declared the lock-out and it is incurring losses. So, the Minister is responsible for it.

Much has been talked about the wasteful practices in the Indian Airlines. Only the other day the Members on this side have mentioned so much of wasteful expenditure that is being incurred in the Indian Airlines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken about that as also the wasteful expenditure which has been mentioned by the Public Undertakings Committee.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether consultations were held with the representatives of the trade unions before the introduction of the shift system. If so, under what rule and under what authority was it held?

**श्री शशि भूषण (दिल्ली-दक्षिण) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीतिक अतिवाद और आर्थिकतावाद की वजह से जो इन्डियन एअर लाइन्स के कर्मचारी

हैं, उन को सही न्याय दिलाने के लिये मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—24 घण्टे के अन्दर मैनेजमेन्ट और जितने भी सम्बन्धित ट्रेड यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको बैठ कर फंसला करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है तो जैसा सीलोन, में, पाकिस्तान में, चीन में, सोवियत यूनियन में है कि एअरफोर्स एअर-सर्विसज को चलाती हैं, यहाँ भी आप उन को दे दीजिये। जब तक फंसला नहीं होता, ताकि याता-यात न रुके। मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :** कई मुल्कों में तो एअर-फोर्स पालियामेन्ट को भी चलाती है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अगर एअर-फोर्स एअर-लाइन्ज को चलायेगी तो राजबहादूर जी यहाँ मिनिस्टर नहीं रहेंगे, फिर तो एअर-फोर्स वाले यहाँ बैठेंगे।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :** यह जो हड़ताल और ताला-बन्दी चालू है, यह नई पारी की पद्धति चालू होने से हुई है। नई पारी की वजह से उन के काम का समय बदल गया है, उन का वेतन बदल गया है, छुट्टी कम हो गई है, इस लिये यह श्रम-विवाद है। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक तरफ़ा निर्णय करने के बजाय इस को आर्बिट्रेशन को सौंप कर इस का फंसला कराने की कोशिश करें और उस के बीच में हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी समाप्त हो जाए।

**डा० कॅलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—12 नवम्बर से पहले चैयरमैन या मिनिस्टर साहब ने कितनी बार अलग अलग वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की युनियनों से बात की? 12 नवम्बर से 24 नवम्बर तक देश के और परदेश के कितने यात्रियों को असु-विधाये हुई और उस बीच में काम न होने की वजह से कितना नुकसान हुआ! जो निर्णय आप ने अभी लिया है—आप उस पर का रहेंगे या नहीं? आज इस सत्र का आखरी दिन है, इस लिये राजनीतिक फायदा उठा कर इस तरह की बातें करना क्या उचित है?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Sir I am really surprised that the charge of strike-breaking should have been levelled at us in spite of my mentioning about certain very outstanding facts of the situation. The facts of the situation are that before the new shift pattern was enforced there was an agreement under which it was brought about. That agreement was signed on a bipartite basis by the leaders of the trade union and the management. (Interruptions) That is on the record of the House. Let me have my say. I am not yielding.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** You are misleading the House.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I am not misleading the House.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** There was no agreement regarding the new shift system.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I have not interrupted you even once. Please let me have my say. I am barely stating facts. I can say it with all the sense of responsibility. I can quote the days of those agreements. These were as far back as 1971 and the procedure was raised how to revise the new shift pattern.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** May I ask whether there was any agreement regarding this new shift pattern? It is not a fact.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Shall I yield or shall I continue?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It is up to you.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He is not yielding.

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** जब माननीय मन्त्री जो जवाब दे रहे हैं तब विरोधी दल के सदस्य खड़े होकर व्यवधान डाल रहे हैं।

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** The question was put and this is my answer. The question was put whether before the new pattern was enforced, there was any discussion. I said that discussions were there. Many days discussions lasted, for even weeks. Those discussions were held and ultimately that agreement was reached. They were following that agreement in letter and in spirit. As far back as 28th and

29th October, the new shift pattern was given as a sort of charter to them so that they can discuss it and for 8 days or 10 days they have discussed. And, according to the agreement to final decision rested with the management. The Management took the final decision and enforced it, Sir. Now, having complied with it, the unions are duty bound, honour bound to observe it and to comply with it and to follow it. Some friends were asking: Is it a fact that some unions have also agreed to do that? Sir, it is a fact that in Bombay and in Madras, so far as I know, some unions have already agreed to that, but then, somehow or other they changed their minds and this came about. Now we did not stand on prestige at all. Right from the very first we started negotiations. I myself called him and told him, please work it. I was told, there are hardships, I said, what about them. I said: Give them to me I will have them settled in timebound period and they have it done. Suppose they don't agree with something which the management had done, I told them, to the union leaders, — I will take the House into confidence, — I told them, you just whisper into my ears what your difficulties are and I will make the Chairman agree to any valid reasonable thing that you want me to do. Now what more could I have done. After this, Sir, I would say we have not stopped negotiations, at all. One of the unions representing 2600 workers, technicians, — it is one of the most important unions, — have talked to me; they also agreed on the wasteful practices to be removed and they signed an agreement and the agreement also is now before the House. It has been laid on the Table of the House. And that agreement speaks about the whole thing; Not only we are following the command given to us, the dictates given to us by the Public Undertakings Committee of this very House, we are doing nothing more; if we have not complied with it we would have been accused that we are not complying. Now that we have complied with it, we have been accused for complying; it is something very funny. Either you ask us to take the recommendations of a body of this House seriously or not. If you want to ask us to take it seriously that we are doing, that and that and nothing else. And the Chairman is scrupulously following the directions of the Government, he is doing nothing more, and I take the fullest responsibility for whatever he has done.

May I say this, apart from that, because I greatly respect Mr. Menon? I would

repeat this to him that even today the negotiations are taking place with the flight engineers. The pilots are coming on the 26th. Day to day I have been meeting them as often as Mr. Dandavate wanted to meet. The ACU leaders are meeting them. The negotiations are not stopped. The whole exercise, shall we not put the Indian Airlines our national airlines on a pedestal of efficiency, of productivity, of safety, of acceptability by the travelling people here and abroad, so that it may really be such that we may be proud of it as our national airlines.

That is all our attempt. I am glad to say that the workers are cooperating; the Unions are cooperating. One or two of them have come to an agreement. Why not you all helps us in doing that? Will this be termed strike-breaking? (*Interruptions*).

We want the success of all public sector undertakings because we are committed to socialist policies and to bring about a socialistic order. Socio-economic change cannot come about without the success of the public undertakings. They cannot succeed unless and until there is no strike, no go-slow and no work to rule. I shall repeat here for his satisfaction that even while we were accused as to why we are inviting individually and not the unions for talks. I would only say this that right from the beginning Government made its intention clear that the workers had been anxious to come back. In fact we were held up for a longtime. Even that undertaking is only to carry out the elimination of the wasteful practices and it has to be done. While we are accepting that, I have given this commitment, I shall read it out here :

"Before publishing this notice, the Chairman called the leaders.....(*Interruptions*)

Kindly listen to me.

"Before publishing this notice about the individuals' coming and signing this, the Chairman called the leaders of the A.C.U. and the Engineers' Association and assured them I am using the word 'assured'—that this step was being taken in response to the request of the numerous employees who could not, in fairness, be ignored."

Can we ignore that when thousands of employees are coming back and when they want to cooperate or the elimination

of the wasteful purposes for the sake of their leader? With great distress I have to say that I do not think that they represented the opinions of all those workers who want to come back. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, we said that this was not in any way intended to affect adversely any union. We also stressed that the individual undertakings to be given by the employees would be without this prejudice to any agreement that may be arrived at with the unions subsequently. Now, what more can we do about this? (*Interruptions*). With this, it is impossible to agree with Shri Krishna Menon or with others when they said that there was an attempt for strike-breaking.

Then, Sir, a question was raised about the pay for the lock-out period—earned wages. So far as earned wages are concerned, I would like to say one thing. That means upto 23rd November—the lock out was declared on 24th November—the wages due shall be paid as and when it is possible. It may be possible only when the workers join the airlines to operate their services. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** You should maintain the dignity of the workers.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** My hon. friend Shri Vajpayee, asked us to maintain the dignity of the workers.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** What about my question?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I am coming to that, I shall deal with it one by one.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The payment of the lock-out period depends upon what the High Court of Calcutta holds regarding the legality or otherwise of the lock-out. You cannot pre-judge it.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Neither you can pre-judge it nor can I pre-judge it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** This statement was made by the Chairman. He said that the payment for the lock-out cannot be made.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Long ago, for all times, the principle has been accepted 'no work, no pay and no pay, no work'

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You will have to pay if the high court declares the lock-out as illegal.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** You are influencing the judgement of the High Court.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I am not influencing the judgement of the High Court, I can assure you that if we are standing to mar the dignity of the workmen—employees—we would not have had talks with them. We have been talking to them. There is no question of prestige. Shri Hanumanthaiah has asked me whether they would be going against the interests of consumers; he means should we not safeguard the interests of the consumers? I have already maintained that there are not two parties only in this matter. Besides the management and the employees, there is a third party which is a vital party and which is the most important party and that party is the people and the passengers and their interests shall be safeguarded at all costs.

Then, Mr. Limaye has asked whether there is any *faujeekaran*. There is no militarisation. I hope he will understand from my spirit and by my words that there is no militarisation. We have been talking to them. We want them to realise that certain wasteful expenditure and wasteful practices have crept in and we should remove them. Even if certain practices are there which are counterproductive, we must remove them. We are doing that at the bidding and at the behest of the Committee on Public Undertakings of this House, and my hon. friend should kindly co-operate in this.

Then, Shri Limaye has asked whether there is any *buniyad paryavartan in mazdooroniti*, if he considers that the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee on Public Sector Undertakings that the Airlines should run more properly and to the greater satisfaction of the people and be in a position to earn some sort of return on the investment made of public money, is *parivartan*, if that is a change, I would say this that we are committed to that change, because we want our public undertakings to run efficiently and to yield results which should be commensurate with the investment. As regards joint council, there is no such idea of joint council. It is not called for, because there was a joint

agreement brought into force and it is under that joint agreement that this has been done.

Shri Vikram Mahajan has asked whether an assurance will be given that we shall not let certain unions or parties to do certain things and so on. Those remarks are pregnant with their meaning. Therefore, I do not want to comment on them but they are there.

He has asked me whether I would stand by the chairman firmly. I have already said that the responsibility is mine as a Minister.

Shri Banerjee has asked me about visible difficulties. That stage is long past. That stage was when I told them to whisper into my ears so that I could persuade the chairman to accept things. But they did not respond. My regret is that they did not respond.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Why not discuss? Why only whisper?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** There is no question of prestige in this. The whole issue is this. Do we want one management in one industry or two managements? Do we want one management by the union leaders, not by the unions but by the union leaders and another management by the management? I say that there should be parallel management, but there should be only one management and its right to uphold its power and authority to manage must be upheld by this House.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about participation of labour in management?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Of course. Therefore, we have been talking to them. They must be sharing and must be associated in matters which concern them largely.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has asked a very pertinent question namely whether Government shall surrender. I say that there is no question of surrender. We are not fighting a war. The workers are our workers, and we are talking to them every day, and we want to come to a just and proper settlement, and that is all that we want to do. But there shall be no surrender of principles in any case.

He has also advocated the policy of 'no work, no pay'. We uphold that.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** Surrender to Mr. Lal.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** At any rate, I am coming to my hon. friend's points. His point was that the Public Undertakings Committee had spoken of wasteful expenditure. I would say that it also spoke of wasteful practices. In the process of elimination of wasteful practices, if some wasteful expenditure is also eliminated. I think we should not grudge that.

Shri Shankar Dayal Singh has asked me about the lock-out and the losses incurred. Other Members have also asked the same question. During the period of the lock-out, while we were operating 20 services out of 146, the loss has been of the order of Rs. 5.5 lakhs per day.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has said that we should talk without pre-conditions. We have been talking to them every day. Let them come and talk.

We have not imposed any pre-conditions excepting a compliance with the dictates and mandates given to us by the Public Undertakings Committee.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** Let him go with the authority of parliament and tell them also that they have to come without pre-conditions.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Shri A. P. Sharma has asked me, and I thank him for that, whether we shall continue this step. Certainly, we propose to adhere to this.

Shri Bosu has asked about catering and said that would not any more get lunch or dinner on the airlines.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** No, no,

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** We are not entirely doing away with it. We propose to give some tea and snacks, if that satisfies him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On a point of order,...

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Since Shri Bosu knows more about tea than I do, I think he should be satisfied with that *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He should know that for misrepresenting me once he got into hot water, I said you have invested enough money in this what are you going to do with the employees and the investment? I spoke about the surplus staff, the employees, and the money invested. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** It is a public utility service. The ground services will be there. The passengers will come to the cafe. They will eat and pay for it. This is only about service in the flights.

**श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :** आप का प्रेडिसिसर बेकाम था ? डा० कर्ण सिंह के जमाने का कोरपोरेशन तो बेकार था... *(ध्वजघान)*

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मेरे और डा० कर्ण सिंह के बहुत घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध हैं, मेरा और उन का बड़ा स्नेह है। आप मुझे में और उन में फर्क पैदा कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं इस में आप कभी सफल नहीं होंगे। वह मेरे बड़े प्यारे दोस्तों में से है, और उन्हो ने भी बहुत कोशिश की है इमप्रूव करने की। मैं कोई और दावा नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि उन से आगे बढ़ कर काम कर रहा हूँ, या श्री लाल उन से आगे बढ़ कर काम कर रहे ह। यह आप की नाजायज कोशिश है, यह सफल नहीं होनी है।

An hon. Member said that the bipartite agreement had been violated. I agree with him; it was violated not by the management it has unfortunately been violated by certain trade union leaders who did not honour their own word and their own signature on it. *(Interruptions)* There is no question of labour trouble and referring it to the labour tribunal.

Shri Goswami asked whether the interests of the travelling public would be safeguarded. I assure him that it will be done. That is our first and last concern. Without that we will not really be able to do any service.

Shri Kiruttinan said that the action has been wasteful. I do not know how it has been wasteful if it produces good.

Shri Shashi Bhusan asked whether we would settle it in 24 hours or hand it over to the IAF. I think he has spoken his mind. We have no such intention. *(Interruptions)*



[Shri Raj Bahadur]

## STATEMENT

Shri Joshi said एकरफा निर्णय है। We have been talking every day. I still implore you. Please help me in eliminating these wasteful practices and in implementing the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee.

I am grateful to you forgiving me this opportunity on this last day because this clears up many doubts, it clears the air and everybody knows where we stand. We stand firm by this that we must provide safe adequate air service through IA with the maximum productivity and the maximum satisfaction to the public.

12.49 hrs.

## MEMBER SWORN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been requested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and I understand that he had also the consent of the leaders of the Opposition, to interpose a calm and pleasant function into this storm, and that is to admit and to welcome a new member to this House. She happens to be an honourable lady. I think she has been watching the proceedings of this House; she has been the turbulence here. We welcome her. I can assure her that this House is a living and kicking House; there is never a day that is a dull day.

The Secretary-General will please call her name.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Shrimati Premalabai Dajisaheb Chavan.

*Member Sworn :*

*Shrimati Premalabai Dajisaheb Chavan  
(Karad).*

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT  
OF COURT OF ENQUIRY ON LUFT-  
HANSA BOEING CRASH IN DELHI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Before we resume other items under rule 377, the Minister of Civil Aviation wants to make an announcement about the Lufthansa air crash the day before yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

As I announced in the House earlier investigation into the causes and circumstances of the Lufthansa Boeing 707 crash at Delhi Airport on the 20th morning is being entrusted to a serving High Court Judge. It has now been decided that Shri Justice S. R. Rangarajan of the Delhi High Court shall be appointed as Court of Enquiry under rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The Court will be assisted by two assessors, Cp. Captain S. Das Sharma, who was a meteorological expert with the Air Force till recently, and Captain S.B. Chatterjee, Boeing 707 Commander of Air-India.

2. The Court will be requested to complete the investigation within eight weeks.

12.51 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of items still. Since there is a large number of them, I think I will call the names of the Members raising them and briefly mention the subject. Shri S.M. Banerjee, about the effects of the Supreme Court judgement in the DIR.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you must have read in the newspapers—I have not got a copy of the judgment as such that the Supreme Court has declared by a majority of judges—that Parliament is under no obligation to prescribe the maximum period for which a person could be detained under the preventive detention law, under articles 22(7) of the Constitution. Taking advantage of this judgement, the Government can keep any person under detention for an indefinite period, when there is now an emergency. I request, therefore, that the hon. Minister of Law should make a statement today, whether the Government will take note of this judgement which is very unfortunate, so that the people are not detained for an indefinite period. If we do not take cognizance of the majority judgement and we do not attach importance to the minority judgement delivered by Mr. Justice Bhagwati, it will create a situation where, whatever be the law which is framed by Parliament for a particular individual under the DIR, the term can be extended to any period. So, I would urge that in the larger interests of parliamentary democracy the Minister of Law should make a statement today about the serious implications of the Supreme Court judgement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Then about the abnormal delay in implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations. Shri Banerjee again.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I was assured by hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he attended the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, that a statement will be made by the Finance Minister regarding the implementation of the Pay Commission report as far as all the other departments are concerned. Although we do not agree with the various recommendations of the Pay Commission, still, even after the modification, only 20 per cent of the Government employees have been benefited by the new pay-scales. There are serious anomalies, and those anomalies may not have been discussed by the Finance Ministry and orders have not been passed in respect of the defence establishment employees, the P. & T. employees and certain other categories of employees by way of implementation of the Pay Commission recommendations. I would urge Mr. Ganesh, through you, to call for a meeting immediately so that all the matters are decided. Let him assure the House that all the anomalies will be removed and that another round of discussion will take place.

My last point is this. That is also about the Pay Commission report. The Finance Minister said that the glaring anomalies will be discussed.

I want some statement to be made, because there is growing discontent among the Central Government employees and if something is not done, they may again resort to direct action.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)** Yesterday I raised the issue about the Netaji Inquiry Commission under rule 377. This commission is going to finalise its report and before this House re-assembles, this report will have been submitted to the Government. I said yesterday that 31 letters and documents from the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru's file, were either withheld, destroyed or missing. Then I drew attention to the 75 page report submitted by the highest British military intelligence, after examining Col. Havibur Rehman, where the words used were it was a "master deception plan". A copy of the report must be with the Government of India and the British Government. That has not been produced. I requested the Government to make a statement on this.

There have been certain correspondence between President Chiang Kai-Sheikh and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There was a letter written from Manchuria by Netaji himself to Panditji after the report of the plane crash. This correspondence is missing. Government must make it known to the Commission and the country why these documents have been withheld or destroyed and not supplied to the commission. Without those documents, the inquiry commission will turn into a farce. Therefore, I want that the Government should make the position clear.

A word about the paper famine in West Bengal. This year a new syllabus has been introduced from Class VI to Class IX. There is a report in the *Statesman* also today and we have also got telegrams. 20 lakhs of students are going to suffer because new text-books have to be published and there is paper famine. The publishers have appealed to the Government. The Government should come out with some assistance. Otherwise there will be a total deadlock in the whole education system of West Bengal.

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :** बिहार में इस समय खाद्य और खाद्यान्नों की जो स्थिति है उसकी और मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार की आबादी लगभग साढ़े पांच करोड़ है। बिहार में जो खाद्यान्न पैदा होता है उस में लगभग दस लाख टन की कमी रहती थी जिस को बाहर से खाद्यान्न मंगा कर पूरा किया जाता था। अब खाद्यान्नों के व्यापार के सरकारीकरण के बाद दूसरी जगह से अनाज मंगाया नहीं जा सकता है क्योंकि सब कुछ सरकार द्वारा ही नियंत्रित है। इस वास्ते अब पूर्ण रूप से सरकार के ऊपर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। पिछले दिनों बार बार बिहार सरकार की ओर से लिखा गया है कि हम को सवा दो लाख टन अनाज की जरूरत है लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यहाँ से केवल बीस हजार टन अनाज ही पिछले दिनों वहाँ भेजा गया है। बिहार की आबादी साढ़े पांच करोड़ है। अब आप देखें कि दिल्ली की आबादी कितनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि 40-50 लाख के लगभग वह

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

होगी, पूरे दिल्ली संघीय क्षेत्र की आबादी । यहां पर अक्टूबर मास में 35 हजार टन और नवम्बर मास में 50 हजार टन गल्ला दिया गया जबकि बिहार को, पूरे बिहार को केवल बीस हजार टन ही एक महीने में दिया गया । लेकिन केवल दिल्ली के लिए 50,000 टन गल्ला दिया गया है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि 1972 में जनवरी से लेकर नवम्बर तक बिहार को 9.28 लाख टन गेहूँ आवंटित किया गया था, लेकिन 1973 में जनवरी से लेकर नवम्बर तक केवल 3.90 लाख टन गल्ला दिया गया है, जो बहुत ही कम है ।

### 13 hours

आप जानते हैं कि वहां कोयला खानों, बोकारो और एच० ई० सी० में काम करने वाले मजदूर और अन्य मजदूर रहते हैं । इस स्थिति में वे लोग क्या करें? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार की तरफ से जो सेवा दो लाख टन गल्ले की मांग की गई है, उस के अनुसार वहां गल्ला भेजा जाय, वरना वहां भारी तबाही होगी । आज वहां भुखमरी फैली हुई है और स्थिति कंट्रोल से बाहर है ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने बिहार के लिए गले की जो मांग की है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि वहां स्थिति सचमुच बड़ी दयनीय है ।

पटना नगर बिहार को राजधानी है, जिस की आबादी लगभग पांच लाख है । सब लोग जानते हैं कि वहां पीने के पानी का घोर संकट है । जब जाड़े के दिनों में पानी की दिक्कत है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि गर्मी में क्या होगा । वहां एक इलाका है पुराना बार्ड नम्बर 3, रामनगर मुहल्ला, जिस की 18, 19 हजार का आबादी है । वहां पाइप भी नहीं बिछाया गया है, पानी देने की बात तो दूर रही । बिहार सरकार की

आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । इस लिए पटना शहर में पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, जिस के दर्जनों मुहल्लों में पानी नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष धनराशि की स्वीकृति दे । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो गर्मी के दिनों में वहां की स्थिति और संकटापन्न हो जायेगी ।

दानापुर में, जिस को खगोल कहते हैं, पूर्वी रेलवे का डिविजनल कार्यालय है । वहां कई हजार रेल मजदूर काम करते हैं । वह शहर सी क्लास भी नहीं है । वहां के रेल मजदूरों की मांग है कि उन्हें हाउस रेंट एलाउंस दिया जाय । आज की महंगाई के जमाने में उन के लिए किराये पर मकान ले कर रहना कठिन है और सरकार भी उन को क्वार्टर नहीं देती है । ऐसी स्थिति में उन लोगों को हाउस रेंट एलाउंस दिया जाना चाहिए । 1967 से 1969 तक —तीन साल तक— उन को हाउस रेंट एलाउंस दिया गया था । न मालूम बाद में उस को क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया ।

अभी हम लोग लोकों रनिंग स्टाफ की स्ट्राइक से पूरी तरह निपट नहीं पा रहे हैं कि उधर एन० एफ० रेलवे में स्टेशन मास्टर्स की हड़ताल की सम्भावना है । उन को एजोटेशन पिछले कुछ दिनों से चल रही है । अधिकारियों के आश्वासनों के बावजूद उन की मांगे पूरी नहीं की गई हैं । उल्टे बहुतांश को सस्पेंड किया गया है और डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किया गया है । इस तरह वहां की स्थिति बहुत विस्फोटक हो गई है । अगर रेल मंत्री ने, उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो वहां स्टेशन मास्टर्स की हड़ताल हो सकती है ।

मेरे पास वहां से कई तार आये हैं । मैं उनमें से केवल एक तार पढ़

कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि मंत्री महोदय को वहाँ की स्थिति की जानकारी हो जाये। मेरी मांग है कि जो लोग डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, उनको रिहा किया जाये और सस्पेंशन को विद्वा किया जाये और इस प्रकार स्थिति को काबू में लाने की कोशिश की जाये। मेरे पास एक तार यह आया है :

“For about five days sick 20 days salary deducted by the Divisional Superintendent, Tinsukia, N.F. Railways/hundreds of SMS staff on verge of starvation/serious resentment prevailing/arrange payment and revocation of the illegal suspensions within December lest the situation go worse.”

सरकार को उधर ध्यान दे कर स्थिति को नामंल बनाना चाहिए।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (स्वास्थ्य) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री रामावतार शास्त्री पटना में जल के अभाव की चर्चा कर रहे थे। वहाँ तो जल प्राप्त नहीं है, लेकिन दिल्ली में, जहाँ जल प्राप्त है, इस बात की आशंका पैदा हो गई है कि यहाँ की जल व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगी। दिल्ली वाटर सप्लाई एंड सियुएज डिसपोजल अंडरटेकिंग के इंजीनियरों ने बर्क टु रूल आन्दोलन चलाने का फैसला किया है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जल की सप्लाई घटेगी और नागरिक कठिनाई में फसेंगे। इंजीनियर यह आन्दोलन इस लिए चला रहे हैं कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के कमिश्नर ने जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन का मालिक गृह मंत्रालय है, ...

**श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :** माननीय सदस्य कमिश्नर की बात कर रहे हैं। यह दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन और मेयर का निकम्भापन है। उनका दोष वह

कमिश्नर पर डाल रहे हैं। क्या यह उनको शोभा देता है ?!

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** माननीय सदस्य को कुछ पता तो है नहीं। उन को तो यह तक पता नहीं है कि सर्विसिज सेंद्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्तर्गत हैं, मेयर के अन्तर्गत नहीं हैं।

**श्री शशि भूषण :** बजट को ये लोग पास करते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** माननीय सदस्य को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि कार्पोरेशन और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की सर्विसिज केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत हैं। मेयर किसी को नियुक्त नहीं करता है। दिल्ली वाटर सप्लाई एंड सियुएज डिसपोजल अंडरटेकिंग में एक गलत नियुक्ति हुई है, जिसके खिलाफ इंजीनियर अपना विरोध प्रकट कर रहे हैं। यह नियुक्ति कमिश्नर ने की है और कमिश्नर गृह मंत्रालय के प्रति उत्तरदायी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करे, नहीं तो दिल्ली की जल की व्यवस्था ठप्प हो जायेगी। रेलों पहले से बन्द हैं। विमान सेवाओं में सुधार की भी सम्भावना नहीं। और अब दिल्ली वालों का पानी बन्द होने जा रहा है। यहाँ पर जल की व्यवस्था टूटनी नहीं चाहिए। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। गृह मंत्रालय इस में हस्तक्षेप करे।

**श्री रतनलाल ब्राह्मण (दार्जिलिंग) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम के कई जिलों से नेपाली लोगों के घर-द्वार लूट कर उनको भगाया जा रहा है। कुछ समय पहले भाषा के प्रश्न पर उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया गया था। स्कूलों में नेपाली भाषा को बन्द कर दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि केवल आसामी

[श्री रतनलाल ब्राह्मण]

भाषा में ही शिक्षा दी जायगी। अब यह जुल्म किया जा रहा है कि वहां पर जो नेपाली लोग खेती का काम करते हैं, उनके घर-बार तोड़ कर उनको भगाया जा रहा है। लखीमपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में लाभापुरी, लामपु, ऊथामारी और दामाजी में हाल ही में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। इस बारे में मेरे पास बहुत से टेलीग्राम आये हैं।

आसाम की गवर्नमेंट ने यह जो जुल्म शुरू किया है, अगर उसको रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी, तो नेपाली लोगों को बड़ी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ेगा, और यह देश के लिए भी बुरा होगा। आसाम में नेपाली लोगों के लिए बड़ी चिन्ताजनक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। वे लोग अधिकतर एक्स-मिलिटरीमैन हैं, जो बहुत दिनों से अपने परिवारों के साथ वहां रह रहे हैं। अब उनको वहां से भगाना शुरू कर दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। अगर वह जल्दी से जल्दी कोई समाधान नहीं निकालेगी, तो बहुत खराब नतीजे हो सकते हैं। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह नेपाली लोगों पर किये जा रहे इस जुल्म को रोकने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कोई कार्यवाही करें। यही मोटी-मोटी बात मुझे कहनी थी। जितने हमारे वहां पर पहले से नेपाली भाषा पढ़े लिखे थे उन के बारे में भी शिक्षा मंत्री से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस चीज को भी देखे और उसको चालू रखें। छोटी-छोटी भाषा जो पढ़ते हैं उसको बन्द करने का जो कायदा निकाला है उसको भी कैसे सुधारें और कैसे वह ठीक हो, इस बात को वह देखें। यही मैं चाहता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के बारे में जो बातें उठाई गई हैं उनकी ओर शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की रिफॉरमिंग 6 महीने पहले ही सरकार के पास पहुंच गई। लेकिन 6 महीने के बाद भी अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। वास्तव में नई वेतन श्रेणियां 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से ही लागू होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार का निर्णय नहीं हो रहा है, शिक्षकों के बीच में भयंकर असंतोष है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय कब होगा और क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से इस पर अमल होगा? पिछली बार जो वरिष्ठ लेक्चरर की ग्रेड है उसमें सिर्फ 25 प्रतिशत लोगों को पदोन्नति मिली जिस के फलस्वरूप अध्यापकों में असंतोष उत्पन्न हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि अब की बार एक ही रनिंग ग्रेड हो और उसी के अंदर सभी अध्यापकों को रखने का प्रयास किया जाय। आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफसर भर्ती होने के बाद सीधे सेक्रेटरी के ग्रेड तक पहुंच जाते हैं। लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। उनके मकानों के बारे में भी कोई इंतजाम नहीं है हालांकि इसी शहर की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए यह इंतजाम किया गया है। शिक्षक लोग चाहते हैं कि उन को नौकरी के लिए सुरक्षा कानून के जरिए मिधे। और एक बात मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो निजी कालेजेंस हैं वह अमीर लोगों के कब्जे में हैं जो कि कालेज के खर्च के लिए चार-पांच प्रतिशत भी पैसा नहीं देते। 95 प्रतिशत पैसा सरकार के द्वारा यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के द्वारा आता है। फिर क्या वजह है कि विश्व-

विद्यालय के हाथ में इन कालेजेज का प्रबन्ध नहीं दिया जाता है ? अन्तिम मेरी मांग यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय का जो प्रशान्त है वह अध्यापकों और छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में सौंप दिया जाय। इसके बारे में एक विधेयक भी मैंने पेश किया था। सरकार ने सिद्धांतों को माना था। कम से कम केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में इस सिद्धांत को लागू किया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैंने दर्जनों बार यहां मुंगेर जिले में दाटी जाति के हरिजन को जो जिन्दा जला दिया गया था उस का मामला उठाया। अभी तक गृह मंत्री द्वारा इसके बारे में कोई बयान तक नहीं आया है। बिहार की विधान सभा ने दो-दो कमेटियां बनाईं, हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए उन की उन्होंने जांच भी की, तो क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश देंगे कि आज चूँकि आखिरी दिन है तो आज इनके बारे में बयान वह दें।

तौनरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई की एस्सों कम्पनी और सरकार के बीच में 74 प्रतिशत इक्विटी सरकार को देने के बारे में बात चल रही है। लेकिन इस बीच में यह एस्सो कम्पनी अपनी जायदाद बेचती चली जा रही है। एक पेट्रोल पम्प उन्होंने बेच डाला ग्रैंड ट्रंक रोड का और दूसरा नेपियन सी रोड का भी बेच रहे हैं। आज ही मेरे पास पत्र आया है कि एक तीसरा पम्प भी डीलाईल रोड का वह बेचने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। 17 करोड़ रुपया दे कर आज एस्सो कम्पनी की इक्विटी लेंगे तो क्या जैक खरीदने के लिए 17 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है ? चूँकि एक मामले में पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने समय पर हस्तक्षेप किया है इसलिए मैं उनका

ध्यान इस तीसरे मामले की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि इनको भी वह रोक सके। एस्सो की जो जायदाद बेची जा रही है उस बिक्री को रोका जाय और सरकार की ओर सार्वजनिक हित की रक्षा की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री लोग कहाँ हैं ? शिक्षा मंत्री कहाँ हैं ? क्या कुछ बयान आएगा ? नहीं तो इस 377 का मतलब क्या है ? मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर चुका हूँ। मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि इनके ऊपर बयान आना चाहिए। हरिजन को जिन्दा जलाया गया, एक महीने से मैं मामला उठा रहा हूँ, दर्जनों बार मामला आया, क्या इस के बारे में कोई सफाई दी जायगी ? गृह मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं ? पेट्रोलियम मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं ? एस्सो की जायदाद बेची जा रही है उस के ऊपर वह कोई वक्तव्य देंगे ? शिक्षा मंत्री तो गायब ही हैं। क्या चव्हाण साहब सभी लोगों की ओर से जवाब देंगे ?

13-16 hrs.

### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

NON-INTIMATION TO THE SPEAKER OF ARREST OF SHRI KRISHNA GHANDRA HALDER, M.P. AT BURDWAN

SHRI KRISHNA GHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) : On the 20th November, 1973 I raised a privilege motion under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha about the failure of the West Bengal Police authorities to report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha about my arrest and release by the Burdwan Police on 14th November, 1973 when I took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In this regard, the hon. Speaker observed, "So far as the case of his arrest is concerned, I will get the information. Today is the last day of the session, but the West Bengal Government and the

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Burdwan District authorities have not yet replied to the letter written by the hon. Speaker. So, again I raise the privilege motion under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and request you to send this matter to the Privileges Committee.

I want to mention that more than one month has passed but they have not yet replied. This is a fit case to be referred to the Privileges Committee. This matter may be sent to the Privileges Committee immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is here to take this matter seriously. I have allowed Mr. Halder to raise it because I also feel concerned about it. I feel concerned about the privileges of all Members in this House.

Now, our Rules are very clear. Rule 229 says :

“When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker...”

“Shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker...”—

That is what the rules says.

“...indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule.”

This is a privilege of the Members that if a Member is arrested, immediate intimation must be given to the Speaker. On the 20th of November, the hon. Member was allowed to raise this question, about his alleged arrest and the Speaker on that day had observed that he would get information from the Government, which to me means, that the Government will come forward with a statement in this House and give the information whatever may be the facts. Now it is more than a month. Today it is the 22nd and we are not aware whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has any statement at all to make about this. One month is a long time. And even the length of the time itself

is an offence. The direction was given by the Speaker and for one month that has not been complied with; that to me, appears to be involving the question of privilege, but I would not like to take any very specific decision in the matter yet. I can fully appreciate the Government's having too many things at its hand; these are troubled days and this thing might have slipped their attention. On the other hand, as the Presiding Officer, I cannot just overlook the rights and privileges of the Members. Therefore, I would hold this over. I would like the hon. Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to note this and to convey it to the Government that in course of the day they should come forward, because this is the last day of the session, and say what they have to say and then I shall decide whether I should refer this question to the Privileges Committee.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, I will convey it.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री भागीरथ भंडर जी को अपना नोटिस देने में थोड़ा विलम्ब हो गया है, इन्हें थोड़ा समय दे दीजिये, आज आखिरी दिन है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : To day we have relaxed; we have gone through many subjects. It was a long list. Why not keep something for the next session?

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—contd.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : May I make a submission, Sir? This is the last day of the current session, Sir. I want to bring to the attention of the Government, particularly to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, that the country is awaiting her long-awaited award on Narmada water dispute. I came to this House last winter and since then four sessions have passed and each session the Prime Minister goes on telling to us that the Award is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your point is very clear...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Two hours we have wasted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request you not to use this language. Mr. Mavalankar, you are an honourable Member of this House, a Professor, nothing said in this floor of the House is a waste.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : beg your pardon. I withdraw what I said. Only this week the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power replied to me saying that the Prime Minister's award is expected shortly. This is the stock answer given every time. But I do hope during this inter-session period, this will be done, and the award will be satisfactory and in the best national interest. For the last six months, we in Gujarat, like many other States, of the country, are suffering from acute shortage of wheat. In succeeding months during last half an year the Centre's releases of quota are reduced in regard to wheat supply to Gujarat. May I request the Government to see that the allocation made to Gujarat is increased? Then again the problems of the Central Government employees living and working in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad need in particular, to be looked into and I request the Government to look into their problems and remove their legitimate grievances.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (झाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत एक सूचना दी है। पिछली ता० 19 दिसम्बर, 1973 को पश्चिम रेलवे की जनता एक्सप्रेस रेल को सामूहिक लोगों ने लूट लिया। यह घटना नई नहीं है ऐसी कई घटनाएँ पहले भी हुई हैं। आम जनता इससे बहुत परेशान हुई। इस लिये मैं शासन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में यह लूट केवल इस लिये नहीं हुई है कि लुटेरे थे; बल्कि वहाँ पर भुखमरी फैली हुई है, बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है . . . . . (श्रवधान) . . . . . इस लिए शासन को रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि ऐसी घटनाओं को रोका जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have drawn his attention. It has already come out in the paper.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। पूरे बिहार में गन्ना उत्पादकों की हड़ताल है, इस बात के लिये कि 15 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम हो। इस बात को आल इण्डिया फेन प्रोजेक्ट कन्वेंशन ने भी स्वीकार किया है। कल हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिले थे। हम चाहते हैं कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को 15 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम मिले और गन्ना मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal, for the last ten years, floods and damages are caused to more than 60 villages involving 60,000 acres of paddy land by the river Kunur in Angram P.S., Bahtar and Mongalkot in Burdwan District.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What should be done about it ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : These villages are facing acute shortage of food. So, I would request through you, the Minister for Irrigation and Power to sanction a scheme to control the floods caused by the rivers there.

13.27 hrs.

PUBLIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-12-73.



**SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) :** Sir, it has been my painful duty once again to raise objection to the hurried way of introducing a Bill suspending the rules of giving two days' notice in this regard. They have done this once again.

I know the speaker has given his permission. But, in the memorandum submitted I do not see anywhere the reasons being given as to why this Bill could not be introduced earlier. The Bill has been dated 10th December. If you take the bulletin dated 1st November, 1973 the Bill has been mentioned therein. One thing which is perturbing me is this. This is the second occasion within 10 days that the Finance Ministry as come forward a Bill and is trying to suspend the procedure. I do not think that Shri Chavan wants to suspend some other Rules also and have this Bill passed into Act in this session itself. I am grateful to him when he says this, namely, in view of the complex nature of this legislation it is considered necessary for him to get this Bill introduced now. When the Bill is full of implications, it could have been introduced at the next session and enacted into Act. Before this is taken up, I want to know from him as to why it has been introduced now. If he wants to get it enacted now, then I have got a very serious objection to it. He can consider the complexities of legislation before he comes up before the house with the legislative proposal. He should have consulted the other ministries which are also involved in this. It requires consultation of the Reserve Bank of India at the highest level. When this is a complex legislation it is not proper for him to have this Bill referred to a select Committee before it taken up for consideration by this House? Suppose if he comes forward with the same proposition again then I shall raise the same objection.

I would appeal to him to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. And when it comes out from there it will come with very good suggestions. Therefore, I am making my objection for this hasty and hurried manner of introducing the Bill without giving an opportunity to Members.

**श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेझियान साहब ने जो मुद्दा रखा है, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, हालाँकि उन से मैं महमत हूँ। लेकिन

मेरा आक्षेप और ज्यादा बुनियादी है। मेरी राय में यह विधेयक गैरजरूरी ही नहीं, खतरनाक भी है। रिजर्व बैंक वास्तव में होल्डिंग कम्पनी का काम कर रही है। इण्डियन डेवेलपमेंट बैंक आज उसीके तहत है। छोटे असें के लिये जो कर्जा दिया जाता है और लम्बी मुद्दत के लिये जो कर्जा दिया जाता है, इसमें एक सूचीकरण लाने का काम रिजर्व बैंक ही कर सकता है। इस लिये इनको बर्खा करना चाहिये था—वैकिंग विभाग को, जो इनके मंत्रालय के तहत है, समाप्त कर के यह कर्जवाला जो मामला है, रूजी लगाने का जो मामला है, इसको रिजर्व बैंक में केन्द्रित करना चाहिये था और रिजर्व बैंक में एक इन्वेस्ट-मेन्ट बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये था, जिसमें उन सभी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि रहते जिन के नाम इन्होंने दिये हैं, और रिजर्व बैंक का निगरानी में यह सारा काम होता। मेरी तो यह भी इच्छा है कि लाइफ इश्योरेन्स कापोरेशन के द्वारा इन्वेस्ट-मेन्ट का काम जो किया जाता है वह भी रिजर्व बैंक के तहत लाना चाहिए। रिजर्व बैंक को सरकार समय समय पर निर्देश दे ताकि जो आर्थिक और औद्योगिक निति के उद्देश और जो योजना है उसको हम लोग हासिल कर सके। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस विधेयक को वापिस ले जैसा उन्होंने स्वयं फर्माया है बहुत ज्यादा गहराई में विचार की जरूरत है, तो मैंने जो मुद्दे रखे हैं उनके ऊपर भी गहराई में जाकर सोचे, और एक मिला-जुला नया विधेयक लाये जिससे रिजर्व बैंक जो वास्तव में सेंट्रल बैंक है, उसीके हाथ में पूजी लगाने का, इन्वेस्टमेन्ट का सारा निर्णय हो मंत्रिमण्डल उसके ऊपर जरूर निगरानी रखे निर्देश देने का अधिकार तो आपको है ही। रिजर्व बैंक ऐक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, तो करें लेकिन यह

बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट बिल्कुल निकम्मा साबित हुआ है, इसकी निगरानी में 5 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक चाटे में चलने लगी है इसलिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं की पुनर्रचना के बारे में इनको नये सिरे से सोचना चाहिए और उसके पहले बैंक कमीशन की रपट पर बहस करने का हमको मौका देना चाहिए।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai) : May I say a word? You were pleased to make some remarks with regard to the suspension of rules particularly in the matter of introduction of Bills earlier. We really do not know where we stand in regard to the rulings from the Chair, if they can be called rulings at all. This has become almost a staple food of the House that we are being told that the rule has been suspended by the Chair. But the rules should not be suspended so lightly by the Chair when the Chair itself gives rulings on occasions that it should not be done. Why does this contradiction persist?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I shall answer that point. Obviously, he has referred to the waiving of the rule regarding two days' circulation of Bills. The rules are very clear that with the consent of the Speaker, that can be waived. I am only mentioning the fact. I did say once with reference to a particular Bill that it was unfortunate, and that was with reference to a previous Bill. But with regard to this, of course, the Speaker made the decision, but I think the reasons are very clear. In the first place, they could not get the Bill ready. It is a very involved and complex Bill and they had to consult so many agencies. They have given those reasons.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** : The Bill was completed on 10th December.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : The hon. Minister will answer that point.

There are two reasons here which I think are legitimate. The first is that they have to consult so many institutions because so many complex questions are involved and they were not really ready. Secondly, the hon. Minister says that this is the last day of the session and he would like the Members to be seized of this matter and to utilise the inter-session period in taking

a deep and very critical look at the Bill so that it may be properly discussed. I think that this is a good thinking.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : It was printed on the 10th December.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** : The President's consent had been obtained earlier on the 10th December.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN** : The technical point has been explained by the hon. Deputy-Speaker himself. I can only answer the point about the date.

The difficulty came about getting the Bill printed in a proper way. That was our main difficulty. The time-lag is larger, and there is no doubt about it. But the technical difficulty was in getting the Bill printed in a proper way. The other objections which hon. Members have raised are objections about the merits of the Bill. I do not think that we can go into the merits of the Bill at this stage. We can discuss this when the debate takes place. Government are convinced of the necessity of having this Bill. I do not think that you would like me to go into the merits of the Bill at this stage and I do not think, therefore, that it is necessary to go into them now.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों की चर्चा तो हो सकती है, आप जी नियम है उसको देखें।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : The select committee question will come only at the discussion stage, when the Bill comes before the House.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : On a point of order.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN** : When we come to that stage, we will consider it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : When the motion for consideration comes before the House, you can raise this point. This is only introduction.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम किया कहता है जिसका तहत मैंने नोटिस दिया है, उसको आप देखें। रूल 72 :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the questions. Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What can I do ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने वह वहाँ किया है ? मैंने जो आज्ञाप, आब्जेक्शन उठाया है उसका संक्षेप में जवाब देना चाहिए, बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह इसका मतलब है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस नियम का अर्थ, इन्टरप्रिटेशन क्या है, उस पर आप व्यवस्था दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tell me. Let me understand what is the point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी शब्दावली बिल्कुल साफ है कि विरोध करने वाला संक्षेप में अपना आक्षेप बताये और मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब दें। इसमें बहस की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इसमें कहीं नहीं लिखा है मेरिट्स में नहीं जा सकेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is no point of order. Certain points may be answered. It is the privilege of the Minister.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He was prepared to answer. You stopped him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not stop him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let him answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you anything to say ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I have only heard the point of order raised. It seems to me a substantial point in so far as it requires of the Minister to reply to the specific points raised at this particular stage against introduction. I have been noticing a tendency on the part of Ministers, particularly the Finance Minister, some what to disregard what is said on that side. If a point was specifically made, under the rules it has to be specifically met, though in very short without a discussion. If this House is to be disregarded to the extent of the Ministers saying they merely oppose what is said on that side, this is wrong and against the letter and spirit of the rules of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you kindly listen to me ? We are considering introduction. Opposition may be taken to the motion for introduction. Now the rules are very clear. As far as the Chair is concerned, there are only two grounds on which you can oppose introduction of a Bill. First, if the Bill is outside the legislative competence of the House....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No, Sir. The rule does not say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is my interpretation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I read it. I know.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : A full debate is permitted if the question of legislative competence is involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. One of the grounds for opposing introduction of a Bill is its being outside the legislative competence of the House. If that is the position, the Chair may permit some discussion or even a full discussion on that, whether the Bill is really within the legislative competence or not. The second ground is, if there are certain

procedural lapses, for example, non-inclusion of the financial memorandum or non-submission of the President's recommendation if it is a Money Bill and matters like that. But then the merits of the Bill themselves cannot be the reasons for opposing introduction, because the merits are to be discussed at the time when the Bill is discussed. On this ground, I could have stopped Shri Madhu Limaye from raising this point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : How could you stop ? You are a just man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By saying that this relates to the merits of the Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I am sorry. On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on my legs. When I am on my legs, you are talking. That is the point of order ?

Let me finish my observation.

I have told him that the points made by him relate to the details. I could have stopped him and said, "Do not raise it." (*Interruptions*) Order, please. It is difficult to tell the Members to be very relevant and all that. We do all certain elasticity; and if he has raised certain merits, they are on record, and as the Minister says, "I do not want to discuss the merits because we will discuss them at the time of the general discussion of the Bill, I think it is quite legitimate.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, could I have your guidance ? There have been occasions, when, for example, in regard to the law on preventive detention, we opposed it at every stage, first, second, third reading—everywhere we did so with reference to the merits of the Bill. Fundamentally to the merits of the Bill, at the introduction stage, I have opposed umpteen times in this House the preventive detention legislation, and I have referred to the merits in the matter. I have not heard what Mr. Madhu Limaye said earlier, but since you have permitted him to say something which goes fundamentally to the merits of the Bill—and you opposed it for Heaven knows for what reasons—the Minister must come forward to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is under no obligation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The spirit of the rule is there for you to administer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I have made the position very clear. (*Interruption*) Order, please. I have made the point very clear; that if any opposition is taken on the ground of the merits of the Bill, I have said these are irrelevant to the motion for introduction. Howsoever, since he has raised the point, it is up to the Minister. But what I am saying is that the Minister is under no obligation to reply.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The point that I made was that the objection raised by Shri Madhu Limaye was an objection on the merits of the Bill. It is not my attitude not to reply, or not to explain or try to evade the issue. Therefore, I said that if you permit me I will go into the merits. You have said "You cannot go into the merits", and that is why I sat down.

His main point was, instead of the Government taking over this under the Department of Banking, it is better to leave the matter to the Reserve Bank and allow them to continue in the same manner. After looking to the experience of functioning of the financial institutions, and again, looking to the volume of work they have started dealing with, it is very necessary that they should be separated from the Reserve Bank of India, because the Reserve Bank of India in addition to its functioning as the central bank of the country, also looks into the other aspects such as the development of agriculture, agricultural finance, etc. We thought that for the activity of industrial development which is assuming bigger and bigger proportions, it is much better for that purpose to have a separate company, and the functioning of all the financial institutions be brought under one umbrella. That is why this Bill was necessary. We are convinced that it is basically in the interests of integrated development of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act 1964,

[Mr. Deputy speaker]

the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the state Financial Corporations Act 1951 the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN :  
I introduce the Bill.

### 13.44 Hrs

#### MOTION RE WORKING OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the 12th December, 1973, namely :—

"That this House do consider working of the Food Corporation of India".

Shri Shankar Dayal Singh was speaking on the last occasion. He may continue.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उस दिन जब भाषण दे रहा था तो अपने भाषण को समाप्त किया था कि आज जो मूल्य वृद्धि है, खाद्यान्नों का जो अभाव है, ऐसी स्थिति में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यों में कसावट की आवश्यकता है।

### 13.45 Hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

हमारे पहले के वक्ताओं ने भी उस दिन इस बात पर बल दिया था और माननीय वाजपेयी ने भी बहस की शुरूवात करते हुए यह कहा था कि खाद्य निगम में भ्रष्टाचार है, अनुशासनहीनता है, गैर जवाबदेही है और लोगों में काम करने की भावना की कमी है। कुछ हद तक हम लोगों ने भी इन बातों को सपोर्ट किया था और इसलिए किया था कि जो भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्य हुए हैं इधर उन को देखते हुए हमें यह कहना पड़ता है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को

एक शक्तिशाली और सक्रिय संस्था होने के लिये कसावट की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाये हैं कृषि मंत्री जी ने और राज्य कृषि मंत्री ने वे भी सराहनीय हैं। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह कहने के लिये बाध्य होता हूँ कि उन कदमों से अभी तक बहुत कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ है। कुछ आंकड़े मैं ने उस दिन आप के सामने रखे थे मैं नहीं चाहता कि बहुत से आंकड़ों के माया जाल में आप को फसाऊँ, लेकिन बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ जैसे भारतीय खाद्य निगम में आज गड़बड़ घोटाले की और चारियों की बात ही ले लें, इन की शिकायतें कब आयी, किस तरह से आयी और किस साल में कितनी आयी, इस को जरा देखा जाय।

सभापति जी, भारतीय खाद्य निगम में चोरियों से जो क्षति हुई है केवल तीन साल का ब्यौरा रखना चाहता हूँ, 1958 में 63 घटनायें चोरी की हुईं जिन में 2,42,275 रु० का नुकसान हुआ, 1969 में 69 घटनायें हुईं चोरी की जिन में 4,92,637 रु० का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा, 1970 में 62 घटनायें चोरी की हुईं जिन में 5,04,739 रु० का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। और यह नुकसान वास्तव में किस को उठाना पड़ता है? क्या वहाँ काम करने वालों को उठाना पड़ता है? नहीं बल्कि यह नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है भारत की उस गरीब जनता को जिस के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम कृत-संकल्प है, जिस के लिये इस की स्थापना की गई थी, जिस के लिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम का दावा है कि हम उस के लिये यह काम कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, यही बात नहीं है, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 5 सालों में जो

स्टोरेज लासेज दिये हैं वे 21 करोड़ 96 लाख के होते हैं 1966 से लेकर 1971 तक और इस सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने यह लिखा है :

"The committee find that the FCI suffered a total storage loss of Rs. 21.96 crores during 1966-67 to 1970-71. The committee are not impressed with the plea that viewed against the total turnover their losses were not much."

हुलाई के समय ट्रांजिट लास 1965-66 में 1.58 प्रतिशत था लेकिन 1968-69 में 3.26 परसेंट हो गया। मान्यवर, भारतीय खाद्य निगम की बकालत हम सभी ने की है बराबर, और इसलिये की है कि जिस समय दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति थी, अभाव की स्थिति थी, जिस समय कहीं गल्ला उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा था, उस समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अच्छे काम किये हैं। इस की स्थापना 1 जनवरी, 1965 में हुई थी उस दिन यह उद्देश्य था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम उत्पादक और उपभोक्ताओं के बीच एक सेतु बनेगा जिस से करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ होगा।

हम मूल्य निर्धारण की ही बात ले लें 1969-70 में 70 रु० प्रति क्विंटल 1970-71 में 72 रु० प्रति क्विंटल और 1971-72 में 74 रु० प्रति क्विंटल और अब 90 रु० प्रति क्विंटल का भाव इस के द्वारा निर्धारित हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम का काम केवल उपभोक्ता के संतोष के लिये ही नहीं है, बल्कि उन किसानों के लिये भी है जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं। इसलिये अगर किसानों के मन में यह बात हो कि हम जो पैदावार करते हैं उस में लागत अधिक है लेकिन खाद्य निगम की ओर से कम पैसे दिये जाते हैं तो इस पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है, कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है, रोज अखबारों में निकलता है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं वे अनुशासनहीन हैं, इस में जो लोग काम करते हैं वे अपनी जवाबदेही को बिल्कुल नहीं समझते और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बारे में उस ने भी इस की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। अतः मैं कहना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय को कि एक कसावट लाइये भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यों में और ऐसी कसावट लाइये जिस से जनता को महसूस हो कि आप ने जो इतना बड़ा निगम स्थापित किया है वह जनता के हित में आप ने स्थापित किया है। पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने कहा था कि बहुत अधिक अधिकारी और कर्मचारी फ० सी० आई० में है और उन पर बहुत अधिक निगम का व्यय हो जाता है। पिछले दिनों जब चर्चा हो रही थी तो मैंने एक प्रश्न का हवाला दिया था जो मैंने इसी महीने की दस तारीख को पूछा था और जिस के उत्तर में राज्य कृषि मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि अभी आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं। बारह तारीख को जब यहां भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्य कलापों पर बहस हो रही थी तो मैंने फिर अपने प्रश्न को दोहराया था। मंत्री जी ने तब कहा था कि संसद की कार्रवाई समाप्त होने से पहले इसका वह उत्तर दे देंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि उनका उत्तर आज मेरे पास आ गया है। उस दिन जो मौखिक उत्तर दिया गया था और आज जो दिया गया है उन दोनों में समानता नहीं है। उस दिन कहा था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में 44 हजार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। यह 12 तारीख को कहा था। लेकिन आज 22 तारीख को, यानी दस दिन के बाद कहते हैं कि 57 हजार करते हैं।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

इसका मतलब हुआ कि दस दिनों के अन्दर 13 हजार की उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हो गई।

बार बार इस तरह की समस्याएँ यहां आई हैं। कर्मचारी अधिक हैं और वे काम नहीं करते हैं। अधिक कर्मचारियों के होने की वजह से काम में गड़बड़ी होती है, अधिक कर्मचारी होने की वजह से बोगस बिल बनते हैं, उसकी वजह से मुनाफा कम होता है, घाटा होता है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि फालतू कर्मचारियों को आप हटाएं। मुझे जहां तक स्मरण है 7700 कर्मचारियों के बारे में कहा गया था कि उनकी छंटनी होनी चाहिये। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जो फालतू कर्मचारी हैं उनको आप हटाएं और काम में आप कसावट लाएं।

ओ पिछले खाद्य निगम के चैयरमैन थे उनके जमाने में बहुत तरह की बातें सुनने में आई थीं, उन पर वाद विवाद भी हुआ था। कंट्रोवर्सी भी शुरू हुई थी। अब जो नए चैयरमैन आए हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि काम के मामले में उनका इकबाल बलन्द हो, नाम के मामले में नहीं जैसा की पिछले दिनों नाम के मामले हुआ था। वह मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम की स्थापना जिन उद्देश्यों को ले कर की गई थी उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए शीघ्र ही कारगर कदम उठाए जाएं। उस सम्बन्ध में मेरे निम्न सुझाव हैं। पहला यह है कि खाद्य निगम केवल अन्न का काम करें। कभी कभी दिया-सलाई का काम, चीनी का काम या दूसरी चीजों का काम इसके जिम्मे दिया जाता है वह न दिया जाए।

खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी, पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारी अपने को साहब नहीं

सेवक समझें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि पांच बजे और फाटक बन्द। फिर चाहे गेट पर सो, दो सो और चार सो टुक खड़े हो और उनको कह दिया जाए कि गल्ला नहीं देंगे चाहे जनता भूखी मर रही हो। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि प्रति टुक 35 रुपये राज्य सरकार को घूरस देने पड़ते हैं। इस तरह के उदाहरण आगे से हमारे सामने नहीं आने चाहिये।

भ्रष्टाचार और अनुशासनहीनता के जो मामले होते रहते हैं जिन का एक विवरण आज ही मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है और उन्होंने बताया है कि 152 ऐसे केसिस हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत भ्रष्टाचार के मामले चल रहे हैं, उनको कड़ाई से रोका जाना चाहिए और इस तरह की चीजों को मिटाने के लिए सरकार सक्रिय कदम उठाए।

राज्य सरकारें जो अपने निगम बनाते जा रही हैं, राज्य निगम उनको आपको इस में सहयोग देना चाहिये। भारतीय खाद्य निगम को अपना घाटा भी पूरा करना चाहिये और अपना ऐम भी कुछ व्यवस्थित करना चाहिये। राज्य सरकारों को ही मदद देकर उनको अगर यह काम सौंप दिया जाए तो ज्यादा उत्तम हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Food Corporation of India our country, our Government have made a colossal investment, more than in any other public sector body.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) There is the Railways also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : ....except, perhaps, the Railways. I stand corrected. This is one of the institutions where the colossal national investment has been made. It has become really an institution of colossal wastage, colossal corruption, colossal inefficiency, I should say, creating colossal problem the country.... Because food is the key to all major problems, including the fluctuation of prices. Therefore, when I use the word "colossal"

I used it with all sense of responsibility. If I have sufficient time today, I can prove with facts and figures why I have used the word "colossal" in regard to corruption and other matters.

I regret to say that the Food Ministry, including the Ministers, has also colossally failed to tackle the problem of the Food Corporation of India. The Prime Minister has undertaken a number of reshufflings but I do not know why the first thing that should have been done was to do the reshuffling of the Food Ministry. I know Shri F.A. Ahmed is a very fine gentleman but too soft to deal with the crookedness with which the whole structure of the Food Corporation reflects. The hon. Minister, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, has been too long dealing with this Department. He has himself got involved in the whole affairs of the F.C.I. It would have been more honourable and, perhaps, in the interest of the country if they had themselves offered to quit the Ministry and undertake the responsibility of some other Ministry. What is required to deal with the food problems is that our Ministers should have initiative, drive, imagination and real commitment to the policy of distribution of food through the public sector agency.

About the Food Corporation of India, if there is any public sector body which needs a complete overhauling not only in regard to its policy but in regard to its structure and also in regard to its functioning, it is this body. One hon. Minister himself, in one of his statements that he made in Bombay, said about the corruption in the F.C.I. This aspect has been discussed on innumerable occasions on the floor of the House and also in the public forum that nearly Rs. 200 crores are being spent on freight charges, handling charges, travelling expenses, godown handling charges, depreciation and other overhead charges. It was the opinion that ever 25 per cent of the cost can be minimised. But the Government has not come forward with any reasonable explanation in challenging the statement that has been made on the floor of the House, as also in this public forum, the reason is that there have been innumerable instances. I can cite examples of corruption in regard to trade, in regard to transport in regard to storage, and in regard to many other aspects.

#### 14 Hrs.

The Government is engaging private contractors and are paying 23.5 paise for handling 100 bags. That could have been done with the employees of the Corporation itself at 10 paise for 100 bags. The Corporation has engaged private storing agents and are diverting a major portion of the foodgrains to the private godowns instead of keeping them in their own and other government godowns. 66 per cent of their godowns are lying unused in Orissa alone; only 33 per cent of the godowns are used. On the other hand, private godowns, hired godowns, are used. The Government has not gone into this whether private godowns, hired godowns, could have been avoided, whether they could have utilised Government's own warehousing facilities, whether the Corporation could have used the maximum capacity in their own godowns. This has not been gone into.

Corruption, pilferage and the theft of foodgrains are regular features. In Bihar alone the losses came to Rs. 5 to 6 crores. In West Bengal and Orissa, the losses were Rs. 3 crores. I can cite many instances how crores of rupees are being misused by the contractors and private storage agents. The rice mill scandal in Orissa needs a special mention. Only two mills misappropriated foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs!

In West Bengal about 900 lorries supplied by the transport contractor have been caught by the workers for pilferage of foodgrains—worth Rs. 2 crores, in West Bengal alone. But no steps have been taken against them. There are also other cases.

Now I come to demurrage. These contractors do not clear the goods in railway sheds and the wagons remain for months. I will cite one example. In Sealdah railway siding, no food wagon was there during the period 10-7-1971 to 24-2-1972, but the Food Corporation have paid Rs. 4 lakhs as demurrage. Unfortunately, demurrage and other items of corruption are covered. The pilferage, theft, etc. of foodgrains are not shown in the Corporation's financial account as such; they are grouped under 'transit and storage account'. I will point out one instance. In Ludhiana, one Mr. Jag Mohan Varma, a very loyal



[Shri SAMAR GUHA]

officer, caught redhanded an officer who used all old gunny bags in place of new ones. He caught that officer and that officer was transferred. What happened? There was an inquiry. Perhaps the inquiry committee said that an award should be given to this loyal and honest officer. But he was a union man. As a result he was transferred to Rudranagar in UP.

In the matter of economic drive, what did the Government do? They said two things. They wanted to retrench 945 employees, on the plea that now the Rabi season is over. Then they have reverted 1300 employees. What is the saving? Only Rs. 2.5 lakhs per month. Sir, you will be astonished to know that during the last two years, while class III officers are being retrenched and reverted, officers drawing salaries over Rs. 1000 are being recruited. 307 officers were recruited and 70 officers were upgraded and new posts of Deputy Commercial Manager, Personnel Manager and many other new posts are being created.

Now, Sir, about Rs. 291 crores are outstanding with the State Governments, Defence Ministry and other departments. On the contrary the FCI is paying interest to the extent of 8.5% per annum, but only if this money that is due to the FCI could be collected from the State Governments and other Departments the price of wheat would have come down. But they could save only Rs. 2.5 lakhs per month on these few officers.

Now, unfortunately, I use the word 'unfortunately' the new Chairman of the FCI is gentleman from the Security Intelligence Service. He started what? He has set up a new security cell which will cost Rs. 30 lakhs and it may go upto Rs. 1 crore whereas, as I said, only Rs. 2.5 lakhs are required for these employees, whom they are shunting out while, at the same time, they are recruiting higher officers.

As I started, I would say that if the Government really want to deal with the food problem of the country effectively, then the Food Ministry should be reshuffled and a Minister with imagination, drive and a new spirit, a new spirit of

commitment should undertake the responsibility and the FCI should be completely overhauled with regard to its policy, with regard to its structure and in regard to its functions.

Lastly, a committee, a very high-power expert committee should be immediately instituted to go into the functioning of the FCI and see whether the public challenge that was made on the floor of the House as also from the public that 25% cost can be minimised by properly dealing with the aspects that I have already mentioned is correct.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Samar Guha just now said that the FCI has created a colossal problem to this country and that the F.C.I. has not been able to fulfil its objectives. He also mentioned about the rented godowns. With the role of the F.C.I. I will come a little later as to how a useful role is being played by this institution in the food economy of the country. Before that I would like to tell him that every State has got targets for procurement and the godowns have to be kept ready. If the procurements are not upto the mark, naturally, the godowns will be empty.

If the targets are fulfilled then shall the F.C.I. go to Mr. Guha and ask him to produce godowns? Not at all. In order to achieve the procurement they have to be kept ready. Take for instance Bihar. Bihar offered to procure about 6 lakh tonnes of foodgrains but it only procured 30,000 tonnes. I would like to have a suggestion from him what the F.C.I. should do in such matters. I am very sorry to say that the role of this institution has not been properly appreciated in this House. This has worked very nicely and helped the food economy of the country. The basic objectives of this organisation are these: (1) to lend price support to foodgrains; (2) To build up buffer stocks so that we may need it at the time of our needs; and (3) To make foodgrains available to the consumers at reasonable price. I would like to say that the F.C.I. made the endeavour to fulfil these objectives and they have done this job quite successfully. When the Food Corporation was not there the price of foodgrains in the market at the time of arrival was the

the lowest. If we see all the year round, at the time of the lean period, the prices would go up. The farmers would clamour that then they offer the foodgrain prices are the lowest, and when the season is over it rises much more. Thus their objection was that they were not getting the proper price for foodgrains. Advantages were taken by middlemen who used to hoard the food grains and sell them at a profit during the lean period. Now, the F.C.I. has eliminated all this and thus it has proved to be a friend of the farmer. All the year round the price of procurement is the same and it is giving food grains at the same price to all the fair price shops.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee mentioned regarding some complaints about low price being offered to the farmers. That may have happened. I can conceive because where the farmer has not offered the fair quality of foodgrains or being not up to mark or specifications.

The second object of the F.C.I. was to create enough buffer stock and have sufficient storage in the country. At the outset when the Food Corporation was organised the total available capacity in the country was something like 6.18 lakh tonnes. Now they have raised it to 28.87 lakh tonnes plus the rented capacity for a total of 78.60 lakh tonnes. In order to meet such a big storage, in order to have a buffer stock like this it is very necessary that we are bound to incur great deal of interest because huge amount is involved and interest is bound to be heavy. If we do not have the buffer stocks naturally then the price will go down. Therefore, it is the objective of the F.C.I. to have buffer stock and to have enough stocks so that this may be used at the time of our needs.

The third objective for the F.C.I. is to give foodgrains and to make foodgrains available to the consumers at reasonable prices. Distribution is mainly the function of the State Governments and in some places where the States have not undertaken distribution the F.C.I. has come forward to perform this function but by and large what we have seen is that the F.C.I. has been able to give adequate supplies to the Fair Price Shops. In this way, the consumer has been able to get the foodgrains at the price fixed by the Government.

Now I come to the main charge that there have been heavy expenses. I do agree that some of the expenses are to be looked into. In this respect, I would request the Minister to appoint some departmental committee to go into the cases where the heavy expenditure had been incurred. Mainly the expenditure is about Rs. 2 being the mandi charge which, in any case, the F.C.R. or if any business man goes and purchases the grains in the market has to pay for. As regards the freight charge of Rs. 3.64 if somebody buys grains from Punjab—surplus area—or if Bengal Government wants to purchase it, they will have to incur this charge Rs. 7 or 8 or 9 per quintal. This is the F.C.I.'s pool price all over India and it is fixed price. This is the transport charge. That is why it is so low as Rs. 3.64. Even if it is to be transported from Punjab to Delhi and at the same time to Calcutta, Rs. 3.64 is the pool price and I do not think that there is anything that we can do about that.

As I mentioned earlier, we have to create a big buffer stock for our own requirements in the lean months. On foodgrains, if such a colossal amount is invested, the interest is bound to be high. If we do not have stocks, then what shall we get at the time of our need? We may not have anything at all. The next item that worries us is about the administration charge of Rs. 2.76. This is the item which Government must look into. There is room for reduction in this amount. In certain States there is no procurement. Why then we should keep so much staff there. There should be less staff here. I do agree with it. Now the functions of F.C.I. have been passed on to the States Food Corporation. It will be their function to procure the foodgrains. In certain States like Orissa and Bihar there is no procurement there. Why should we have such a heavy financial stake there? I do not rule out the possibility of the transport charges being slightly higher. In this case what we find is that sometimes the food is transported by trucks and sometimes by rail. Whatever grains that may fall in transit they are taken by the people. At the destination station ultimately we do find that there is a shortage in the quantity of foodgrains

[Shri RAGHUNADAN LAL BHATIA]

in the bag. Certain cases have also been brought to the notice of the Government in this regard and action has been taken.

Now, the objection is this. Why are the functions of the F.C.I. being given to the State Governments? Why should they have the Food Corporation when it is not buying more than 20 to 25% of the requirements? In the surplus areas like Punjab, Haryana and western U.P. there are certain State Agencies also which are purchasing all the foodgrains. Take for example the Marketing Federation. The State Governments are buying from them their local requirements. There the functions of the F.C.I. are being performed by the State Government. As we all know, food is a common subject—it is a subject of the Centre as well as the States. Some States have come forward for having their own Food Corporations. It is a happy augury. They have now taken up the responsibility of procuring, storing and distributing foodgrains. In this way the burden of the F.C.I. is also lightened. We are glad that we are transferring this function to the States Food Corporations.

I would request the Minister to go into certain problems that may arise out of this function. First is that the surplus States may not pass on their surplus food to the central pool. Who would look into this thing? What about the targets? They would like straight way to have more and more foodgrains for their use; at the time of national need or at the time of floods or drought, will the surplus States be able to give food to the Central pool? This is one point which the hon. Minister must look into while this function is being transferred.

Secondly, what will happen to the surplus staff of the F.C.I.? Will they be absorbed by the Food Corporations of the States? This also must be looked into. The people who are already serving the F.C.I. should not be out of job.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Food Corporations of the States will have adequate funds with them to purchase these colossal amounts of foodgrains and store them as buffer stock? This is more or less an administrative point, and I hope Government will look into it.

I would like to say that a big change has come in the F.C.I. after the appointment of the new officer who is very able and who as Director-General has already handled foodgrains in Punjab and is thus a very experienced man, and I am sure that all the drawbacks which we have noticed so far whether it be in regard to transportation or in regard to extra cost or with regard to pilferage will be certainly looked into by him, and I am quite sure that he has the capacity to manage all these affairs to the entire satisfaction of our country or nation.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय सभापति जी, वाजपेयीजी ने इस सदन में फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में जो चर्चा उठाई है, मैं सम्मत्ता हूँ कि ठीक काम किया है। इस पर अगर उन का यह इरादा हो कि चूँकि फूड कारपोरेशन कुछ व्यापारियों को रिप्लेस करने जा रहा है, चूँकि उन का धन्दा छिन जायगा, इस लिये उन को खुश करने के लिये यह मामला यहाँ उठाया है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : आप ने मेरे भाषण को नहीं सुना है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : यह ठीक है मैंने उन के भाषण को नहीं सुना है, इस लिये मैं किसी बैंक-ग्राउण्ड में जाये बिना कुछ कहना पसन्द नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन चूँकि यह संस्था हमारे देश के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, इस का उद्देश्य किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाना है, कन्ज्यूम्स को फायदा पहुँचाना है, बीच में कम से कम खर्चा लगा कर अच्छे तरीके से व्यापार करना है इस लिये मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में अकाल भी पड़ते हैं, कई तरह की मुसीबत आती हैं, जब अच्छी फसल हो, अच्छा जमाना हो तब व्यापारीयों के डिमाण्ड और सप्लाइ के कानून के मुताबिक हमारा गेहें इतना नीचे गिर जाता है कि किसान को फायदा नहीं होता

और उसका असर अगले साल के उत्पादन पर पड़ता है—इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस संस्था का देश में होना बहुत जरूरी है। इस लिये जिस इरादे से यह संस्था बनी है, वह इरादा बड़ा नैक है। इस कारपोरेशन ने इस देश में काफी काम किया है—बफर स्टॉक बनाये हैं, जब मुल्क में धान नहीं था, इस संस्था ने बाहर के मुल्कों से धान मंगा कर स्टॉक किया और लोगों को बांटा। आज तो हमारे देश में किसान काफी धान पैदा करने लगे हैं, सिवाय कुछ अकाल के सालों को छोड़ कर हम काफी सैल्फ-सफिशियन्ट हो गये हैं। ऐसे समय में सारा खाद्यान्न किसानों से वक्त पर खरीद कर उन को उत्पादन का सही दाम देना उसके बाद स्टोर कर के कुछ अकाल के सालों को छोड़ कर हम कन्ज्यूम्स को पूरे साल भर तक उस धान को ठीक तरह से बांटना—यह सब काम इस संस्था ने किया। इस काम को करने में इन्होंने काफी बड़ा स्टॉक बनाया, गोडाउन्स की व्यवस्था की। इतने बड़े काम में कुछ गलतियाँ भी हुई हैं, उनको सुधारने की जरूरत है। इतने बड़े काम को करने में कारपोरेशन का जो उद्देश्य है, जो दृष्टिकोण है, उसमें थोड़े परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आज हम गावों से चावल खरीदना है, गेहूँ खरीदना है, दूसरी तरह के अनाज खरीदने हैं—इस काम के लिये इन का गाँव और मण्डियों के बीच जो लिफ्टिंग है, वह ठीक नहीं है। ये आज भी पुराने व्यापारियों के साथ मिल कर काम करते हैं, यह तरीका गलत है। इस के लिये

हमें कोआपरेटिव [सोसाइटीज़, रेगुलेटेड मंडीज और दूसरे लोगों का सहारा लेकर इस काम को ईमानदारी से करना चाहिये] क्वालीटी की दृष्टि से अच्छा स्टॉक खरीद कर किसान को तुरन्त दाम मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन इस काम में भी बहुत कमी है। इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये यदि हमारे सदन के भ्रान्तीय सदस्य जोर देते हैं तो वह वाजिब बात है। अभी हाल में इन्होंने शूगर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम भी अपने हाथ में लिया है, इसी तरह से और भी काम बड़े सकते हैं। कई राज्य सरकारें अपने खुद के कारपोरेशन बना रही हैं—इन कारपोरेशनों का, कोआपरेटिव इस्टीमेशन का, वेअर-हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का और रेगुलेटेड मार्केट्स की चमेटियाँ का आपस में तालमेल नहीं है सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इनसे जो लाभ उठाया जा सकता है, वह दृष्टिकोण फूड कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों में कतई देखने को नहीं मिलता है। बहुत थोड़ी जगहों पर कोआपरेटिव का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, ज्यादातर काम प्रायवेट एजेन्ट्स के द्वारा किया जाता है। माल खरीदते समय क्वालीटी इन्स्पेक्शंस की भी बहुत प्राबलम है। कोई माल खरीदते हैं, कोई रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं और फिर वही रिजेक्ट किया हुआ माल थोड़ी देर बाद ठीक कर देते हैं—इस प्रकार की अनेकों शिकायतें हमारे पास आई हैं। यह एक व्यापारिक संस्थान है, इस का दृष्टिकोण एक व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये। इस के अधिकारियों का काम करने का, सोचने का और व्यवहार करने का बहुत अच्छा तरीका होना चाहिये अफसरशाही का तरीका इस में नहीं चल सकता है। आप चाहे इनको अच्छी तनख्वाह दीजिये, लेकिन ईमानदारी के साथ मालखरीदी जहाँ स्टोर करे, वहाँ दवाइयों का छिड़काव करें

[श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा]

माल को खराब न होने दें उस को टाइम पर बेचे, इस सारे काम की देखरेख के अन्दर अच्छे अधिकारी हों, अच्छे चेरमैन हों, इस में सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है।

इनका जो इन्सीडेन्टल खर्चा है, किसी व्यापारी के खर्च के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा है। जहां एक व्यापारी का 14-15 या 16 रुपये क्विंटल खर्चा आता है, वहां इनका 26-27 रुपये खर्चा आता है—ऐसा क्यों है, इसको देखने की जरूरत है। इन्सीडेन्टल खर्च को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय, माल टाइम पर खरीदा जाय, किसानों को उचित दाम दिया जाय, इस काश में स्टेट कार-पोरेशन, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज और रेगुलेटेड मंडियों का उपयोग किया जाय ताकि इन के इन्सैक्ट्स जो आविटरी पना चलाते हैं, वह न चले। सब का आपस में ताल मेल हो तथा एक दृष्टिकोण बदलने की आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से हमारे किसानों को उचित दाम मिलेगा, कन्ज्यूमर्स को अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल मिलेगा। इन चीजों के दामों में बहुत बड़ा उतार-चढ़ाव नहीं होना चाहिये, बिचौलिये जो शोषण करते हैं, उसको समाप्त कया जाना चाहिये और यह काम यह फूड कारपोरेशन ही कर सकती है। इस लिये मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस संस्था की बुनियाद बहुत अच्छे सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है, लेकिन आज इस में जो कमियां हैं उन को दूर करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिये हमारी सरकार को निरंतर प्रयत्नशील रहना पड़ेगा, देखरेख रखनी पड़ेगी और इस कारपोरेशन में काम करने वाले अधिकारी अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदल कर काम करेंगे, जिस के लिये आप को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी, तब यह काम ठीक तरह से चल सकेगा। इस में अगर ज्यादा आदमी हैं तो खाम्स्वाह खर्चा क्यों बढ़ाया

जाय, वह खर्चा कन्ज्यूमर्स पर पड़ेगा, उस खर्च को कम करने की जरूरत है। स्टाफ की जहां जरूरत है, वहां रखिये, अच्छे पढ़े-आदमी रखिए, लेकिन कम रखिये, एफिशियेटन्ली काम करनेवाले रखिये। यह दृष्टिकोण नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो भी कचरा हो, सब इसमें भरते चले जाये। जो भी अफसर बन कर आये अपने दो-चार आदमियों को इसमें भर दे—यह चीज नहीं चल सकती।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्था ने काफी उपयोगी काम किया है। पिछले साल में उन्होंने 10 मिलियन टन अनाज का हार्डलिंग कर के उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया है। आज भी किसानों को पैड़ी बड़ी मात्रा में खरीद रहे हैं और यह काम भी अभी काफी दिनों तक चलेगा। व्हीट की भी बहुत बड़ी क्राप आ रही है। कोर्स ग्रेन भी कई इलाकों में—भी खरीदना है। एक बात बहुत जरूरी है कि इनको दूर दूर के भागों में जा कर माल खरीदना चाहिये। जब तक रीजनेबिल डिस्टेंस तक जा कर खरीद नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसानों को लाभ नहीं होगा। इस समय भी भाव काफी ऊंचे हैं। पैड़ी का प्रोक्योरमेंट तेजी से चल रहा है कोर्स ग्रेन में मका अभी भी काफी ऊंचे दानों पर बिक रहा है। आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि आप का जो लेवी का सिस्टम है उसमें किसान को कम से कम तकलीफ हो, इन सब कामों के लिये अधिकारियों का दृष्टिकोण बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

इन चन्द सुझावों के साथ मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिचौलियों को हटाना पड़ेगा। फूड कारपोरेशन को मजबूत बनाना पड़ेगा और खाद्यान्न के अलावा और भी कई ऐसे काम हैं जोकि

इस कारपोरेशन से करवाने पड़ेंगे जैसे कि तेल और तिलहन का मामला है उसके बारे में भी हमको सोचना पड़ेगा। हमको इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि समाज की बुनियादी जरूरत की जो चीजें हैं उनके उत्पादन के लिये किसान को हम वाजिब दाम दे सकें और साथ ही कंज्यू-मर्स में वह क्वालिटी की चीजें समय पर और वाजिब दाम में वितरित कर सकें। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में यह कारपोरेशन ही हितकारी साबित हो सकता है। इस कारपोरेशन ने जो काम किए हैं उनमें कुछ खूबियां भी रही हैं लेकिन साथ साथ इस बड़े काम में कुछ कमियां भी देखने में आई हैं जिनको सुधारने की जरूरत है। इस दृष्टिकोण से इस सम्बन्ध में जो कांस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव आते हैं उनपर मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ सरकार गौर करेगी और साथ ही इस कारपोरेशन के अधिकारिण इन सारे मामलों पर उसी भावना से देखेंगे और उनको सुधारने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

**श्री नायूराम अहिरवार (टिकमगढ़) :**

सभापति महोदय, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी कि पिछले समय में सरकार ने देखा कि जब कभी कोई सूखा पड़ता है या कहीं बाढ़ आती है तो खाद्यान्न का अभाव हो जाता है और उस समय जो गल्ले के व्यापारी हैं, जो बिचौलिये हैं वे उस अभाव का नाजायज फायदा उठाकर किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर गल्ला खरीद कर कंज्यूमर को ऊंचे दाम पर बेचते हैं। 1965 में जब फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की स्थापना की गई थी उस समय केवल एक ही उद्देश्य था कि विदेशों से जो गेहूँ अपने देश में आता है उसकी हंडिल करने के लिये हमारे पास भी एक ऐसी एजेंसी होनी चाहिये जोकि उसको लेकर देश के हर राज्य में पहुंचा सके। इसी उद्देश्य से जो बन्दर-

गाह थे वहाँ पर इसकी स्थापना की गई। फिर 1966 में इसके कार्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिये इसको और मजबूत बनाने के लिये सरकार ने इस कारपोरेशन के काम को और अधिक बढ़ाया। बाद में सरकार ने इस बात को भी देखा कि जब हम चाहते हैं किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर दे, उनके लिये सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ायें उसके बाद भी इस देश में जो इतना गल्ला पैदा होता है, उसको पैदा करने वाले किसानों को उसकी कम कीमत क्यों मिल रही है और जो उसको खाने वाले उपभोक्ता हैं, शहरों में या देहातों में, उनको महंगी कीमत क्यों देनी पड़ रही है। इस बात को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस की प्रथा चलाई यानी बाजार में एक निर्धारित कीमत पर वह गल्ला खरीदेगी। अगर उससे अधिक कीमत कहीं पर किसान को मिलती है तो वहाँ पर वह उसको बेचेगा ही लेकिन उससे कम कीमत पर सरकार गल्ले को न बिकने देकर एक निर्धारित कीमत पर उसको खरीद लेगी। इस सपोर्ट प्राइस से काफी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा और यह प्रथा बराबर चली आ रही है। लेकिन इसमें भी व्यापारी लोग कुछ गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उसका नाजायज लाभ उठाते हैं तो फिर सरकार को सोचने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ा कि एक तो हम सपोर्ट प्राइस रखें और उधर दूसरों से गल्ला खरीदवायें इसलिये प्रयोग के तौर पर गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय सरकार ने इस बात की घोषणा की कि गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को हम अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं, मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ, एक बड़े व्यापारी ने मुझे बताया कि आपकी सरकार के पास क्या इंटेलिजेंस है, हमारे गल्ले के व्यापारियों ने देश भर के ग्रैन ट्रेडर्स को टेलीग्राम दे दिया

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

था कि फाइनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से पैसे लेकर जितना कोर्स ग्रैन है उसको गेहूँ से डयोडे दामों पर खरीदना शुरू कर दो, इसके लिये तुमको पैसा देंगे और आप इस बात को देखेंगे कि जिस वक्त से आपने गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिया उसी दिन से बाजार में ज्वार, बाजरा मक्का के दाम ऊपर चले गए। इस बात का असर किसानों पर पड़ा कि ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का तो बाजार में मंहगे भाव पर बिके और हम अपना गेहूँ सस्ते भाव पर दें। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरकार ने जो 81 लाख टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था वह 45 लाख टन तक ही पहुंच पाया। जो छोटे किसान थे उन्होंने तो 76 रुपये में अपना गल्ला दे दिया लेकिन जो बड़े किसान थे उनको व्यापारियों ने एडवान्स देकर गल्ला उनके पास रोक्क दिया। उसके बाद फिर चारों तरफ देश में हड़तालें हुईं, बन्द हुए और फिर मजबूर होकर सरकार ने जो रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाए हुए थे रीजन के, उनको खोला। अब वह गल्ला 140-145 के भाव में बिक रहा है तथा वे किसान आज रो रहे हैं जिन्होंने 75 रुपये के भाव में अपने गल्ला बेच दिया था।

मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूँ मैं ने वहाँ पर गांव गांव में जाकर साढ़े तीन लाख क्वीटल की खरीद करवाई जब रेस्ट्रिक्शन था तब गेहूँ का भाव 85 रु० क्वीटल था लेकिन आज वहाँ पर जो बड़े किसान हैं उन्होंने हजारों क्वीटल गेहूँ बीज के नाम पर डेढ़ रुपए में महाराष्ट्र में जाकर बेचा। इस तरह से हमारी फूड कार्पोरेशन किसानों को सही कीमत दिलाना चाहती थी उसका असर उल्टा हो गया। या तो फिर आपको रेस्ट्रिक्शन हटाना नहीं चाहिए या क्योंकि अगर हम राज्य सरकारों को कहते हैं

तो वे कहती हैं यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन आपने हटवाया। इस प्रकार सारा दोष आप पर आता है। इसके बारे में आपको गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे जो किसान हैं उनको गल्ले की सही कीमत मिले और उपभोक्ता को भी सही दाम पर गल्ला मिले।

एक बात और है। आप जो गल्ला खरीदते हैं, मैंने खुद सेन्टर्स पर जाकर देखा है कि तीन बार छान कर गल्ला लेते हैं लेकिन जब वही गल्ला फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर पहुंचता है तो पता नहीं कहां से उसमें बजरी और कचरा आ जाता है। तो इस बात को भी देखने की जरूरत है। इन बातों से फूड कार्पोरेशन बटनाम होता है। इसके लिए हमको देखना चाहिए की आखिर यह होता कैसे है? मैंने स्वयं जाकर देखा है सेन्टर्स पर। एक सेन्टर पर एक क्वालिटी इन्स्पेक्टर थे जिसकी समझ में हिन्दी नहीं आती थी। यह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 1600 आदमियों की भर्ती फूड कार्पोरेशन में हुई जिसमें 200 आदमी मध्य प्रदेश के हैं और बाकी ऐसे एरिया से आये हैं जहां गेहूँ कभी देखा नहीं तो फिर वे गेहूँ की ग्रेडिंग कैसे करेंगे? पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के लिए नियम यह है कि लोकल आदमियों को एम्प्लाय किया जाये लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसे आदमियों को रखा गया है जिन्होंने कभी देखा नहीं कि गेहूँ का दाना कैसा होता है, गेहूँ का पौधा कैसा होता है और उन लोगों से आप गेहूँ का ग्रेडिंग करवा रहे हैं। इसलिए इन चीजों को आपको दूर करना पड़ेगा और जो लोकल आदमी हो उन्हीं में से क्वालिटी इन्स्पेक्टर्स रखने चाहिए।

जहां तक गोडाउन्स की बात है, सरकार के गोडाउन्स में 18.40 लाख टन की कॅपैसिटी है। कई जगहों पर आपके पास

उपयुक्त स्थान न होने की वजह से जो गेहूं खरीदा जाता है वह प्राइवेट मकानों में रख दिया जाता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों से कहें या किसी भी तरह से आपके पास गोडाउन्स की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जहाँ पर कि गल्ला सुरक्षित रखा जा सके क्योंकि प्राइवेट आदमियों के यहाँ जो गल्ला रखा जाता है उसमें पिल्फ्रेज और दूसरी गड़बड़ी की बातें होती हैं। मेरे देखने में यह बात आई है कि एक आदमी पांडे था जोकि भेट था लेबरों के ऊपर उसको गोडाउन-कीपर बना दिया जहाँ पर दो लाख क्वीटल गल्ला रखा था। पिछले साल की बात है कि दो ट्रक गेहूं सेन्टर से खरीद कर आया और बाहर ही बाहर चला गया, आजतक उसका कोई पता नहीं। वह सस्पेंड है लेकिन आज भी होटल में बैठ कर दो मुर्गों वह रोज खाता है। तो सरकार मेहनत करके इतना गल्ला खरीदती है, इतना पैसा खर्च करती है लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग होता है तो उसके बारे में भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार से मैंने अखबार में एक खबर पढ़ी, ब्लिट्ज में कि ईस्टर्न रीजन में कर्मचारियों की जितनी तनख्वाह होती है उसकी आधी रकम के मेडिकल रिडम्बर्समेंट के बिल दे रहे हैं तो इस बात को भी चेक करना चाहिए कि वह कितना बीमार होते हैं। फिर इतना सरप्लस स्टाफ रखा गया है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम वैसे तो अच्छा काम कर रहा है, और किसानों को राहत मिली है, लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर ऐसा भी है प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के साथ उन की सांठगांठ हो जाती है। इसलिये आप को आप-रेटिबल के जरिये से गल्ला खरीदिये, प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के साथ-सांठ गांठ नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरे जिले में कोआपरेटिव

सोसायटीज से गल्ला खरीदा जाता था, लेकिन पास में ही उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के हाथ बेच दिया जाता था। दिन में अगर चार ट्रक गल्ला लिया गया तो एक ट्रक भारतीय खाद्य निगम को मिलती थी और तीन ट्रकों 80 रुपये में खरीद कर 115 रु० में व्यापारियों को बेचते थे। मैंने शिकायत की थी कि इन खामियों को दूर करना चाहिये। लेकिन कोई कारगर कदम उस दिशा में नहीं उठाया गया। आप अपना स्टाफ बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, साथ ही काम में गड़बड़ भी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर ट्रेडर लोग ऐसा करते तो भूखों मर जाते। इसलिये आप को सोचना चाहिये कि घाटा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ही एक ऐसा माध्यम हो सकता है जो हमारी आवश्यकता की चीजें दे सकता है, लेकिन इस की व्यवस्था गड़बड़ है। एक अनपढ़ प्राइवेट ट्रेडर उसी काम को कर के लाभ कमाता है, और खाद्य निगम में इतने पढ़े लिखे आदमी होते हुए भी घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को गहराई से सोचना चाहिये।

एक बात और है कि जो भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी हैं वह राज्य अधिकारियों की बात नहीं मानते। अगर कोई गलती करता है तो कलेक्टर की बात नहीं मानता। वह कहता है कि अगर कोई शिकायत है तो एफ०सी०आई० के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर को लिखिये। जब तक उस को लिखा जाय तब तक यहाँ चौपट हो जाएगा। इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वस्तु व्यापार निगम बनाना पड़ा दुखी हो कर, क्यों कि वह अपने को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारि मानते है। इसलिये इन के ऊपर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये, या जिस राज्य में काम करे वहाँ की डिस्ट्रीक्ट अथोरिटीज के अधीन काम करें। इन बातों पर विचार कर के सरकार आवश्यक



(श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार)

सुधार करें तो इस संस्था को बहुत हितकारी देश के लिये बनाया जा सकता है, और जो हमारा उद्देश्य है समय पर लोगों को जरूरत की चीज पहुंचा सकें वह भी पूरा हो सकता है। इसलिये भारतीय खाद्य निगम की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में काफी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Shri S. S. Mohapatra—absent. Shri P. Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the subject under discussion. When Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other Opposition friends of ours have spoken and are capable of putting things in a very colourful way, in the usual manner, I do not know whether I shall be able to bring him my points. A few words that I have to say in the matter, I am confident, will be understood in the right spirit.

In the present state of affairs, when economic indicators are not to our liking which is true specially on the price front, it is quite natural that the people get emotional and our Members representing opposition parties are no exception of it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You belonged to the Opposition.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I was once. But rightly, I have come to this side. Naturally, when things prove to be hard, one seems to find out scapegoats. But that is not the answer to the problem that we are discussing now. I believe we have got to think and discuss objectively if we desire to find concrete solutions.

We have before us the case of the Food Corporation of India. It is an important organisation which procures, stocks and distributes foodgrains. If its performance falls short of expectation to us all, it does not go unnoticed. It is, after all food and food is very important. It is not steel; it is not machinery. It is food which is being dealt with by this organisation and we should not forget that.

I am happy to find that the Government have realised the fact that the FCI as not been doing too well. I am also happy at the same time that efforts are being made sincerely by the Government undoubtedly, we have seen that in the past efforts are being made sincerely by the Government to improve its working and thereby its image.

Sir, as the FCI functions under the public eye, every facet of its working needs improvement. I, therefore, suggest that it is necessary to review the procedure of procurement. The storing and transportation facilities need improvement. What is important is that food should be available in right quantities, of right quality and at the right place and specially at the right time.

Sir, the FCI, if I may say so, has become not only a monolithic organisation as I said in a previous speech some time back but it also enjoys a monopoly. Both hamstringing efficiency. I suggest for the consideration of the Government that the FCI should split up into a number of corporations, both on regional basis and on commodity basis. One may say that it adds to overheads but, I think, it can be compensated by the benefits of competition and decentralisation in management. After all, we have a number of nationalised banks which compete among themselves . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Also insurance.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Yes; insurance also, as my hon. friend points out.

Therefore, the question automatically arises: why not the same type of competition encouraged in the case of food procurement, management and distribution?

I would like to make another point here. I would suggest that the price of foodgrains and other staple food should be uniform all over the country. The consumer, whether at Calcutta or Delhi or Madras or any other place, should get rice or wheat at the same price. I think the hon. Minister will think over and give his reply to this suggestion.

I would like to end by saying that food has always been a sore point with us and I do hope that the FCI will further streamline their administration to overcome adverse public scrutiny.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : फूड कारपोरेशन को स्थापित करने का जो उद्देश्य था वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य था । उसको उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक के बीच की कड़ी बनाना था । उत्पादक को कम कीमत दे कर उपभोक्ता से अधिक लेने की जो कड़ी होती है उस कड़ी को तोड़ कर उपभोक्ता को सस्ती से सस्ती कीमत पर और उत्पादक को मुनासिब कीमत दे कर, सामान उपलब्ध करने का काम इस कारपोरेशन को करना था । इस महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए इस संस्था में लगभग चालीस हजार लोग लगे हुए हैं । लेकिन इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की दिशा में जो काम हो रहे हैं उनको जब हम देखते हैं तो जो खामियां नजर आती हैं उनको दूर करना बहुत आवश्यक है । उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । अगर सरकार उनको दूर कर सके या कारपोरेशन दूर कर सके तो इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हो सकती है ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जब मंडियों में अनाज खरीदा जाता है तो उस वक्त भी कारपोरेशन का जो स्टैंडर्ड है वह एक नहीं होता है । जब किसान से, उत्पादक से खरीदते हैं तो एक दर से खरीदते हैं और जिस चीज को कारपोरेशन रद्द कर देता है और उस को उत्पादक मिडलमैन को बेच देता है उसी को जब ये उससे खरीद लेते हैं तो क्या होता है ? हमारे भाई श्री अहिरवार बता रहे थे कि कचरे कहां से आ जाते हैं ? उन कचरों के आने का जरिया वही है, उन्हीं रास्तों से ये आ जाते हैं । वे कचरे उपभोक्ता को मिलते हैं ।

साथ ही खरीद और बिक्री इन दोनों की दरों में जितना अन्तर दुरव्यवस्था की वजह से आ जाता है उतना अन्तर

होना नहीं चाहिये । व्यवस्था अगर उचित हो तो वह अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिये ।

कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में जो गल्ला रखा जाता है वहां उसकी परवाह करने वाला कोई नहीं रहता है । कोई नहीं देखता है कि जो माल पहले आया उसको पहले निकाल कर उपभोक्ता को दिया जाए और जो पीछे आया वह स्टोर में रहे । इस की वजह से लाखों लाख टन गल्ला बरबाद हो जाता है । वह मनुष्य के उपभोगता में आने लायक नहीं रह जाता । इतना ही नहीं सरकारी गोदामों में आम तौर पर देखा गया है कि वायुमंडल का असर बराबर सूखने का ही होता है अनाज वजन में बढ़ने का नाम नहीं लेता । वह सूख करके घट ही जाता है फिर चाहे बरसात का समय हो, छत चूती हो या अन्न भीगा हुआ हो । जो इसके लिए जिम्मेवार होते हैं उनको अपना काम ठीक से करना चाहिये ।

इतना ही नहीं । वितरण का जो काम होता है, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अनाज भेजने की बात होती है उस में भी अधिकारियों का हाथ साफ नहीं रहता है और जिस नीयत से वे काम करते हैं, जो प्रवृत्ति सरकारी कर्मचारियों में होती है वही इन में भी आ गई है । उनकी भी प्रवृत्ति यह हो गई कि तनख्वाह तो वे नौकरी में रहने के लिये पाते हैं, काम करने के लिये उन्हें क्या मिलता है और अधिक से अधिक कैसे उनको मिल सकता है, अधिक से अधिक उपाजन किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं, इसकी चिन्ता उनको लगी रहती है ?

उपाजन करने की दृष्टि से एक अलग व्यवस्था आपको मालूम ही होगा वर्कर्स मैनेजमेंट की कहीं पर भी आज नहीं है इस देश में लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन में है हैडलिंग का प्रश्न जब आता है, बोरों

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

को हैंडल करने का आता है या दूसरी व्यवस्था को चलाने का आता है तो वर्क्स मैनेजमेंट में वर्क्स का भी एक्स-प्लायटेशन होता है और मैनेजमेंट का भी होता है। मेरे भाई जो वर्क्स मैनेजमेंट में विश्वास करते हैं वे मुझे माफ करेंगे कि वर्क्स मैनेजमेंट का बहाना बना करके ट्रेड यूनियन को ठेकेदार बना दिया गया है और वे ट्रेड यूनियन जो हैं वे एक तरह से उनकी साझेदार हो जाती है और उसके बाद इस तरह का झमेला पैदा करती है जिससे कि जितने आज फूड कारपोरेशन में खास कर ट्रेड यूनियन के डिसप्यूट पैदा होते हैं उतने कहीं नहीं होते हैं और उस सब की तह में आप जायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उन में यही बात रहती है कि या तो आमदनी के बटवारे का झगड़ा है या कोई और इस तरह का झगड़ा हो और उस झगड़े को लेकर सारा डिस-ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम सिलोकंट होता है और उपभोक्ता को जो मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाता और उसको बाजार में जा कर भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। दुगुने भाव दे कर बाजार से चीज को खरीदना पड़ता है। मैं एक उदाहरण आपको देता हूँ। वर्क्स मैनेजमेंट में जिस तरह से अनफेअर प्रेक्टिसिस में ये इडलूज करते हैं वह आपको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ ताकि सरकार इसको समझे और अपने अधिकारियों के साथ सक्ती से पेश आए। हमारी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के प्रेसीडेंट को एक जगह इस तरह का डिसप्यूट पैदा करके एस० सी० आई० ने उनको आर्किट्रेटर माना और आर्किट्रेटर का जो फैसला हुआ उसको वर्क्स ने तो मान लिया लेकिन मैनेजमेंट ने आज तक नहीं माना। जो भगवती जी ने फैसला दिया उस फैसले को ट्रेड यूनियन वालों ने तो मान लिया और अपना आन्दोलन खत्म कर दिया लेकिन

मैनेजमेंट के लोग आज तक यह कह रहे हैं कि वे इसको मानते नहीं हैं बल्कि कहते हैं कि मानते हैं लेकिन माना नहीं और उसको लागू नहीं किया आज तक जो हिस्सा उनको लागू करना था उसको उन्होंने लागू नहीं किया।

जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर एफ सी आई को कायम किया गया है उसकी प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जबकि ठीक तरह से काम किया जाए। ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो उसकी प्राप्ति की दिशा में हम दूर से दूर भागत चले जायेंगे।

15 hrs:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. I want to know how much of the time has been consumed out of the allotted time? There must be some limit to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The balance of time left is only two hours.

It was started at 13.45 hours.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : When is the Minister likely to reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the last day of the debate. This is my difficulty. I shall give only five minutes to each Member.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : May we know when is the Minister replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN : At 3-30 P.M. he will reply provided the Members stick to their timing.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटल-बिहारी वाजपेयी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसकी भावना की कद्र करते हुए भी, इस बारे में उन का जो आन्तरिक विचार, निहित विचार है, मैं उस विचार को समर्थन नहीं दे पाऊंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री वाजपेयी आज-कल जो प्रस्ताव रखते हैं, उन के पीछे उन

का यह मकसद छिपा रहता है कि कुछ प्रदेशों में जो चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह एक खास वर्ग के लोगों को संतुष्ट करना चाहते हैं। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह फूड कार्पोरेशन बनाया गया है, उस को वह भूल जाते हैं और अपने पथ से विचलित हो जाते हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि फूड कार्पोरेशन को जो काम करना चाहिए, वह उस को सही तरीके से नहीं कर पा रहा है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैं ने भी तो यही बात कही थी।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** आज जब देश में चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं और महगाई हो रही है, किसान अलग परेशान हैं और उपभोक्ता अलग परेशान हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय और खाद्य मंत्रालय ने फूड कार्पोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में दखल नहीं दिया, तो पता नहीं, वह हम को कहां ले जायेगा। उस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टाप-हैवी हो गया है। हेंडलिंग पर कितना खर्चा पड़ता है, सामान को खरीद कर उपभोक्ताओं को किस भाव पर दिया जाता है, सरकार को कितना डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करना पड़ेगा, ये सब प्रश्न खाद्य मंत्रालय के सामने हैं, और देश के भी सामने हैं।

खाद्यान्न के बारे में क्या नीति अख्यार की जाये, उस का वितरण किस प्रकार से किया जाये, ताकि हम बाजार को उन तत्वों के हाथ में न जाने दें, जो किसानों को लूटना चाहते हैं और बाजार भाव को ऊंचा ले जाते हैं, फूड कार्पोरेशन का यह खास मकसद था। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि फूड कार्पोरेशन उस ध्येय की प्राप्ति नहीं कर पा रहा है। उस में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमजोरी और विकार है, जिस को खाद्य मंत्रालय को दूर करना चाहिए।

अब मैं उस विषय के बारे में सरकार का यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिस में मैं

विशेष दिलचस्पी लेता हूँ, और वह चीनी के बारे में है। पिछले दो तीन सालों में हमारे देश में कभी साढ़े तीस लाख टन पैदावार हुई, कभी 38 या साढ़े 38 लाख टन हुई और आज हमारा लक्ष्य 45 लाख टन का है। आज न केवल दुनिया के बाजार में, बल्कि हमारे देश के बाजार में भी, चीनी का भाव ऊंचा उठता चला जा रहा है। जब हमारा कंजम्प्शन 40 लाख टन का है, हमारा प्राइक्शन का लक्ष्य 45 लाख टन का है और 5 लाख टन का हमारा एक्सपोर्ट करने का कमिटमेंट है, तो फिर क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने 30 परसेंट चीनी को फ्री छोड़ दिया है? सरकार 30 परसेंट का बफर स्टॉक क्यों नहीं बनाती है? इस लिए फूड कार्पोरेशन का यह भी लक्ष्य होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे जीवन का एक उपयोगी सामान है, जिस का भाव बढ़ रहा है, जिस के उत्पादन और एक्सपोर्ट के लक्ष्य की हमें प्राप्ति करनी है, उस के बाजार को कंट्रोल करने के लिए फूड कार्पोरेशन को न केवल चीनी को भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए, बल्कि उस का बफर स्टॉक भी बनाना चाहिए, ताकि हम चीनी के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें, उस की प्राइसिबल शूट अप न करें और उस को बड़े बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट्स के हाथों से ले लिया जाये।

**श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :** माननीय सदस्य ने 40 लाख टन का जो प्राइक्शन फिगर बताया है, क्या उन्होंने उस में आर्टिफिशियल अंडर रीकवरी को भी जोड़ लिया है? अगर वास्तव में रीकवरी 25 परसेंट ज्यादा हो, तो प्राइक्शन ज्यादा होगा।

**श्री मुन्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) :** सभा पति महोदय, जहां तक फूड कार्पोरेशन बनाने की मंशा और जरूरत का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सब तरक्की-पसन्द लोग इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे कि फूडगेन्ज का टेकओवर होना चाहिए, और उस का इन्तजाम सही होना चाहिए। इस में भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि

### [श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

सहकारिता या सरकार के जरिये ही बिचौलियों को बीच में से निकाला जा सकता है।

बहुत हद तक यह ठीक है कि जिस मंशा और जिस तरीके से काम हुआ है, उस से हमारी उम्मीदें पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। खराबियां हैं और उन को दूर करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन असली खराबी उन इन्सानों की वजह से होती है, जो काम करते हैं। फूड कार्पोरेशन में जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी भर्ती किये जाते हैं, जैसी उन की क्वालिटी होती है, वैसा ही काम होता है। कई लोक शुद्ध आत्मा से, राष्ट्र की सेवा और जनता की मुहब्बत की भावना से, काम करते हैं और अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी देते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आदमी बहुत कम होते हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य फूड कार्पोरेशन के क्विन्स पर बोलें।

**श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो आदमी काम करता है, अगर उस की क्वालिटी सही नहीं है और वह अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं करता है, तो अच्छा से अच्छा काम भी खराब हो जाता है। यही बात फूड कार्पोरेशन में हुई है।

इस सदन में हम सुना करते हैं कि ब्यूरो-क्रेसी, नौकरशाही, गलत काम करती है। लेकिन जिन कार्पोरेशन्स को हम जनता की सेवा के लिए बनाते हैं, उन का नियंत्रण भी आखिर में जा कर जनता और सरकार के हाथ में न रह कर नौकरशाही अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के हाथ में चला जाता है। इस का कारण यह है कि कहीं कानून में खामी है। मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से बात करने का मौका मिला, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां इंडिपेंडेंट कार्पोरेशन बनाने का जो कानून है, उस के अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय उस कार्पोरेशन को बनाने तक का तो हकदार है, लेकिन जब वह कार्पोरेशन बन जाती है, तो मंत्रालय को उस में दखल देने का कोई कानूनन हक नहीं होता

है। जब भी हम कोई बात करते हैं किसी कार्पोरेशन की तो उस का जवाब यही मिलता है कि हम तो उस में दखल नहीं दे सकते। फिर कौन दखल देगा? आप से सवाल पूछा जायगा तो जवाब तो आप देंगे। काम खराब करेंगे अधिकारों और कर्मचारी और जवाब यहां आप देंगे। तो मेरी मंशा यह है कि कानून में कहीं खामी है। इसलिए उस कार्पोरेशन के कानून में तब्दीली होनी चाहिए कि मंत्रालय अगर जबाबदेह है तो उसे दखल देने का भी अधिकार कहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन आज वह नहीं है। इसलिए हमारा असली मंशा पूरा नहीं होता। हम चाहते हैं कि क्वांटिटी ठीक रहे, क्वालिटी ठीक रहे, फेयर प्राइस पर सामान मिल सके, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सही हो। इन चीजों में हमारा दखल नहीं होता है तो काम खराब हो जाता है। तो कानून में, नियमों में, रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस में कुछ ऐसी तब्दीलियां होनी चाहिए कि वह अधिकारों और कर्मचारी जिन को हम ने ही नियुक्त किया है उन का सही तरीके से कहीं हम कंट्रोल भी कर सकें और जो दोषी है, उन को दण्डित कर सकें तथा अच्छों को बढ़ावा दे सकें।

अब इंसीडेंटल चार्ज की बात आती है। पहले भी इस पर बहस हुई है। इंसीडेंटल चार्ज प्राइवेट ट्रेडर अपनी दूकानों में भी करते थे। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है, जिस वक्त हम ने यह किया होगा, उस के लिए कमेटी बैठाई होगी, एक्सपर्ट्स की राय ली होगी, बहुत तरह की राय ली होगी, लेकिन उस वक्त भी यह बहस होती थी कि उन के चार्ज 12-13 रुपये फी-क्विटल होते हैं, जब कि हमारे 26-27 रुपये फी-क्विटल होते हैं। इसी तरह से स्टोरेज की बात है। मई जून के अंदर गेहूं रखा जाता है। जब जुलाई अगस्त में निकाला जाता है बारिस के बाद तो उसके अंदर प्राइवेट ट्रेडर हो या मैं अपना तजुर्बा कूँ, या कोई भी कहे, उस में लाजिमी तौर पर म्वायस्वर अवश्य आ जाता है, लेकिन उस गेहूं की बढ़ोत्तरी मुकहमा कहीं नहीं दिखाता। यह सोचने काबिल

बात है। इस में कितना रुपया वह खा जाते हैं। मतलब सारा यह है कि इस में कहीं न कहीं बकिंग में, सुपरविजन में कानून कायदे में कमी या कुछ ऐसी खराबी है कि जिस को दूर करना चाहिए। ऐसे ही ट्रांसपोटेशन की बात होती है। मतलब जिम्मेदारी कोई नहीं है उन की, जिम्मेदारी माननीय मंत्री जी की है और काम करते हैं हमारे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी। उन को यह भी पता नहीं होता, मैं जानना चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी से कि जो हम ने फूड ग्रेंस का टैक ओवर किया था उस में उन्होंने कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कम बोलने पर, ओपेन मार्केट में माल बेच देने पर, करपशन करने पर कार्यवाही की? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि प्राइवेट ट्रेडर काम करता है प्राफिट के मोटिव से, लेकिन हमारे यहां जो सरकारी कर्मचारी आते हैं वह मनी मेकिंग के लिए आते हैं। उन को सर्विस तो करनी नहीं है, उन को पैसा कमाना है। इसलिए हर मीके पर जो उन के हाथ आता है वह पैसा कमाते हैं और अपनी बिल्डिंगें, अपनी कोठियां बनाते हैं। जो मंशा है इस को बनाने का वह अच्छा है। मैं फिर इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। कारपोरेशन की जरूरत है और वह रहेगा। लेकिन उस में जो खराबियां हैं वह निकाली जानी चाहिए।

श्री रामचंद्रशारदा शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, यहां कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में कर्मचारियों की संख्या अधिक है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उन का ऐसा कहना बिलकुल गलत है। वह अधिक नहीं हैं। अफसर अधिक हो सकते हैं। अफसरों के खिलाफ तो आप कुछ बोलने को तैयार नहीं होते। वह भारतीय खाद्य निगम हो या कोई और सरकार का विभाग हो वहां अफसर बढ़ते जाते हैं, साधारण कर्मचारी कम होते जाते हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 40 हजार टोटल कर्मचारी हैं जिस में सरकार के मुताबिक 945

घांटे जाने वाले हैं। शायद इतने ही उन के अनुसार ज्यादा हैं। इस से ज्यादा इन्होंने भी उस को नहीं माना है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस विभाग में 7 हजार कर्मचारी डेपुटेसन पर दूसरे विभागों से लिए गए हैं। आप अगर चाहें तो एक हजार को वापस कर के उन को अपने पुराने विभागों में रख सकते हैं। उन के छांटने की फिर जरूरत नहीं होगी। तो मेरा यह मुझाव है कि आप को ऐसा ही करना चाहिए। डेपुटेसन वालों को आप अपने विभाग में भेज दीजिए और जिन को आप छांटने वाले हैं उन को आज की संकट की स्थिति में मत छांटिए क्योंकि वे तो वर्षों से आप के यहां काम कर रहे हैं, उम्र भी नहीं रही, दूसरी कोई सरकारी नौकरी भी नहीं मिलेगी, भूखे मारे मारे फिरेंगे।

इसी तरह से जो पल्लेदारी करने वाले हैं जो गोदामों में सामान उतारते और चढ़ाते हैं गाड़ियों के ऊपर उन को भी छांटनी की जा रही है। वहां पहले ठेकेदारी प्रथा थी। आप ने ठेकेदारी प्रथा को उठाया। उस के लिए मैं आप का स्वागत करता हूँ। अच्छा किया। लेकिन वर्षों से जो कर्मचारी वहां काम कर रहे हैं उन में से सैकड़ों को आप छांट रहे हैं। मैं खुद जानता हूँ, हमारे पटना में, दीघा, फुलवारीशरीफ, मुजफ्फरपुर और कटिहार में तथा बिहार के दूसरे स्थानों में आप सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों को छांट रहे हैं। वे लोग इसके विरोध में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आप ने मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें बाजाबता स्थायी तौर पर रख लिया जाय, जैसे औरों को रखा गया है। लेकिन आप ने ऐसा नहीं कि या और दीघा में तो एक दर्जन मजदूर जिनको 1 नवम्बर से निकाला गया, वे बेचारे भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, मजदूर नेता श्री अनिल कुमार विश्वकर्मा के नेतृत्व में...

सभापति महोदय : आप ट्रेड यूनियन को हर जगह ले आते हैं। थोड़ा सा जिफ कर दिया वह काफ़ी है, अब आगे अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन के नेतृत्व में 12 आदमी जेल में हैं। उन को छोड़वाइए।

करण की, भ्रष्टाचार की बात बहुत कही गई। यह पूरा निगम ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक ऐसे लोगों से भरा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस की एन्वयरी आप कराएँ। सब से अच्छा होगा कि एक संसदीय एन्वयरी कमेटी बैठाइए ताकि तमाम गड़बड़ियों का पता लगाकर निकाला जा सके और जनता के सामने रखा जा सके कि इतने आवश्यक विभाग में किस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार घुसा हुआ है और किस तरह से मिलावट होती है, किस तरह से गड़बड़ी चलती है, किस तरह से वहाँ कम तोल की जाती है। राशन के दूकानदार परेशान हैं। उन्हें कम राशन दिया जाता है। इन तमाम बातों की एन्वयरी की जाय। यह तभी संभव है जब आप एक संसदीय जांच समिति बनाएंगे, वरना आप उन को पकड़ नहीं सकेंगे। ऊपर से नीचे तक उस में भ्रष्टाचार का घोटाला है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, I am indeed grateful to Shri Vajpayee who has brought this matter before this House and also the other Members who have participated in the discussion for giving us an opportunity to make improvements in a matter which is of vital importance to the country.

I have with attention listened to the various observations and criticisms made by the hon. Members with regard to this matter. I welcome the many suggestions and criticisms which have been given by them and I also compliment the hon. Members barring one or two speeches all of whom practically have taken a constructive attitude in offering their suggestions.

Now, so far as the working of the Food Corporation is concerned. I would be the last person to claim perfection for it. At the same time, I would like to point that since the Food Corporation was established in 1965, during a span of about seven or seven and a half years, it has done very useful service to

the country. There have been some defects; there have been some failures; there have been some shortcomings. No one will deny that. But, taking an overall picture, one will be convinced that so far as the working of the Food Corporation is concerned, it has been doing very good service, very useful work, and but for this to day we would have been in a very difficult situation and I feel that even the hon. Members, while making criticisms, realised this. They have already said that the Food Corporation has come to stay and will stay and the only thing with which they are concerned is, how its working should be bettered and improved.

One view of Shri Vajpayee with which I do not agree is when he brought in the question of the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat and said that it is because of this policy the implementation by the Food Corporation has flopped. If we take into consideration the procurement of cereals and other foodgrains by the Food Corporation during the past few years we will find that the Corporation has not only implemented its target but has also procured much more than the targets fixed. It is only last year when we expected a procurement of nearly 8.1 million tonnes of wheat, we have been able to procure a little over 4.5 million tonnes of wheat. But if on the account alone we say that the Corporation has failed, I think we will be doing injustice to the Corporation. While I would not like to narrate all the factors before the House, most of which are well known, it was mainly because of those factors that it was not possible for the Corporation to achieve the targets fixed for it. The target fixed for the Corporation was about 27 lakhs tonnes of wheat out of which it procured 12 lakhs tonnes. The balance had to be procured by other bodies like State Governments and so on. It was because of different circumstances that this could not be done. So, I would request hon. Members not to connect the wholesale trade take over with the failure of the Food Corporation to achieve its target. The Corporation has done good work and I hope in the future also it will discharge all the responsibilities entrusted to it.

Then I come to handling charges, which has been mentioned not only by Shri Vajpayee but by several other hon. Members of the House. It is also

being discussed outside the House. The charge is that the handling charges are continuously going up. He said that according to press reports the handling charges have gone up to Rs. 56 from Rs. 29 to 32. He wanted me to throw some light on this. I would deal with this point in order to clear the misapprehension and misgivings in the minds of the hon. Members so that everyone will know that what is reported in the press is not exactly the correct position. First of all, I would like to point out that there are two elements in the handling charges, namely procurement costs and distribution costs including movement and storage. I we look at the figures for the last two or three years, the distribution cost including movement and storage was Rs. 15.51 per quintal of sales in 1971-72, Rs. 13.16 per quintal of sales in 1972-73 and Rs. 13.07 per quintal for the current year 1973-74.

The handling charges incurred by the Corporation, therefore, show a downward trend and not an upward trend. I have quoted these three years figures and, from this, it will be apparent that the trend is not upwards but it is downwards.

It may be added that the distribution cost includes the cost of carrying the buffer stock in addition to the operational stock. The procurement cost, including the cost of gunny bags, purchase tax, State Government administrative charges, incurred by the Corporation was Rs. 10.81 in 1971-72, Rs. 10.57 in 1972-73 and Rs. 10.80 in 1973-74. Thus the procurement cost incurred by the Corporation is also, more or less, at the same level in the last three years. Including of the procurement cost, the total cost incurred by the Corporation was Rs. 26.32 per quintal in 1971-72. It has gone down to Rs. 23.95 per quintal in the current year, 1973-74.

This needs the impression created that these charges are going up. My submission before the House is that, according to the facts and figures available with us, the trend is that they are going down.

Secondly, sometimes, it is asked why to much is charged as overhead charges

by the Food Corporation of India. I would like the hon. Members to understand that, so far as the procurement charges are concerned. Rs. 1.92 p., that is nearly Rs. 2 are paid on account of *mandi* charges, including the commission. This is a matter over which the Food Corporation has no control. We have to pay these charges *mandi* labour 0.58; forwarding charges—0.44; internal movement charges—0.67; handling charges—0.31; interest 0.63; gunny bag Rs. 3.44 purchase/sales tax—2.23 and State Government charges 0.4. All these constitute 10.80. There is no scope whatsoever so far as the reduction in these charges is concerned.

So far as the question of distribution charges is concerned, the transit loss is 1.67; freight Rs. 4.29; godown handling charges 0.71; godown charges—1.9; interest—Rs. 4.39; administrative overhead charges—2.57. This is one item which can be examined and a certain scrutiny can be made. For that purpose, we have appointed a committee to go into the question, to what extent administrative charges which are in the nature of about Rs. 3 can be reduced. Therefore, I would like the hon. Members to consider, when Rs. 25 to Rs. 26 are mentioned as procurement and distribution charges, it does not mean that this indicates the administrative charges of the Food Corporation. This includes a large number of items over which the Food Corporation has no control whatsoever.

I can assure the hon. Members that both my junior colleague and myself are looking into the matter and we shall see to what extent we can further reduce the administrative charges and bring down the cost, so far as the cost of procurement and the cost of distribution is concerned.

Again, here, one point has been raised as to why the cost of gunny bags should not be charged. That is a matter which has to be examined. But, unfortunately, so far as the Food Corporation is concerned, they hand over the wheat or rice, whatever it is, and then it is issued. So far as we are concerned, we have only to include the subsidy which the Government of India has to give. Therefore, this matter has not been considered. We shall see to what extent we can recover or add to the cost of distribution so far as gunny bags are concerned.



[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

This is a matter which we shall examine.

Another point which the hon. Member mentioned was about illegal gratification to employees of Food Corporation in Bombay. I think, this position was explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 159. What actually happened was this. Some of these trucks used to bring helpers for the purpose of loading the bags into the truck. When these trucks did not bring the helpers, the labour which was entrusted with the duty of bringing the bags from the port to the truck said that unless and until we gave them additional charges at the rate of Rs. 5 per truck, they would not put the bags in the truck. They insisted on that. Because there was scarcity of food stuff and the Bombay Government was anxious to see that these were immediately taken delivery of and distributed to all the centres, Rs. 5 per truck were paid for the purpose of getting over this difficulty. But when this matter was brought to our notice, we took up the matter with the Bombay Government. We have now ensured that the labour is not allowed to charge Rs. 5. So, this practice has also been stopped.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 25 रुपये की फीयर कैसे आई ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is not correct. It was only Rs. 5/- per truck. Your information that it was Rs. 35/- is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Public Undertakings Committee, in its latest report, has criticised the increase in your overheads.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think, I have already explained the position giving the details of every item which is being charged. Even after that if the hon. Member is not satisfied, I cannot make him understand the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The information that you give is not correct, (Interruptions)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Another important matter to which Mr. Vajpayee drew my attention was regarding the medical charges. I do not exactly remem-

ber the figure. I think, he mentioned more than Rs. 1 crore in one year which was the expenditure on account of medical charges. Most of that was in West Bengal. I think about Rs. 80 or 83 lakhs. This matter has been brought to our notice and we are making an inquiry. Wherever we find that this has not been done properly, action will be taken. Now we are thinking of revising this method of allowing people to have medical charges and I hope that it will result in further economy and will remove the complaint which the hon. Member has made.

There was some complaint about some irregularity at Kanpur. I think, it was mentioned by Mr. Banerjee. So far as my information goes, no such complaint has been brought to our notice. Since this matter has been referred by him, I will see that this matter is also enquired into and necessary action is taken.

There was a question of blockage of funds by the State Governments. It has been stated by the hon. Member that nearly Rs. 234 crores are due from the State Government and they have not been realised by the Food Corporation. I would like to make this position very clear, I think, there is also some misunderstanding with regard to this figure. The position is like this. The outstanding recoveries of the Corporation as on 31st August 1973 are Rs. 234 crores. Now, this includes Rs. 57 crores of debts recoverable from the State Governments, not Rs. 297 or 234 crores. Out of the amount of Rs. 234 crores due to FCI, the only amount due from the State Governments is Rs. 57 crores for supplies made to them and Rs. 137 crores on account of subsidy from the Central Government and other bodies. So, it is not exactly that the whole amount is due from the State Governments. The Corporation is taking steps to recover the amount from the State Governments as expeditiously as possible.

Here, I would like to explain that this includes the dues during the last three months and also dues prior to six months. I think I have got the figures with regard to these dues. There is a very small amount of a few crores which are due prior to six months. This is a continuing transaction. Sometimes the bills are forwarded later on and they take two to three month's

time. So, the dues become overdue. We are taking steps for their recovery as early as possible. At present, the system is that whenever the bill is presented, they pay 95% of the bill and the balance they pay after some time. It is the realisation of the balance 5% that is taking some time and it is on account of that these dues have occurred. But we shall see to what extent we can ask the State Government to improve upon the method of payment which we have been pursuing for the past so many years.

The other important matter which has been raised by the hon. Member is about retrenchment of 945 employees by FCI. Now, so far as my information goes, the number is not exactly 945, it is under 800. I think when Mr. Vajpayee was mentioning this figure, Shri Banerjee mentioned that it was 1200 . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 1242 reverted and 945 retrenched.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : My information is that it is less than 800 people. I do not exactly remember the number, it is 700 odd. Now, the whole position is that when we have been undertaking this programme of take over of whole sale trade in wheat, a large number of employees were recruited for the purpose of doing that temporary work. Only for that period. Now when that period is over, they had to be retrenched. Therefore, what we have decided is that whenever we make any fresh recruitment . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point was this. There are 7,000 deputationists who have come from the Railways and other departments. They are getting 20% extra deputation allowance . . .

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I will deal with that point also. My submission is that these people were recruited on the understanding that they are holding office temporarily and for that particular work they were required. When this work is no longer there, when the godowns are empty and no one is required to look after the godowns, it is not necessary that these people should be kept in employment. Therefore, they have been given retrenchment notice. But I have taken a policy decision that

whenever new vacancies arise and any one is to fill up that vacancy, it is these persons who have been retrenched who will be given preference, and whenever we see vacancies arise next season and so on, they will be taken in employment . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But the Census Department employees who were found surplus to the requirements have not been retrenched but they have been absorbed, why not follow the same thing here also?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Hon. Member raised the question of dealing with people who have come on deputation. The kind of people who have come on deputation are not the kind of people who have been retrenched. It is not the same category of people. So, this question does not arise, so far as these people are concerned we are giving the first priority consideration whenever new vacancies arise or new people are recruited for additional work and so on. So, that action has been taken.

Then somebody complained that the Food Corporation of India has taken over the responsibility of distribution also, I would like to point out that so far as the distribution is concerned it is essentially a responsibility of the States. We do not want to interfere with the responsibility of the States in distributing foodgrains and other essential commodities in their own States. Only when we are requested by some of the States (like Delhi, West Bengal, Kerala and parts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) we undertook this responsibility for the purpose of helping those States. If they want to take it over we have no objection; we shall be glad to hand over this responsibility of distributing foodgrains in their own States; it was at their instance that we have taken over this distribution in particular States and if they want to do it themselves we have no objection and therefore I do not know why this question was raised. I think Mr. Kiruttinan is coming from Tamil Nadu. We have not taken over the distribution of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu. I do not know why this question was raised. Regarding what Shri Vajpayee has raised, I would like to say that the work of the Food Corporation of India is increasing in enormity tremendously. And if we find that some State Governments are prepared to undertake the responsibility of procurement we have no objection in sharing with them th

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

task of procuring all over the country. I have said, I shall not stand in your way of doing this work provided two conditions are satisfied, namely, (1) You must let me know the quantity of procurement in your State; (2) You must tell me how much you will contribute to the Central Pool as your share so that I may undertake the responsibility of food distribution all over the country; and (3) whatever may be the number of employees in the Food Corporation, when you form this for purposes of procurement, they will be taken over by you. If those conditions are satisfied I have no objection in coming to terms, in coming to settlement with the State Governments for the purpose of handling over.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do they want their own employees?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Not actually. Some of the employees engaged in the Food Corporation are mostly from the States. We generally give preference to the employees of the State. It will be taking over or sending back their own employees to a great extent, but this is a matter which can be settled and we shall see that the employees from the FCI are not displaced when such an arrangement takes place.

One Member raised that as against the number of private rice mills, which were 57,100 there were only 655 cooperative mills. This is so. And therefore, our policy for the future is, whenever licence is given, we are giving preference to cooperative mills and we are trying to establish some rice mills in the Govt. sector; in the fifth plan we have a programme of establishing 40 rice mills. We shall see to what extent this can be improved. Then, there was some complaint made that rice mixed with iron or wheat mixed with iron was supplied to some of the States.

I Would like to point out that so far as iron is concerned, I do not know what gain does the person get by mixing the iron with rice or with wheat because iron is much more expensive than rice or wheat.

When this complaint was brought to our notice, we had this matter investigated and we found that in some of supplies which were made by Haryana and Punjab, some very major particles of iron were found in rice. That was because—we were told that in Punjab and Haryana, harvesting is done through mechanised means. Very small particles of iron might have got mixed up. We have, therefore, issued instructions that before the foodgrains are issued to the consumers they should be cleaned and every possible step should be taken in this regard so that a complaint of this type may not come up again.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं ने कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के खाद्य मंत्री, श्री पवार ने पत्रकारों को सूचना देते हुए यह आरोप लगाया कि इस प्रकार के 4 00 टन चावल को जो उपभोक्ताओं को बांटने के लिये पहली मई को राशन में दिया जा चुका है, वापस लेने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं क्योंकि खाद्य निगम द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये चावल में लोहे के कण थे । यह मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैकेनाइजेशन से नहीं हो सकता । क्या खाद्य मंत्री समझते हैं कि मैकेनाइजेशन से लोहे के कण आ सकते हैं ?

15.48 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair.]

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have got it examined. There were some particles of iron, and instructions have been issued that before they are supplied to the consumers they will see to it and action will be taken in this regard. Punjab is using mechanised means for harvesting. How can we ask them to stop harvesting by mechanised means?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में । क्या फूड अडलट्रेशन ऐक्ट भारतीय खाद्य निगम पर भी लागू होता है कि नहीं ? अगर होता है तो किसी अफसर के खिलाफ इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Shall particles got mixed up. I was told that it was not a big quantity, It was only a small quantity

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी : राज्य मंत्री जी मना कर रहे हैं कि किसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

श्री बलन्त साठे (अकोला) : हमारे अफसर जब अडलट्रेशन करते ही नहीं तो कार्यवाही कैसे होगी ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Shri Vajpayee might have noticed that our Minister who is now in charge of Public Health and Medicine has issued a statement that he is looking into this matter as to how loopholes in legislation can be overcome and how the difficulties faced by the people can be overcome. He will soon come forward with the necessary proposal before this House.

Another question which has been raised is about the large number of storage godowns remaining vacant, particularly those belonging to the private persons. I would like to inform the House that we are continuously examining the position, and whenever we find that some storage capacity is not required, it is given back to the owners. The accommodation which was dehiired in 1972-73 was 10.72 lakh tonnes, and from April, 1973 to September, 1973 we have dehiired in respect of 9.10 lakh tonnes. We shall further examine what further storage godown capacity could be dehiired.

Shri Samar Guha had raised an objection to the expenditure on the security sections. This relates not only to security but to security cum vigilance division. On the one hand, hon. Members want that we should be more careful to see that there is no wastage and there is no loss or pilferage, but on the other, when action is taken by us to see that these things are stopped, objection is raised. I would only like to point out that this has become necessary because of the many complaints coming and because of the necessity to tighten up the loss from storage godowns. This proposal has been approved by the board and the posts will be filled up by adjustments

made within the staff who have been retrenched or are available from our department.

Shri Shankar Dayal Singh gave the figure of the number of people employed. I do not know wherefrom he gave the figure. According to my information, the number of employees as on 31st March, 1973 was 50,522. But he was giving the figure of 57,000 or so. He was complaining that earlier a figure of 44,000 or 46,000 had been given. But those figures did not include the deputationists and, therefore, there was this discrepancy between the two figures.

Shri Goswami had raised the question of setting up a zone in Assam. I can only tell him that the matter is under consideration. But for the present, to help the eastern region, we have set up a regional office and after this matter is again considered by us we shall consider this question of a zone for the eastern region.

These are some of the important points hon. members had raised, I hope I will get their co-operation in the task which has been undertaken by my new Chairman in improving the working of this Corporation.

Before I conclude, I would like to give some information about some of the cases pending investigation. Reference was made to some of the cases which are pending investigation by the CBI. I think one of these referred to the purchase of mustard oil and the purchase of dal. The matter was investigated by the CBI. A charge-sheet has been submitted against Shri Iqbal Singh and two other employees of the Corporation.

Now so far as the sale of maize to Messrs Bharat Starch Chemicals is concerned investigation is in the final stage. After, I get the report, I shall be able to know what the situation is. So far as the sale of maize to Messrs Jhandu Mal Mohanlal and Kohinoor Mfg. Co. is concerned, according to present information, there is sufficient evidence for prosecution of the firms and the matter is being examined in consultation with Law Ministry and on receipt of their opinion necessary action will be taken in this matter.

There is one matter about irregularities in the contract for transportation of food-grains to Assam. In this matter, the alle-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

gation was not substantiated, but the report was sent the Central Vigilance Commission and because an FCI official was found to have made payments in contravention of head office instructions, we are awaiting them.

As regards purchase of wooden crates, investigation is in the final stage.

This is the position with regard to the several matters concerning which investigation is pending with the CBI.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी (ग्वालियर) :** यह चर्चा काफी रचनात्मक रही है। हम सभी आशा करते हैं कि खाद्य निगम अपने कार्य में और सुधार करेगा और जो गम्भीर दायित्व उसको सौंपा जा रहा है उसका ठीक तरह से निर्वाह करेगा।

मंत्री जी ने काफी मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डाला है। लेकिन दो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन के बारे में 'सदन कुछ जानना चाहेगा। अभी हमारे मित्त श्री पांडे ने यह मामला उठाया था और पहले भी यह उठ चुका है कि हम फूड कारपोरेशन को चीनी को हैंडल करने का काम क्यों नहीं सौंप सकते हैं? क्या यह जरूरी है कि यह काम विभागीय आधार पर हो? चीनी को मिलों से लेकर उसे बाजार में बेचने तक का काम फूड कारपोरेशन को सौंपा जा सकता है। इस में कौन सी कठिनाई है?

दूसरी बात कर्मचारियों की छंटनी के बारे में है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है वह किसी को सन्तोष नहीं दे सकता। जो कर्मचारी आज नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है, जिस के सामने कल गुजारा कैसे होगा, यह सवाल है उससे आप कहें कि जब जगह खाली होगी तब तुमको भरती कर लिया जाएगा तो वह पूछेगा कि तब तक मेरा पेट कैसे भरेगा? हम लोगों ने यह बात यहां कही थी कि किसी

भी अफसर की छंटनी नहीं हुई है। अफसरों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। कर्मचारी निकाले जा रहे हैं।

16 hrs.

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें बहुत हैं। लेकिन कर्मचारियों ने भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों को प्रकाश में लाने में जो योगदान दिया है, उसकी सराहना की जानी चाहिए। पुराने चेयरमैन आज अगर कटघड़े में खड़े हैं और उन पर सी० बी० आई० चार्ज-शीट लगा रही है—मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन पर मुकदमा भी चलेगा—तो उन सारे मामलों को अगर किसी ने प्रकाश में लाया है तो कर्मचारियों ने लाया है। अगर सरकार खर्च कम करना चाहती है, तो निगम के कर्मचारी इस में भी योगदान दे सकते हैं। जो अपव्यय हो रहा है, उस की रोक-थाम करने में भी वे मदद दे सकते हैं। उन को विश्वास में लेने की जरूरत है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** कर्मचारी भी दूध के घोये नहीं हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपयी :** मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सभी कर्मचारी अच्छे हैं। यह तो कोई अफसरों के बारे में भी नहीं कह सकता है। और माफ़ कीजिए, क्या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है? मगर मैं किसी प्रिविलेज मोशन में अपराधी बन कर खड़ा होना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय छटनी के बारे में विचार करें। इस समय किसी भी कर्मचारी को नौकरी से निकालना ठीक नहीं है। अगर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचें, तो ऐसे लोगों पर बड़ा भारी संकट है। जो लोग काम पर लगे हैं, उनको खपाने की बात होनी चाहिए। जब सरकार कार्पोरेशन की गति-विधियों का विस्तार करना चाहती है, तो छोटे

छोट कर्मचारियों को निकाल कर बचत नहीं होगी। गनीबैख का मामला कई साल से उठा रहा है। उस में करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय अभी उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और उस के बारे में कोई फ़ैसला नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मगर वह 800 कर्मचारियों को निकालने के बारे में तुरन्त फ़ैसला कर लेते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। वह इस पर भी प्रकाश डाले कि कार्पोरेशन चीनी को क्यों नहीं हँडल कर रही हैं।

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16.02 hrs.

#### STATEMENT STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up the next discussion there are two pending items. One is the statement by the Railway Minister and the other is the statement by the Home Minister regarding the complaint of Shri Halder.

The Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I have already made a statement on 17-12-73 in the House explaining the circumstances under which the Loco Running Staff have gone on strike in December, 1973 in spite of the fact that the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Railways is still functioning and discussions are being held. I have also announced in the Parliament that the implementation of the 10 hours duty for running staff on the Railways has already commenced and that this will be completed in phased manner in three years time. All the other assurances given to the locomen have also been implemented.

I have told more than on one occasion that if any individual grievances have been left out undressed, it should be brought to my notice and I would look into it personally. This position stands even today. Under these circumstances, there is absolutely no reason to go on strike and cause inconsiderable damage to national economy and great inconvenience to the people.

As regards the 10 hours duty, I want to make it clear that the agreement reached in August, 1973 was that the mode and manner in which the 10 hours duty can be implemented will be discussed by the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Railways, and details worked out within a period of 6 weeks. Due to the complexity of the subject and the widely divergent points of view of the Official side and the Staff side, the Committee could not complete their deliberation on this subject within 6 weeks. In fact, Staff side had wanted more time to furnish details to show as to how the implementation of the 10 hours duty can be done in less than 4 to 5 years. The implications of implementing the 10 hours duty are—

- (1) recruitment and training of about 20,000 additional loco running staff,
- (2) constructing a large number of additional running rooms and augmenting capacity of existing running rooms,
- (3) constructing about 10,000 additional quarters for the running staff, and
- (4) constructing additional loops and line capacity works for a large number of stations to facilitate crew changing at intermediate points in between the present run of engine.

It is estimated that the total cost of all these works will be about Rs. 38 crores. It may be seen that large scale expansion and creation of physical assets and training of a large number of persons will require a minimum of 3 to 4 years. On the other hand, the running staff side were of the view that the implementation can be effected in 90 days time.

It is only after carefully considering all the aspects that I made the announcement in the Parliament that implementation of 10 hours duty will be implemented in a phased manner in three years time from 1st December, this year. As a matter of fact, special efforts have been taken to implement this assurance. It is in spite of this assurance by me that the loco running staff went on strike on the Western Railway on the 26th November, 1973, clearly with the object of coercing the Qureshi Committee, the meeting of which was to be held on 29th Nov. 1973. The strike started at Gandhidham, Abu Road, Baroda Kankaria, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Ratlam,

[Shri L.N. Mishra]

Kota and Gangapur City. With the assistance of officers, supervisors, willing staff and Territorial Army Units, it was possible to move about 80% of the goods traffic and all essential supplies of coal and petroleum products. The striking staff have started coming back, the situation is normal and by now more than 40% of them are back to duty.

As the strike was on the point of collapse on the Western Railway, a section of the loco running staff of Northern Railway went on a wild-cat strike in Delhi Area on the evening of 15th December, 1973 and it spread to Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Moradabad, Tundla and certain points on the Bikaner Division by the 16th/17th evening. Although the absenteeism was more than 75% in Delhi Area to start with, the movement of goods trains on the Northern Railway has steadily improved from 149 on 18th to 205 on 19th, 206 on the 20th and 228 on the 21st December, 1973.

The running of goods trains between Kanpur and Ghaziabad, a critical lifeline, has also improved. Three Operating Companies of the Territorial Army are in operation in Delhi Area. The supplies of coal for power houses have been maintained and soft coke trains have moved on priority to Delhi. The running of goods trains between Delhi and Moghalsarai has also improved. Movement of petroleum products into Delhi area has been adequately maintained. 120 wagons of soft coke for domestic use have arrived in Delhi and have been placed for unloading. There are two further trains containing 130 wagons which will be reaching Delhi in the next two days. The position of supply of coal and iron ore to the steel plants is being kept at a satisfactory level.

On 18th December, absenteeism started at some sheds on the Central Railway but since yesterday there has been significant improvement—more staff have rejoined duty at various points. The running of goods trains has improved considerably. Coal movement from Central India Coalfields to Western India has been kept up at satisfactory levels.

On the South Eastern Railway some gangmen and yard staff started an agitation at some points four days ago, but this has been called off day before yesterday. Similarly, the agitation for rice ration at Kharagpur was suspended last night and all operational staff are back at work.

All essential goods movement on the affected sections has been maintained.

In all, at its peak, this locomens illegal strike had affected 25% of the Divisions and that too only on four out of 9 Railways. The working on the other Railways was normal. On this occasion, I have to specially record my appreciation of the dedicated and strenuous work put in by all railwaymen to keep up the movement of essential supplies. Their dedicated service will be recognised.

The Loco Running Staff Association is a category union and there are 700 such categories on the Indian Railways. I have already announced in the Parliament that it is not possible to give the categorical groups recognition and facilities to negotiate. The emoluments and promotional avenues for various categories have got a certain relativity, and should one get any advantage as a result of an agitational approach, it upsets the balance in relation to the other categories and this in turn leads to further agitation. This is specifically the reason why categorywise associations are very harmful to the railway working. I have made it clear in my discussion on T.V. and Radio on the 19th that the strike is unjustified and I have called on all absenting railwaymen to join duty. An appeal has also been made by personal contact to the staff in various staff colonies to come back to duty. There have also been public demonstrations in Delhi area against this unjustified strike. There has been response and some absenting staff in Delhi area and on the Central Railway, have started coming back to duty.

I also had talks with the representatives of the two recognised Federations and impressed upon them the need for restoration of normal conditions on the Railways. The strike by the locomens is illegal, more so when the talks in the Qureshi Committee are still continuing. Staff who are absenting themselves from duty will quite inevitably have to face the consequences of their illegal action in such situation. Law has naturally to take its own course.

I have already sought the support of all sections of the House and also people to help us in putting down such unconstitutional, anti-social activities of a section of the railway employees. It is, in fact, difficult for me to understand the reason for their resorting to this kind of direct action without any valid cause, more so

when the meeting of the Qureahi Committee has been fixed for the 17th January, 1974 with their consent. If the locomen desire so, the meeting can be held even earlier. All that they want to discuss and settle can be thrashed out in that meeting. This Committee is fully authorised to deal with all the connected matters.

As I said in the House on the 17th December, 1973 during the Debate on the Supplementary Demands, I have decided to call a Conference on 21st January, 1974 of representatives of the two recognised Railway Federations, and other central trade union organisations of labour.

I also take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House to the statement made by our Prime Minister that the strike is unjustified and that it is causing so much hardship to the public, I would, therefore, again impress upon the striking locomen the express urgency of returning to duty in their own interest and in the larger interest of the society and the nation.

Some Hon. Members rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly sit down.

I think, we shall follow the precedent what we did in the morning, when the Civil Aviation Minister made a statement. I allowed Members to put questions to the Minister ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have given a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I am allowing questions to be asked, there is no need for any special discussion. Every body will be given an opportunity. Please don't get agitated.

The Minister will kindly note down all the questions that the Members ask and then given a comprehensive reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, the statement made by the Railway Minister clearly expresses the attitude taken by the Government now... (interruptions). This is not the proper attitude. If I am not allowed to speak, then I will also shout.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me again remind you that we should not convert this into a full-scale debate. Let us confine ourselves to asking pin-pointed questions.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I will express my reaction also.

Our reaction is that this Government is not in favour of settlement; they are in favour of crushing the movement, they are all out to crush the movement.

Will the Minister reply whether the Loco Running Staff Association leader met him on the 1st December and placed all their grievances before him? Will he reply whether they met him on the 5th December and placed all their grievances there? Will he reply whether or not they have mentioned in their memorandum all cases where victimisation has not been withdrawn and the agreements have not been implemented. All the cases are here. I have brought copies of the memoranda sent by them. Personally I have sent copies to the Minister. Personally I have talked to the Railway Minister and have requested him that he should discuss with them because the situation is going out of hand.

I have received a telegram from the President, Mr. Ratna Sabhapathy. He has categorically stated that all the agreement have been violated and nothing has been fulfilled. The Minister is misleading not only the House but the entire country by stating that they are implementing the agreement. I am reading out the telegram; I have sent a copy of the telegram to the Railway Minister . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no need to read. You have mentioned that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : On the floor of the House the Railway Minister has stated that they are giving no right to any other union to have any negotiation. This right for negotiation is one of the terms of the agreement. When the Minister himself says that they are not being given that right it proves that he is not implementing the agreement.

Regarding implementation of ten-hour duty, they have submitted their counter proposals. These counter proposals are contained in a memorandum. Before the



[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Qureshi Committee they wanted a full discussion. There was discussion in the Qureshi Committee and the Railway Board has said that they would review these things. But now, unilaterally, he has declared that they are going to implement it in a phased manner; it will take three years. These Association leaders have categorically proved by their suggestions that it can be implemented within three months.

Despite all these things, the Minister states that the agreement is being implemented in letter and spirit. It is nothing but misleading not only the House but the entire country. There are cases of victimisation, I have got copies of telegrams, Suspensions are going on; transfers are going on; demotions are going on; reversions are going on; issue of incharge-sheets is going on. This struggle has been forced upon the loco-running staff. He is fully responsible for this, I want the Railway Minister's reply to all the complaints that they themselves have submitted before the Railway Minister.

My last question is this. The Labour Minister has called the president of the Loco-Running Staff Association. Mr. Ratna Sabhapathy. It has appeared in the papers that the Labour Minister is having talks and negotiations with the president of the Loco-Running Staff Association and some points for discussion have already been assessed. But there is nothing about this in his statement. What is the position now? Are you going to have and talks with them? Why has the Labour Minister called the leaders? What will be the stand if the Labour Minister appeals to them for an amicable settlement? You refuse even to meet and talk with them. Who is going to bear the responsibility for all the consequences? It is the Railway Ministry that is responsible for this, I want a categorical reply as to what is the attitude of the Railway Minister regarding settlement with the loco-Running staff.

श्री दामोदर पाण्डेय (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो हड़ताल कुछ लोगों ने की है, क्या यह राजनीतिक दृष्टि से की गई है और ऐसे लोगों ने करवाई है जिन को रेल्वे के अखिल भारतीय महा संघ में स्थान नहीं मल सका था। रेलवे की जो दो नेशनल फैंडे-

शन्ध हैं, जो रेल्वे मजदूरों को रिप्रेजेंट करती हैं, उस में उन को स्थान नहीं मिल सका, इस लिये कटेगरीवाइज-हड़ताल करा कर कुछ लोग या कुछ राजनीतिक दल अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं, अपने ढंग से मजदूरों को बहकाकर उन का नुकसान कराते हैं, उन में फूट डालते हैं और उन के संगठन को कमजोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो हड़तालें हुई हैं, जैसे लोको मैन की हड़ताल हुई, धनबाद में सिगनल-मैन की हड़ताल हुई, चक्रधरपुर डिवीजन में हड़ताल हुई, क्या रेल्वे मंत्री को पता है कि इन राजनीतिक तत्वों ने पता नहीं कहाँ से रूपया मंगा कर चक्रधरपुर के जिलों में जाकर 100-100 रूपये के नोट बांटे हैं और इस तरीके से हड़ताल कराई है ? ...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : पाण्डे जी, उन के नाम बतलाइये।

श्री दामोदर पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे, हम क्यों बतलायें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार जो लोको हड़ताल हुई है, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि लोको मजदूरों की आपस में फूट डाल कर हड़ताल कराई गई है। एक तरफ तो लोको में काम करनेवालों की कमेटी बनी, जो कुरेशी कमेटी के नाम से जानी जाती है, उस कमेटी में जिन लोगों को स्थान नहीं मिला, उन्होंने वर्कर्स में फूट डाल कर उन को हड़ताल करने के लिये इंस्टीगेंट किया। इस तरह की जो राजनीतिक प्रेरित हड़ताल हुई है उन के साथ सरकार किस तरह से नेगोशियेट कर रही है, किस तरह से बात कर रही है, इस की क्या आवश्यकता थी ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद दोनों तरफ से यह आवाज उठी है कि हड़ताल खत्म होनी चाहिये। मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—मेरे सबाल पूछने का मकसद सिर्फ यही है कि किस तरह से आसानी से यह मसला हल हो।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे 21 जनवरी को कार्फोन्स बुलायेंगे, जिस में दोनों फेडरेशन्स के नुमाइन्दे होंगे जो आल इण्डिया आर्गेनिजे-शन्स हैं उन के, नुमाइन्दे भी होंगे। इस से पहले सप्लीमेन्ट्री ग्रान्ट्स पर भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि वे उन यूनियन्स को सिद्धान्ततः नहीं मानते हैं जो कटेगरी-यूनियन्स को रिप्रि-जेंट करती हैं, लेकिन इण्डस्ट्रीयल रिलेशन्स को कायम करने के लिये लार्स्टिंग साल्यूशन लाने के लिये, जो दूसरी एसोशियेशन्स हैं, उन को भी इन्वाइट किया जायगा ताकि एक दफा में मामला हल हो सके।

दूसरा सवाल—हमारे सामने वेस्टर्न रेल्वे का है, जहां से यह मामला शुरू हुआ... (ब्यवधान)... उन के नेता सभापति जी ने जो स्टेटेमेंट दिया है, एक मँमौरण्डम भी भेजा है, क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे कैसेज अभी भी हैं जिन के मुकदमे वापस नहीं लिये गये हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब के आश्वासन देने के बाद भी, उस कमेटी के बैठने के बावजूद भी जो तीन महीने से चल रही है, ये मुकदमे वापस नहीं हुए हैं।

तीसरा सवाल—जब रत्न सभापति जी यहां आये थे तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन को यहां आने की दावत दी थी...

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : गलत है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मुझे पता नहीं क्या गलत है। मिनिस्टर साहब गलत हैं या वह गलत है। ... (ब्यवधान)... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब लेबर मिनिस्टर ने उन को बुलाया तो सभापति जी ने साफ़ स्टेटेमेंट दिया कि हम समझौता करने के लिये तैयार हैं और आज जब कि दोनों फेडरेशन्स में यह ताकत नहीं रही कि ट्रेनें ठीक से चल सकें, तो क्या मंत्री जी अपना दरवाजा खुला रखेंगे ताकि लेबर मिनिस्टर और वे मिल कर देश की गिरती

हुई हालत को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें और समझौता हो सके और किसी भी तरह से यह हड़ताल खत्म हो सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात को बतलायें कि आज उन का दरवाजा खुला है या नहीं, बरना लोग यह समझेंगे कि आप इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर पूरे देश में हड़ताल होती है तो इस में न फायदा उन का है और न हमारा। इस लिये क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर और वे दोनों इस में इन्टरवीन करने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं। अगर तैयार हैं तो फिर इस में क्या चीज बाधा डाल रही है।

SHRI A.P. SHARMA (Buxar) : According to the statement of the Railway Minister and also from whatever knowledge I have got about this problem there is no issue on which these people should have gone on strike. Some of the issues have been settled and the first and foremost demand, the most important demand, has been the reduction in the hours of work. On that implementation also has started from the 1st of December. There was agreement between Railway Ministry and the people that hereafter they will not go on strike and that is why the Qureshi Committee was set up and they have been working. In view of the fact that all the assurances have been fulfilled and implementation has also started on one of their most important issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please ask question.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I have got five questions to ask. My first question is this. While they strike is going on, how anybody can suggest that there should be negotiation? When the negotiation is going on, where is the scope for a strike? Either the carrying on of negotiations is wrong or the strike is wrong. Therefore, I would like to know this. Instead of carrying on negotiations between the two parties, the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry and the other parties, who has given the authority and how does the Labour Ministry come into the picture? Who has given him the authority? I want to know that. So long as carrying on of negotiations continues the strike will never come to an end; negotiation is encouraging the continuance of the strike. My question is : In view of the fact that the assurances have been

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broken by the other side, will the Railway Minister consider the demolition of the Qureshi Committee? There is no necessity for any Committee to continue when the assurances are broken from the other side and no assurance should be maintained. The Railway Minister is not morally bound to maintain the assurance when the other side has broken it.

My third question is this.

I would like to know from the Railway Minister what steps has he taken or is he going to take to provide protection to those railway employees who are willing workers and who want to come to work but they are not coming to work because they have been prevented, coerced or have been assaulted, (interruptions).

My next question is this. Those who are concerned about a section of workers whose total is only 70,000/- of loco running staff out of 20 lakhs employed on the Indian Railways is this country, what are they thinking about them?

And on top of that, if these handful of people are putting everybody into difficulty and are holding the working of the railways to ransom, what steps is the Minister of Railways going to take to see that the normal working of the railways is resumed?

My last question is this, What has the Railway Minister got to say about the interest taken by the political parties like the C.P.I., younger brothers of C.P.M., Jan Sangh and other political parties? Why are they taking interest in the matter of railway employees when the Railway Minister and Government are themselves prepared to settle their issues?

One more question is this. The Railway Minister has already stated in this House that the railways have sustained more than Rs. 14 crores or so as losses during the last August strike. I would like to know from him as to how much loss have the Railways suffered uptil to-day during this illegal and unlawful strike period.

Shri S. M. BANERJEE : I would request him to explain everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you become the Speaker you do that, Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति के लिए यह तय कर पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है कि सारे विवाद में सत्य क्या है? रेल मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, उनपर रेल मन्त्रालय का भार है, वे बलपूर्वक इस बात को कहते हैं कि जी भी आश्वासन दिए थे उन्हें कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है। कई जो लोको कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर गए हैं, उनमें से आज मुझ से मिले, उनके साथ श्री रतन सभापति भी थे और उन्होंने जो तथ्य सामने रखे हैं वे तथ्य रेल मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से मेल नहीं खाते। वह बात मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा था कि हड़ताल के बाद विक्रिमाईजेशन नहीं होगा और कर्मचारियों का कहना है कि हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले अनेक कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है। दूसरी बात—जिन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोर्ट में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं वे अभीतक वापिस नहीं किये गए हैं और यह बात मैं प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव से जानता हूँ। मुझे स्वयं कर्मचारी मिले और उन्होंने कहा कि मामले वापिस नहीं हुए हैं उन्हें बार बार अदालत में जाना पड़ता है, तारीखें बढ़ती हैं, कहीं कहीं गवाहियां भी हो रही हैं और वे कर्मचारी ऐसे नहीं हैं जिनपर हिंसा के आरोप हों। उनपर न हिंसा के आरोप हैं, न तोड़-फोड़ के आरोप हैं, वे केवल हड़ताल में शामिल थे लेकिन राज्य सरकारें मामले वापिस लेने में आना-कानी कर रही हैं। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इतनी असहाय है कि वह राज्य सरकारों से कह नहीं सकती कि यह सब मामले तुरन्त वापिस होने चाहिए?

तीसरे-हड़ताली कर्मचारी यह भी शिकायत करते हैं कि कुरेशी कमेटी बनी है लेकिन कुरेशी कमेटी में भाग लेने के लिए जो लोको मैन आते हैं वे समझे जाते हैं जैसे अपनी ड्यूटी पर हाजिर नहीं ह—यह बात रेल मन्त्री के ध्यान में लाई गई है या नहीं? (छवबखान) मैं उनसे प्रत्यक्ष बात करके कह रहा हूँ। आखिर आपने कमेटी

बनाई है और उस कमेटी में भाग लेने के लिए लोको मैन के नेता आयेंगे, यह मानना चाहिए वे आपसे बात करने के लिए आ रहे हैं, वे ड्यूटी पर आ रहे हैं और उन्हें छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन उनको यह सुविधा तक नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए लोको कर्मचारियों के मन में सन्देह पैदा हो गए हैं। मैं आपसे यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ जब आपने कुरेशी कमेटी बना दी और कुरेशी कमेटी नेगोशिएट कर रही है तो यह कहने का क्या मतलब है कि हम नेगोशिएटिंग फँसिलिटी नहीं देंगे? नेगोशिएटिंग फँसिलिटी तो आप दे चुके हैं लेकिन जो आप दे चुके हैं उसके लिए भी कहते हैं कि नहीं देंगे। यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि आप कहें कि इस सारे मामले पर अगले महीने जब श्रम सम्मेलन करेंगे तब विचार करेंगे लेकिन लोको कर्मचारियों के लिए नेगोशिएटिंग फँसिलिटी, चैनल आफ कम्युनिकेशन नहीं होगी, इस बारे में आपका आजका जो वक्तव्य है वह उत्तेजना पैदा करता है और मैं समझता हूँ यह हड़ताल को खत्म करने का रास्ता नहीं निकालता।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : मैं सिर्फ तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह बात सच है कि दो बीबियों की लड़ाई में धनबाद में सारे लोगों ने स्ट्राइक की रेलवे में और उससे लाखों लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा और रेलवे को लाखों की हानि हुई? अगर यह सच है तो रेल मन्त्री इस बात को बतायें इन बातों के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि आइंदा ऐसी बात न होने पाये?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो न्वायल वर्कर्स हैं, जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने कहा है, जो वफादार वर्कर्स काम पर आना चाहते लेकिन मौत के खौफ से काम पर आने से मजबूर हैं उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए अबतक आपने क्या किया है और आगे क्या करने वाले हैं?

तीसरे, क्या यह बात सच है अखबारों में जिनके नाम आते हैं, इतने सारे लोग जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा, वे कन्सन्डें डिपार्टमेंट के

आफिशियल्स थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे में आये और नेता लोग जिनको कहा जाता है, अनरिक्ग्नाईज्ड यूनियन्स के, वे फर्स्ट क्लास और एवर-कंडीशन्स में आते हैं? क्या आपने उनको दावत दी है कि आप आकर हमसे नेगोशिएट करें और अगर आपने दावत नहीं दी है तो क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर पर यह भार सौंपा है कि हमारी तरफ से आप नेगोशिएट करें? अगर नहीं तो उनसे क्या बातचीत शुरू की गई है? इस तरह से जो उनको और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और स्ट्राइक कभी खत्म नहीं होगी और हमारी करोड़ों जनता को बहुत तकलीफ होगी।

इन सवालों का आप मुझे जवाब दें।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمن]

(कश्न क्लिप) میں صرف تین سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کیا یہ بات سچ ہے کہ دو بیویوں کی لڑائی میں دہنباہ میں سارے لوگوں نے سٹرائیک کی دیلوی میں اور اس سے لاکھوں لوگوں کو نقصان پہنچا اور دیلوی کو لاکھوں کی ہائی ہوئی؟ اگر یہ سچ ہے تو ریل ملٹری اس بات کو بتائیں ان باتوں کے لئے کیا قدم اٹھانے جا رہے ہیں تاکہ آئندہ ایسی بات نہ ہونے پائے؟

دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ جو لائیل ورکرز ہیں جیسا کہ شرمہا جی نے کہا ہے جو وفادار ورکرز کام پر آنا چاہتے ہیں لیکن موت کے خوف سے کام پر آنے سے مجبور ہیں انکی پرو-ٹیکشن کے لئے اب تک آپ نے کیا کیا

شہری محمد جمیل الرحمان  
 ہے اور آگے کیا کرنے والے ہیں؟ تیسرے  
 کہا یہ بات سچ ہے کہ اخباروں میں  
 جتنے نام آتے ہیں، اتنے سارے لوگ  
 جیسا کہ میرے دوست نے کہا ہے، وہ  
 کنسرز، ڈپارٹمنٹ، (متعلقہ محکمے) کے  
 آفیشلز تہہ کلاس کے تھے۔ میں آئے اور  
 نیتا لوگ جن کو کہا جاتا ہے، ان  
 ، کوکلائز، یونینز، کے وہ فرسٹ کلاس  
 اور ائیئر کنڈیشنس میں آتے ہیں،  
 کیا آپ نے انکو دعوت دی ہے تو کیا  
 لہر منسٹر پر یہ بہار سونیا ہے کہ  
 ہماری طرف سے آپ نیکوشیپت کریں  
 اگر نہیں تو ان سے کیا بات چیت  
 شروع کی گئی ہے؟ اس طرح  
 سے جو انکو اور پورے ماہن ملے گا اور  
 سٹرائک کبھی ختم نہیں ہوگی اور  
 ہماری کروروز چلتا کو بہت تکلیف ہوگی  
 ان سوالوں کا آپ مجھے جواب

دیں۔

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :**  
 In view of the fact that the agreement in  
 August last embodying certain assurances  
 which were stated on the floor of the House  
 also contained the specific assurance that  
 after resumption of work all court cases  
 as well as all measures of victimisation  
 which had been undertaken during the  
 agitations in August and May would be  
 immediately and unconditionally with-  
 drawn. I would like to know from the  
 Minister, with facts and figures if he  
 has then at his disposal, whether it is a fact  
 or not that even four months after this  
 agreement and four months after the  
 Qureshi Committee was set up particu-  
 larly on the Western Railway from where  
 the trouble started, as his own statement  
 just now has shown, several hundreds  
 of cases, about 300 cases, pending cases  
 of last August, have not been withdrawn,  
 cases which pertain to the State Govern-

ments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajas-  
 than particularly. If so, why have those  
 cases not been withdrawn and whether  
 that does not amount to violation of the  
 agreement? What steps are being taken to  
 see that these cases are immediately with-  
 drawn? Is it not also a fact that after the  
 strike of last August, fresh cases of rever-  
 sions, stoppage of promotions, penal trans-  
 fers, new charge-sheets and the like have  
 been resorted to and this is the reason why  
 the situation has gone out of hand again,  
 and the trouble has been sparked off  
 beginning from the Western Railway.

My second question—I do not want to  
 repeat many other points made to which of  
 course, he will answer—is this : He made  
 it clear last time that they did not propose  
 to recognise these category-wise unions,  
 I happen to be the President of a recog-  
 nised Union which is affiliated to the AIRF.  
 I know what I am talking about. They  
 also made it clear last August that they are  
 not demanding immediate recognition  
 and all they want is a channel of represen-  
 tation, a channel of communication.  
 After all, are they not Mr. Mishra's  
 employees. There are no outsiders there.  
 There is no Mr. George Fernandes or  
 Mr. A. P. Sharma there. They are all  
 drivers, shunters and firemen. They  
 are running the Association. They have  
 asked for a channel of communication,  
 not recognition. That channel of commu-  
 nication principle was accepted in August.  
 That was why the Qureshi Committee  
 was set up.

Today when this dislocation of work  
 has gone on, stoppage of work is going on  
 and it seems to be spreading it began on the  
 Western Railway and it has gone to the  
 Central Railway and one or two other  
 places, as his statement of today has  
 shown—I would like to know this. Even  
 though you might not formally recognise  
 them, in such a situation as this, when  
 everybody is shouting about this crisis,  
 is it Government policy? I am talking  
 about the Government. I am not interested  
 in whether it is the Labour Minister or the  
 Prime Minister or who it is; this kind of  
 method in madness has gone on by trying  
 to divide it, as some members on the other  
 side are doing, trying to separate one  
 Minister from the other and all that—

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) :** This  
 is shameful.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Is it  
 Governments' policy that is the midst of

this crisis, they will stand on this question of prestige, that 'since we do not recognise them, therefore we will not talk to them and try to find out what are their grievances'? O: are they going to talk to these people who are their own employees and try to find an early solution of this crisis? If so, what steps have been taken for that? The leaders are all here in Delhi. What steps are being taken to settle the matter through negotiation?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur)** : May I know whether it is according to the Government of India's policy, labour laws, conventions and practices that an agreement can be signed only between the two parties, recognised Union and the Government? How was the last agreement signed? Under what convention, what rule, what law and under what policy of Government? That illegal strike which was then resorted to has now again been resorted to. One agreement was then signed illegally, under no law of Government.

How does the Minister differentiate between that agreement and this agreement and this strike now? Presuming that agreement is correct—which is absolutely illegal and there is no basis whatsoever because there was no recognised union and no strike ballot was taken, nothing of the sort—I would like to know whether even in this illegal agreement which has been signed and to which they and the Minister were parties—to which they are referring—and oath against oath, again, it is an illegal agreement—Whether there was a clause that there shall be no strike for three years. If that be so, how this illegal strike has now been resorted to and in regard to which negotiations are carried on by the Labour Minister? I would like to know who is the party, the Railway Minister as the employing Ministry or the Labour Minister as the employing Ministry, Who is the party? Who is that person who should be put behind the bars under the DIR which you have promulgated and you are making a farce of that. How is it that those persons are roaming about in Delhi in the name of negotiations? I would like to know who these persons are.

I would also like to know from the Minister how it is that this illegal strike is able to proceed and which has put the country, the nation and the people to a huge loss (*Interruptions*) What is this going on?

May I know whether the newspapers report is correct—that this Rathna Babapathy only in name and is not functioning, that he has been called by the Government, by the Labour Minister and the Railway Minister for talks? He has asked them to go on strike, put the entire country to ransom and the entire people and the nation to ransom, and yet, he has been called to come by plane and meet the Railway Minister and the Labour Minister after the illegal strike. Has he called him to give him a prize on a plate, "Please come and talk to me, my dear friend, on the legal side".

Thirdly, I would like to know what action the Government is taking for the safety and support of the loyal workers who want to come and join and work but who are being attacked, harassed and terrorised. What happened to the Government of India and their DIR? Where are those rules? The leaders of the illegal strike are roaming about in Delhi, and every day a press statement is coming, saying, "I met so and so, so and so I told him this. Now, I shall meet the Railway Minister". I want to know how the Government wants our support in the House, the support of the people under the circumstances. To put up with an illegal strike, support it, agree to the demands and now saying, "We want your support,". I want to know what they mean. We shall support Mr. L. N. Mishra. We are all behind you. But I would like to know, will you uphold your principles, your labour laws, your conventions and rules, or just ask us to give support and, when Parliament adjourns, allow them to hold the country to ransom by surrendering to them. I want to know what is their reply.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that as our learned friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out, the Minister assured us within the House and also outside, that all cases of victimisation connected with the agitation would be withdrawn and that the DIR cases would be withdrawn. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, how many cases were referred to the committee by the All India Loco Running Staff Association, and how many cases have been withdrawn so far.

Secondly, it has been mentioned in the agreement that the maximum duty hours should be reduced from 14 to 10 hours and the mode and manner of the

[ Shri Tha Kiruttinan ]

same would be finalised within six weeks. I want to know whether it is in the agreement and, if so, what are the modes and manner that have been finalised to implement the 10-hour duty.

The Minister has pointed out in his statement that this 10-hour duty would be implemented within four years. But I would like to know from the Minister whether any agreement has been signed between the Qureshi Committee and the representatives of the All India Locomotive Running Staff Association and, if not, why ?

श्री विमल मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सरकार के एक मंत्री ने जब एक स्ट्राइक को इलीगल डिकलेयर कर दिया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरा मंत्री उस स्ट्राइक के बारे में उसके नेता को बुला कर कैसे उससे बात कर सकता है ? यह कानूनी बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इसका जवाब देना चाहिये कि जब स्ट्राइक को इलीगल डिकलेयर कर दिया गया है तो एक मिनिस्टर बात कैसे कर सकता है ? एक मिनिस्टर उसको इलीगल डिकलेयर करता है और दूसरा बात करता है तो यह सरकार के लिए और कैबिनेट के लिए सोचने वाली बात हो जाती है।

हम लोग जनता की सेवा करते आए हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था लेबर के मामले में कि लेबर में जो काम करने वाले हैं वही इसके सम्भाषित और मंत्री आदि पद सम्भालें न कि पोलिटिकल आदमी इन पदों पर बिठाए जाएं—ये 1942 में हमें पकड़वाते थे। ये बात नहीं कर सकते हैं मेरे साथ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं दस बरस जेल में रह चुका हूँ। आप नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री विमल मिश्र : जो एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स है, जो रिएक्शनरी फोर्सिस है वे चाहती हैं कि देश की इकनोमी परेलाइज हो जाए, सरकार के सारे काम परेलाइज हो जाएं और इमी की कोशिश ये कर रही हैं।

भीष्म पितामह ने कहा था कि राज चलता है दण्ड से। नरमी अगर बरती जाए तो राज्य नहीं चल सकता है। मजदूर हमारे भाई हैं, बन्धु हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन से सरकार अलग से बात करे न कि इन लोगों से वह बात करे।

जितने लेबर के नेता बने बैठे हैं ये सब शहरों के रहने वाले हैं। गांवों से इनका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। अगर हम किसान और खेतीहर मजदूर हड़ताल कर दें तो ये खाने के बिना भूखों मर जाएं। किसानों का नेता होना कठिन है, लेबर का नेता होना आसान है। बहुत सहूलियतें लेबर को मिली हुई हैं। सरकार सब्जी से पेश आए। दो तीन कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ (इंटरप्शंस) मैंने इस बार कभी भाषण नहीं किया। आप मुझे समय नहीं देते हैं।

पटना के लिए एक भी गाड़ी नहीं है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कपिटलज के लिए गाड़ियां हैं लेकिन पटना के लिए नहीं हैं। ये कहते हैं कि बिहार के लोग बोलते हैं। वे बोलते कहां हैं वे तो फंसे हुए हैं, बोल ही नहीं सकते हैं।

सरकार इन लोगों को छोड़े। जो कमिटमेंट उसने किया है, उस पर वह कायम रहे। मजदूर चाहे किसी यूनियन में हों इस या उस यूनियन में उन से रेलवे मिनिस्टर अलग से बात करे और इन लोगों को छोड़ दें।

सरकार को यह निर्णय भी लेना चाहिये कि अब से तब तक जब तक कि सल्फ रिलायेंस का जो हमारा नारा है, लक्ष्य है, पूरा नहीं हो जाता स्ट्राइक्स को बंद कर दे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा करेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, some hon. Members on this side feel that we have asked enough questions...

SOME HON. MEMBER : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not my intention to shut out anybody. I have only pointed out that. But if you feel that

you want to ask a few more questions, you are welcome. You put only questions don't make speeches.

Shri Kalyanasundaram.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM** (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, we are anxious that the strike should be settled as speedily as possible.

The trouble started because there was an inordinate delay in the implementation of the terms of agreement that was reached in August last as a result of the talks that took place between the Railway Minister and the Loco-running Staff Association.

In the statement made today by the Hon. Minister of Railways, he did not indicate the steps he proposes to take for a speedy settlement of the dispute. The language of toughness and threat will not succeed. I want to warn the Railway Minister to be careful about his own friends. Let him not take inspiration from the speeches of the kind made by the hon. Members Shri A. P. Sharma and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (*Interruptions*).

17 hrs.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURI** (Dhubri) : On a point of order, Prof. Mukherjee has used two words. He has called us 'barbarians' and 'barbarous'...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I did not hear anything.

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURI** : He has said it. He has said that we are barbarians. Should it go on the record of this House?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I do not know I did not hear. (*Interruptions*). Order please, I can only say this in general that, in all this confusion, it is not possible for anybody to make out. I do not know what has gone on record and what has not gone on record. I can only say this that, when the records are brought to me, I will have a look at them and see if there are any expressions which are unparliamentary in my opinion.

Mr. Kalyanasundaram.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM** : I am personally aware that there are cases still pending in the States of Tamil Nadu

and Kerala. The president of the Loco Running Staff Association, Mr. Ratna Sabhapathy, himself is an accused. Still the case against them have not been withdrawn. Why should it take such a long time? Last August, realistically and wisely, the Railway Minister and the Labour Minister took a decision to bring about a settlement. This time, I do not know why the Railway Minister is not coming forward to meet the representatives. On the contrary, I am surprised to find that these people are blaming the Labour Minister for having talked to them. I want the Railway Minister to call those representatives and talk to them, so that a settlement can be reached.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN** (Wandiwash) : On a point of order. There are two important debates pending before the House. This thing has already taken more than an hour. I want to know from the Chair if this goes on like this, what will happen to the two important debates still pending?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : There are some other important matters also which are coming up—not only the discussion about the time capsule...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : The time capsule has gone in.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : And also the statement by the Home Minister relating to a question of privilege raised by Mr. Holder which has to be disposed of to-day, and also a few other things.

**SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour) : And also Coca-Cola.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Yes, also coca-cola. I would like the Members to keep these in mind. As far as I am concerned, if you want to carry on till midnight, we shall carry on merrily and finish all the items.

**SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH** : We are not prepared to sit beyond 6 p.m.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : We would like the time of the House to be extended.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहादुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ। कि लोको स्टाफ के कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार



[श्री बी० आर० मुकुल]

हो कर इस वक्त जेल में है और गवर्नमेंट को तरफ से दिये गये जिन क्वार्टरों में वे रहते हैं, क्या वे खाली करा लिये गये हैं या नहीं ?

क्या रेल मंत्री ने इस बिकट परिस्थिति को सुलजाने के लिए श्री हनुमन्तैया से कोई सहयोग या सहायता ली है या नहीं, और क्या वह लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDA HALDER (Ausgram):** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that on 17th December 1973 in his statement, he said that a meeting will be convened or a conference will be convened to which the representatives of the two Railway Federations and also of the Railway Loco Running Staff Association will be called. If so, from to-day's statement of the Minister we do not find that the Loco Running Staff Association representatives will be called to the next conference. Today, he said that a conference will be held and the representatives of the two Railway Federations and of the Central Trade Unions will be invited. There is no mention of the Railway Loco Running Staff. Is it not a backing out from the earlier assurance given in the floor of this House? Will it solve the problem of the loco running staff and will it end the strike ?

**SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara):** I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether we have in our country some workers who love to strike and if they are so perverse, whether they do not deserve to be dismissed.

Secondly, in the public sector and the monopoly sectors—I raised that question also in the morning—particularly, in the public sector there are certain monopoly services and utility services like the Railways, airlines, postal services etc. where alternative services are not available to the public by and large and where there are no alternative services at all, it amounts to a direct harassment of the public at large.

Thirdly, I want to know whether the opposition has been consulted and whether the opposition has been given an opportunity to tell what the Government in a given set of circumstances has got to do if we have to mitigate the difficulties of the using public as far as these utilities and services are concerned.

This is a most crucial question. I want to know whether, in line with this red arm-band strike in Japan cited yesterday by the hon. Prime Minister. Since the example of Japan will not be practicable in this country, an alternative will be found out in this country which comes to the same operative part of a working strike—I repeat the word, of a working strike, which is where the workers are not paid for the work and since the Government should not on principle of equity, earn any income during the strike period, will the entire amount of revenue collected from the people and unpaid wage be credited to the *Garibi Hatao* fund, as till that time both the workers and the employers and the Government are in a difficulty and in a handicap, so that a proper and just solution is found? Otherwise I am afraid, it would be very difficult for us to manage.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाएंगे कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने मजदूरों पर चलने वाले मुकदमों को अब तक उठाया है ? मैंने बहुत स्पेसिफिक बात कही है कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने मुकदमे उठाए हैं।

(2) क्या सरकार अपने पूर्व निश्चय के मुताबिक, मंत्री जी अपनी पूर्व घोषणा के मुताबिक आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लॉईज कांफेडरेशन, आल इंडिया रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन, आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन, इंडियन रेलवे लोको मेकैनिक स्टाफ एसोसिएशन, इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल ऐंड टेली कम्युनिकेशन स्टाफ एसोसिएशन, आल इंडिया गार्डस् कौंसिल और दूसरे तमाम कटेगरी के लोगों को 21 तरीक़ को होने वाली बैठक में आमंत्रित करने का विचार रखते हैं ? अगर नहीं रखें हैं तो उस दिन के एलान में और आज के एलान में क्या तफरक नहीं है ?

(3) क्या यह बात सच है कि डाक तार विभाग में डिपार्टमेंटल यूनियन कायम और वे फेडरेशन से संबंधित हैं ? यदि हां, तो रेलवे के अंदर इन की तरह डिपार्टमेंटल यूनियन्स संगठित करने के संबंध में क्या कठिनाई है ?

मंत्री ने बार बार कहा है कि रेलवे में एक यूनियन बननी चाहिए। क्या यह बात सच है कि आप ने बार बार इस बात का एलान किया है कि रेलवे में व्यवस्था और शांति के लिए एक यूनियन बनाना जरूरी है? यदि हां, तो आप के सामने कौनसा प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, जिस के तहत आप एक यूनियन बनाना चाहते हैं?

(4) क्या यह बात सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग और कुछ ये तथाकथित मजदूर नेता कुरेशी कमेटी को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उसका भीतर-घात करना चाहते हैं ताकि देश के अंदर गड़बड़ी चलती रहे और ये ऐसे कागजी नेता, ब्लैक मनी से मकान बनाने वाले नेता गुलछर उड़ाते रहें?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय (गोरखपुर): मैं केवल दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जब तक सदन में बार बार एलान किया कि हम कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियन से किसी तरह का कोई निगोशिएशन नहीं करेंगे, तो आज तीन बार हड़ताल होने के बाद भी लोको रनिंग स्टाफ से, जो आज सारे देश की सारी जनता की इच्छाओं और हितों के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं जिससे सारे कन्जूमर गड़स एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं, से समझौता वार्ता किस आधार पर कर रहे हैं? क्या उन से कहेंगे कि जब तक वे "अनकंडीशनली स्ट्राइक काल आफ" नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन के साथ किसी तरह की वार्ता करने का क्या औचित्य है?

(2) मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप का रेलवे बोर्ड या जो भी बोर्ड में सेल बना हुआ है, जो भी आप बातचीत करते हैं और जिस को आप आश्वासन देते हैं, उस आश्वासन के लिए आप ने एक कमेटी बनाई है, एक सेल बनाया है क्या उस सेल से आप के आश्वासनों की सही तरीके से पूर्ति नहीं होती है? यह आम शिकायत है तो क्या आप उस की जिम्मेदारी

उन अफसरों के ऊपर डालने की कृपा करेंगे या उन की जिम्मेदारी इस के अंदर निहित करेंगे?

(3) तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस सदन को कैटेगोरिकली यह बताएंगे कि स्ट्राइक पहले काल आफ होनी चाहिए अनकंडीशनली और वह इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक जो है, जैसा कि आप बार बार कह चुके हैं, क्या इस के बाद भी जब कल लोक सभा खत्म होगी तो आप यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जब तक यह इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक काल आफ नहीं होगी तब तक हम किसी तरह का कोई निगोशिएशन नहीं करेंगे?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we want to know from Government as to how long this debate will take. When will the item regarding Coca Cola Exports Corporation be taken up? How long are we going to take for this debate? Are we to take it that they are going to scuttle it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. Whether the Government wants to scuttle it or not, you better ask the Government.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We are asking them through you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, all these items are on the order paper and I shall go through it. Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as we are concerned we are all in favour of settlement of the dispute and we want industrial peace and we want the trains—goods trains—to move. But, for that also, we want the cooperation of the Hon. Members who have been trying to add fuel to the fire. We want them to help us in the matter and we want to avoid this kind of unhelpful attitude at this critical situation, especially, in this difficult national economy. He wanted to know whether the locomen met me and handed over some memoranda. I say 'Yes, Sir'; they did—meet me—I do not remember the date—three weeks ago and they did hand over to me some memoranda. I am getting them examined. At the same time, I told them

[Shri. L. N. Mishra]

that instead of handing over the memoranda they should as well raise all these questions before the Qureshi Committee because the terms of reference of this Committee is very wide and they can discuss all the points raised in the memoranda there. Anyway, since the memoranda have been handed over to me, I am getting them examined. As regards victimisation, if there is any other case, the Qureshi Committee is competent to deal with that case and whatever decision is taken by it will be binding on the railways as also on the workers and that position still continues.

Yesterday I made a mention in the statement about the victimisation cases and other penal actions to which Shri Vajpayee also referred. If there is any one case or if there are ten or 300 such cases, let those cases be referred to me by the hon. Members and I shall look into them and I will say here that our mind is open and we do not stand on any prestige. We want to help the people; we want to help our workers and there is no attitude of any victimisation on our part. We do not want to harass our own workers. After all they belong to my family, the family of railway. How can we take a rigid attitude against our own workers who had been good enough and cooperative enough? Of course they have been misguided by some one and I am sure they will all come back to their work. A question had been asked: What is the position of the meeting of locomen with the Labour Minister? It was said also that the Railway Minister was refusing to meet them. I would submit that I have not refused to meet anybody. I have said here and also on the radio and television that I am prepared to meet anybody who comes to me, and the door is open.

उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या आप के दरवाजे खुले हैं। हमारे दरवाजे एक दम खुले हैं, दिन में, रात में, रात को दो बजे, सुबह चार बजे जब भी आप चाहें, आप आ कर बात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वाजपेयी जी यह चाहते हैं कि मैं निमन्त्रण लेकर गली गली में घूमता फिरूँ, उन को बुलाता फिरूँ, यह मुश्किल बात है।

रत्न सम्भाषित जी हमारे एक वर्कर हैं, मैं उन को श्रद्धा की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ, उन्होंने मद्रास में जो बयान दिया—वाजपेयी जानते होंगे—उन्होंने कहा—

I shall go to Delhi but I shall not see the Railway Minister unless he invites me.

मैं आप से बूछना चाहता हूँ—यह क्या तरीका है। जब यहाँ दिल्ली में मैंने कहा था कि मैं उन से मिलने के लिये तैयार हूँ और उन से ही क्या मैं किसी से भी मिलने के लिये तैयार हूँ। हड़ताल को समाप्त करने में जो भी मदद करना चाहता है, मुझे उस से मिलने में क्या दिक्कत है। मौर्य जी से पूछिये—4-5 ड्राइवर्स के साथ वे मुझ से मिलने आये, मैं उन से मिला। हमारे कोई भी माननीय सदस्य, कोई वर्कर, कोई भी व्यक्ति जब चाहें मुझे मिल सकते हैं।

वाजपेयी जी ने जो बातें उठाई, उन को मैंने साफ कर दिया है। उन्होंने फहरिस्त के बारे में पूछा था, वह सही है, हम को मिली है, उस को मैंने कुरेशी कमेटी को रफर कर दिया है। कुरेशी कमेटी को हम ने सब अधिकार दिया है। वहाँ पर उन को एक साथ बैठकर मामले को तय करने का ज्यादा समय मिलेगा और जो भी वे तय करेंगे वह मुझे मान्य होगा, इस में सन्देह करने की कोई बात नहीं है और अभी तक उस कमेटी के सदस्यों ने भी कोई सन्देह नहीं किया है। उन की मिनिट्स को मैंने देखा है, उन लोगों ने भी देखा है और मुझे विश्वास है उस से उन को सन्तोष होगा लोकोमैन को भी सन्तोष होगा।

आप ने लेबर मिनिस्टर की बात उठाई, इस में उन का क्या स्थान है। आप जानते हैं सरकार एक है, चाहे लेबर मिनिस्टर हों, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हों, होम मिनिस्टर हों हम सब मिल कर काम करते हैं और हमारे बीच में कामों का बटवारा हूँ। अगर हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर हमारी मदद करते हैं तो मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। आप को मालूम होगा—पिछले अगस्त में इस से भी कठिन समय था, जब सारा हिन्दुस्तान-व्यापी हड़ताल थी, हम लोग 6 या 7 रात तक रेल भवन में जमे थे तमाम दिन श्रम मंत्री हमारे साथ बैठे रहे, योजना मंत्री श्री डी० पी० धर साहब ने हमारी बड़ी मदद की और सब ने मिलजुल कर समझौता किया था। यह कहना कि मैं अकेले

सब काम कर सकता हूँ, शलत है, यह मेरी लिये सम्भव नहीं है और अभी भी श्रम मंत्री जी जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ—उन से मुझे पूरा सहयोग मिलता है।

दामोदर पाण्डेय जी ने कहा कि यह हड़ताल पोलिटीकली मोटिवेटेड है। यह सही बात है, राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से चलाई जा रही है, मजदूर आन्दोलन की हड़ताल नहीं है... (ब्यवधान)... इस हड़ताल में खास कर उन लोगों से ज्यादा प्रश्रय मिलता है जो पिछले चुनाव में हम से मार खा चुके थे, हम से पिछड़े चुके थे, उस संस्था और उन लोगों की इस में ज्यादा मदद है। आप इस हड़ताल को जरा गहराई में जा कर देखिये—कौन कौन से तत्व इस के पीछे हैं... (ब्यवधान)... शास्त्री जी, आप को मालूम नहीं है, मैं सी० पी० आई० वालों के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं अन्य लोगों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। ये वे तत्व हैं जिन की नजर ने इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव है और चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता तबाह हो जाय—कोयला और अन्य के कारण। एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब ने सवाल उठाया 21 जनवरी की कान्फ्रेंस में कौन कौन लोग रहेंगे। हम ने कहा था कि दोनों फैंडेशन के लोग रहेंगे, जो रिक्लनाइज्ड हैं और जिन का दावा है कि 14 लाख में से 8 लाख को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं... (ब्यवधान)... जब तक वैरिफाई न हो, बिलेट न हो, तब तक मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ कि रिक्लनाइज्ड नहीं हैं, मैं तो उन को मानूंगा, जब तक आप दूसरी तरह से उन के विरुद्ध सिद्ध न कर दें।

मैंने कहा था कि रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आफ दि लेबर यानी मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व उस में रहेगा। यहां मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक नई बात करने जा रहे हैं, रेल्वे मंत्रालय में एक नया अध्याय खुल रहा है। श्रम नीति के विषय पर जो हमारी सेन्ट्रल आर्गनैजेशन हैं हम उन को भी लाना चाहते हैं। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि गलती कहां पर है?

हम ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उस में दो-तीन दिन तक बैठकर बातचीत करेंगे, तारीख 21-22-23 तक बैठने का कार्यक्रम है। इस से समस्या के समाधान का रास्ता निकलेगा। आज क्या होता है कि एडहाक अरेन्जमेन्ट हो जाता है, एक बात का फँसला हुआ, 10 रोज चला, फिर रूक गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा सिलसिला बनाया जाय, जिस में 4-5 वर्ष या 10 वर्ष की बात हो और उस को निष्ठा से माना जाय, उस पर चला जाय, जब वह चीज हो सकती है। अभी पिछले दिनों लोको-मेन से समझौता हुआ, यह तय हुआ की तीन वर्ष हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे और 6 महीने में सारी चीजों को सार्ट-आउट कर देंगे; लेकिन क्या नतीजा निकला? मई में हड़ताल हुई थी, फिर अगस्त में हुई और अब फिर दिसम्बर में हो गई—इस तरह से यह चीज नहीं चल सकती है, इस तरह की चीजों को देश बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये आवश्यक है कि एक बार हिम्मत कर के एक ठोस श्रम नीति बनानी होगी। एक सदस्य ने कहा कि हनुमंतैया साहब का सहयोग नहीं लिया—हम तो चाहते हैं उन का सहयोग लेना, उन का आशीर्वाद हम को मिले उन का सहयोग मिले, हम हमेशा उनसे राय लेने को तैयार हैं। मैं उन को निमन्त्रित करूंगा कि वह बैठें...

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: वह आप के प्रेडिसेसर थे, उन से राय लीजिये।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र: जी हां, आप भूल जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं भूलता।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा जी ने इस आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में पूछा, मैंने उन को बताया है और अपने से जो कुछ बन सकता है, कर रहा हूँ और जो लोग इस में मदद करेंगे उन का मैं स्वागत करूंगा। जहां तक कुरेशी कमेटी का तालुक है, वह चल रही है और उस को अभी चलाना होगा। इस कमेटी की मीटिंग ता० 17 को रखी गई थी, लेकिन लोकोमैन

[श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र]

चाहें तो जल्दी भी बुलाई जा सकती है। इसी लिये हम ने कहा है 2 जनवरी को रख ली जाय और जितनी बातें उठी हैं—इस हड़ताल के दमियान—उन सब को लेकर इस मीटिंग में धाँश—आउट कर के समाप्त कर दिया जाय। इस कमेटी से अच्छी कमेटी नहीं बन सकती। अगर किसी जज या आर्बिटर को भी सौंपते तो वर्ष—दो वर्ष लग जाता। इस लिये इस से ज्यादा अच्छा तरीका नहीं है। हम ने अपने एक मंत्री को इस में लगा दिया है, उन के साथ आफिसर्स भी हैं। कुरेशी साहब को सब अधिकार हैं, हम उस में हस्ताक्षेप नहीं करते हैं। अभी दो ही दिन हुए मैंने उन की मिनिट्स को पढ़ा था। मैंने तय किया था कि जब वह फैसला कर के आयोगे तब मैं उन से पुछुंगा कि क्या हुआ है। अगर कोई दिक्कत आती है और वह हम से पूछते हैं तो मैं उन को अपनी राय दे देता। वह जिस ढंग से उस को चला रहे हैं वह ठीक है। मैं शर्मा जी से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भरोसा रखिये, हम उन के आदमी हैं, कुरेशी जी उन के आदमी हैं, हम कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे जिस में उन के प्रति अन्याय हो।

जहां तक "प्रोटेक्शन—टु—लायल—वर्कर्स" का सवाल है—यह हमारे लिये सर्वप्रथम बात है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो लोग आना चाहते हैं उन के आने में रुकावट डालने का प्रयत्न हुआ है—यह उचित नहीं है। कई लायल वर्कर्स के घर में बना हुआ खाना उठा कर सड़क पर फेंक दिया गया, उन के बच्चों को तंग किया गया। यह ठीक है कि ये सब बातें आवेश में की गई होंगी लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछली हड़ताल में जो लायल वर्कर्स थे, जब हड़ताल समाप्त हुई और वे वापस गये तो किसी के वाल कटवा दिये गये, किसी की मुंछ कटवा दी गई, किसी के चेहरे पर कोलतार लगा दिया—इस तरह की चीजें गलत हुई हैं—इस से उन की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। हम ने उन कालोनीज में

निरन्तर पुलिस पैट्रोल की व्यवस्था की है। हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जो भी रेल कर्मचारी इन्जिन का कोयला गिराता पाया जाय, लायल वर्कर्स को तंग करता हुआ पाया जाय, उस को फौरन गिर तार किया जाय...

श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल (गंगानगर): उन को गोली मार दो।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : उन की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है और हम यहां पर आश्वासन देते हैं कि जो भी हमारे कर्मचारी काम पर आयोगे उन के परिवार की रक्षा करना मेरा धर्म है, मेरा कर्तव्य होगा और उन का भविष्य सुरक्षित रहेगा, उन के काम का आदर होगा, उन के वालबच्चों की हिफाजत का पूरा प्रबन्ध होगा हम ने पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली के अधिकारियों से बात की है, हर शहर और मुहल्ले का नाम दिया गया है, जहां हमारे कर्मचारी रहते हैं, हर जगह पहरे की तथा उन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं बाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—जरा शकूर बस्ती और तुगलकाबाद की बस्तियों को जा कर देखिये, उन परिवारों पर कितना आतंक मचा हुआ है जो मेरे पास काम पर आय हैं, उन के अन्दर घबराहट मची हुई है, उन की हर तरह से हिफाजत करना मेरा फर्ज है और हम उस के लिये कठिबद्ध हैं।

विभक्ति जी ने कहा कि बात ही क्यों करो जब उनकी गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल है। उनका कहना बिल्कुल सही है कि गैर-कानूनी आदमियों से क्यों बात की जाये, सरकार होकर उनसे क्यों बात की जाये और एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इल्लिगल स्ट्राइक किए हुए है और दिल्ली की सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं। अगर कानून से चलिए तो ठीक है लेकिन व्यावहारिकता में मेरे स्थान में इससे नुकसान होगा। हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हड़ताल तुरन्त समाप्त हो जाये और उसके लिए अगर

थोड़ा सा मुलायम भी होना पड़ता है तो मुलायम भी होने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। हम अपने स्टेटमेंट को, अपनी बातों को कांसिलिएटरी बनाना चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते किसी तरह की कोई उत्तेजना पैदा हो और आग भड़के। हम शांति चाहते हैं, किसी तरह से भी शांति हो जाये। अगर पीछे कुछ बात हो गई है तो कुरेशी कमेटी उसमें जाकर के देखें और अगर कोई जेल भेज गये हैं तो उनको छुड़ाने की बात होगी।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : हमारा अनुभव है कि जो अनैतिक तत्व हैं, जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं या जो गैर-कानूनी काम करने वाले हैं उनको चुम्बा लेने से काम नहीं चलता है, उनको तो सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : तिवारी जी बूढ़े तो हैं लेकिन जवानी की बातें याद हैं (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि कानून भंग करने का इरादा सरकार का नहीं है लेकिन शांति के लिए, सेटिलमेंट के लिए कभी कभी आदमी को थोड़ी सी आंख बन्द कर लेनी पड़ती है। Mr. Kalyanasundaram asked why the Railway Minister is not coming forward to meet them. I have said in the beginning itself that I have no objection to meet them. I will be too glad to meet them. Let them give me a ring or write a letter to me; at least they can telephone to me if they want to fix an appointment with me. I have received no telephone call, no letter. Do you want me to go about on the streets and look for them? I have no objection to meet them; I will be too glad to meet them. I have been telling them every day and today also.

शुकला जी ने पूछा कि जेल में कितने लोग हैं। मुझे याद तो नहीं है लेकिन शायद 78 या 80 आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। आंकड़े मेरे पास में नहीं हैं लेकिन जो आंकड़े मैंने देखे हैं उसके हिसाब से इतने आदमी गिरफ्तार

हैं। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि जो शांति को भंग करते हैं वे अगर गिरफ्तार भी हों तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

हाल्दार जी ने कहा लोकोमैन रनिंग स्टाफ का कोई मेशन नहीं है तो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव आफ लेबर के लिए हमने कहा कि सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव आफ लेबर है, उनको छूट होगी अपने एडवाइजर्स में आल्टर्नेट डलिंगेट्स में रेलवे के लोगों को ले आवें और उसमें हमको कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन अभी हम कैसे करेंगे क्योंकि 729 कंटेन्टीज हैं उनके रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को अगर 29 तारीख को बुलायेंगे तो विज्ञान भवन में भी जगह नहीं निकलगी। तब फिर कोई सीरियस डिस्कशन भी नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए अगर कोई सीरियल डिस्कशन करना है तो फिर उसमें दोनों रिफर्माइज्ड फेडरेशन्स रहेंगी, 3-4 सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन रहेंगी और जो लेबर फील्ड में काम करते हैं उनको एडवाइजर, आल्टर्नेट डलिंगेट्स के रूप में ले आवें—हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। और भी जो आना चाहें आवें।

शस्त्री जी ने कहा दोनों बयानों में फर्क है लेकिन कोई फर्क नहीं है। हमारे दिल में हमारी मंशा में और हमारे उद्देश्य में कोई भी फर्क नहीं है। (व्यवधान)।

हमारे नरसिंह नारायण पांडे जी, ने जा रेलवे में बहुत दिलचस्पी लेते हैं एक बात तो यह कही कि कोई न गोशिएन्स न करो जबतक कि हड़ताल समाप्त न हो। उनकी बात ठीक है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल समाप्त हो। असल बात तो यह है कि इस स्ट्राइक के लिए न उन्होंने—कोई काल दी है और न इस स्ट्राइक को खत्म करनेके लिए कोई काल—आफ करनी है। यह स्ट्राइक भी उन्होंने किस ढंग से की कि न तो कोई नोटिस है न कोई बात है, न कोई टेलीफोन है और न कोई तार है बल्कि आप से आप

[श्री एल० एन० मिश्र]

गायब हो गए और धीरे धीरे माबब होते गए एकायक शाम को 6 बजे मालूम हुआ कि रेल एंजिन्स से कोयला गिराया जा रहा है, आग गिराई जा रही है और तभी मालूम हुआ कि कुछ होने वाला है। हम यह जरूर कहेंगे कि हमारी गलती है या जिसकी भी गलती है लेकिन हमें कोई सूचना नहीं शाम के 6 बजे तक जबतक कि दिल्ली में कोयला गिराना प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ। यह बात हमारे प्रति भी, कुरेशी के प्रति भी और इस सदन के प्रति भी अन्याय है, अनफेयर बात है। अगर उनको कोई मांग थी तो आकर कहते, 8 राज या 48 घंटे का नोटिस देते हालांकि 15 राज की नोटिस देनी चाहिए थी कि हम हड़ताल पर जाने वाले हैं। वह चार राज की हड़ताल के बाद आये हुए हैं, वाजपेयी जी से भी जाकर मिले हैं और हम भी तैयार हैं मिलने के लिए। (ब्यवधान) बिभूति जी ने कहा कि पटना और आसाम जाने के लिए गाड़ी नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके और हमारे परिवार के जो लोग हैं उनको कहीं अलीगढ़ या मुगलसराय में उतारा गया है, कोई लोग टैंकी से आ रहे हैं। कितनी परेशानी हो रही है वह हम जानते हैं। कोयला, पेट्रोल और अन्न का आना जाना ठप्य नहीं हुआ है और हमारा खयाल है उसकी सप्लाई चलती रहेगी। एसेंशियल सप्लाईज में कोई रुकावट नहीं आ सकती है। अभीतक उसमें कोई डिस्लोकेशन नहीं हुआ है, आगे भी कोई डिस्लोकेशन होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन हमारे यात्रियों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। जो लोको ड्राइवर्स पसेन्जर ट्रेन्स ले जाते थे उनको हमने गुड्स ट्रेन्स पर लया दिया है क्योंकि गुड्स ट्रेन्स ज्यादा आवश्यक हैं लेकिन आम जनता का बहुत तकलीफ है। आम जनता के नाम से मैं अपील करता हूँ अपने लाकों भाइयों से और उनके नेताओं से कि इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करें। साथ साथ आप मुझे से इतना आश्वासन लीजिए कि जो उनकी उचित मांगें ह, कुरेशी

कमेटी बनी हुई है, जो उचित मांगें हैं और 11 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम हमने 12 अगस्त को तय किया है उनको हम लागू करेंगे। एक एक चीज में अगर कोई कमी है, वैसे हम नहीं मानते कोई कमी है, हम कहते हैं सब कर दिया है लेकिन अगर कोई खामी है तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। या तो यह कमेटी से ही और अगर आप दो तक इन्तजार करना नहीं चाहते तो हमारे पास आना चाहिए और फिर आप देखिए कि 24 घंटे या 48 घंटे में मैं कोई कंक्रिट स्टेप लेकर उस चीज को खत्म करता हूँ या नहीं। आप कम से कम काम करने के लिए मौका तो दीजिए। बात तो हो, एक साथ बैठे तो सही तभी कुछ हो सकता है। जब एक परिवार में रहना है तो फिर लड़ाई किस चीज की है। जब हड़ताल करने वालों का विचार है कि रेलें चलें और हमारा भी विचार है कि रेलें चलें तो सहयोग से मसला हल हो सकता है।

पांडे जी ने दूसरी बात कही है कि हमारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन क्या है। सही बात है, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कुछ देरी हुई है लेकिन हमने कहा है कि डी० एस० से लेकर मिनिस्टर तक जितने भी आश्वासन हैं, मैं पांडे जी को आश्वासन दूंगा, तीन राज पहले मेरी मुलाकात हुई थी, उन्होंने गहरे बक्त में आकर हमारी मदद की थी जबकि ए० एस० एम० और स्टेशन मास्टर हड़ताल पर जा रहे थे, एक एक आश्वासन के ऊपर हम कुरेशी कमेटी में अमल करेंगे। कुरेशी कमेटी में डेढ़ दो महीने या 15 दिन का समय लय सकता है लेकिन अगर आप समझते हैं दस वर्ष की बीमारी एक घंटे में ठीक हो जाये तो वह मनुष्य के बस के बाहर की बात है। हमारी सीरियसनेस में आप सन्देह न करें, हम बिल्कुल सीरियस हैं और इस चीज को करवाना चाहते ह। यह बात ठीक है, पांडे जी ने कहा कि स्ट्राइक अनकंडीशनली काल आफ होनी चाहिए और फिर एक दूसरे पर विश्वास करके हम काम करें।

इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी ने हमारी बड़ी मदद की है, आप जानते होंगे कि परसों तक एक छटाक चावल कलकत्ता शहर में नहीं था सिद्धार्थ जी का टेलीफोन आया और खड़कपुर के मजदुरों ने हमारी बात सुनी, हड़ताल समाप्त की और एक दिन के भीतर डेढ़ सौ दो सौ गाड़ियां चावल की वहां पहुंच सकीं। इस तरह से आज जो देश की हालत है उसकी देखते हुए मेरी आपसे और लोकमैन से प्रार्थना है कि इस हड़ताल को तुरन्त समाप्त करें। धन्यवाद।

17.38 hrs.

RE: LAYING ON THE TABLE OF CERTAIN PAPER IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This morning the Minister of State for Agriculture laid some papers on the Table relating to the report of the Enquiry Commission into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and appended a memorandum on the action taken by the Government. There was some reference to Shri G.L. Nanda. After that Shri Nanda had given to the Minister of Agriculture a statement of accounts in his capacity as the Chairman of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, and the Minister of Agriculture now wants to lay that statement of accounts as a part of that report. He can lay that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamand Harbour): Under what rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The point here is that Members do not want to listen to what the Chair says. I know that everybody knows every thing about the House but the Chair does not know anything; that the Chair should listen to everybody but nobody should listen to the Chair.

Today, in the morning, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture laid some papers on the Table of the House relating to that. Now, in those papers or, may be, in the proceedings of the House, there was some reference to Shri G.L. Nanda who is the Chairman of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

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AN HON. MEMBER: Who was.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who was the Chairman of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Shri G.L. Nanda has given to the Minister of Agriculture a copy of the statement of accounts relating to that...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): यह कश्मीर को क्यों नहीं दिया गया साहब!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will be a part of those papers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Commission has submitted its Report. Now this cannot and does not form part of the Report. How can you allow the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me finish. The Minister has written to me seeking permission to lay the statement of accounts given to him by Shri G.L. Nanda...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai) : It cannot be done.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। आप इसको इतनी जल्दी दिसपोज आफ न कीजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you have passed some remark about some of us. It is not particularly complimentary, But in your statement that you have just now made, you are not sure whether it is arising out of what is contained in the Report submitted by the Bharat Sewak Samaj Inquiry Commission, the Kapoor Commission, or it is in the proceedings. The chair us itself is not sure. And he condemns because he is in the Chair. This is most deplorable. I never expected this from you. I oppose this move. Because it is being done to shelter someone and to make it convenient for some particular persons. I would have appreciated if the Chair had directed Shri L. N. Mishra who is a hero of the whole thing to remain present in the House and explain.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। भारत सेवक समाज के विरुद्ध गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये थे। उन में एक आरोप हिसाब में गड़बड़ी के बारे में भी था। इन आरोपों की जांच के



लिये एक कमीशन बना और उस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस कपूर थे। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी, सरकार कई वर्ष तक उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करती रही। अब बमुश्किल तमाम वह रिपोर्ट और उस के बारे में सरकार के फंसले सभा पटल पर रखे गये। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में नन्दा जी द्वारा अकाउन्ट कहां से आया। अगर अकाउन्ट कोई था तो वह कमीशन के सामने जाना चाहिये था जिस से कमीशन वेरीफाई करता कि वह अकाउन्ट ठीक है कि नहीं। अब इस समय नन्दा जी द्वारा दिया गया अकाउन्ट का स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय कैसे सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं, और आप ने उन्हें कैसे इजाजत दी ?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :** It is sought to be laid as a part of the Report?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह स्टेटमेंट आफ अकाउन्ट टेबिल पर नहीं रखा जा सकता है, न रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा हो सकता है। रिपोर्ट का हिस्सा वही चीज हो सकती है जिसे कमीशन ने तय किया है, कमीशन ने जिस को रिपोर्ट का एक अंग बनाया हुआ है। नन्दा जी का कमीशन के सामने अकाउन्ट देना चाहिये था। इस समय उनको अकाउन्ट यहां रखने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कागज मंत्री जी सभा पटल पर रख रहे हैं वह किस नियम के तहत आता है? अगर मंत्री जी का यह बयान होता तो नियम 372 में आता। अगर कोई यह सरकारी कागज होता, और मैं इस पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ, तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वह नियम 369 के तहत आ जाता। लेकिन एक निजी सदस्य का यह हिसाब किताब है, और उसको मंत्री जी रख रहे हैं, हर दिन यहां सदस्यों के हिसाब किताब वे रखने लगेंगे। यह कोई

तरीका नहीं है और सदन की प्रक्रिया का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। मंत्री जी को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये था। और यह भारत सेवक समाज का मामला तीन, चार साल पहले उठा था, कमीशन बैठा था, अभी तक कमीशन का सारा मामला सदन के सामने चर्चा के लिये नहीं आया है। इस में बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है। ऐसी हालत में यह जो लीपापोती का काम किया जा रहा है इस काम का मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** My points are two. One is that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is itself involved in the whole affair, and the president of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is himself in the dock..

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) :** No. आप के मिनिस्टर रहे हैं नन्दा जी। आप भारत सेवक समाज के खुद लीडर रहे हैं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मिनिस्टर कैसे कैसे हो जाते हैं आप देख ही रहे हो।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं तो पुरानी बात याद दिला रहा हूँ कि आप भी लीडर रहे हैं भारत सेवक समाज के . . . . (व्यवधान)।

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was also involved in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Everybody knows that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** A point of order has been raised. I have to give my ruling.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** My point is that the activities and transactions of the Bharat Sewak Samaj have been under scrutiny before the Kapoor Commission. The report of the Kapoor Commission has been laid on the Table of the House this morning. Now if another document by a functionary of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is placed on the Table of the House....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Through the Minister.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** That makes no difference.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** That is, through the executive. Here was a Commission of a judicial nature, and this paper is sought to be introduced into the House through the executive. May be, there is a collusion between the executive and the head of the Bharat Sewak Samaj; I do not know. It can be said that it is with the intent of neutralising the document that has been placed on the Table of the House. And that cannot be allowed to be done. That is number one.

Secondly, under which rule, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, would a document of this nature be placed on the Table of the House? This document by a private individual cannot be placed on the Table of the House. We must know the rule to which reference could be made in the present context.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Rule 368 reads as follows: This is about papers quoted to be laid on the Table:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table".

Is it a State paper, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that you wanted to be laid on the Table of the House and you got angry when I got up?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There is no question of getting angry.

In the first place, I will thank the hon. members for being very very vigilant...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Helpful.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Naturally helpful, when you are vigilant. Now let me place the facts. Please do not get excited. Item 5 of the order paper reads like this :

"Prof. Sher Singh to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj along with the Memorandum of action taken by the Government thereon."

Those papers were laid. In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to Direction 116(3) with regard to laying of papers...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Directions cannot supersede the Rules.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Please listen to me first. Have some patience. May be at the end you will be the first man to agree with me.

Now, this Direction says like this:

"Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid...."

And, of course, papers are allowed with the consent of the Speaker. That has to be remembered.

"... In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at Shorter notice".

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** This is not a 'paper' within the meaning of the Rule.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have pointed out to you the Direction. I agree that this particular paper is not a part of the report of the Inquiry Commission or of the Memorandum of Action taken by the Government, and, therefore, it is not a part of that.

**SHRI S.A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) :** But...

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA :** No 'but'.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** But this paper has been channelised through the Minister.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Why? This is being done in suspicious circumstances.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If Mr. Nanda himself had come forward to lay this paper, it would become a paper to be laid by a private member. It comes under that category and the permission of the Chair would be necessary.

Now, this paper has been routed through the Minister. The Minister has written to me....

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** It does not matter. I am placing the acts...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What has he written? Has he given any reasons?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He has written:

'I beg to lay with your permission on the Table of the House a letter from Shri G.L. Nanda, M.P., and the Statement of Account enclosed therewith.'

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Who has signed it?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed the Minister. I am trying to make a fine distinction. But since this item has been routed through the Minister and the Minister has sought the permission of the Chair to lay it, therefore, I take it to be a Government paper....

**SOME HON. MEMBER:** No, no.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Kindly listen to me.

As far as I am concerned, I am putting it this way to you. I am not taking any decision. I am just putting the facts before you.

Now, I have said that this is not a part of this or a part of that, but he has sought the permission...

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** On what ground?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not know on which ground.

Now, I visualise, I can visualise a time when Members, seized of the matter some day, may seek a discussion on this. Nothing prevents you. You may seek a discussion on this report... (*Interruption*) I am just putting it to you because this is connected. You may raise a discussion on this and the papers that have been laid. Whether this paper also, if allowed, would not be conducive to the discussion at that time?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** No, no.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Do these accounts which are embodied in this paper pertain to the period covered by the inquiry of the Kapur Commission or they pertain some other subsequent period?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F.A. AHMED):** I would like to clarify the position. So far as the paper is concerned, it is not a Government paper...

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Not a Government paper?

**SHRI F.A. AHMED:** What actually happened was that the hon. Mr. Nanda, who is a Member of this House, went and sought the permission of the Speaker to lay that paper and then he wrote to me a letter that he has the permission of the Speaker to lay the paper and will you please lay it? So, I just sought the permission.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** He says it is not a Government paper.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** On account of all this, it is difficult for me to take any decision on this without going a little deeper into that question and I hold it over.

17.54 hrs.

**QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.**

**NON-INTIMATION TO THE SPEAKER OF ARREST OF SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER, M.P. AT BURDWAN—Contd.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** Sir, According to the information received from the State Govt. on 14th November, 1973, around 12.00 hrs., about a hundred followers of CPI(M) led by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, M.P. came to Burdwan court compound as a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement in pursuance of the call given by a few political parties in West Bengal. The procession was intercepted by the police at the entry of the court compound has prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. were in force in the whole of the Burdwan Municipal area except Ward No. IV. Most of the demonstrators dispersed peacefully but the remaining categorically told the police that they had assembled there with an intention to disobey the prohibitory orders. As a result, 20 demonstrators were arrested and taken to Burdwan police station and a case No. 26 dated 14-11-1973 was registered in Burdwan P.S. under section 188 I.P.C.

Shri K.C. Halder, M.P. who was present nearby was repeatedly requested by the police to come to the office chamber of District Magistrate, Burdwan to place his grievances. A vehicle was kept there to bring him to the office of the District Magistrate. Shri Halder, however, refused to go to the office of the District Magistrate and forcibly entered into a police van, standing nearby, along with his followers. It was very politely pointed out to him that he had not been arrested and that he should come out of the police van but he refused to come down from the van. With a view to dispersing the crowd and to avoiding an untoward situation, the demonstrators, who had already boarded the police van, were taken out of the municipal area of Burdwan. Shri Halder remained in the same vehicle voluntarily. A jeep which was kept for the M.P. also followed. After reaching Galsi Bazar, 13 miles away from court compound, all the demonstrators got down the police van. The S.I. in-charge of the police party again requested Shri Halder to come in the jeep so that he might go back to his residence or wherever he intended to go. Shri Halder replied that he would prefer to remain with his followers rather than going back in a police jeep.

Since Shri Halder was not arrested or detained by the Police, no intimation regarding the incident was sent to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is not a correct statement; all untruths.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to say is this. The statement made by the Minister, which is received from the State Government or from the District authorities, is untrue. Do you believe that I have voluntarily entered into the police van? Do you think I would have forcibly entered into a police van? (Interruptions).

I moved on the 23rd November and I requested the hon. Speaker in the House that day to send it to the Privileges Committee under Rule 222. It is not correct and is absolutely false and untrue.

18 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to clarify a few points from the Minister. This question came up in this House on the

20th November. I would like to know as to when did he get the reply from the West Bengal Government.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह इनफॉर्मेशन टेबल पर रखी जा सकती है। इस के बारे में क्रास एग्जामिनेशन की जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not take a partisan attitude in the matter. To-day this hon. Member is involved and tomorrow it may be yourself. It is the right of the Member as far as this is concerned.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the first information that was received from West Bengal Government is contained in a letter dated 23rd November, 1973. There were certain clarifications; the last telegram received from him was on 21st December to which we sent a certain reply. And this statement is being made after collecting all the information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What was conveyed on 23rd November?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This was enclosed with a copy of the letter from the District Magistrate, Burdwan addressed to Government of West Bengal in the Home Department; a report from the Superintendent of Police of that district to the Government of West Bengal was also there. They enclosed these two letters by way of information regarding the facts of the case.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): If it is a straight forward case and if it is as simple as the Minister's statement, then this delay is not only unjustified but also a absolutely unintelligible.

If it is merely a factfinding operation which the Government of India at Delhi was performing in relation to the Government of West Bengal in Calcutta, it should not have taken more than one month. On the basis of this, therefore, the presumption is that something is being hidden. We can find out the same only in the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place there was a delay of more than a month. I personally feel that whatever be the reasons there may be legitimate reasons or not—any decision or direction of

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the House should be treated more expeditiously. The delay of one month is rather difficult to justify.

This is one thing.

If, as stated by the hon. Minister, he has not been arrested, I should have thought that Government should have taken the very first opportunity to come and say that he has not been arrested, and put an end to the matter. Why should one month be taken on this?

These questions give rise to certain doubts, and here there are two contradictory statements. Mr. Halder in his letter to the Speaker dated 20th November has stated very clearly.—

“On November 14, 1973, I participated in a civil disobedience movement at Burdwan in pursuance of the call given by the nine Leftist Parties. While participating in a demonstration inside the Court Compound, I was arrested by the police at about 12 noon and was taken inside the police prison van along with a number of volunteers who were also arrested. Subsequently along with the arrested volunteers, I was taken in the van to Galsi about 15 miles away from the town of Burdwan and after reaching beyond Galsi, I was asked to get down from the van as also the other arrested persons. No arrangement was made by the police to take us back to Burdwan, and I had to return to Burdwan with considerable difficulty.”

This is what the Member has said. Of course, the Government, based on the report from the West Bengal Government, has said that he was not arrested but he forced his way into the van. So, there are two statements. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult for the Chair or for me to come to any conclusion.

With due regard to what the hon. Members of this House had said, it is my duty to protect and uphold the rights of hon. Members of this House. I cannot just discount what the Member has said, and on the other hand I cannot also say that what the West Bengal Government has said is not true. There is no way of knowing what the truth is. Therefore, under these circumstances, I refer this case to the Privileges Committee.

18.08 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re*. EVICTED HARIJANS IN HARYANA

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : On a

point of order. My submission is that on 30th November, 1973, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha had made a statement..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Please allow me to finish what I want to say. He had made a statement on the 30th November, on the floor of this House regarding the agitation launched by the Harijan Sangarsh Samiti in Delhi as a result of which some deaths had also occurred. I think the hon. Minister was under an obligation to enlighten the House about the result of the statement that he had made on both sides, namely the Chief Minister of Haryana as well as the leaders of the Harijan Sangarsh Samiti. I understand that they have already accepted the statement of the hon. Minister. I would like him to enlighten this House about the result of his statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He only wanted to raise this matter. It is not a point of order.

श्री बटु लिखये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कई दफा कहा गया है कि बर्दुय्या, मुंबेर में हरिजनों के जत्ताए जाने के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से बयान आना चाहिए । आज लोक सभा का सत्र खत्म हो रहा है । वह बयान कब आयेगा ? मैं पिछले पंद्रह दिन में एक दर्जन दफा इस मामले को उठा चुका हूँ । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बयान नहीं देंगे ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to make a submission. I had talked to the Home Minister and I had written nineteen letters to the Hon. Speaker that 25,000 Harijans of Haryana had been arrested, and three of them died in the jail and five women gave birth to children in the jail, and they were not treated as patients but as prisoners and subjected to inhuman treatment, and no blankets and no quilts were supplied to them, and no *charpai* were supplied to them. And yet this Government claims to be a great friend of the Harijans.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): As the House is aware, the Harijan Sanarsh Samiti was carrying on an agitation in support of their demands...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Against eviction.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am glad to inform the House that according to a statement issued by Shri Chandram, the agitation has been withdrawn. This statement was issued after consultation with the Chief Minister, Haryana, who in his statement agreed to refer these demands to an *ad hoc* committee to be appointed by him.

As regards Vir Sonarwala, the Chief Minister of Haryana has stated that all the 151 evicted Harijan families would continue to be allowed to cultivate the land in the village Vir Sonarwala until it is possible to provide them with alternative cultivable land on the basis of permanent ownership rights.

18.10 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: TEXT OF THE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS BURIED WITH THE TIME CAPSULE—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will take up further discussion under Rule 193 on the text of the historical documents buried with the Time Capsule at the Red Fort on the last Independence Day (15th August, 1973).

Shri Sudhakar Pandey is to continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : There is a discussion under rule 193 in my name. It is now 6.10 P.M. I would like to have an observation from the Chair as to what is going to happen to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be taken up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How long are you going to go on with this discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be concluded as quickly as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like you to be a little more helpful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have a balance of 1 hour 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That means it will be taken up at 7.30 P.M.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : In connection with this debate, I want to raise a point. This affects the privileges of members of the House. Several demands were made from us in this respect in the form of letters and unstarred questions, and requests on the floor of the House. But the Minister has not so far obliged us by making the text of the version that has been buried with the capsule available to the members of the House. The Minister will be fully justified in not laying the document on the Table if its production is considered inconsistent with public interest. But he has not taken that plea. He has stated that because the document is meant for posterity, it is not advisable to publish it temporarily.

Secondly, he has also said in reply to my communication that it is inappropriate to publish it. Our contention is that only when the publication of a document is considered to be not consistent with public interest can that argument be invoked.

In this connection, I would invite your attention and the attention of members that many persons have been provided with copies of the text of the document. I can prove this statement. A person by name Shri G. Badrinath, Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives made a speech at the History Association of the Presidency College, Madras. Press reports of this have said:

"Shri Badrinath who claims to have gone through the capsule version carefully said in an interview that there were some glaring omissions and factual inaccuracies".

I also understand that many persons in Madras belonging to a particular college the Christian College, have also been provided with copies of this one. I understand that Shri Badrinath, who had first the credit of first initiating discussion on this one in an academic way pointing out all the glaring omissions and inaccuracies, has been pro-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

vided with copy of this document by no less a person than a Professor who was entrusted with the work of drafting it. I have got a photostat copy of his letter to Shri Badrinath wherein he says:

"Dear Mr. Badrinath, thanks for sending me in your vehicle. The paper I am sending is a corrected copy, but it is extremely untidy. I hope it will serve the purpose. I welcome your comments and would appreciate having a report of your speech tomorrow. I did like the criticism you made this afternoon.

"See you on Monday afternoon,

Yours sincerely".

This is signed by—I do not want to mention his name—Professor K. This was sent on 6th September. On 7th September, Shri Badrinath makes a speech making full use of the text that was provided to him. I have got a copy of it. As I said, I have got a photostat copy of the letter by the Professor to Shri Badrinath and also a copy of the corrected text. The Professor's signature is there in the letter. Incidentally, there was a write-up in *The Hindu* of September 17 about it, whereas here members are denied access to it.

Sir, a letter has been written on 17th September, in *The Hindu* on the speech made by Mr. Badrinath, where the said professor, who is supposed to have written it, says :

"To my knowledge, what was put in the Time Capsule was a brief account (in about ten thousand words) of some important aspects of our national growth in the past twenty-five years."

If it has been so secret, how the professor can go to a paper and say "To my knowledge, what was put in the Time Capsule was a brief account (in about ten thousand words)..." etc. Therefore, my plea is, it has been made public by the person who was entrusted with this, and very many persons have been provided with a copy of it. Why deny this facility to Members of Parliament in this House? Therefore, on this plea, what is his reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Why should it be kept secret? Also, I place\* on the Table of the House an authenticated copy of the letter as well as the corrected copy given to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give it to me. I will examine that. Now, let me first dispose of this point of order. I think when the Minister gives his reply, he will deal with these points. (Interruptions) Order, please. The Minister of Education is there. When the Minister gives his reply, he will deal with this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : He will give his reply after the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Naturally.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To have a meaningful debate, we must know the contents of the capsule. Let him make a statement. Can you permit the hon. Minister not to take the House into confidence about the contents of the capsule on the ground that it has been decided to keep it a secret.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): It has been leaked out to the whole country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is an important document. It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, on a point of order. A note has been circulated on the basis of the paper laid by my friend, Shri Sezhiyan, and the Speaker has admitted it and allowed him to lay it on the Table of the House. On the basis of that, we have received a copy of that also.

Today, the discussion will be continued on the capsule, and I do not know what has been the opinion or the information of the Minister. Sir, this capsule is being kept secret. It is some kind of a conspiracy against contemporary history. We are part of contemporary history and this House is part of that contemporary history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I am coming to that. Without a knowledge of the document, you cannot permit any discussion on the floor of the House. I am concluding. Just one minute. It might so happen that if the Government do not come out with that document, the others who are also part of contemporary history may be obliged to go there and dig out the capsule, so that the capsule is not allowed to remain there for the next 2,500 years or so under the custody of the Government. This is a sacrilege against the very principles of a democratic nation. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta—North East) : I do not know why all this noise is taking place without or in the absence of the Government coming out specifically—(*Interruptions*). Since you have been pleased to put this on the agenda and we had a partial discussion last time, we can certainly proceed on the assumption that in spite of the Government not saying either yes or no about the authenticity of the document, this document will be taken by the House to be the correct version of the capsule. On that basis, we proceed. If the Government has nothing to say on it, it is a different matter. Either we proceed on that basis or, if the House does not wish to discuss it, it is a matter for the House to decide. But we have already partially discussed it. I think it stands to reason that the House should proceed with the discussion without any hullabaloo about useless points.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में सेक्षियन साहब ने सदन की बड़ी सेवा की है। मंत्री महोदय को केवल इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिए कि सेक्षियन साहब ने जो दस्तावेज रखा है वह सही है या नहीं? अगर सही नहीं है तो जो सही है वह रखें क्योंकि वह कई लोगों को दे दिया गया है। इस का पहले उत्तर आना चाहिए। अगर वह उत्तर नहीं देते हैं तो यह सदन का अपमान हो रहा है। इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai) : There are only two instances in India's recent history when such a capsule has been lowered into the womb of the earth. One was when some documents relating to Pandit Nehru—"tryst with desti-

ny", "India today and tomorrow" and so on were preserved in a capsule. All those documents are available to us. This is for the first time that somebody has taken the position that it must remain a secret, although there is no reason why it should remain so. Why should they keep it as a secret? And why are we insisting that the document must be produced before the House? Because, that document was gone through by Professor Nurul Hasan and it bears his handwriting and correction at certain places. Therefore, we want the original documents to be placed on the Table of the House. It is Professor Nurul Hasan who is responsible for this, and I say it with all sense of responsibility. So, he has to take the responsibility over his head.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola) : The first question is about the authenticity of the document which is alleged to have been placed here.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** Alleged?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is alleged to be a copy of the original.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** It is asserted and affirmed.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The basic question is whether the document which has gone into the time capsule, which is meant for posterity thousands of years hereafter...

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Such a nasty thing.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Neither you nor I will be here to know whether it is nasty or not.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** It is a third class document.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Whatever the contents, they are meant for posterity about 5,000 years hereafter. Rightly or wrongly, according to you it need not have been put in that form. Somebody in the Government thought this is the form in which it should be put.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** In the same way as somebody thought of swindling the State Bank of Rs. 60 lakhs?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The basic question is that a document which cannot be known by any contemporary people now of the present generation, which is essentially



[Shri Vasant Sathe]

meant for posterity, how can such a record be placed on record here? Then, it would lose all its meaning. Therefore, I do not want the Government to be called upon to lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** If they keep poison for the posterity, should it be permitted?

**SHRI S.A. SHAMIM :** If this time capsule was to be excavated after five years probably we would not have been as agitated as we are now, because by that time everybody would have known the history as it is. Because it is going to be used after 2,005 years, and 5,000 years according to Shri Sathe, it is all the more imperative that nothing but the true history should go there. Secondly, if after two and a half hours' debate the Minister break his golden silence and says "this is not what has gone beneath" then what is going to be the use of this discussion? So, he must at this stage say either "yes, this is the correct version" or "no, this is not the correct version". Let him break his golden silence.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think the point submitted by Shri Sezhiyan and others are clear enough and the Minister has understood it.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) :** My good friend, Shri Sezhiyan, raised this discussion on 7th December. At that point of time, we had no official document available from the Government. Shri Sezhiyan then placed the document authenticated by him, with the permission of the Speaker, on the Table of the House. That was done, as the Bulletin tells us, on 13th December.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That we all know.

**SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR :** Today, in the Order Paper, it has been put that it will be discussed. I want to know from the hon. Minister why is it that he did not with this Order Paper, put the official document or contradict it? Otherwise how can we discuss it?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That point is clear.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) :** I want to simply say this. I want your ruling on the valuable point raised by Shri Mavalankar, whether there is any point in that or not.

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :** Sir, the document which has been placed on the Table of the House by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, is not the document that has gone into the Time Capsule and is different. Secondly, the impression or the information that has been conveyed to my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, that I had put down my corrections on any draft of any document, is categorically wrong. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Let him produce the document; it has become more serious now.

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—अब यह मामला गम्भीर हो गया है—अब आप को फैसला देना है . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Certain statements and counter-statements have been made. There is no way of dealing with this matter except to have a discussion (*Interruptions*) Order, please. Let me finish. Discussion will be held.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** On what basis?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** On the basis of statements made. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, चर्चा तभी ठीक हो सकती है जब इस सदन के सामने . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I can hear only one Member at a time. I cannot hear, four or five Members at a time.

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो दस्तावेज श्री सेझियान ने सभा पटल पर रखे हैं वे सही दस्तावेज नहीं हैं और कोई अन्य दस्तावेज काल-पात्र में रखे गये थे। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वे दस्तावेज कौन से थे। सही दस्तावेज कहां हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इस बात पर

रूलिंग देनी है कि क्या उन दस्तावेज को सदन से छिपा कर रखा जा सकता है? क्या इस सदन के सामने सरकारी कागज रखने के कोई नियम नहीं हैं? जब कभी कागज रखने से इनकार किया जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि इस कागज को रखना इसलिए सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिए हम इसको रखना ठीक नहीं समझत हैं क्योंकि जनहित में ऐसा करना हमारे लिए उचित नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय यह प्ली नहीं ले रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय का आधार यह नहीं है, वे कह रहे हैं क्योंकि 5 हजार सालों के लिए वह दस्तावेज रखा गया है इसलिए आज उसके बारे में सदन को अंधेरे में रखना जरूरी है। यह हमारे अधिकारों का सवाल है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When members are raising points, at least allow me to hear, so that I may be able to give my ruling or guidance or direction. If all of you get up like this, how can I hear any one? Let Mr. Vajpayee finish.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : म इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रूलिंग दीजिए क्या कैंपूल में जो दस्तावेज रखा गया है उस दस्तावेज से सदन को अनवगत रखा जा सकता है? क्या यह सदन का अधिकार नहीं है कि सरकार ने इतिहास के नाम पर जो कुछ कैंपूल में दबाया है उसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? किस आधार पर मन्त्री महोदय उस दस्तावेज को यहां पर रखने से इनकार कर रहे हैं? आप नोट करेंगे उन्होंने पब्लिक इन्टेरेस्ट का हवाला नहीं दिया है। अगर पब्लिक इन्टेरेस्ट का हवाला नहीं दिया है तो वह सीक्रेट कैसे हो सकता है?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): A situation which is unprecedented has been created. Mr. Sezhiyan says that his document is an authentic document. The hon. Minister denies it. So, one of them is misleading the House—it may be Mr. Sezhiyan or the Minister. Now the privilege of the House is involved. I want that this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. Either Mr. Sezhiyan

is misleading the House or the hon. Minister is misleading the House. This matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I am prepared to appear before any Committee that may be appointed by Parliament on this point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There is now a clear case of breach of privilege against the hon. Minister. Why do I say so? I do not say it arbitrarily. This document was laid on the Table of the House on the 7th December in the presence of the hon. Minister. The Minister did not protest, the Minister did not challenge the authenticity of this document. Upto this moment there had been no challenge from him. Now the rule of estoppel would work. He is now stopped from challenging the authenticity of this document. It is an after-thought on his part. I would like to move orally a motion of privilege against the hon. Minister. So I want to seek your permission to do so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The question before the House is whether this particular document which has been duly authenticated by my hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan, is the correct document or not. There are two precedents here, Sir. One was when the audit report of the New Asiatic and Jupiter Insurance was surprisingly got by us—by Mr. Homi Daji also—and hon. Speaker said that we could lay it on the Table of the House after proper authentication. We authenticated it. Ultimately the Minister had to say that this document was genuine. Another case is this. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, when he was a Member of this House, produced a document, the C.B.I. inquiry report against Shri Biju Patnaik.

And that was authenticated by Mr. Kamath...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is the relevancy?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I tell you that this is a precedent—after the document was confirmed by the hon. Minister whether it is correct or not. Here, the Minister has denied that this is the correct document. I want to know either—whether there should be a discussion after 500 years—I do not mind—but here what are we discussing?... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Hiren Mukherji.

SHRI K.N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : How long are we to sit here?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : We have other engagements also. How long are we going to sit here? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Prof. Hiren Mukherjee.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : To me the matter seems very simple. The matter, to me, seems simple though very unhappy. In so far as the discussions we were looking forward to are concerned, I feel that we cannot have it in a vacuum for the Minister, even though in a belated way, has repudiated the authenticity of whatever was placed on the Table of the House, by Mr. Era Sezhiyan. But I am in the most unhappy position of finding that the Minister repudiates the authenticity of a certain document, but does not seem apparently prepared to produce the original document, so that the assurance given to this House by Mr. Era, Sezhiyan about the genuine authenticity of the document is in question. I am between two stools. I do not want to disbelieve my friend, the Minister for whom I have a very soft corner. But I mean to to say, I cannot also disbelieve what Mr. Era Sezhiyan says though they have produced by ministerial ineptitude, for which, I am sure, not only my friend, the young Minister of Education is responsible but the entire group of them. Take Railways, take the airlines, take everything, egregious misperformance of duties is the characteristic. They have landed themselves in the soup.

Here, we, the Members of parliament, having two different versions, the only way, you can find out is to have a probe—you can do it—whichever way you like, I do not want the Committee of Privileges because he has not violated any privilege, I assume he is telling the truth. I assume he is also telling the truth. But I do not believe that the Privileges Committee should be invoked at this stage. But the Speaker must devise a mechanism to find out as to what is the truth of the matter in so far as this goes. The Minister has contested the authenticity of the document attested by another hon. Member. That hon. Member, I take it, stands by that statement, If that is so, we cannot have a discussion. No good of having a discussion ... (Interruptions).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: May I again affirm that I stand by the document that I have laid on the Table of the House? As long as the Minister is not able to contradict that one with his own version I say that the House should proceed with the discussion on this, (Interruptions), On the 7th December I placed on the Table of the House a document,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand that. What is the last sentence?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I say that as long as the Minister is not able to produce the document, the document that I have placed should be the subject matter of the discussion here. Let us proceed on the assumption of my document being the correct one.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY: At this stage, in this circumstance, I move that the House be adjourned *sine die* and this discussion may be taken to the next session. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please! Let me clarify what the position is.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : May I submit one thing?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear you later on. Kindly sit down. Let me clarify the position. It is getting a little too confused. Now, the first question that was asked was this, whether we can go on with this discussion. As far as that is concerned, I think, it is very clear. We have partially discussed. This is only a continuation. The Second point that was made was this: On what basis, on the basis of what document, can we continue with this discussion? Mr. Sezhiyan has laid a certain document on the Table of the House, allowed by the Speaker, authenticated by him, and also that document was placed in the Library. And, the Minister has come out with a statement that that document is not true, is not a true document,.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Damond Harbour) : It is for us to decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. It is for us; it is not upto him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am telling you what he has said. All these statements are on record. Now, a document has been produced. I don't know, in the absence of the other document....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why can't you ask him to produce it? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot compel him. (*Interruptions*) Order; please; let me finish. A document has been produced and, in the absence of the other document obviously, Members can draw their own conclusions, perhaps, that this is the real document.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM: This is also the Law of Evidence...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please, This is the inference which any person may make. I am not saying that this is the real document or that is the real document. Now, with regard to the other question raised by Mr. Vajpayee...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is a fantastic charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With regard to the other question raised by Mr. Vajpayee... (*Interruptions*) Let it be fantastic, That has gone on record, (*Interruptions*) Now, let me go on. Order please, The claim made by Mr. Sezhiyan that it is the correct document is a fantastic claim according to the other hon. Member..

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Your observation is fantastic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, with regard to the point made by Mr. Vajpayee whether the Minister can refuse to lay a document on the Table of the House, and under what plea can he do that, I have only to go by the Rules, Well, the rules are very clear about the laying of a document, It says :

'If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table'.

Here there is no question of quoting from anywhere; he has not quoted. Therefore this rule does not apply. The rule further says—

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

This provision relates to any paper that he has quoted. Even if he has quoted a paper, he can avoid laying that by saying, 'this in the public interest'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has not said that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not said so, because he has never quoted. This relates to a paper which he has quoted before the House. He has not done that. Then it says :

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table".

He has not done that also. Therefore, it does not apply. These are the rules relating to this.

I shall also read out Rule 370, It says :

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, of a summary thereof on the Table".

He has never disclosed any opinion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This is U.S.Q. No. 1179 dated 19-11-73 by Shri Muhammed Sheriff put to the Minister of Education Social Welfare and Culture.

"(a) whether the Ministry has refused to publish the text of the historical documents buried with the time capsule on the last Independence Day by Prime Minister;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether Government will lay text of the documents on the Table of the House; and

(d) the agency appointed to prepare this document?"

The reply of the hon. Minister to this question reads as under:

"(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Indian Council of Historical Research was responsible for the preparation of the historical documentation. Within the limitation of its compass, it was designed to preserve an authentic record of our time for posterity, Having regard to this concept, the question of contemporaneous publication, or laying the text of the documents on the Table of the House does not arise."

Read Rule 370, It says :

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document containing that opinion or advice, of a summary thereof on the Table".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are stretching it too far. Let me clarify it. So many rules have been raised and I am confused. (*Interruptions*). I shall call you. But, let me finish. I do not think that Rule 370 applies here because he has not disclosed the advice or opinion. He has only stated the organisation which has prepared this document. I do not think this applies. Now, there is nothing in the rules that will enable the Chair to compel the Minister to come forward and lay a statement on the table of the House. And, under the rules, I do not see anything. There is another method, If the Government or the Minister, on his own, comes forward and seeks the Chair's permission to lay a paper, than the Speaker gives the permission and that is laid. If the Minister does not want to lay it, there is nothing that I can do about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have submitted my motion in writing to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mishra says he has sent a motion of privilege and so on. This is not the way how a privilege motion can come. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SHAMIM, will you kindly clarify? Otherwise, kindly keep quiet. Now, notice of a privilege motion cannot be given like this and decided like that under the rules.

It requires adequate time to consider the question. I cannot give my ruling. It is an important question. It has to be given proper notice and I should have time to consider the matter, I cannot accept this logic.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सब से पहले उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं नियम 362 के अधीन आप का फैसला जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय डॉ० एन० तिवारी ने क्लोजर मूव किया...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not accepted that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह माननीय तिवारी जी यहां पर हैं; उन्होंने ने नियम 362 के अधीन

क्लोजर मूव किया। उस पर आप को सदन से पूछना चाहिये कि सदन चले या नहीं। इसलिये आप पहले हाउस की कन्सेंट लीजिये की हाउस चलना चाहिये या नहीं। नियम 362 के अधीन।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not accepted that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दूसरा रूलिंग 361 पर है। उसके अनुसार स्पीकर जब खड़े हों तो मੈम्बरों को खड़े नहीं होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There, I agree with him.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: ये बराबर खड़े होते रहते हैं। हम संयम से बैठे रहते हैं। नियमों को मानते हुए बैठे रहते हैं। नियमों साथ बलात्कार उधर के लोग करते हैं आप, जब खड़े हों तब उपर के लोग यदि खड़े हों कर बोलें तो उनकी बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं आनी चाहिये।

I want your ruling on rules 361 and 362.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since he has raised rule 362,

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Inapplicable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it is, they have raised rule 362, I shall read out rule 362, It says:

At "any time after a motion has been made, any member..."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Where is the motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion is there to discuss this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is only a discussion

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not matter. The rule also says:

"unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate..."

When we are exercised over this question and we are seized of it and we are not yet able to come to a conclusion, if it is said 'Stop everything', I cannot accept that. How can I?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I only said that this might be discussed in the next session. Perhaps you had failed to understand what I had said.

जो मोशन है इसको आज के लिए बन्द कर और नेक्स्ट सेशन में इसको लें । डिसकशन बार में नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was referring to rule 362. That was why. I replied to him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have made an observation, and on the basis of that observation, I want to make a submission. You have said that the hon. Minister has denied the authenticity of the document that has been produced by my hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan; in that event, you have observed that there is no other authentic report or statement and the statement that has been made by my hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan must be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not say that, it was not my opinion. My statement was that people could infer, I said that people could infer...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: ...or inferred as a real document. Now, the words involved are 'inference' and 'reality', As regards the words 'real document', when a question of reality is involved in relation to any document, wherever a document is real, if it is real, it cannot be inferential.

I say that no reality can be inferential; no reality can be apparent.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he is going into philosophy, into Nietzsche and Schopenhauer and so on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a serious matter, if it is a real document, this House has to accept it as a real document. But as I have said, we now find that the hon. Minister challenged it and said that it is not a real document, and, therefore, I have to submit that there is no question of any compromise between apparent and real; there cannot be any question of that, ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is his point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that. There cannot be any compromise between denial and acceptance.

In view of that fact, Prof. H. N. Mukerjee has made a very reasonable suggestion that as this document has been challenged and the hon. Minister has denied, therefore, it is the right of the Speaker, in fact, it is the obligation on the part of the Speaker, it is the responsibility of the Speaker to ascertain the facts, and if need be do so himself or if need be appoint a committee to ascertain whether this document is real or whether the denial made by the hon. Minister is real. That is my point. On that basis, I say agathere is no question of privilege either that inst the my hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan or against the hon. Minister.

But this is one account. There is another account. That concerns the statement or document that has been produced by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, or the document that has been secretly buried in the capsule, by the hon. Minister. Whatever may be the reason, the 25th years of the history of Indian freedom involves this House; the 25 years, history has not been created outside (*Interruptions*). For the last 25 years, this House has been the enactor of that history; we are the participators in it (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the point the coherent point. Whatever it be, this House is part of that history, its record is part of that history. This Parliament is part of that history (*Interruptions*). Therefore, on this point, the hon. Minister is liable to contempt of this House. He is liable to face the privilege of this House, on this account. Therefore, I would support Shri Mishra's motion of privilege against the Minister (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Concede, me half a minute; I have to rush off.

Since the Minister repudiates the document, a discussion for which Government disowns responsibility is to me, something absolutely incomprehensible. I am not prepared to speak in this House on a document and ask Government to take responsibility for it when, on the face of it, they say they are not responsible. But I am disturbed when they say there must

[Shri H. N. Mukerji]

be some document in that miserable capsule—which is to be found out. You cannot have any discussion on this now, because who is responsible? Who do I attack? Is Era responsible for the document or is it Nurul or who else? I am not going to discuss this matter. I do not imagine the House capable of discussing this matter. You cannot posit the responsibility.

Therefore, a discussion cannot take place today. It has to be postponed to some other day. First facts have to be ascertained either by the Speaker or through some other mechanism and then we have to come back next session and discuss it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में चार प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं जिन पर आपका मैं फ़ैसला चाहता हूँ। अभी सेझियान साहब ने-श्रमण का उत्तर पढ़ा।

"The Indian Council of Historical Research was responsible for the preparation of the historical documentation".

प्रश्न आपकी सुविधा के लिए मैं अंग्रेजी में करता हूँ। पहला है :

(1) Was the document of the post-independence history of India written and buried by the authority of Parliament or in exercise of any power conferred under any article of the constitution?

उन्को अधिकार किस ने दिया ?

(2) Have the Government secretly and surreptitiously substituted the originally buried document by another document in he last twelve days?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

"The Education Minister has impeached the veracity of the authenticated document placed by the hon. Member".

This is a very serious matter.

इस लिए मेरा कहना है :

"If the document authenticated by Mr. Sezhiyan is a forgery, it is a grave matter and involves the prestige and privileges of this House".

उन्होंने जो कहा है, अगर वह सत्य है, तो उन्होंने सदन का अपमान किया है। इस लिए मैं श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि

इस में अन्ततोगत्वा इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा, गरिमा और विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठेगा।

अब मैं एक रास्ता बताना चाहता हूँ, जिस में श्री मुक़र्जी की भी बात आ जाये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय से कह सकते हैं कि वास्तव में जो दस्तावेज़ बरी किया गया, गाड़ दिया गया, उस को अध्यक्ष महोदय के सामने रखा जाये। स्पीकर साहब इन दोनों को बुला लें, और तथ्यों, फ़ैक्ट्स, के बारे में जो निष्कर्ष अध्यक्ष महोदय का होगा, वह इस सदन के सामने आये। उस के बाद, अगर हम लोगों की बात में तथ्य है, तो श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र को बाकायदा विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव रखने की अनुमति दी जाये।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I will hear you all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I would like to make a submission on a point of privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear you. Now, about the first two questions, it is not for the Chair to reply. It is for the Government to reply, The first question he has posed is :

"Under what authority this document has been prepared and buried. Is it by the direction of Parliament—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not by Parliament. On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I am not going to give my ruling. (Interruption)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You were trying to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But he interrupted me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He will listen to you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will listen. My only point is, where directly or indirectly, this 25 years of history being kept there in the capsule, involves Parliament or not. If it involves Parliament, then, without the sanction of Parliament, can a Ministry try to hide the history like this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We want to hear you, but one point which I had made remains ignored. The point is whether the Minister would be in order to contradict what he did not challenge earlier when the document was laid on the Table of the House? After having waited so long, can his words be taken as true?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you kindly hear me quietly? At least interrupt after I finish.

About your point. I do not see how I can prevent any Member or any Minister to come forward at any stage and make a statement or deny or repudiate it. Everything is on record. It is for the House to take a decision on that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I do not want to interrupt, but .....(*Interruptions*),

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is interrupting when you are in the Chair. He is behaving in this way. You force him to sit down.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am not coming in the way of the discussion. I only want to know how long the House should sit. That is all.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : 11.30 p.m.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : 11.30 p.m.  
Let the Chair say so. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what the Members want of me. They would not allow me to say what I want to say. Somebody says something and somebody else says a different thing. How can I dispose of anything in this way? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : How long are we going to sit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Let me sort out.

Let me first deal with the point raised by the Minister of Parliamentary affairs: how long the House shall sit? Now, we have got the business before the House and this is the last day. After this we adjourn *sine die*. If we were to meet again tomorrow. I would say "The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow".

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : We are ready to meet day after tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, I cannot say by which time we will adjourn. Now when there is business before the House and the House is seized of some very important questions, it is for the House to decide that. How can I say that? (*Interruptions*) As far as I am concerned, I am seized of these questions. We must go through all the business before the House, unless the House decides otherwise. It is up to the House to take a decision.

Shri Samar Guha asked a very general question whether the Parliament forms part of the history of the last 25 years. Who is there so blind, who is there so deaf and who is there so dumb as not to agree that this Parliament is the centre of life in this country?

Let me now come to Shri Madhu Limaye. The first two questions raised by him are not for the Chair to answer; they are for the Government. The first question that he has asked is whether it is under the authority of Parliament and, under what provisions of the Constitution this document was prepared and put there. It is for the Government so say that because they have done it; the Chair has not done it. Secondly, he has asked a hypothetical question what guarantee is there that the Government has not surreptitiously replaced the documents in that capsule during the last 12 days by something else. How can I answer that? It is again for the Government to answer.

The third point appears to me to be an important point. Shri Sezhian has laid a paper, a document, on the Table



[Mr. Deputy-speaker]

that has been circulated. He has authenticated it. The Minister has refuted that. Does it amount to this that Shri Sezhiyan has committed a serious breach of privilege of this House, because if this document is spurious, then he has misled the House? It is very clear that if anybody brings forward an authenticated document, which is proved to be false, I think it is a very serious breach of privilege of this House. But how this is going to be established is not known.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil Procedure the onus of disproving it is on the Minister,

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले को श्री सेझियान ने सदन में उठाया है। उन का कहना है कि कालपात्र में जो इतिहास दबा हुआ है, उस में गलत तथ्य दिये गये हैं। हम लोग एस को नहीं मानते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन का कहना बेबुनियाद है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सेझियान को कैसे इस बात का पता चला। वह कैसे अन्दर गये? वह तो पांच हज़ार साल बाद खोद कर जानने की चीज़ थी। उन्होंने उस को अभी कैसे खोद लिया? ये इतिहास की जड़ खोदने वाले हम लोगों की बात पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, वे इतिहास के साथ गद्दारी करते हैं। उन को कोई हक नहीं है कि वह इतिहास की जड़ खोदें। मैं अनुरोध करता चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को बड़ी सीरियसली लिया जाये। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत इस डिस्कशन को एजार्न किया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh has referred to Rule 340. I would like him to read Rule 341 also. It says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:  
Rules 340 reads :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You read Rule 341 also. It is connected with that.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : You are right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, don't press it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, in all humility, I want to submit to the House that the question that I have raised about the Time Capsule is not of and party or a political one. It represents the history of the country for the last 25 years in which all of us have fought for it and, therefore, I wanted a true history to go down to posterity.

In this respect, the document authenticated by me has been repudiated by the hon. Minister. I have served in responsible Committees. Wherever in certain matters, the Government officials feel that it is a top secret document which cannot be made available to the Committee, in those cases, the Chairman of the Committee used to decide in the matter.

In this case, supposing the Minister wants protection that it is not appropriate to place the document on the Table of the House, let him produce the document to the Speaker. The Speaker has got my document also. Let him compare it. Whatever judgment is given by the Speaker I am ready to abide by it. If any Member or the Speaker says, "I have forged the document", I am prepared to take any censure or conviction that this House deems fit to give me. I am ready to take it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have gone on and on and we are not getting anywhere.

Now, I would like to know what the House wants to do about this particular item. What do you want to be done? We cannot go on wrangling like this all the time.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : My contention is that the document which was given to my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan,

is not the document that ultimately went into the capsule... (Interruptions) I would be the last person to ascribe any motives to my hon. friend. I want to be very clear on that account. I hold him in tremendous personal esteem. I do not wish to attribute any motive to him. But the fact remains that the document which he has given and which is authenticated by him is different from the document that has gone into the Capsule. (Interruptions) I have heard with great respect and patience whatever the hon. members have been saying. I crave your indulgence for one minute more. I accept the suggestion that the hon. Speaker may take a decision in the matter. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. Now let us not lose sight of the basic question. The basic question is the authenticity or otherwise of the document laid on the Table of the House by Mr. Sezhiyan, how to establish this. This has been repudiated; he has said so. I think, we should leave the matter there for the time being because we have got to think how to proceed in the matter. Let us leave it there now. Everything that has been said is there. Let us sit down together and find a way as to what to do about this. Now let us leave it there and proceed on to the next business.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Only one word.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप की रुलिंग के बाद इस पर बहस कैसे हो सकती है? आपने तो रुलिंग दे दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear him for one minute.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We would have been happier if some mechanism were settled for ascertaining the truth in this matter—and the House is entitled to know the truth in this matter. The Chair could have been more helpful to us in settling a procedure which would have led us to the truth. But since that is not going to happen, and situated as we are with regard to time, probably it may not be possible for us to proceed with this matter any further. But this much I am going to tell you and tell the entire hon. House that we are going to dig up this most dishonourable piece of document

tomorrow morning. This is a crime against history and we are going to uncover this. We are going to prove that those who have done it are a set of dishonest persons. We have to uncover their dishonesty. This is not only a case of error. This is a case of deliberate dishonesty, perversion and distortion and those persons who have done it have done it at the highest level of dishonesty. (Interruptions) Please tell us what is the way of ascertaining the truth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that we must sit together and devise some way. I do not know, I cannot say offhand. Now, we take up the next item—the discussion on the expansion of the Coca Cola Export Corporation's activities in India.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are postponing the discussion, keeping the matter pending?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The discussion is inconclusive.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That does not prevent us from digging it up tomorrow. We will dig it up tomorrow morning. This is historical research? A dishonest historical research. An act of an illiterate...

19.21 Hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. EXPANSION OF THE COCA COLA EXPORT CORPORATION'S ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : Coca-Cola, Fanta... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : You see the clock. It is already 7.25 p.m. It is very late in the day.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH (Chatra) : No further discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had said that this being the last day and we adjourn from today, all the business that is there, we have to go through unless the House decides otherwise. Now it is for the House to decide. I have called Mr. Bosu at least.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have started. It can be carried over to the next session. I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Bosu. He has started. If the House does not want to sit any longer...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Now, we adjourn, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House does not want to sit any longer and if everybody agrees, we can adjourn. But it only means that Mr. Bosu has started

and he will resume it next session. It only means this.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : Who says 'No' to what you say? Please adjourn the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With all your premission, after the observation, may I say that we had a very useful session. I wish you Happy Christmas....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : To you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : ... and a whopping Good New Year.

The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

**19.25 Hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.*