

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No 27 Tuesday , Dec. 18 , 1973

Agrahayana 27/1895 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference :	1 Co.
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 527 to 529 and 531 to 536	2—28
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 525, 526, 530 and 537 to 544	28—35
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5108 to 5138, 5140 to 5249	35—183
5251, 5253 to 5260 and 5262 to 5307	
Papers Laid on the Table	183-85, 199-200
Message from Rajya Sabha	185-86
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	
Reports of Study Tours of Study Groups— <i>Laid</i>	186-87
Personal Explanation by Member	
(Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu)	187-93
<i>Re.</i> Question of Privilege	194-99
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-Fifth Report— <i>Adopted</i> .	200-207
Matter under Rule 377—	
Extension to India of Activities of Western Pharmaceutical Companies running a global racket in Human Blood.	208-210

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(i)

Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill and	
Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill—	211-378
Motions to consider	211
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit .	213-20
Shri B.N. Reddy	223-29
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	229-37
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	237-45
Shri K. Narayana Rao	245-49
Shri Y. Eswara Reddy	249-54
Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	254-60
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra .	261-64
Shri K.C. Pant	264-77
Shri H.M. Patel	277-79
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	279-81
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	281-87
Shri P. Narasimha Reddy	287-90
Shri Kartik Oraon	290-91
Shri S. B. Giri	292-96
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 [Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill]	
Shri Madhu Limaye	314-18
Motion to pass, as amended	364
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit	
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	364-67
Clauses 2, 3 and 1 [Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill]	
Shri B. N. Reddy	376-77
Motion to pass—	378
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit .	378

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 18, 1973/Agrahayana
27, 1895 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable members, I have to announce with great sorrow the said demise of Shri Muzaffar Ahmed at Calcutta this morning. He died at the age of 85.

As you know, he belonged to the old guard, was a great freedom fighter, a man who had dedicated his life to the cause of the downtrodden and uplift of the poor. He was the Secretary of the Communist Party of India and was highly respected by all the parties.

He was, as I said, a great freedom fighter and we can never forget his contribution to the cause of independence. Besides that, he was a great literary figure. He was the editor of *Navyug* and author of many books. He was the inspiration to many of our leaders and public men. In his death, we have lost one of the top leaders and a top public figure in this country.

On behalf of all of us, I extend our deep sympathies and sense of sorrow to the bereaved family. The House will join me in conveying our sense of sorrow, as I have mentioned, to his family.

We will rise as a mark of respect to his memory.

*The members then stood in silence for
a short while*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Consolidation of capacities by drug firms through C.O.B. Licences

*527. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether by the issue of C.O.B. licences to drug manufacturing units, the capacities already achieved by a particular unit have consolidated;

(b) if so, whether any care or check was exercised to see whether the capacity achieved was authorised or not; and

(c) whether by obtaining C.O.B. licences some of the firms secured undue advantage and have got regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Consolidation of capacity was granted to one drug manufacturing unit by including its production under the following categories:—

(i) Production in pursuance of 1966 industrial policy allowing diversification.

(ii) Permission/no objection letters issued to the party.

(iii) Production taken up by the party in pursuance of exemption granted to the industry in general under Notification of 27-5-1969.

(b) COB licence was issued on the recommendations of the Technical Advisers and with the approval of the Licensing Committee.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : There were four conditions in the case of permission/no objection letters and diversification, namely, the particular foreign firm has to report to the DGTD and obtain permission. Secondly, the use of minor balancing equipment ; thirdly, there should not be additional involvement of foreign exchange directly or indirectly, and fourthly, the production should not exceed 25 per cent of the licensed capacity. All these four conditions were violated by this firm and other foreign firms which has resulted in huge profits. These foreign firms have repatriated to their country a sum to the extent of Rs. 110 crores. They have huge assets to the extent of Rs. 190 crores. For example, one company which has been referred to in the answer has only Re. 1.5 lakhs of equity capital ; it has built up Rs. 7.5 crores of equity capital and Rs. 4.5 crores reserve fund, and it has Rs. 62 crores of assets.

I would like to know from the Minister as to why while our Indian companies are subjected to the MRTP Act, this company has not been subjected to the MRTP Act. Secondly, will the Government order this foreign firm to repatriate back the amount sent by it, by adopting all sorts of mal-practices ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The Firm was allowed to expand its capacity in accordance with the instructions that were issued by the Government from time to time. They had to apply for a COB licence which was granted to them. Although the DGTD and the Director-General of Health Services had recommended a much higher capacity to them, the Ministry and the Licensing Committee cut down the capacities very drastically.

About the repatriation of assets abroad, there are strict orders and instructions of the Ministry of Finance and whatever is repatriated is done in accordance with the existing instructions. I am afraid it is not possible to get back whatever has been repatriated.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I have said that four conditions were mentioned in respect of permission/no objection letters and diversification. They were not observed by this company which has resulted in huge profits which I have narrated. The Minister has not replied to it.

What conditions were violated ? Were they regularised by the Government ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : As I stated earlier the firms worked under the existing orders. They had not violated anything. Whatever they have done was done under the existing permission which was granted to them by notifications or other orders of the Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What should I do now ? May I ask once again whether Glaxo Company Ltd. of Bombay has not observed the condition. I think they have not asked the permission of the DGTD. Has its production been within 25 per cent ? Have they not exceeded the licensed capacity ? Have they done it without any involvement of further foreign exchange ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : Yes, that is so. They had enhanced their capacity by introducing 2-1/2 shifts. No additional machinery or foreign exchange was required.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Production should not have exceeded their licensed capacity by more than 25 per cent. They had done so and they had violated the rules. It has been allowed by the Government under COB licence. A great racket is going on. That is how it has been possible. No satisfactory reply has come.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The Licensing Committee and the Ministry examined the recommendations of the DGTD and the Director General of Health Services and did not accept those recommendations but cut down the expansion to the authorised capacity. Nothing irregular was done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how many drug firms under foreign management, finance and/or control were granted COB licences and if so, to what extent, in terms of percentage ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : This was the only firm which had applied for consolidation of the capacities by drug firms through COB licences.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many firms have been given COB licences ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question does not arise. I am sorry.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : In view of the particular firm Glaxo having reaped extraordinary advantages by way of increase of production as well as repatriation of a great amount of profits, may I know from the hon. Minister if there is something in the rules which the Minister considers has been observed and yet the lacunae have taken place and, if the recommendation of the Directorate which the Ministry had to cut down does not suggest that the position is such that these foreign companies, like, Glaxo, do normally get preferential advantage in Government circles and that the Ministry has not done enough to put them down ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : We deny that any of these foreign firms get any preferential treatment. In fact, we are doing everything possible to help the indigenous firms.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मंत्री महादय ने कहा है कि ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी को चार कारणों को ले कर अपनी पैदावार की ताकत का बढ़ाने की छूट दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1966 के बाद उनकी बिक्री और उनका उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ब्रांड का एक विस्कोट जिस का लाइसेंस यह नहीं है बनाया जा रहा है और आप उसके पैदा करने की इन्को छूट दे रहे हैं ?

और उसके लिए रायल्टी वर्गरेह बाहर जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो लाइसेंस कंपैसेटी इस फर्म की थी उससे डेढ़ गुना इनकी प्रोडक्शन थी। गवर्नमेंट की जो मुख्तलिफ हिदायत वक्तन फवक्तन जारी की गई उनके बमुजब इनको एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत दी गई क्योंकि बहुत सी ड्रग्स और मॅडीसिंस थी जिन की मूल्य का बंधु जरूरत थी और जिन की बंधु कमी थी और मूल्य का यह तकजा था कि और पैदावार उनकी बढ़ाई जाए। उस पालिसी के नीचे इन्होंने पैदावार बढ़ाई और मूल्य की जरूरियात का पूरा किया।

श्री मधु लिमये : 1966 में प्रोडक्शन क्या थी और आज क्या है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि डेढ़ गुना प्रोडक्शन थी।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : May I know from the hon. Minister if any import licence has been granted to this firm in accordance with their export performance ?

अध्यक्ष महादय : एक्सपोर्ट पर फार्मोस इस में कैसे आ गया ?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : He has said that no foreign exchange was granted to this firm for expansion or for the import of machinery, etc.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : बड़ा रिलेवंट प्रश्न है। इसका उत्तर दिलवा दीजिये।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसे अर्ज किया है कि अंदरूनी अरंजमेंट करने के साथ साथ उन्होंने अपनी कंपैसेटी का बढ़ाया। कोई सबस्टेंशाल एक्सपेंशन जो थी वह मशीनरी बढ़ा कर नहीं की गई और न कोई फार्मन एक्सचेंज लिया गया।

Production of crude by O&NGC to meet the oil needs

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*528. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission feels that they have now reached a production rate of 4.11 million tonnes of crude oil per annum with a drilling success ratio ;

(b) if so, how far this is true ; and

(c) the time by which the O&NGC hope to meet the local demands of oil in India ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production rate of 4.11 million tonnes of crude oil per annum was actually achieved in 1972-73. The success ratio of the oil/gas bearing areas discovered to the structures tested by drilling has been 1 : 3.2

(c) It is not possible to credit this as it would depend on future success ratio as well as the size and production potential of future oil discoveries, for which the ONGC is making sustained efforts both on land and off shore.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : In view of the answer given to part (c) and also in view of the difficult condition that has been created in the world as well as in India regarding oil, may I know what is the proposal of the Government for future exploration of oilfields in this country ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The proposal is, for the next five years, to establish additional recoverable reserves of 70 million tonnes of oil and to step up production of crude oil in a manner so as to achieve a rate of 8.42 million tonnes during 1978-79 with a cumulative production of 34.12 tonnes during the plan period. In the next

five years, we propose to add on the basis of the advice given by the Soviet experts and our own experts an additional 4.2 million tonnes or about 4 million tonnes of oil from ONGC sources. We are also going to drill in Iraq for which we have been allotted a location of 4,175 sq. kilometres. We are also trying to get some location in other countries—in Iran and Algeria. There are also offers for off-shore exploration in our country, under consideration.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : May I know whether the Government of India have received any request from the Government of Burma to explore and drill the oilfields, the neglected oilfields after World War II, in upper Burma ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : No, Sir.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister, in the last five years, how much production of crude oil has increased? Secondly, Sir, the hon. Minister has given figures of expected increase in the next five years; may I know what is the basis that he has taken into account for increase in production ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : In the last five years, our additional production has been somewhat marginal. There has been an increase of about one million tonnes. But our drilling has been extensive and we have found a number of interesting structures.

So far as our plan for the next five years is concerned, it is based on the techno-economic feasibility studies conducted with the help of Soviet experts in 1970-71 and again in consultation with our experts, and on that basis of that it has been found possible that we may go in for an increased production of another 4 or 4.2 million tonnes in the next five years so far as on-shore drilling is concerned.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know the increase in the last five years.

The hon. Minister has not mentioned it clearly. He can give us year-wise figures of increase.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I want notice of this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महा-दय का ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस खबर को और गया है कि कच्चातैल द्वीप पर तेल प्राप्त हुआ है ? क्या उन्होंने अपने साधनों से इस समाचार की सत्यता के बारे में पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है और क्या श्रीलंका सरकार से इस बारे में चर्चा हो रही है कि उस तेल को किस तरह से निकाला जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महादय : माननीय सदस्य इस सवाल में कच्चातैल को कैसे ले आये ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तेल का मामला है। तेल दीख्यं, तेल की धार दीख्यं। अभी आप ने बर्मा से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी है।

अध्यक्ष महादय : यह सवाल इस में पड़ा नहीं होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महादय, आप ने बर्मा के बारे में सवाल पूछने की अनुमति दी है। कच्चातैल तो हमारा हिस्सा है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने तेल भी दे दिया है और द्वीप भी दे दिया है। यदि कच्चातैल में तेल का पता लगा है, तो उस के आस-पास भी तेल होगा।

श्री दंवकान्त धरूआ : हमारे भूतत्वविदों ने ऐसा संकेत दिया है कि उस प्रणाली में तेल होने की सम्भावना है। उस को डिल करना पड़ेगा।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Reports have appeared in the Press that not only the seismic and geological surveys carried out have revealed presence of enormous deposits of oil in the Kachativu island area but also that the Sri Lanka Government have prepared plans for exploiting it. This raises political issues as well as major economic issue.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a little out of the scope of the main question.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : May I know if the funds allotted to the ONGC for oil exploration during the last three-four years could not be fully utilised and if so, is it not a fact that the ONGC is not functioning properly during this period so much so that even the Petroleum Ministry could not find a suitable person to head the Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant here ? You can ask a straight question about ONGC later on.

I notice a tendency among some members that they have something in their mind and they try to fit it in the form of question even if it is not relevant. This must be avoided.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : They could not get a person for the post of Chairmanship of the ONGC. There was a half-an-hour debate. Let the hon. Minister reply, Sir.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : If you feel that it is relevant . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I think you give a straight question on this.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : The funds allotted for oil exploration could not be fully utilised during the last 3-4 years. What are the reasons for it ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I have to ask notice for it.

Wild-cat strike by Loco running staff at Khurda Road in November, 1973

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529. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether train services on the South East Coast Section of the South Eastern Railway were dislocated due to a wild-cat

strike by the Loco running staff of Khurda Road between 20th to 25th November, 1973, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any settlement has been arrived at and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the expected financial loss and man-days lost by Raliway, Public and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Following an alleged assault on the First Fireman by an Electric Fitter at Khurda Road on 23-11-1973, the All India Loco Running Staff Association demanded an apology in public from the Electric Fitter. When he refused to do so, the running Staff decided not to work the trains.

(b) The administration agreed to hold an inquiry into the alleged assault and also to treat the period of absence of the staff as 'leave without pay'. On behalf of the Loco Running Staff an assurance was given that there will be no stoppage of train services on any local issues without 30 days notice to the Railway Administration.

(c) The position in regard to losses is follows :—

Loss to Public—They had the inconvenience resulting from the curtailment and diversion of the train services.

Loss to employees—For the period of absence, they will not get pay.

Loss to Railways, Man-days lost—Material is being collected from the Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha early.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : साउथ-इस्टर्न रेलवे में जो स्ट्राइक हुई, वह आपस की लड़ाई की वजह से हुई। एक इलैक्टीशियन ने लोको स्टाफ के एक कर्मचारी को मारा और उस को ले कर एजीटेशन हुआ। रेलवे एडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन से लोको स्टाफ की कोई लड़ाई नहीं थी। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी बताया है कि लोको स्टाफ के लोग जितने दिन तक एब-सन्ट रहे, उन को उतने दिन की तम्बूहाह नहीं मिलेगी। तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि क्या लोको स्टाफ के कर्मचारियों ने या उन के प्रतिनिधियों ने सरकार को यह आवेदनपत्र दिया है कि उन की एबसन्स अर्न्ड लीव में शामिल कर दी जाय ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : यह मान लिया गया है कि अर्न्ड लीव उस को मान लिया जाय।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : दूसरा मंरा प्रश्न है कि जितने भी भगड़े होते हैं वह सब एन्क्वायरी कमीशन या अर्बिट्रेशन को सौंप दिए जाते हैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो इन्क्वायरी और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सेल कायम किया है उस का क्या फंक्शन है और क्या यह भी उस को देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने प्रश्न पूछा उन्होंने मान लिया। बहुत ही कम मेंबरों की खुश-किस्मती होती है कि जो वह कहें वह मान लें, तो इस से ज्यादा और क्या चाहती हैं ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : इस का उस से कोई संबंध तो है नहीं। इस में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का कहें सवाल उठता है ?

श्री नरीसंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जो भी एश्या-रंस माननीय मंत्री जी देते हैं इन का रेलवे स्टाफ या बोर्ड या सेल जो भी इन्होंने क्रियंट किया है वह उसे पूरा नहीं करता है। यह बार-बार मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी इस का आश्वासन देते हैं। आज जो लाक

आउट और स्ट्राइक हो रही हैं उस का रोजन यही है कि आप के आश्वासनों का इम्पली-मेंटेशन रेलवे का सेल नहीं करता है, तो इस के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महाशय : कल काफी कुछ इस पर बहस हो चुकी है ।

I am sorry, it is not relevant.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महाशय, मैं आप का प्रॉटेक्शन चाहता हूँ . . .

MR. SPEAKER : My protection is not available. It is out of relevance.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : You please see the question. Every other day strike is going on. Certain assurances were given. The Railway Board and its cell are not implementing them. I only want categorical answer about that.

MR. SPEAKER : There was ample opportunity yesterday. He has replied yesterday. Why do you bring it today ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महाशय, क्या उन का सपलीमेंट्री इर्रिगेशन था ?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : I said, implementation is not being done.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't take the time of the House by this.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : How is my supplementary irrelevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : She asked a question about it; the Minister said, yes.

जो अभी कल बात हुई वह आज फिर कैसे आ जायगी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गाड़ियां कल भी बन्द थीं, आज और ज्यादा बन्द हो गई हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम लोगों का आना जाना बिलकुल बन्द हो गया—न हवाई जहाज हैं न रेल ।

Assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh for setting up rural electrification co-operatives

*531. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation certain proposals for assistance to set up Local Rural Electrification Co-operatives ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether one such proposal relates to the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to accord clearance for this on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). There is already a Pilot Rural Electric Co-operative Society in Andhra Pradesh. This is located in Sircilla Taluk of Karimnagar District. It has been ascertained that a proposal for setting up of two more Rural Electric Cooperatives, including one in Chittoor District, is under the consideration of the State Government/Electricity Board. No request for assistance to these Cooperatives has so far been received by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : What are the criteria followed in settling this sort of assistance to the areas in particular State and if such criteria operate, may I know whether Chittoor district does not satisfy those criteria concerned ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The criteria which have been evolved by a committee which went into the rural electrification co-operatives are: that there should be scope for small industries and use in agriculture of the electric lines going through the area and these should fit into the area development plant. There is no reason why Chittoor should not qualify for this. But until the scheme is received and until one sees the specific projects, it is very difficult for me to say whether or not it will be included. But we are awaiting the scheme which has not come yet.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Part (c) of the main question refers to some priority considerations for Chittoor on account of the fact that it is a district which is entirely dependent on ground-water resources and well irrigation. Will Government bear this particular aspect in mind when the proposal comes for according priority consideration for the scheme in Chittoor district?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This aspect will certainly be borne in mind but one other aspect which has to be borne in mind is that co-operatives are helped in different parts of the country and in different States. Andhra Pradesh already has one such co-operative. This will have to be taken into account, although I do not at this stage rule out the possibility of any co-operative coming up in Andhra Pradesh. But if the proposal comes from some other States, the question of equitable distribution throughout the country will also have to be kept in view.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the ex-Minister of Irrigation and Power has made a statement to the effect that Andhra Pradesh is facing a grave crisis of power, and if so, what urgent steps are being taken by the Centre. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is specific about local rural electrification co-operative, for which he has given a reply.

How does the hon. Member's supplementary question arise out of the main question? I am sorry that does not arise out of it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: The ex-Minister of Irrigation and Power Dr. K. L. Rao has stated that Andhra Pradesh is facing a grave power crisis. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The main question does not relate to crisis in power, but to rural electrification co-operatives.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: But in view of the fact that Andhra Pradesh is facing a crisis, it deserves such kind of assistance from the Centre. According to the hon. Minister's own statement, there are no such rural electrification co-operatives in Andhra Pradesh. Some, some urgent steps should have been taken in Andhra Pradesh. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that it does not arise out of the main question. Let him resume his seat now. The main question was about rural electrification co-operatives, to which the hon. Minister has replied. This has nothing to do with power crisis. If the hon. Member wants, he may table a separate question on it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether Government will give preference to organising these rural electrification co-operatives in places where there is more surface water available or more especially in places where they have to tap underground water resources? May I know whether this criterion will be kept in mind, whether it be in Andhra Pradesh or anywhere else where such assistance is to be given to such co-operatives?

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is a relevant consideration. But in some parts of the country, water can be pumped from the rivers also. Surface water can also be pumped, and that also requires electrification, if available. Otherwise, diesel pumps are used. That is another aspect of the matter, and then the potential or possibility of setting up small-scale industries is another relevant factor.

Steps taken to meet the great rush of passengers at Howrah Railway Station due to cancellation of Indian Airlines Flights

*532. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great rush of passengers at Howrah Railway Station due to the recent cancellation of Indian Airlines flights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

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

(b) In order to clear the extra rush of passengers as a result of the cancellation of Indian Airlines flights, additional coaches are being attached to important trains including those leaving Howrah station.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: What facilities have the railway authorities provided to passengers held up at Howrah station because they could not get accommodation due to cancellation of IA flights?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have already said that wherever it has been possible to augment the load, the railways have been augmenting their carrying capacity to cope with the extra rush of passengers.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: During this period, how many trains were not run from Howrah and Sealdah stations, and what were the reasons therefor?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have no information about these particular stations, Howrah and Sealdah.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He says that he is attaching extra coaches to improve the train service from Howrah, but does he know that from yesterday all trains running from Howrah to Delhi

and Delhi to Howrah have been cancelled due to certain urgent reasons? If so, what steps are Government taking at least to see that regular trains with regular coaches run between Howrah and Delhi?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would request the hon. member to help us to see that the trains run properly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let Shri Mishra resign and you will see that the trains run properly.

MR. SPEAKER: He says—'Let Shri Mishra resign and let me be made Minister'!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You will see that the trains not only run but run properly.

श्री डी. एन. तिवारी: अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा है—मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि एयरलाइन्स की फ्लाइट्स कॅन्सल हो जाने से हावड़ा स्टेशन पर भीड़ लगी है। जब कि वास्तविकता यह है कि भीड़ उन लोगों से लगती है जो बीच के स्टेशनों पर जानेवाले होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिये आपने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है? फ्लाइट कॅन्सल होने से तो 150-200 आदिमियों की भीड़ लगी होगी, लेकिन असल में भीड़ लगती है जब गाड़ियाँ कॅन्सल हो जाती हैं—इन लोगों के लिये आप न क्या प्रबन्ध किया है?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: जो लोग हवाई जहाज में सफर करते हैं, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की फ्लाइट्स कॅन्सल होने से एअर कण्डीशन्ड कोचेंज में जानेवाले पैसंजर्स का बोझ बहुत बढ़ गया। रेलवे की अपनी कैपैसिटी है, हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक कोच बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जितना टूर्निक इण्डियन एअरलाइन्स से डाइवर्ट होगा उस सबको हम उठा लेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Because of the IA strike, Kerala is completely cut off and there is a heavy rush in trains to Bombay

and Madras. To my knowledge, no additional facility has been provided by the railways for these passengers to Madras and Bombay. I would like to know what steps is the Minister taking to provide facilities to these passengers to Madras and Bombay by way of additional coaches.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Special instructions have been issued to the Southern Railway to cope with the rush of passengers diverted from the airlines.

Permission to Union Carbide for Expansion in Pesticides Production

*533. **SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted any further expansion in pesticides production to Union Carbide India Ltd ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd. was given a carrying on business (cob) licence in May, 1971 for formulating Carbaryl Technical with capacity of 350 tonnes p.a. To meet the growing demand for modern pesticides like Carbaryl, this party has been given a letter of intent to produce 5000 tonnes of Carbaryl (technical). In doing so it has *inter alia* been stipulated that 50 per cent of the actual production should be made available to non associated formulators.

SHRI VEKARIA : Sir, it seems from the reply that the Union Carbide has not been given permission for expansion to produce or formulate Carbaryl (Technical) more than 350 tonnes per annum. But I would like to draw his attention to the fact that Union Carbide has been given a licence to import 1,500 tonnes of Carbaryl against their actual user capacity which is only 350 tonnes. In May last it has been given

permission to import 1,500 tonnes. Even today the Ministry is thinking of giving an import licence for 2,000 tonnes more to the Union Carbide. I would like to know what are the reasons. The import licence is given to actual users, but in this case, this firm is using only 350 tonnes and so, why a big import licence is given to this firm? Is it a monopoly?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : Carbaryl is a pesticide based on methyl isocyanate. This pesticide is not available in India. In fact, there are only two parties in the world that manufacture this : one is Union Carbide of the USA and the other is a party in Israel. Union Carbide (India) have an arrangement with their parent body in the USA to import this. There is a tremendous demand for this pesticide for cotton crops in Gujarat and other places, and in order to meet that very pressing demand, and because Endrin which was previously used has been considered more toxic and dangerous for use, we are very keen to extend the use of Carbaryl as much as we can. We have tried to import Carbaryl through other sources, and we have requested the State Trading Corporation to import it, but as they were unable to import any quantity, we are forced to give it to this party.

SHRI VEKARIA : The explanation is completely unsatisfactory. Actually, the Minister in charge of industries has stated a few days ago that only 25 per cent more import licence will be given to the foreign concerns for their raw materials. but this firm has been given 700 per cent more than its capacity.

My second question is this. It is seen from the reply to the second part of the question that Union Carbide has been given a letter of intent to produce 5,000 tonnes of Carbaryl. I would like to know how many Indian companies have asked for licence to produce this Carbaryl and whether licence is given to them or not. Secondly, the Minister has made a statement that there are only two parties in the

world which produce Carbaryl. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that there are three companies: one is the German company, BASF, which he has failed to mention. They are also producing Carbaryl. I would like to know why the Government has not given licence to the Indian companies who are ready to import this Carbaryl from BASF and the other party in Israel?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are giving licence to Indian companies, and we have given licence. In fact, the hon. Member came to see me the other day; he brought a party, and I told them that if they can arrange to import Carbaryl we will be very happy to give a licence to them.

SHRI VEKARIA: My question is, how many other Indian companies have asked for a licence to produce Carbaryl and what amount is spent by way of foreign exchange.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: They are two other firms who have applied for a licence. One is Alembics and the other is Messrs Devidayal. We have agreed to the request of Alembics and Devidayal's case is under consideration. I am sure they will receive favourable consideration on merits.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: We are not concerned about individual firms involved in this matter. Is it the intention of the Government to go on importing a commodity, carbaryl or whatever it is which seems to be available only from two or three customers abroad or is it the intention of Government to avoid dependence on that kind of oligopoly in the world and do our job ourselves, even to the extent of having to do without this pesticide? This is a matter where the intention of the Government should be made clear.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are trying to produce these pesticides in the

country itself and that is why we are giving licences to Indian firms to start production of this material.

Project report of Gujarat for the Ukai Extension

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*534. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Report for Ukai Extension was submitted to the Central Government in 1972 by the Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon; and

(c) when the project is proposed to be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat Electricity Board submitted a project report for installing 2x200 MW generating sets as an extension project at Ukai.

(b) and (c). The Project is under examination.

श्री अरविन्द एम. पटेल: मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि बिजली बोर्ड से योजना मिली है, उसकी परीक्षा हो रही है तो यह परीक्षा कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: अध्यक्ष जी, यह योजना इस आधार पर बनी थी कि द्वारन में जो तेल इस्तेमाल होता है आज बिजली पैदा करने के लिए वह न इस्तेमाल किया जाये और उसकी जगह कोयला इस्तेमाल करें बल्कि यों कहिये उस दिन तक जब तक कोयले का इस्तेमाल करें उस बीच में कोयला उकाई एक्सटेंशन को दे दिया जाये लेकिन आज की तेल की स्थिति ऐसी है कि कुछ दिन तक भी उच्च तेल के आधार पर चलाना मुश्किल पड़ रहा है।

केकिन आज कायला कैसे उकाई एक्सटेंशन को मिले, उसकी दूलाई (ट्रांसपोर्ट) का क्या हो, जब तक यह चीजें साफ नहीं हो जातीं. जब तक इनका टाई अप नहीं हो जाता तब तक इस योजना पर विचार करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि इसके आधार पर यह बनी है।

श्री अररीचन्द एम. पटेल : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उकाई एरिया डेवलप करने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त खर्च करने की कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी गई है? यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रम है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह तो उकाई एक्सटेंशन प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में सवाल है, इसकी जानकारी मुझे इस समय नहीं है।

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Ukai extension programme and the area development programme as mentioned by my colleague just now are both related. The hon. Minister says that the matter is under consideration still. May I know whether the Government will consider part projects to be implemented along with the work in progress today in Ukai?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not clear about the question. There is the scheme for expansion of Ukai project. As I said the presumption on which it was based was that oil would continue to be used at Dhuvaran and coal would be available at Ukai. Now that possibility has today receded because of the oil crisis and we have to tie-up coal supply as well as transport to Ukai extension. Approval for embarking on a project at a stage when this tie-up has not been completed would not be a wise step. I think he would agree that the investment would be infructuous unless tie-up done properly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The minister's reply is not clear. He said that because

the oil supply to Dhuvaran has become uncertain therefore it is difficult to plan the supply of coal for expansion of Ukai. How do the two tie-up because Ukai is in a different direction? Originally Ukai was also based on coal. Therefore, the transport arrangement for the present Ukai power station has already been made. Any expansion in the transport arrangement should be relatively simple.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The reason is, coal had been earmarked for Dhuvaran switching over from oil to coal. The idea was, let it continue on oil for some time so that the coal earmarked for Dhuvaran might be diverted for Ukai. This was the assumption on which the scheme was formulated originally. That is why this difficulty has arisen.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Gujarat has been experiencing power shortage since 1972. Keeping this in view, may I know how much more time Government will take to clear this project?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is very difficult for me to indicate the time. But I would certainly like to see if some tie-up is possible, so that Gujarat can go ahead with this project. But the difficulties are real and we will have to try to sort them out before we embark on it.

मियाभाई न्यायाधिकरण की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रेल कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों का पुनरीक्षण

*535. श्री आर. बी. बड़े : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मियाभाई न्यायाधिकरण की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप रेल कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में वृद्धि की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों पर ये सिफारिशें लागू नहीं की गई हैं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes. As a result of Government's acceptance of the Tribunal's recommendations, the salaries of the following four categories of staff have been enhanced :—

- (1) The posts of Foreman 'A' in the Authorised Scale of Rs. 450-575 in the Mechanical, Electrical, Signal & Telecommunication and Civil Engineering Workshops on the Railways have been redesignated as 'Shop Superintendent' and the incumbents of these posts have been granted a special pay of Rs. 150 per month.
- (2) All posts of Foreman 'B' in Authorised Scale of Rs. 370-475 in Mechanical, Electrical, Signal & Telecommunication Workshops, and Foremen in Authorised Scale Rs. 335-485 in Civil Engineering Workshops on the Railways have been upgraded to the scale of Rs. 450-575 (A.S.) and redesignated as Assistant Shop Superintendent.
- (3) Gangmates have been given the scale of Rs. 105-135 (A.S.) instead of the existing scale of Rs. 80-110 (A.S.)
- (4) Keymen have been given the scale of Rs. 75-110 (A.S.) instead of the existing scale of Rs. 75-95 (A.S.)

(b) Does not arise.

श्री आर. वी. बड़े ण माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो ट्रिब्यूनल की रिकमेंडेशनस पर गवर्नमेन्ट की एक्सेप्टेन्स की बात बताई है वह केवल चार कैटेग्रीज के बारे में ही है या और कैटेग्रीज के बारे में भी है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने अपने ब्यान में साफ कहा है कि चार रिकमेंडेशनस को जिनका पे स्कैलज से सम्बन्ध है, हमने मान लिया है लेकिन कुछ और सिफारिशों दूसरी कैटेग्रीज के बारे में जहाँ पे स्कैलज का कोई ताल्लक नहीं है। डिमाण्ड नं. 8 में, उसमें हमने यह किया है कि जो गाइडियां 250 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा चलाने के उनको अपग्रेड कर दिया है, जो गाइड कीग्रेड में थे उनको अपग्रेड में रख दिया है। क्योंकि उसमें पे का कोई एलिमेन्ट नहीं आता था इसलिए वह उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया था।

श्री आर. वी. बड़े : क्या मन्त्री जी बतावंगे कि सिविल इंजीनियर्स और कंजुअल वर्कर्स के बारे में भी कोई रिकमेंडेशनस की है या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जो टर्म ऑफ रेफरेंस मियांभाई ट्रिब्यूनल को दी गई थीं उसमें नाइट इंजिनीयर्स, सिग्नल वर्कर्स, पेंमेंट ऑफ वॉज टू, कंजुअल लैबर—यह भी उसमें शामिल था।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: May I know from the minister whether the Miabhai Tribunal award has been implemented in the case of employees working in the Dandakaranya project ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The award is not given area-wise. It is given category-wise. To whichever categories it is applicable, it has been applied.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : जैसा कि मियांभाई एवार्ड में चार बातों की तरफ इशारा किया है, कंजुअल लैबर और दूसरे तांगों के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया तो उसको किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जो ब्यान मैंने दिया है अगर उसका पढ़ लें तो उसमें यह बात बिन्कल साफ हो जायगा कि कुछ रिकमेंडेशनस को गवर्नमेन्ट ने मान लिया है और कुछ पर गाँव हो रहा है।

Violation of Companies Act during 1973

*536. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of violations of the provisions of the Companies Act have been reported against or in respect of Companies controlled by one or other of the Monopoly Houses since January, 1973 ;

(b) in how many cases prosecutions have been filed against such concerns or their Officers ; and

(c) how many of such prosecutions have been disposed of and the nature of the punishments imposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Notice was given three weeks back. I asked for information about prosecutions of companies controlled by monopoly houses from January, 1973. They have no information at all till November, 1973. At least for this month, they could have given the information. Under the Companies Act, prosecutions are launched and there are regional offices ; why can't they get the information from their own regional offices? I seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please tell me in what way I can protect you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Direction should be given to the ministers to come ready with the information because 3 weeks' notice is given. The information is not to be obtained from other sources. From their regional offices only they have to get the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह स्थिति बहुत आपत्तिजनक है। आप मंत्री महाशय से कहिये कि वह पार्लियामेंट की बैठक खत्म होने से पहले जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध है उतनी सभा पटल पर रखें।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Every year at least 6000 companies are prosecuted and 6000 cases are filed. We also produce a report every year. About the current year, the report is not ready. There are 19 regional offices and we have to find out which are companies controlled by monopoly houses which have been prosecuted. When prosecutions are launched, no distinction is made between monopoly houses and non-monopoly houses.

MR SPEAKER : Please lay on the Table whatever information you have received.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The nature of the question is such that it requires going into thousands of files in different regional offices. That would take some time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Petrol quotas for Ministers and their personal staff**

*525. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any specific limit on the consumption of petrol in the official vehicles used by Ministers, and their personal staff ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) : (a) and (b) It has been decided that consumption of petrol by staff cars on account of official journeys of each Minister and his personal staff will be treated as on official account up to a maximum of 900 litres per quarter and consumption in excess of this limit will be treated as for private purposes and should be paid for by the Minister.

Bi-Weekly cut in Supply of Power to Deogarh Town in Orissa

*526. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hydel electric power supply to Deogarh Town in Orissa is bi-weekly cut off;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Orissa State Electricity Board have intimated that power supply to the Deogarh town is not subjected to any cut.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Child Marriages in the country

*530. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have been brought to the notice of Government that in spite of Child Marriage Restraint Act, Child marriages are still in vogue in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases filed in each State during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the present Act in order to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) Certain proposals for amending the Act in this regard will be reviewed after collecting the required information.

50 LSS/73—2

Medical facilities in Dhanbad Division

*537. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Railway had discussions with the representatives of Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Eastern Railway Dhanbad on 23rd September, 1973 in D.S., Dhanbad's chamber regarding the Medical Department of Dhanbad Division;

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry to implement the assurances of Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Railway to bring Dhanbad Railway Hospital at par with Asansol and Danapur in respect of complement of Doctors and other medical facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6044/73]

Expected shortage of diesel due to equating its prices with Kerosene and HSD Oil

*538. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fear of shortage of diesel due to the recent equalisation of prices of Kerosene and H.S.D.O.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH) (a): No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration between FAO and FCI for Fertilizer Plans

*539. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Food and Agricultural Organization has agreed to collaborate with the Fertilizer Corporation of India in its fertilizer plans in the country ;

(b) if so, the nature of collaborations ; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) I. The F.A.O. is currently collaborating with PADI (Peoples Action for Development India) a Society set up by the Government of India in the following project in which the Fertilizer Corporation of India is an active participant.

Scheme to popularise Complex Nitrophosphate fertilizer among the farmers in U.P.

The basic objective of this project is to educate the farmers on the balanced use of complex nitrophosphate fertilizers following the scientific methods of cultivation. For achieving this objective, the following methods have been adopted :—

(i) Laying out of demonstrations in the farmers' field;

(ii) providing free soil testing service and recommending correct dosages of fertilizers based on soil tests ;

(iii) organising field days, fertilizer festivals, exhibitions, group discussions and film shows for educating the farmers on the scientific use of fertilizers ;

(iv) distributing leaflets, charts, crop calendars, etc.; and

(v) agricultural development of selected villages.

The expenditure on the scheme is being shared by F.A.O., PADI, FCI and the UP Government.

The above programme is part of FAO's (Freedom from Hunger Campaign) launched on a World wide basis since 1960.

II. The F.A.O. is collaborating with FCI in the following programme.

Project to evaluate the relative efficiency of sulphur coated urea in Indian conditions.

In order to prevent the loss of urea on the one hand and increase its uptake and utilisation by the plants on the other, trials are being undertaken to find out the efficiencies of sulphur coated urea vis-a-vis ordinary urea which has a property of releasing nitrogen slowly over a fairly longer period of time. Sulphur coated urea is not manufactured in India and F.A.O. (FFHC) is providing the materials for these trials.

Adulteration of Petrol by filling Stations

*540. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Filling Stations in Delhi have been found adulterating the petrol ; and

(b) if so, the names of the culprits and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received to this effect. One case is also being investigated by the Police in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The case against S/Shri Hari Mohan Mittal and Bishan Sawarup is under investigation by the police.

नवम्बर, 1973 में त्रिवेन्द्रम यात्री गाड़ी का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

*541. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 24 नवम्बर, 1973 को त्रिवेन्द्रम यात्री गाड़ी के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है जिसमें 44 यात्री गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन यात्रियों को कोई मुआवजा दिया है ;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) 24-11-1973 को नं. 745 त्रिवेन्द्रम-तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेंट्रल डाउन सवारी गाड़ी तिरुवनन्तपुरम स्टेशन के धक्का-रोध से टकरा गयी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ी के गाई को गम्भीर चोट आयी और 10 यात्रियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं । इनके अलावा, 52 यात्रियों को मामूली खरोंचें आदि जैसी हल्की चोटें लगीं ।

(ख) क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए कोई दावा अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । फिर भी, घायल व्यक्तियों को अनुग्रह रूप में 1,550 रुपये का भुगतान किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). रेल अधिकारियों का एक समिति द्वारा इस दुर्घटना की जांच की गयी है । दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

कानपुर और बान्दा (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी को बन्द करना

*542. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर और बान्दा (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच चलने वाली दां यात्री गाड़ियों में से एक गाड़ी बन्द कर दी गई है ;

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

(ग) उसे कब से पुनः चालू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). कांयला की कटिनाई के कारण 5-11-73 से 527 डाउन/528 अप बान्दा-कानपुर सवारी गाड़ियों को रद्द कर दिया गया है । स्थिति सुधरते ही इन्हें फिर से चलाना शुरू कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन बान्दा-कानपुर खण्ड पर एक जाँड़ी एक्सप्रेस और एक जाँड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां अभी भी चल रही हैं ।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली का कांयला ले जाने के लिये मालीडिब्बों की कमी

*543. श्री अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मालीडिब्बों की कमी के कारण कांयला दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली नहीं पहुँच रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में अधिक कांयला पहुँचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भंज तथा रसायनों के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

*544. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रो-लिथम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भंज तथा रसायनों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति अपनाने जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी ज्ञात है कि इस प्रकार की नीति न होने से इन वस्तुओं की कीमतों में प्रायः अस्थिरता रहती है ; और

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). हरेक के सामने निर्दिष्ट नियंत्रण आदेशों के अधीन सरकार निर्मालिखित आँधीयों के मूल्यों और निर्मालिखित रसायनों का नियंत्रण करती है ।

1. आँधीयों—आँधी (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 ।

2. अल्काहल—एथिल अल्काहल (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1971 ।

3. शीरा—शीरा नियंत्रण आदेश, 1961 (पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर यह सभी राज्यों में लागू होंगे) ।

4. सिन्थीटक्स रबर—सिन्थीटक्स रबर (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1969 ।

इसके लिये इन आदेशों और संशोधनों का भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

Setting up of an Ammonia Project at Cochin

5108. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Planning noticed the reported press statement of an

official of the Petroleum Ministry that the Petroleum Ministry submitted a proposal to set up a Rs. 80 crore Ammonia Project as the third phase expansion programme of Cochin Division of FACT before the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has rejected the proposal; and

(b) if so, the actual facts thereof and if the statement is true, what are the reasons for rejecting the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The position, however, is that FACT had prepared a feasibility report for an ammonia project and submitted it to the Government. Keeping in view the programme envisaged for the 5th Plan and the availability of resources an evaluation of the suggested locations was carried out. Based on this evaluation the locations for the five public sector fertilizer plants were arrived at. It would be some time before the possibility of locating further fertilizer capacity at other locations including Cochin, can be considered.

D.V.C. cheated of dues by a monopoly concern in Asansol

5109. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a monopoly concern in the Asansol region is trying to cheat the D.V.C. of dues for full two years and there has been a heavy loss of money;

(b) whether allegations have been made that a Central Minister is trying to help the monopoly concern at the expense of the D.V.C. and trying to enlist the support of the West Bengal Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). There is a dispute about the rates of electricity supplied by the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Aluminium Corporation of India, located in Asansol. The amount due from the concern is about Rs. 80.83 lakhs for the period from June, 1970 to August, 1973 as per the rates charged by the Damodar Valley Corporation. The issue has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and a One Man Committee, comprising a retired High Court Judge appointed by the Government of West Bengal. Their findings are under the consideration of the Corporation. Government are not aware of any interference from any quarter.

Amendment of Law Relating to Divorce

5110. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 480 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding proposal to liberalise the Divorce Law and to grant right to seek divorce to either party to marriage who has been ordered to pay separate maintenance under Section 488 of Criminal Procedure Code and state :

(a) the progress since made in this behalf; and

(b) how long will it take to bring forth the amending Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The proposal is being considered along with other suggestions for liberalising the provisions relating to divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954. It will take some time for Government to complete the examination of the points involved and to bring forward the necessary amending legislation.

जिला कचहरियों में सप्ताह में पांच दिन काम करने की मांग

5111. श्री चन्दा लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली बार एसोसियेशन ने मांग की है कि जिला कचहरियों में सप्ताह में काम के दिन पांच होने चाहिए और हर शनिवार तथा रविवार छुट्टी रखी जायें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि इसका एक कारण पेट्रोल की भारी कमी और वकीलों के दूर-दूर से अदालतों में आने की बात भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली बार एसोसिएशन, तीस हजारी, दिल्ली द्वारा पारित संकल्प की एक प्रति दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय को प्राप्त हुई है जिस पर उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश और अन्य न्यायाधीशों द्वारा शीघ्र ही विचार किया जाएगा ।

Steps taken to give more halts to the trains on Trivandrum-Madras line

5112. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Quilon-Trivandrum Section of the Trivandrum-Madras line is the most thickly populated area;

(b) whether large number of Trains in this line do not halt at the important stations of the areas creating great difficulties to the passengers; and

(c) whether Government received a number of representations from the people of that area for introducing more halts to the trains and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Out of the 9 pairs of passenger carrying trains including 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains running on Quilon-Trivandrum section, 6 pairs of passenger trains are booked to stop at almost all the stations on this section. Only the Mail and Express trains do not stop at all the stations. Whereas 137/138 Madras-Trivandrum Express does not stop at any station on Quilon-Trivandrum section, 105/106 Trivandrum Mail and 191/192 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Expresses are booked to stop at 6 out of 16 stations on this section.

(c) Some representations have been received but additional stoppages are not considered feasible in the interest of keeping the fast character of these Mail/Express trains.

Shifting of Executive Engineers Office to Kuzhithura in Tamil Nadu State

5113. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office of the Executive Engineer which was functioning at Neyyattinkara near Trivandrum in connection with the construction work of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari Railway line has been shifted to Kuzhithura in Madras State;

(b) whether the major workshop proposed to be set up near Trivandrum is also to be shifted to Madras State; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the above decision and whether Government are aware that these shiftings will adversely affect the employment opportunities in that State and will affect the efficiency of construction work and if so, the steps taken in that connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No.

(b) There was no proposal to set up a major workshop at Trivandrum.

(c) Does not arise.

Changes in the Running Time of 192 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Express

5114. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the changes in the running time of 192 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Express has created considerable hardship to the passengers in the Quilon-Trivandrum section; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the hardship of the passengers of this section ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). After the dieselisation 191/192 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Express with effect from 15-12-73 the timings of No. 192 Trivandrum-Ernakulam Express have again been revised and this train is now running almost to the same timings that existed prior to 1-11-73.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये, नई रेलवे लाइनों की मांग

5115. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन्-किन् स्थानों के लिये नई रेलवे लाइनों की मांग की गयी है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मांग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण कराया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का कॉन्-कॉन् सो नई रेलवे लाइनों बनाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी क़ुरैशी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नीलिखित नयी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए हाल ही में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं :-

(1) इन्दौर — धार — भदवा —दोहद ।

- (2) खण्डवा — मीकनगांव — खरगाँव
— बदवानी — भुबुआ — दाँहद ।
- (3) बांसवाडा के रास्ते दुर्गापुर—रतलाम ।
- (4) जबलपुर — दोमोह — टीकमगढ़ —
ललितपुर ।
- (5) रागार — करेला — नगींसहपुर —
छिन्दवाड़ा ।
- (6) टीकमगढ़ — छतरपुर — खजूराहा —
पन्ना — सतना ।
- (7) सतना — रीवा — व्याँहारी ।
- (8) चिरीमिरी — बडवाडीह — बँकण्ठ-
पुर — अम्बिकापुर ।
- (9) भँरनडल्ली — काँडागांव — जग-
दलपुर ।
- (10) जबलपुर — बालाघाट — गाँडिया ।
- (11) सिवनी — छिन्दवाड़ा — पारासिया
— नागपुर ।
- (12) धमतरी — रायपुर और अम्ननपुर —
राजिन — नवापाड़ा ।
- (13) शिवपुर — ग्वालियर — भिण्ड —
सवाई माधोपुर का बदलाव ।
- (14) जौरा (शिवपुर — ग्वालियर) मुरौना —
अम्बाह — सोनी (ग्वालियर — भिण्ड)
का बदलाव ।
- (15) शिवपुरी — ग्वालियर तक गूना —
मकसी रेल सम्पर्क ।
- (16) उज्जैन — आगर (बदलाव) नल-
छंड़ा — सुसनौर — भलवाडा —
कोटा (राजस्थान) ।
- (17) बालाघाट — बारासिआँनी —कटंगी —
तिरौंड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन ।
- (18) दिल्ली राजहरा — नारायणपुर —
काँडागांव — जगदलपुर ।
- (19) चन्दा और काजीपेट के बीच किरिन्दुल
सं कालनूर तक ।

अथवा

- (20) दान्तवाड़ा से चन्दा ; और
- (21) जगदलपुर — टिटलागढ़ ।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित प्रस्तावों में से निम्नीलिखित लाइनों/बदलावों के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किये जा चुके हैं/ किये जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) इन्दौर—दाँहद : 1953—55 में किये गये इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला था कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद होगी ।
- (2) बांसवाड़ा के रास्ते दुर्गापुर—रतलाम : 1956-57 में किये गये इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षणों से पता चला था कि यह लाइन अलाभप्रद होगी ।
- (3) सत्ना—रीवा—व्याँहारी : इस लाइन के सम्बन्ध में यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।
- (4) दिल्ली—राजहरा से दान्तवाड़ा/जगदलपुर (उपर्युक्त (क) में मद् 18) : इस लाइन के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू किया गया है । इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों का पता चल जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा ।
- (5) सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन की रेलवे के उत्तरी खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना : सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन की रेलवे के उत्तरी खण्ड को, जिसमें (क) पारासिया—छिन्दवाड़ा—सिवनी—नैनपुर—माण्डला फोर्ट, (ख) जबलपुर—नैनपुर—बालाघाट—गाँडिया और (ग) छिन्दवाड़ा—नागपुर शाखा लाइनें शामिल हैं, बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और तत्सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है । रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो चुकने तथा उसके परि-

णामों का पता चल जाने के पश्चात् इस परियोजना पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

(6) इन्दौर—मऊ : इस लाइन के विस्तार (21 कि. मी.) के लिये टोह सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और तत्सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा चुकी है। इसके अलाभप्रद होने के कारण इस परियोजना का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है।

(7) राबपुर—धमतरी छोटी लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना : इस बदलाव के सम्बन्ध में यातायात सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और इस समय यह रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है।

रतलाम धार भागुआ और खरगोम आदि स्थानों के लिये रेलवे लाइनें

5116. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिये जिन नई रेलवे लाइनों के बनाने की मांग की गई है उनमें रतलाम, धार, भागुआ और खरगोम स्थान भी आते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का प्रस्ताव कितनी लम्बी लाइन बनाने का है तथा इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Safeguarding of interests of Lower Division Clerks selected through U.P.S.C./I.S.T.M.

5117. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of L.D.Cs. recruited from sources other than UPSC/

ISTM are working in the Railway Board's office and if so, whether it is against the known Government policies;

(b) how these personnel are absorbed in the Railway Board Office and given seniority above the candidates recruited by UPSC/ISTM through competitive examinations;

(c) whether a number of L.D.Cs. selected in this way were promoted even though they are not qualified; and

(d) if so, what are the remedial measures proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of personnel selected through UPSC/ISTM ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Since it had not been possible to recruit adequate number of Lower Division Clerks on the results of Clerks Grade Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, some clerks were recruited in 1964-65 on *ad-hoc* basis through the Employment Exchange. In order to avoid hardship to these persons it was decided in February 1973 to regularise their services in the grade of Lower Division Clerks. However, for the purpose of seniority and confirmation they were placed junior to all qualified L.D.Cs. appointed on the results of the Clerks' Grade Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission/Institute of Secretariat Training & Management upto the year 1971.

Some clerks were also taken over in the Board's office on transfer from the Zonal Railways and the Indian Railway Conference Association. These clerks have been given seniority in the grade of Lower Division Clerks on the basis of the date of their transfer to the Board's office. Some of them have been promoted as Upper Division Clerks on the basis of their seniority and fitness for promotion to the higher grade.

Demand and supply of power to Dadra and Nagar Haveli in May, 1973

5118. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total demand and actual supply of power to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in May, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Gujarat Electricity Board provides bulk power supply to Dadra and Nagar Haveli for distribution. Due to imposition of cut in the power supply by Gujarat, against a demand of 800 KVA, the actual supply was only 580 KVA in May 1973, to Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Reduction in petrol consumption due to increase in its prices

5119. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate is now available with Government about the reduction in consumption of petrol effected due to rise in its price; and

(b) whether the reduction will help solve the manufacture of Naptha for fertiliser and when it will be taken in hand and when the increased quantum of fertiliser will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) During November, 1973, the sales of petrol (MS) recorded a drop of 24.3 per cent against the earlier estimates of demand and 19.2 per cent compared with the sales of November 1972.

(b) Production in refineries is correspondingly adjusted to produce additional Naptha required to provide increased feed-stock for fertilizers.

N.D.M.C. plan to municipalise petrol pumps

5120. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has submitted a plan to 'municipalise' the petrol pumps operating in its area;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Although it was mentioned in one of the meetings of the New Delhi Municipal Committee but the Committee has not taken any decision on this as yet nor have any plans been formulated.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Booking of goods at Morena and other stations

5121. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present rate of wagon loading from Morena both towards Mirzapur and New Katni per day;

(b) which other stations on the New Katni-Morena line are now available for such goods booking; and

(c) what is the reason for not allowing such goods booking on stations like Barisawan, Sarai Madura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There was no demand for loading of wagons from Morena either towards Mirzapur or towards New Katni recently (from September, 1973 onwards) and hence loding was 'NIL';

(b) 43 stations on New Katni-Morena section are open for goods booking.

(c) Does not arise, as there are no stations by the name Barisawan and Sarai Madura on Morena-New Katni line.

Opening of an I.O.C. depot at Morena Station

5122. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not opening of an I.O.C. Depot in Morena Station on the New Katni Morena line in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the present daily uptake of diesel oil by the NCDC Geological survey of India and others in that area; and

(c) the time by which the facility will be provided there in view of the above factors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The I.O.C. plans the extension of net-work of its depots on considerations of demands, costs of distribution from adjoining depots and other such factors. Normally, new depots are not located within 100 Kilometers of an existing Depot to minimise distribution costs.

Morena is located between Gwalior and Agra and at both these places, I.O.C. has bulk depots. Morena can conveniently be fed ex-Gwalior Depot which is approximately 40 Kms away. Agra Depot is also only 80 KMS away from Morena.

The off-take of HSD and Light Diesel Oil (LDO) in the Morena area during the first quarter of 1973 had been of the order of just under 5 KL and 1 KL per day respectively and these quantities can be conveniently supplied from any one of the two adjoining depots. There is no justification therefore, to open a depot at Morena.

Survey on Satna-Rewa-Beohari rail link

5123. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the economic feasibility survey of the Satna-Rewa-Beohari Rail link has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions of the above report; and

(c) has the above report taken into consideration the considerable demand on the proposed Rail link due to construction of the Ban Sagar Dam project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A traffic survey for the railway line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa, taking into consideration, all relevant aspects, has recently been completed. The report brings out that the traffic expected to move on the line will be small and that the financial returns on it will be low. A decision on the project will however be taken after a detailed examination of the report.

Passenger train on New Katni-Morena line (Central Railway)

5124. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in providing passenger trains on the New Katni-Morena line (Central Railway); and

(b) when will this service be available to the people of that region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Opening of Katni-Singhrauli new line to passenger traffic is not at present operationally feasible for want of requisite resources.

Transfer of work relating to approval of prices of drugs to the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices

5125. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding transfer of work relating to approval to prices of drugs under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices;

(b) if so, from what date the decision would be given effect to; and

(c) whether the revised arrangements would result in expeditious disposal of applications for price approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) It has been decided to transfer to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices the work which was so far being done by the Drugs Prices Review Board. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 the approval of Central Government is required to the prices of drugs.

(b) 1st January, 1974.

(c) It is expected that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices would make every effort to process the applications expeditiously.

Applications pending for approval of prices of drugs

5126. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for approval of drugs prices were pending on the 20th November, 1973;

(b) the month-wise analysis and the period of pendency of those applications upto six months and above;

(c) the time by which applications pending for over a month are expected to be disposed of; and

(d) whether the delay in the disposal of applications is causing much inconvenience to drug manufacturers who cannot market their products without approval to prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 531 applications were pending as on 20th November, 1973.

(b) Analysis of pending applications:—

Received before	June	'73	80	
"	in	June	'73	42
"	in	July	'73	74
"	in	August	'73	84
"	in	September	'73	93
"	in	October	'73	86
"	in	November	'73	
		(upto 20th Nov.)	72.	

(c) and (d). Out of the above 390 applications have already been considered and approval letters will be issued shortly. The remaining applications are expected to be disposed of within two months.

Oil exploration in Arunachal Pradesh

5127. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the Oil India Limited has taken up a project to expand the capacity of its pipeline to supply crude for the new refinery coming up at Bongaigaon in Assam and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Oil India Limited has taken in hand a scheme to expand the capacity of its crude oil pipeline by installing additional pumps to transport crude oil to the proposed refinery at Bongaigaon. The crude oil conditioning facilities at Moran are also being expanded to keep the crude oil pumpable during the cold weather.

Assistance sought by Karnataka for Hydel project

5128. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have sought the Central Government's assistance for seeking special allocations for taking up big hydel projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had asked for Central assistance for financing the Kalinadi hydel project. The Central Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.37 crores during 1972-73 as special assistance for this project. During the current year the Central Government are providing Rs. 14.89 crores, subject to the States shares of expenditure on power programmes for the fourth Plan being fully utilised.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के बुरहानपुर तहसील का सिंचाई के लिए जल की सफाई

5129. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा ताप्ती नदी पर मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में बुरहानपुर तहसील के सांबल क्षेत्र में बनाए जाने वाले बांध एवं नहर से बुरहानपुर तहसील का सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए जल मिलेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितने एकड़ भूमि सिंचित तथा लाभान्वित होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अपर ताप्ती परियोजना चरण-2 जो कि महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश का संयुक्त प्रयास है, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है और परियोजना रिपोर्ट तथा प्राक्कलन अभी

तक केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

Assistance sought by Karnataka for electrification of villages

5130. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Board of Karnataka State has approached the Central Government for financial help to have the maximum electrification in the rural areas of the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The programme of rural electrification is drawn up and financed by the State Governments through their State Plans. Additive finances are provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 27 schemes (including one rural electric co-operative) sponsored by the Karnataka State Electricity Board. These schemes involve a total assistance of Rs. 12.27 crores for electrification of 1580 villages and energisation of 20,450 pumpsets. These schemes are phased for completion in a period of 3—5 years.

Five more schemes of the Karnataka State Electricity Board, involving a total cost of Rs. 5.29 crores, are under consideration of the Corporation at present. The pending schemes will be sanctioned by the Corporation if these are technically feasible and financially viable.

पेट्रोलियम एवं मिट्टी के तेल का आयात और उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि

5131. श्री अम्बेश : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोल एवं मिट्टी का तेल किन-किन देशों से खरीदा जाता है ;

(ख) उक्त देशों में सं किन-किन देशों की सरकारों ने पेट्रोल एवं मिट्टी के तेल पर मूल्य बढ़ाया है और कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है .

(ग) भारत सरकार ने 2 नवम्बर, 1973 से पेट्रोल एवं मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य पृथक-पृथक क्रितने प्रतिशत बढ़ाये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि भारत सरकार द्वारा बढ़ाया गया मूल्य विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा बढ़ाये गये मूल्यों से अधिक है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) : देश में मोटर गंसोलीन (पेट्रोल) का आयात नहीं किया गया है। केवल मिट्टी का तेल मुख्य रूप से रूस तथा क्वेबेक से आयात किया जाता है। मिट्टी के तेल का आयातित मूल्य इन देशों में वर्तमान मूल्यों से नहीं अपितु, इस उत्पाद के फारस की खाड़ी के दर्ज मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित है। वर्ष 1973 के अंतर्गत दर्ज मूल्यों में अनेक वृद्धियाँ हुई हैं जिनका हमारे द्वारा किये जाने वाले आयात के मूल्यों पर क,प्रभाव पड़ा है।

सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर 1973 में मोटर स्पिट (पेट्रोल) और मिट्टी के तेल में बढ़ाए गये मूल्य में से मोटर स्पिट के मूल्य बहुत जयादा बढ़ाए गए थे ताकि इसकी खपत कम हो सके और मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के बराबर कर दिये गए थे ताकि इसके मिलावट करगं का प्रोत्साहन न मिले।

3-11-1973 से मोटर-स्पिट (पेट्रोल) और मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्यों में बम्बई में कंपनी के बाह्य भण्डार मूल्यों में, उस तिथि से पहले परिचालित मूल्यों की तुलना में औसतन वृद्धि निम्नीलिखित रूप से हुई :-

मोटर स्पिट (पेट्रोल)	74.19 प्रतिशत
मिट्टी का तेल	32.60 प्रतिशत

Train accident at Madhupur Station (Eastern Railway) on 27th July, 1973

5132. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a speeding express train ran into the rear of a stationary train at Madhu-

pur station on the Eastern Railway on 27th July, 1973 morning resulting in the death of 20 persons and serious injuries to a number of persons; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) On 27-7-1973 No. 87 Up South Bihar Express collided in the rear of 5 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail between Joramow Block Hut and Madhupur Junction stations of the Eastern Railway. In this accident, 20 persons lost their lives and another 55 were injured of whom 7 were hurt grievously.

(b) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional findings, the accident was caused by the failure of railway staff.

Night Duty allowance to Railway Supervisory Staff

5133. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to allow Night Duty allowance to the Railway Supervisory staff on regular night duty;

(b) whether there are other Departments in the Government of India where Members of Staff are performing similar night duties also; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the policy of Government of India thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Railways are not aware of the practice obtaining in other Departments of the Government of India.

Proposed amendment to Law relating to prohibition of dowry system

5134. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that inspite of the Dowry Prohibition Act, the dowry system is very much in vogue; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the existing legislation in order to make it more stringent and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has no authentic information in the matter.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Representation from Lower Division Clerks and for promotion to higher grades (Western Railway)

5135. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Lower Division Clerks, Appendix II-A qualified and unqualified, separately working in the Accounts department on each Zonal Railway, separately;

(b) whether Government have received representation from these Lower Division Clerks working on the Western Railway for larger promotion avenues to the next higher grade; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Demonstration by employees at the office of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

5136. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mass demonstration was held at the office gate of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi on the 19th October, 1973 at 1 p.m.

(b) whether a demonstration was also held within the Office premises by a group of employees at the same time; and

(c) if so, the demands of the employees and action taken thereon?

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

(b) No.

(c) The resolutions passed at the meeting related to policy of change of quarters, allotment of quarters, system of deputations of staff to Electronic Data Processing Centre, employees approaching unions for redressal of grievances and alleged victimisation of union workers. These have been looked into and it is found that no change is called for in the existing position.

Higher grade posts for staff working in Accounts Department

5137. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the introduction of simplification Mechanization the staff working in Accounts Department are stagnating on the same pay for years together;

(b) whether the Railway Minister from time to time had assured the All India Railway Accounts Employees Association that the matters regarding increase in the percentage in higher grades have been sent to the Railway Service Commission with their full recommendation; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. The staff of the Accounts Department were assured that the cadre strength of that Department as it stood on 1-1-1962 *i.e.* before simplification and mechanization, would be preserved in order to protect their promotional chances. This assurance has been fulfilled by operating shadow posts in the higher grades as necessary for protecting promotional prospects.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation for issue of first class pass to employees of Northern and Western Railways on abolition of second class

5138. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the employees of the Northern and Western Railways regarding issuing of First class passes consequent upon the abolition of the Second class; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on their representation?

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

(b) The entire question of the revision of pay limits for eligibility to the various classes of railway accommodation will be examined in the light of the decision taken in regard to the pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

Utilisation of Water for Irrigation under Indus Water Treaty

5140. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how long it is likely to take to utilise fully for irrigation purposes the river

waters released by Pakistan, in pursuance of the Indus Waters Treaty in 1970;

(b) what progress has been made in arranging the utilisation of these waters; and

(c) what amount of waters has so far flowed to Pakistan even after the expiry of the Pact in 1970 and the estimated amount of loss suffered by India on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Of the 33 M.A.F. of waters allocated to India under the Indus Waters Treaty, nearly 24 M.A.F. are already being utilised. Further utilization would be possible with the completion of the Beas Project and a Dam on the Ravi. The Beas Dam is expected to be ready for storing monsoon supplies by summer 1974. Thereafter it will be possible to utilise about 32 M.A.F. of waters of the three Eastern Rivers.

The balance 1 M.A.F. of water will be available for utilisation on completion of a storage Dam on the River Ravi, proposals for which are at present under consideration.

(c) At present 9 M.A.F. of water, allotted to India, flow down to Pakistan each year. No loss is suffered on this account, though utilization of these waters would undoubtedly benefit the country.

Plan for utilisation of River Waters

5141. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn out any plan for the full utilisation of river waters;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the present percentage utilisation of river waters in the country at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). It has been assessed by the Irrigation Commission that about 67 million hectare metres of surface waters are utilisable for irrigation. Out of this, 25 million hectare metres *i.e.* about 37 per cent are already being used.

Irrigation has been accorded high priority in the Plans. In the Fifth Plan a sizeable programme of irrigation has been contemplated. The State Governments have also under investigation a number of new schemes which will be considered for implementation as and when the inter-State aspects involved in some of them are resolved and resources become available for their construction. It is expected that the potential projects will be completed within the next four or five Plan periods.

Persons injured in Quilon-Trivandrum Passenger Train due to ramming against abutment in November, 1973

5142. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 37 persons were injured when the Quilon-Trivandrum passenger train rammed against the abutment in November, 1973;

(b) whether the accident resulted in the death of any passenger;

(c) whether the causes of the accident have been enquired into; and

(d) whether any financial assistance was given to the injured persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) On 24-11-1973, No. 745 Quilon-Trivandrum Central Down Passenger dashed against the dead end at Trivandrum Central Station as a result of which the Guard of the train sustained grievous injury and 10 passengers sustained minor injuries. In

addition 52 passengers sustained trivial injuries like minor abrasions etc.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No claim for compensation has so far been received. However, a sum of Rs. 1,550/- has been paid *ex-gratia* to the injured persons.

Import of Siberian Oil from U.S.S.R.

5143. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort is being made to import from U.S.S.R. Siberian oil (Petroleum) through normal trade channel; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to establish alternative sources of crude oil from a number of countries including U.S.S.R. It is premature at this stage to indicate the outcome of these efforts.

Supply of power to industries in the Eastern Region

5144. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of power supply is one of the main reasons for shortfall in production of steel and jute goods in the Eastern Region of the country;

(b) the requirement of these two industries and how much of it is being met at present; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the supply of power and the difficulties that are now coming in the way of full supply being effected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The shortfall in production of steel and jute goods in the Eastern Region depends upon a multiplicity of factors. During the period of shortage of power from June, 1972—October, 1973, priorities were accorded to essential and export oriented industries.

(b) The requirements of energy for iron and steel industry was 1830 million units and for jute industry 655 million units during 1971-72. At present (December, 1973) in the Eastern Region, a 15 per cent cut on maximum demand and holiday staggering has been imposed in West Bengal and selective restriction of consumption has been enforced in Orissa. The steel industry is being given power supply on a priority basis.

(c) The following measures are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the Eastern Region:—

- (i) Ensuring supply of suitable quality of coal and fuel oil in adequate quantities.
- (ii) Improvement of fuel quality in the case of power plants using washery by-product fuels (in the eastern region) by restricting such use to three-stage washery middlings.
- (iii) Special plant improvement measures for rehabilitating and improving the performance of certain power plants, especially in the eastern region.
- (iv) Visits by experts deputed by the Government of India for assessing the possibilities of improvement.
- (v) provision of training facilities for operation and maintenance personnel.

With the commercial operation of one unit of 120 MW at Santaldih which has been commissioned recently, the power supply position is likely to improve further.

50 LSS/73—3

De-Reservation of reserved posts (for S. C. Graduates) on Northern Railway

5145. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain posts in clerical cadre, scale Rs. 130-300 (A S.) were reserved for the Scheduled Caste Graduate Clerks on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of posts thus reserved and the number of scheduled Caste Graduate Clerks who have been promoted to fillup these posts and the dates from which these promotions have been given effect to; and

(c) whether some of these reserved posts have later on been de-reserved and if so, the reasons and the dates of de-reservation, the number of the non-Scheduled Caste Graduate Clerks consequently promoted and the dates from which these promotions have been given effect to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Utilisation of Potential for Irrigation and Power of West-Flowing Rivers

5146. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the potential for irrigation and power of West-flowing rivers and how much of this has been utilised;

(b) whether Government propose to accord priority to the utilisation of waters of West-flowing rivers;

(c) the estimated cost of schemes already prepared in South Kanara, which provide for irrigation of 34,000 acres by the Haladi (now named Varaha) 4000 acres by the Bijur and 12000 acres by the Garpur Reservoir schemes;

(d) what will be the value of the crops added by this irrigation and how far will it go to meet the cost of the schemes within two years; and

(e) the reasons why the costs are not justified by the Crop Returns in all irrigation schemes as direct return to Government is only part of the benefit of irrigation schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The total irrigation potential of the west-flowing rivers draining Western Ghats and the Coastal areas in Western and Southern India from major and medium irrigation schemes is broadly assessed as 23 lakh ha. Projects already in operation or under construction will utilise about 8 lakh ha. of the potential.

The power potential of the west flowing rivers of the Western Ghats is broadly assessed as 5300 MW at 60 per cent load factor. Projects already in operation or under construction will utilise about 3096 MW of the potential.

(b) Government have not accorded any higher priority to the utilisation of the waters of the west-flowing rivers, as such. However, the concerned State Governments are investigating further projects on west flowing and other rivers. They will undertake such projects in accordance with their relative needs and priorities taking into account the relative potential of the respective projects for irrigation and power development, as and when investigations are complete and resources become available for their implementation.

(c) and (d). The cost of the Bijur Project to irrigate 4500 acres is indicated to be about Rs. 195 lakhs. The Halady Project (using tail race waters of proposed Varahi Project) is to benefit about 30,000 acres and is expected to cost about Rs. 339 lakhs. The final proposals for these as

well as for Gurpur reservoir have not been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(e) The economic benefit criterion has already been adopted instead of financial return criterion, and irrigation projects are being sanctioned on the basis of benefit cost ratio, even though they may not be financially remunerative to Government.

Implementation of orders for payment of cash witness allowance

5147. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board issued orders for payment of Cash Witness Allowance of Rs. 60/- per month *vide* letters Nos. EG/70-ALI-14 dated the 24th March, 1971 and EG/68-ALI-19 dated the 18th February, 1969;

(b) if so, the Divisions where it is paid and the Divisions where it is not paid; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing it in all Divisions uniformly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes. These orders are applicable to Southern Railway only.

(b) The allowance is being paid to staff of all the Divisions of Southern Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

Completion of Salandi Project in Orissa

5148. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOJAPATRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether on completion of Salandi Project in Orissa, canals will be laid upto Balasore Sadar and upto North Balasore;

(b) when the canals are likely to be completed and water flown therein; and

(c) whether land has been acquired for such canals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Salandi Project is intended to irrigate areas between Salandi and Kansbans rivers and does not envisage irrigation of any areas near Balasore. The canals upto Kansbans have already been completed by the Government of Orissa. No lands have been acquired beyond Kansbans river.

Basis for determining the feasibility for Minor Irrigation schemes

5149. SHRI PILLOO MODY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for determining the feasibility of minor irrigation schemes ;

(b) whether the water rates are revised consistently with the increase in agricultural prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not revising them on account of present cost in the States, especially Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The norms for taking up minor irrigation schemes (administered by the Ministry of Agriculture) on the basis of cost criteria and benefits to accrue vary from State to State; by and large, the programme comprises small projects which can be completed within a short period and start yielding results quickly.

(b) and (c). Water rates in most States have not been revised consistent with the increase in the costs of projects and in the price of agricultural produce. The question of revision of water rates is part of the general problem of measures for

augmentation of resources by State Governments, the need for which has been urged on them from time to time.

Revision of estimates of continuing Irrigation schemes in states

5150. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN IAL BHATTIA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised the States to send revised estimates of continuing irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, whether the States have sent their revised estimates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) If the cost of an irrigation project increases beyond certain prescribed amounts above the estimate as approved by the Planning Commission, revised project estimates are required to be sent by the State Government to the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission.

(b) so far revised estimate for thirty projects have been received from the States.

Working of Railway Contractor M/s. Dalal and Co., Ahmedabad

5151. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:
SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Railway Contractor, M/s. Dalal and Company, Ahmedabad is far from being satisfactory and a number of telegraphic complaints have been made by the Station Master of Ajmer, Marwar junction, Beawar and Palanpur;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints made during the months of September and October, 1973 and the cost of these telegrams as per telegraphic rates;

(c) action taken by the Railway Administration against M/s. Dalal and Company; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the working of the Contractor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, but complaints against M/s. Dalal and Company, Ahmedabad were received only from the Station Superintendent, Ajmer and the Station Master, Beawar.

(b) 19 complaints were received against M/s. Dalal and Company, Ahmedabad during the months of September and October, 1973. 18 complaints were sent through service telegrams, and one through a memo which was sent by Dak. Cost of 18 telegrams at telegraphic rates comes to Rs. 653.30.

(c) The Contractor M/s. Dalal and Company was repeatedly warned and the Station Masters were authorised to engage labour at the cost of the Contractor according to the terms and conditions of the contract.

(d) Yes.

Collaboration between F.A.O. and Fertiliser Corporation of India

5152. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation is collaborating with the Fertilizer Corporation of India on fertilizer experiments and promotion programme;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed collaborating programme; and

(c) how far it has proved successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). I. The F.A.O. is currently collaborating with PADI (Peoples Action for Development India) a Society set up by the Government of India in the following project in which the Fertilizer Corporation of India an active participant.

Scheme to popularise Complex Nitro-phosphate fertilizer among the farmers in U. P.

The basic objective of this project is to educate the farmers on the balanced use of complex nitrophosphate fertilizers following the scientific methods of cultivation. For achieving this objective, the following methods have been adopted ;

- (i) Laying out of demonstrations in the farmers' field;
- (ii) providing free soil testing service and recommending correct dosages of fertilizers based on soil tests;
- (iii) organising field days, fertilizer festivals, exhibitions, group discussions and film shows for educating the farmers on the scientific use of fertilizers;
- (iv) distributing leaflets, charts, crop calendars, etc; and
- (v) agricultural development of selected villages.

The expenditure on the scheme is being shared by F.A.O. PADI, FCI and the U. P. Government.

The above programme is a part of F.A.O's (Freedom from Hunger Campaign) launched on a World basis since 1960.

II. The F.A.O. is collaborating with FCI in the following programme.

Project to evaluate the relative efficiency of sulphur coated urea in Indian conditions.

In order to prevent the loss of urea on the one hand and increase its uptake and utilisation by the plants on the other, trials are being undertaken to find out the efficiencies of sulphur coated urea *vis-a-vis* ordinary urea which has a property of releasing nitrogen slowly over a fairly longer period of time. Sulphur coated urea is not manufactured in India and F.A.O. (FFHC) is providing the materials for these trials.

Non-payment of Leave Salary to Parcel Clerks working at Ghaziabad

5153. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Parcel Clerks working at Ghaziabad station have not been paid their leave salary for the period from 10th December, 1972 to 2nd April, 1973 as decided *vide* Divisional Personnel Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi's letter No. 443E/20/3-P2 dated the 17th August, 1973;

(b) if so, reasons for the delay; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). There is only one case of a Parcel Clerk who was sick during the period from 10-12-72 to 2-4-73. He submitted a medical certificate on 29-3-73 through the Station Master, Ghaziabad, for treating the period of his absence as "Commutated Leave"/"Leave not due". He was asked to indicate specific periods desired to be treated as "Commutated Leave"/"Leave not due" on 28-5-73. On receipt of a

reply, the period of sickness was regularised and supplementary bill was sent to Accounts on 14-9-73 for check and payment. The payment was made on 6-12-73.

कांटा डिब्बीजन की रेलवे प्रयोक्ता समिति में फर्जी सदस्य

5154. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांटा डिब्बीजन की रेलवे प्रयोक्ता समिति में कुछ फर्जी सदस्य हैं ; और

(ख) जे. के. सिंथीटक्स में नौकरी करन वाले तथा कानपुर में रहने वाले श्री सत्येन्द्र कुमार द्वारा बनाई गई एसोसिएशन का नाम क्या है तथा उस की एसोसिएशन के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं तथा उस का दफ्तर कहाँ पर है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) श्री सत्येन्द्र कुमार द्वारा गठित किसी संगठन की जानकारी रेलवे को नहीं है । लेकिन एक श्री सत्येन्द्र कुमार पहाड़ीया 1-1-1972 से 31-12-1973 तक की अवधि के लिए मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के सदस्य हैं । वह कांटा मंडल परिवहन और संचार उपयोगकर्ता एसोसिएशन, गुमानपुरा, कांटा के प्रतिनिधि हैं । यह एसोसिएशन पंजीकृत है । किसी एसोसिएशन को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किये जाने के बाद उसके प्रतिनिधि का चुनाव करना उक्त एसोसिएशन पर निर्भर करता है ।

Alleged Arrest of I.O.W. (I), Dhanbad

5155. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the arrest of I.O.W. (I), Dhanbad, on 19th September, 1973 in connection with case No. 3(8) dated the 30th August, 1973 under R.P.U.P. Act for

the theft of huge quantity of Railway Materials from the stores of I.O.W. (1), Dhanbad and immediate transfer of Investigating Officer-in-Charge, R.P.F. Dhanbad resulting in suspension of Railway work from 19th to 21st September, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this theft case, suspension of Railway work, demands of Railway employees, agreement of the Railway Administration on the 21st September, 1973 and implementation of this Agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). On 30th August, 1973, Shri L. Dixit, Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force, Dhanbad, detected one Private lorry loaded with railway material, valued at about Rs. 3,000/-, alleged to have been illegally removed from the Store-Godown of the Inspector of Works, Dhanbad. The lorry with the Railway material was seized and 8 persons including the driver and Khalasi of the lorry were arrested for unlawful possession of the stolen railway property, and a case No. 5(8) 73 dated 30-8-73 under Section 3/4 Railway Property (unlawful Possession) Act was registered at Railway Protection Post, Dhanbad. Subsequently on more person named Bhupinder Nath Kapur was arrested on 2-9-73.

On 19-9-73, Shri L. Dixit, Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force went to the office of the Inspector of Works, Dhanbad and seized some documents connected with the case. Thereafter Shri Murli Dhar, Inspector of Works along with the Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force Shri L. Dixit went to the Goods Shed, Dhanbad to examine the railway property, which was seized by the Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force on 30-8-73, and to issue a certificate that the seized material was of the railway. The Inspector of Works after examining the railway material at the Goods Shed went to the RPF Post along with the Sub-Inspector R.P.F. to submit the "Examination Report" and to give his statement. While

the Inspector of Works was being examined by the Sub-Inspector RPF, at the RPF post, Shri A. B. P. Sinha, Loco Foreman and Secretary ERMC along with 20-25 persons assembled at the RPF Post and forcibly took away Shri Murli Dhar, Inspector of Works from the RPF Post. Thereafter at about 22.25 hours, they squatted on the Railway Track and obstructed 89 Burdwan-Gomoh passenger demanding immediate suspension and transfer of Shri L. Dixit, Sub-Inspector, RPF and Havildar Driver Balli Ram. The Divisional Operating Supdt., Divisional Engineer (I), Divisional Personnel Officer and Assistant Security Officer, RPF Dhanbad attended the spot and on their assurance that Shri L. Dixit, Sub-Inspector RPF will be removed from Dhanbad Post, the squatting was withdrawn at 23.30 hours.

On 20-9-73 at 08.30 hours about 60 persons under the leadership of S/Shri K. C. Rai Chaudhary, C. N. Singh, and R. S. Singh, Secretary, Treasurer and President respectively of Local Co-ordination Committee assembled at the RPF post Dhanbad and desired to know as to why the Inspector of Works was not arrested and released when he was involved in a theft of railway material. Thereafter, they squatted on the railway track and detained 4 Dn. Mail. Their demand was that Shri A. B. P. Sinha, Loco Foreman Dhanbad should be transferred, Shri Murli Dhar, Inspector of Works should be arrested along with his office writer and that Shri L. Dixit, Sub-Inspector, RPF should remain at Dhanbad.

The civil officers with police force and railway officers visited the spot and held negotiations with the Leaders of the Local Co-ordination Committee. The squatting was withdrawn and normal train services were resumed at 06.50 hours on 21-9-73. In the negotiations, the following demands were made :—

- (i) Immediate impartial enquiry must be made by high-powered committee to find out the truth in

the case of theft of railway property.

- (ii) Inspector of Works, Dhanbad, Writer Shri Acharya and others involved in this case must be arrested.
- (iii) In case. O.C. Dhanbad is found responsible, he must be punished as per law. His transfer order must be cancelled forthwith.
- (iv) Immediate transfer of Loco Foreman Dhanbad be ordered.

Again on 21-9-73. prolonged negotiations were made and the following agreement was reached :—

- (i) Impartial enquiry will be conducted in the alleged theft case of engineering material against Inspector of Works and Shri Acharya.
- (ii) *Status-quo* will be maintained in respect of transfer of O. C., RPF Dhanbad pending enquiry.
- (iii) It was assured by the Divl. Superintendent that all reports of staff will be placed before the General Manager regarding transfer of Loco Foreman and will be communicated to the staff.
- (iv) Any report of Loco Foreman against staff will not be entertained without proper investigation.
- (v) There will be no victimisation.

The General Manager, Eastern Railway Calcutta has finally appointed an enquiry committee consisting of one senior Engineer Track (Planning), one Senior Personnel Officer from Calcutta and one Security Officer to enquire into the alleged arrest of Shri Murli Dhar, Inspector of Works, Dhanbad on 19-9-73 in connection

with the RP(UP) Act case No. 5(8) 73 dated 30-8-73 resulting in stoppage of work on 19-9-73 and 20/21-9-73 with instructions to finalise the proceedings early. The enquiry by the Committee is still in progress.

Survey for Oil conducted By O. & N.G.C.

5156. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the surveys conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in various States to locate oil during the period from January to September, 1973;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) expenses incurred on these surveys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Detailed/semi-detailed/reconnaissance geological surveys were carried out in parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram, Assam and the Andaman Islands. Some geo-morphological mapping and traversing was done in parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Andaman Islands. Additionally, geophysical surveys were conducted in parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu States and in the offshore area of the Arabian Sea adjoining the Gulf of Cambay. The geophysical surveys helped to obtain indications of the presence of new structures and also to map in detail some of the structures delineated earlier.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs. 242.47 lakhs has been incurred on the survey work.

भावनगर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के लोको रीनिंग स्टाफ की पदांन्ति पर प्रतीबंध

5157. श्री जगन्नाथराव जांशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री महाद्वय द्वारा संसद में 13 अगस्त, 1973 को दिये गये आश्वासनों के त्रव-जूद भी भावनगर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के लोको रीनिंग स्टाफ में से 47 व्यक्तियों की पदांन्ति पर अब भी प्रतीबंध लगा हुआ है और कर्मचारियों को गत हड़ताल के सद्वर्ष में दण्डित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में पूरे तथ्य और की जा रही कार्यवाही क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). हड़ताल में शामिल कुछ कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने पदांन्ति स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया था, एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए आग की पदांन्ति से भी वंचित कर दिया गया था। इन मामलों पर फिर सां विचार किया गया है और कर्मचारियों को वंचित करने से संबंधित आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये हैं। पात्र कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों पर पदांन्त कर दिया गया है और उन्हें उच्चतर पदों पर काम करने दिया जा रहा है।

गोरखपुर (पूर्वांतर रेलवे) में इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्जमेंट का चयन

5158. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वांतर रेलवे में इलेक्ट्रिकल चार्जमेंट के पद पर चुनाव के लिए गोरखपुर में त्रनवरी, 1972 में इन्टरव्यू हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति चुने गए ;

(ग) क्या कुछ कर्मचारी पहले असफल घोषित किये गये थे, परन्तु बाद में सफल घोषित किये गये और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या सभी कर्मचारियों की चार्जमेंट के रूप में पदांन्ति कर दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 21-1-72 और 11-2-72 को लिखित परीक्षा ली गयी थी जिसके बाद 9-5-72 को उनका साक्षात्कार हुआ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इक्टडी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए ईरान से तेल की सप्लाई

5158. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईरान समझौते के अनुसार पूरा तेल देने के वायदे से पीछे हट गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाना परियोजना खटाई में पड़े गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनशाज खां) : (क) और (ख). मथुरा शोधनशाला की रूप-रेखा विभिन्न प्रकार के कच्चे तेल की प्रक्रिया हेतु, बनाई जा रही है। यद्यपि इस शोधनशाला की रूप-रेखा ईरान से प्राप्त कच्चे तेल की प्रक्रिया हेतु, नहीं बनाई गई है लेकिन इसमें ईरान से प्राप्त कच्चे तेल की प्रक्रिया भी की जा सकती है। इस शोधनशाला परियोजना को ईरान से किसी सहयोग या कच्चे तेल की आश्वासित सप्लाई के आधार पर नहीं बनाया जा रहा है।

मथुरा परियोजना के विदेशी-मुद्रा की आवश्यकता के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए, भारत सरकार द्वारा ईराक सरकार के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस करार की शर्तों के अनुसार शोधनशाला परियोजना के लिए विदेशी

मूल्य ऋण की ज्वलीन्ध, निर्माण अवीध के अंतर्गत ईराक नेशनल आयल कंपनी द्वारा भारतीय तेल निगम को कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा से प्राप्त आय, द्वारा की जाएगी। यह भी आश्वासन दिया गया है कि आई. एन. ओ. सी. यथुरा शोधनशाला को आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करेगी।

Appointment of Inspectors for Foreign owned Companies under sections 31 and 44 of the MRTP Act

5160. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain foreign-owned companies are indulging in monopolistic and restrictive trade practices;

(b) if so, the names of such companies where Inspectors have been appointed under Sections 31 and 44 of the MRTP Act; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) to (c). Complaints alleging that certain foreign-owned companies are indulging in monopolistic and/or restrictive trade practices have been received by the Central Government and while in one case, namely, Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited, Inspectors have been appointed under section 44 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for making investigation into the affairs of the company, in another, namely, Coca-Cola Export Corporation Limited, a reference has been made to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 31 of the Act. In one more case, namely, that of Hindustan Lever Ltd, an inspection has been ordered under section 209 (4) of the Companies Act. Government has yet to receive reports in regard to the various steps taken by it.

Illegal construction on Railway Land near Gate No. 5, Khurja City

5161. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN : SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.E.N. Hapur, Moradabad Division Northern Railway has illegally permitted construction of two residential buildings by a private party on Railway land near Gate No. 5 at Khurja City even though the fact was reported to him by his subordinate officers when the construction had just started;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the concerned A. E. N. for permitting encroachment on Government land and whether now an enquiry by C.B.I. or Railway vigilance is proposed to be held in the matter;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for removing the encroachment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). The alleged encroachment by one outsider on the Railway land at Km. 7/2-3, near Gate No. 5 at Khurja City was reported to the Assistant Engineer, Hapur, Moradabad Division, Northern Railway, by one of his subordinate officers in June, 1973. Spot verification by Land Control Officer, of the Northern Railway in December, 1973 revealed that there was no encroachment on the said Railway land as per certified reconciliation plan of 1956 duly signed by both the Railway and the Revenue officials. However, as per certified plan of 1906, the said house appears to be within Railway land. Further scrutiny and checks are, therefore, in progress to establish beyond doubt the Railway's title for the said land. Further course of action in the instant case will depend on the outcome of the checks.

रंलवे वार्ड (परिचम रंलवे) में कोयला ढाने वाली एक मीहला द्वारा अपनी दो पुत्रियों सहित आत्म हत्या

5162. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रंल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरेन्द्र नगर रंलवे वार्ड (परिचम रंलवे) में कोयला ढाने वाली एक 25 वर्षीय मीहला ने भूखमरी के कारण अपनी दो बच्चियों के साथ एक कुएं में कूद कर आत्म हत्या कर ली थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस संबंध में पूरे विवरण क्या हैं ?

रंल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 28-8-1973 को श्री लहका की सुपुत्री श्रीमती अवरूवेन ने एक तीन वर्षीय पुत्री और डेढ़ वर्षीय पुत्र सहित सुरेन्द्रनगर सिटी क्षेत्र में तालाब के निकट एक कुएं में कूद कर आत्महत्या कर ली थी लेकिन भूखमरी के कारण नहीं बल्कि उनका पति द्वारा उन्हें अपने पिता के घर जाने से मना करने के कारण क्रोध में आकर उन्होंने ऐसा किया था। उन्हें रेलों में कोयले के लदान के काम पर नहीं लगाया गया था।

Application from APIDC for Manufacture of P.V.C.

5163. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for the manufacture of P.V.C. (Poly Vinyl Chloride) in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The party's first application for the manufacture of PVC for a capacity of 25,000 tonnes/year based on Naphtha was rejected. Their revised application for a capacity of 30,000 tonnes/year based on calcium carbide is under examination.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps and Gas Agencies to war widows

5164. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted to war widows ;

(b) whether in many cases, well-to-do persons have misused the names of the war widows to get the agencies for themselves and the war widows are hardly paid 25 per cent of the profit ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take or have taken to stop such misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan for construction of Meghadrigadda Dam

5165. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government for a loan of Rs. 1 crore for expanding construction work of Meghadrigadda dam which will supply water to Zinc Smelter Plant and Steel Plant at Vizag in the initial stages ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal in this regard was received in the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(b) This will be processed by the Ministry of Steel & Mines on receipt of revised estimates of cost of the scheme.

Loan for construction of Godavari Diversification Scheme

5166. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have been requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for commencing the construction work of Godavari Diversification Scheme ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. A request in this regard has been received in the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(b) The Ministry of Steel and Mines have intimated that the Godavari Diversion Scheme, which is to be designed to meet the water requirements of the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam, is an integral part of the steel project. Work on this scheme can be taken up only after the quantitative and qualitative requirements of water, phasing of execution of works etc; are worked out in the Detailed Project Report, the preparation of which is to be taken up soon.

Complaints from Assam Regarding Central Loan to Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

5167. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Assam Government

that the Centre did not fulfil its commitment in respect of loan assistance to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission;

(b) if so, the gist thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Assam requested for the release of loan assistance of Rs. 2.5 crores to meet the immediate expenditure on the works under-taken by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission during 1973-74 and also the liabilities spilling over from 1972-73 as the provision of Rs. 69 lakhs made by them in their budget had been exhausted.

Early in 1972, the Centre had decided after discussions with the officials of the State Government that the total requirement for the works under-taken by Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission during the Fourth Plan should be fixed at Rs. 29.45 crores. Out of this Rs. 23.53 crores would be met by the State Government from its own plan provision and the balance Rs. 5.92 crores would be provided by the Centre as additional assistance to the State. Taking into account the expenditure incurred in the State Plan upto the end of March, 1973, the outlay approved and earmarked in the State's Annual Plan 1973-74 was Rs. 4.33 crores. The Central assistance utilised by the State upto the end of March, 1973, was Rs. 2.61 crores.

The State Government have been informed that it would be possible for them to get an assistance of Rs. 3.32 crores from the Centre during 1973-74, which together with the earmarked provision in the State Plan of Rs. 4.33 crores would enable them to implement a programme of Rs. 7.65 crores during the year. Loan assistance from the Centre would, however, become available to the State Government only after the expenditure in the current year exceeds the earmarked outlay of Rs. 4.33 crores in the State Plan.

Demand by Indian Jute Mills Association for Priority in Power Supply

5168. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to give priority in power supply : and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A representation from the Jute Mills Association, Calcutta was recently received requesting top priority to the jute industry in the matter of power supply. The Government of India have already recommended to the various State Governments that higher priority may be given to the export oriented industries including the jute industry.

The power supply position in the country has generally improved and efforts are being made to meet the power requirements of the jute industry.

रंलव में अनियमितताओं के मामलों की सी. बी. आई. द्वारा जांच

5169. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रंल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संपद्रल व्यूरां आफ इन्वीस्टिगेशन नं रंलव विभाग मं अनियमितताओं के बहुत से मामलों का पता लगाया हं जिनमें ठंकेदारों का भुगतान नहीं किया गया हं तथा उनके द्वारा जमा की गई राशि भी उनका नहीं लौटाई गई हं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई हं ?

रंल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) पहली जनवरी, 1971 से अब तक की अवाधि में भारतीय रंलों में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरां द्वारा ऐसे मामलों नहीं पाये गये हं

जिनमें ठंकेदारों का भुगतान न किया गया हां और उनके द्वारा जमा की गयी रकम वापस न की गयी हां । फिर भी, इसी अवाधि में आठ ऐसे मामलों मिले हं जिनमें केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरां द्वारा कुछ अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच की कार्यवाही करने के फलस्वरूप कुछ ठंकेदारों का देय कुछ भुगतान के मामलों का अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया हं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त मामलों में से छः के सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही हं और जांच पूरी होने तक भुगतान के मामलों का अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका । एक मामले में यह विनिश्चय किया गया हं कि सम्बन्धित ठंकेदार के बकाया बिलों से कुछ वसूलियां कर ली जायें । आठवें मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरां ने अपनी जांच समाप्त कर दी हं और ठंकेदार का देय रकम का निवटारा किया जा रहा हं ।

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

5170. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to a restriction placed by his Ministry on the release of raw materials to drug manufacturers, there is apprehension of shortage of common drugs of mass consumption and life saving drugs ; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to restore the old practice of releasing raw material to manufacturers on actual consumption basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is no apprehension of shortage of drugs.

(b) Bulk drugs and drug intermediates which are imported through STC are being released to manufacturers on the basis of actual consumption in the past two years. Further quantities are released where the authorised capacity so justifies. To the small scale sector suitable incremental allocations are also being given

पेट्रोल विक्री केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

5171. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोल-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल की खपत में कमी होने के कारण पेट्रोल वितरण केन्द्रों में कार्य कर रहे लगभग 20,000 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों का रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी. नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Increase in Prices of Lubricants

5172. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments were consulted in regard to the increase in prices of lubricants and if so, the names of the States who have favoured and those who were against this move ; and

(b) whether Government have cut the crude import due to the non-availability of foreign exchange and also rise in prices in Petroleum and its products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Consultation with State Governments has not been considered necessary in this regard.

(b) So far crude oil imports have not been reduced on this account.

Cancellation of Passenger Train Running between Jharsuguda and Sambalpur (South Eastern Railway)

5173. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether daily passenger train running between Jharsuguda and Sambalpur Railway stations (South Eastern Railway) has been cancelled ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this cancellation has resulted in great inconvenience to the public, especially students ; and

(c) what immediate steps have been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Out of the 4 pairs of passenger carrying trains running on Jharsuguda-Sambalpur section, only one pair of passenger trains was cancelled from 14-11-1973 which has since been restored with effect from 12-12-1973.

Setting up of study group to settle the dispute over Sharing of Cauvery Waters

5174. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Study Group has been set up by his Ministry to settle the dispute over the sharing of Cauvery Waters ;

(b) whether the Group has made any recommendations about the present and future use of Cauvery Waters ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). In the discussions in October, 1973, the States desired that a study should be made by the Centre on the

scope for economy in the use of Cauvery Waters, whereafter they would have further discussions on the use of Cauvery waters. An officer of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is making these studies with the assistance of some experts.

Shortage of Petroleum Products in certain States

5175. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) whether there is a scarcity of petroleum and petroleum products in the country, particularly in Orissa, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering rationing of petrol ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to meet country's requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There are adequate inventories of petroleum products to meet the demand in the country. There have however been at times temporary local shortages due to problems like transport dislocation, strikes etc.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Installation of Kerosene Oil Pumps

5176. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

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

(a) what is the storage capacity of the Indian Oil Kerosene Oil Pump set up in Tilak Nagar, Delhi ; and

(b) whether more such pumps have been opened in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The storage capacity of the underground tank installed at Tilak Nagar, Delhi is 15,000 litres.

(b) One more similar pump has been opened at Bhogal in Delhi.

Foreign firms with more than 26 percent Foreign equity

5177. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present foreign equity of foreign drug firms in this country with foreign equity exceeding 26 percent ;

(b) what was the initial foreign investment of these firms ; and

(c) how the present foreign equity has been formed—whether by fresh investment from abroad or by issue of bonus shares or otherwise—that is from payments obtained in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Statement showing the names of firms manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals with direct foreign equity exceeding 26%, the original equity, their present total paid up capital, the present paid up capital held by the foreign shareholders and how it has been built up is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6045/73]

Production targets of drugs in Fifth Plan

5178. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the targets of production of drugs and formulations for the Fifth Plan ;

(b) if not, when these are expected to be finalised ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of reserving production of certain drugs and formulations, particularly the latter for the Indian sector of the drugs industry; and

(d) if not, what are the objections of Government to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). Draft Fifth Five Year Plan containing plans for the development of industries including the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has since been adopted by the National Development Council and it will be laid on the Table of the House by the Planning Commission. The steps already being taken by the Government to encourage Indian Sector of the drug industry have been indicated in the reply given to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 227 answered on 27th November, 1973.

Agreement for Oil explorations by India in Iraq

5179. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether an agreement between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Iraq for oil exploration in that country was recently signed; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Contract signed on August 22, 1973, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to render specified technical, financial and commercial services to the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) in respect of the exploration for and the exploitation of petroleum in an area of 4175

sq. kms. in Iraq, the marketing of petroleum produced therefrom, etc. The total expenditure on this venture is estimated at about Rs. 68.95 crores, of which the expenditure on exploration would be about Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 7.5 crores. In the event of commercial discovery and production, all cost would be recoverable from INOC and the ONGC will be remunerated for its services through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced from the area at a concessional "guaranteed sale price."

Inter-State Board for Their Dam Project

5180. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI R. N. BARMAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to set up an Inter-State Board for Their Dam Project as suggested to the State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Immolation by an employee of Railway near Parliament House in November, 1973

5181. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Railway authorities has been drawn to the resorted attempt to immolation of a Railway employee of the Eastern Railway near Parliament House in the last week of November, 1973 by setting fire to the kerosene-soaked clothes;

(b) whether before this, the employee had met the Railway Minister and other

Railway authorities and drawn their attention of suppressing cases of corruption against senior officers of the Eastern Railways;

(c) if so, the gist thereof and action taken in the matter; and

(d) what financial and other assistance will be given to the bereaved family of the Railway employee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) As per reports which appeared in some News Papers published on 25-11-73 from New Delhi, Shri S. P. Verma, formerly a Sanitary Inspector of the Eastern Railway had attempted to immolate himself near Parliament House on the evening of the 24th November, 1973. Subsequently, it had been reported in the News Papers on 27-11-73 that Shri Verma had died on 26-11-73 of the injuries caused by the burns. At the time of the incident Shri Verma was not a Railway employee as he stood removed from Railway Service with effect from 27th February, 1968.

(b) Shri Verma had met various Railway Ministers from time to time and also certain officers of the Ministry of Railways in connection with the allegations of corruption levelled by him against some officials of the Eastern Railway.

(c) The gist of the complaint of corruption made by Shri Verma is that:—

(i) Two caste Hindus were appointed as Safaiwalas in the Kanchrapara Workshop of the Eastern Railway;

(ii) these two person were not doing any conservancy work as it was, in the words of Shri S. P. Verma, "against their racial profession";

(iii) they were irregularly paid a 'Sewer allowance' of Rs. 3/- per month to which they were not entitled;

(iv) AWO/Kanchrapara had appointed 11 Casual labourers (Sanitary

Cleaners) in the month of June, 1964 out of which six were underaged; and

(v) he was removed from service because he brought to light certain cases of corruption;

Allegations (i) to (iv) above had been investigated in detail but they remained unsubstantiated. The results of the investigations were also referred to the Central Vigilance Commission who advised that the allegations did not call for any action from vigilance angle. However, during the course of investigations certain irregularities on the part of some staff came to notice for which they were taken up suitably.

As regards allegation (v), Shri Verma's removal from service was on the charge of leaving his headquarters without permission and absenting himself from duty without authority. The penalty had been imposed after following the procedure laid down in this regard. His appeal against the order of removal from service was duly considered but rejected by the General Manager, Eastern Railway. His case was also examined in the Ministry of Railways at the highest level and it was felt that there was no ground to interfere in the orders passed for his removal from service.

(d) Since his removal from service on 27th February, 1968 he ceased to be a railway employee, as such no financial assistance to the family is normally payable.

Running of a taxi on cooking gas

5182. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported running of taxi on cooking gas by two engineers and a taxi driver;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether Government will encourage this system in view of the shortage and high price of petroleum and their by-products ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The use of cooking gas for automotive purposes is however irregular. The Government is processing the issue of an order restricting the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas for purposes other than domestic fuel.

Meetings between employees of the Recognised Employees Federation and Railway Board at Delhi

5183. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held between the two recognised Employees Federations and the Railway Administration/Board at Delhi in the month of November, 1973 on the issues of employees demands, grievances and problems ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat ; and

(c) when and how the same will be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c). The minutes of the meeting are being finalised in consultation with the representatives of the Federations and steps will be taken to implement the decisions taken therein as soon as possible.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

5184. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal for any new irrigation project has been sent by the Gujarat Government ; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The main feature of 20 new irrigation projects received from the Government of Gujarat are indicated below :—

S. No.	Name of project (District)	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (Lakh hectares)
1.	Karjan (Broach)	166.84	0.385
2.	Sipu (Banaskantha)	932.64	0.19
3.	Rami (Baroda)	38.35	0.0013
4.	Sukhbhadar (Bhavnagar)	151.16	0.0035
5.	Rajwal Irrigation Scheme	190.88	0.0033
6.	Amipur Irrigation Scheme	211.66	0.068
7.	Narnav Stage II (Sabarkanta)	90.35	0.0034
8.	Kalindri (Junagarh)	46.31	0.0016
9.	Dhatarwadi (Amreli)	108.22	0.0025
10.	Nara (Kutch)	77.97	0.0011
11.	Machhan Nalla (Panchmahal)	89.03	0.0034
12.	Reval (Junagad)	207.78	0.05
13.	Machhundri (Junagad)	173.09	0.04
14.	Wankleshwar Bhey (Panchmahal)	34.94	0.0017
15.	Pigut (Broach)	65.86	0.0013
16.	Godheted (Kutch)	34.13	0.006
17.	Shetrunji Spillway Gates (Bhavnagar)	32.68	0.34 (Total)
18.	Kaswati (Kutch)	53.65	0.006
19.	Ambajal (Junagad)	65.95	0.0011
20.	Baldeva (Broach)	53.52	0.0015

Expansion of Pesticides Units

5185. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed further expansion of the pesticides production units ; and

(b) if so, the names of the units and to what extent the expansion has been allowed to each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Details of capacities approved for units in the organised sector for manufacture of Pesticides (Technical) as in January, 1970 and the expansions allowed to them subsequently are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6046/73]

Laying off of outdoor fitting staff, Dhanbad

5186. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telegram dated the 27th October, 1973 addressed to him by the President, Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Dhanbad regarding the laying off of 29 outdoor fitting staff, Dhanbad for twelve days, was received ;

(b) the gist of the representation submitted to the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad in this regard ;

(c) the action taken against the Officials responsible for wastage of so much manpower in these days of economy ; and

(d) whether claims, have been preferred by B.C.C.L. and others for despatch of coal-loaded wagons without weighing them due to defective weight bridges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) There has not been any laying off of 29 outdoor fitting staff at Dhanbad for 12 days.

(d) No.

Accumulation of Jute to Cossipore Road goods shed (Eastern Railway)

5187. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern Railway has imposed restrictions on booking of jute to Cossipore Road goods shed due to huge accumulations of stocks ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in removal of jute bales ; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, from 5-11-1973 to 28-11-1973.

(b) Congestion in Cossipore Goods Shed due to non-removal of Jute bales on account of a dispute between the jute merchants and the truck operators.

(c) The matter was brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government and the Jute Commissioner for expediting settlement of the dispute and for clearance of accumulated bales. With an improvement in the position, restriction was lifted with effect from 29-11-1973.

टैक्सी ड्राइवरों को रियायती दरों पर पेट्रोल की सप्लाई

5188. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :
श्री श्याम सुन्दर महापात्र :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पेट्रोल की कीमतों में बढ़ाव दिव्य जाने से टैक्सी ड्राइवरों की दैनिक आय में

भारी कमी हो गई है तथा उनके जीविकोपार्जन में बाधा उपस्थित हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार टैंक्सी ड्राइवरों को रियायती दरों पर पेट्रोल देने और कार मालिकों के लिये पुरानी दरों पर कुछ कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) राज्य सरकारों ने टैंक्सियों के किरायों में संशोधन किया है ताकि उनके मालिकों को पेट्रोल के मूल्य में होने वाली अत्यधिक वृद्धि के लिए मुआवजा उपलब्ध हो सकें। टैंक्सियों के मालिकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन दिया है कि इस कारण उनके व्यवसाय में आई गिरावट के लिए भी उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें इस तथ्य को भी ध्यान में रख सकती हैं और इसके लिए व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी टैंक्सियों के किरायों में समुचित संशोधन कर सकती हैं।

(ख और ग). इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। परन्तु टैंक्सी ड्राइवरों के संयुक्त होने पर तथा उनके द्वारा सहकारी समितियों गठित किए जाने पर उन्हें उपभोक्ता पन्म आवंटित किए जायेंगे जहां कुछ कम मूल्यों पर उन्हें पेट्रोल उपलब्ध किया जायेंगा।

(घ) प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों तथा सरकार के पेट्रोल की खपत को घटाने सम्बन्धी उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रोल की खपत करने वाले किसी विशेष वर्ग के प्रति विशेष व्यवहार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

बिजली की कमी को दूर करने संबंधी योजना

5189. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :

श्री आर. वी. स्वामीनाथन :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में बिजली की भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में अगले 10 वर्षों तक बिजली की आवश्यकता और उसे सप्लाई करने संबंधी उपायों पर कभी विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान कमी को दूर करने और आगामी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ने पहले ही कुछ योजनाओं के आधार पर 1971—81 दशब्दी के लिए एक विद्युत् योजना (विद्युत् उत्पादन) तैयार की थी। इन सभी अध्ययनों और प्रस्तावों का पांचवीं योजना अवीध में विद्युत् आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में समीकित रूप से अवलोकन किया जा रहा है। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना अवीध के दौरान वास्तविक प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत्-उत्पादन क्षमता के बढ़कर 33 मिलियन यूनिट होने की संभावना है, जिसे 1979 में मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया है। उन स्कीमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिन पर कार्य छठी योजना में ले जाया जाएगा।

ईंधन नीति समिति ने देश को 1970—79 के वर्षों को विद्युत् आवश्यकताओं पर विचार किया है और वे 1985 तक की अवीध के लिए भी अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

Breakdown of the compressor of Paraxylene Plant of Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation at Baroda

5190. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

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

(a) whether there have been frequent breakdowns of the compressor of the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation's paraxylene plant at Baroda;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for breakdowns are under investigation by the overseas manufacturers of the compressor as well as by the foreign engineering contractor of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited.

(c) Remedial measures will be suggested by the two foreign parties after the reasons for failures are identified.

Economic Review of Capitalisation in Railways

5191. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether an economic review of capitalisation in Railways has been made; and

(b) if so, the conclusions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No general review has been done but in the case of construction of new lines and major open line works which are charged to Capital, Productivity Tests are conducted to compare the actual results achieved with the anticipations.

Offer of supply of crude by Iraq

5192. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Iraq Government has offered to supply more crude oil to our country;

(b) if so, the quantity offered; and

(c) the extent to which it would ease our position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional quantity of crude oil agreed to be supplied by the Iraqi National Oil Company during 1974 is one million tonnes.

(c) The above supply will help reduce substantially the gap between the demand and availability and thus enable the country to maintain the supply of petroleum products.

Credit from Japan, Italy and France for Fertilizer Plants

5193. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

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

(a) whether Japan, Italy and France have agreed to provide credit for the proposed five fertilizer plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Japan and France have offered specific assistance in this regard. The credit assistance by Japan

is likely to be 32.9 billion Yen for three fertilizer plants and would be spread over a period of three years, i.e., 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76. The loan would be repayable in 25 years including a grace period of 7 years with an interest rate of 4 per cent. The Japanese assistance will be within the framework of the Aid India Consortium.

France has offered a special credit of 300 million French Francs and the terms thereof are under discussion with the French authorities.

As regards Italy, proposals have been received from certain Italian firms indicating the availability of assistance to our programme, but a final view has not been taken in regard to them.

Oil Drilling by O. & N.G.C. at Alpha in Persian Gulf

5194. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether O&NGC has succeeded in drilling oil at Alpha in the Persian Gulf; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by O&NGC on this project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) In the course of the exploration work being conducted in the Persian Gulf under a Joint Structural Agreement between the National Iranian Oil Company, the Phillips Petroleum Company of USA, the AGI of Italy and the Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd. (HIPL) (a wholly-owned subsidiary of ONGC), oil has been met with in each of the two exploration wells drilled on the 'Alpha' structure so far. However, the techno-economic feasibility of oil production from 'Alpha' structure area is under examination.

(b) HIPL has incurred an expenditure of US \$ 2.6 million, equivalent to

Rs. 1.89 crores, on the exploration work in the 'Alpha' Structure area, upto the end of August, 1973.

उत्तर रेलवे में बिजली की माल/यात्री गाड़ियों के चलने का क्षेत्र

5195. श्री जम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण फिलहाल रोक दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस स्टेशन तक तथा किन लाइनों पर बिजली के इंजन चलते हैं ; और

(ग) किन स्टेशनों तक बिजली की माल गाड़ियां चलती हैं तथा किन स्थानों तक बिजली की यात्री गाड़ी चलती हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद-कानपुर-दिल्ली लाइन पर मुगलसराय और टुंडला के बीच बिजली इंजन चल रहे हैं ।

(ग) अधिकांश मालगाड़ियां और कुछ सवारी गाड़ियां टुंडला तक बिजली इंजनों से चलाई जा रही हैं । जैसे ही और अधिक बिजली इंजन उपलब्ध होंगे बिजलीकृत खंड पर सभी माल और सवारी गाड़ियां बिजली इंजनों से चलाई जायेंगी ।

Cases filed under section 92 C.P.C. in the Courts of D. C., Delhi/A.D.M., South Delhi in August, 1970

5196. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed under Section 92 C.P.C. in the Court of D.C., Delhi/A.D.M. South, New Delhi in the month of August, 1970;

(b) the number of cases out of them so far decided; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in deciding these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेल मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के एक विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

5197. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का एक विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की नियुक्ति की क्या आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई तथा उसे क्या विशिष्ट कार्य सौंपा गया है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में मुख्य विवरण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस अधिकारी की नियुक्ति रेलों के कुशल कार्य संचालन पर दुष्प्रभाव डालने वाले तत्वों की गतिविधियों के संबंध में सामयिक सूचना एकत्र करने, उसका मूल्यांकन करने तथा प्रचार करने के लिए एक उपयुक्त आसूचना विभाग का गठन करने के लिए की गयी है ।

डीजल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5198. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ने के साथ-साथ डीजल के दाम भी बढ़ाए गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा की गई घोषणा के अनुसार डीजल के दाम घट जानें थे; और

(ग) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के दामों में हुई वृद्धि से पूर्व डीजल पम्पों पर डीजल के दाम क्या थे, और अब क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां । कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण 3-11-1973 से हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के मूल्य में लगभग 6 पैसे प्रति लिटर के हिसाब से वृद्धि की गई थी ।

(ख) 9-11-1973 से हाई स्पीड आयल के मूल्य उत्पादन शुल्क में 15° सी पर 100 रुपये प्रति लिटर के हिसाब से कमी की गई थी, जिससे हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के मूल्य में लगभग .10 पैसे प्रति लिटर की कमी हां गई थी ।

(ग) मूल्य वृद्धि से पहले तथा बाद दिल्ली में हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के फुटकर मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

3-11-1973 से पहले	89 पैसे प्रति लिटर
3-11-1973 से	95 पैसे प्रति लिटर
9-11-1973 से	85 पैसे प्रति लिटर

बजीराबाद पीपिंग स्टेशन, दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

5199. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिसचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बजीराबाद पीपिंग स्टेशन, दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में नवम्बर, 1973 में हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या थीं ?

सिसचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली स्वायत्त शासी कर्मचारी महासंघ द्वारा पोलिका आयुक्त को दिए गए मांग-पत्र में निम्नलिखित मांगें हैं :—

1. दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान की तरह 66% वृद्धि ।

2. सभी नियमित एवं मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी।
3. चिकित्सा भत्ते के रूप में 30 रुपये प्रतिमास दिए जाएं।
4. मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों को 290 रुपये प्रतिमास वतन देना।
5. निश्चित समय के बाद पदोन्नति।
6. एक वर्ष से अधिक से कार्य कर रहे मस्टर रोल कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति नियमित करना।
7. मल्लारिया बेलदारों को साइकिल भत्ता देना।

रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन तथा वितरण

5200. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में राज्यवार, उर्वरकों के वितरण का अनुपात क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : राज्यों के विचरित कुल उर्वरकों के अनुपात का विवरण समाप्टल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्मालय में रखा गया दृष्टिके संख्या एल. टी. 6047/73]

Charter of demands submitted by O.&N.G.C. Officers

5201. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission officers have submitted a charter of demands to the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether they have also demanded that these should be met by the 15th December, 1973; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was urged that the decision of the ONGC on the points made by them be obtained latest by December 15, 1973.

(c) The matter was referred to the Chairman ONGC who has been in touch with the representatives of the Officers' Associations. A meeting was held between them on December 8, 1973 in which the demands were discussed. A further meeting is to be held in January, 1974.

Rush of Passengers due to lockout in Indian Airlines

5202. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether great rush of passengers was experienced in the Month of November, 1973 due to the lock-out in the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the passengers could not be accommodated in the existing trains; and

(c) if so, what steps Railways took to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). In order to clear the extra rush of passengers, additional coaches are being attached to important trains, wherever feasible.

Creation of a centralised monitoring system for Power Projects

5203. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in regard to creation of a centralised monitoring system with the

co-operation of the States to keep a continuous watch on the progress of power projects and to take prompt remedial measures where progress has been hindered;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any of the States have objected to the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The creation of a centralised monitoring system is included in the draft V Plan which has recently been endorsed by the State Governments. The details are being formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Construction of Salt Water Barrier at Thannirmukkam

5204. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission have received the revised estimate for the construction of Salt Water Barrier at Thannirmukkam from the Government of Kerala for clearance; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving the technical clearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain clarifications are still awaited from the State Government.

Request for allotment of mutton tallow to the Kerala soaps and oil limited, Calicut

5205. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether he has received a request from the Government of Kerala to advise the Director-General, Technical Development to allot 1300 tonnes of Mutton Tallow to the Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited, Calicut; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Soap comes under the category of non-priority industry and import assistance in form of tallow allocation to soap units is given on the basis of approved capacity. Tallow is being released to M/s. Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited, Calicut on the basis of approved capacity of 700 tonnes soap per annum. The firm had reported that it can produce soap upto 3600 tonnes per annum and requested for enhanced allocation a tallow. It has been informed that for expanding the soap production an industrial licence covering the enhanced capacity is required.

Report of fact finding Committee on Cauvery Waters

5206. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received the report of the Fact Finding Committee on Cauvery Waters; and

(b) if so, whether the interest of Kerala State will be taken care of by diverting some quantity of the water for generation of power and irrigation purposes in view of the fact that two major tributaries namely, the Kabini and the Bhavani have their major catchments in Kerala and a third the Pambar originates in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After consideration of the Committee's reports, the States desired that studies should be made by the Centre on the scope for economy in the use of Cauvery waters. The various issues regarding Cauvery waters will be discussed further by the States after these studies, which are in progress, are completed.

Representation from Kerala for implementation of silent valley hydro-electric project with Foreign Assistance

5207. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Government of Kerala for implementing the Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project with the assistance from countries like Canada; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board has been authorised to make tender enquiries for supply of generating plant and equipment from different countries including Canada. The details of foreign assistance for covering the import would be decided only after the offers have been received and evaluated by the State Government and communicated to us.

Negotiations with USSR for production of Antibiotics and Synthetic Drugs

5208. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has approached the Soviet Union for assistance in the production of antibiotics and synthetic drugs; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Discussions were held between the Soviet and the Indian experts in June 1973 to explore the possibilities of obtaining Soviet assistance for production of antibiotics and synthetic drugs. In pursuance thereof a Soviet team which came to India in November 1973 gave to the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. improved strains for Streptomycin, Tetracycline Oxytetracycline and Penicillin. As regards new synthetic drugs and new antibiotics, the Soviet team in November 1973 supplied the relevant technical data to the IDPL which are being studied by the Indian specialists.

Amendment to Delhi Electric Control Order for Supply of Power to Slum Dwellers

5209. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation through a resolution has recommended to the Central Government to make certain amendments in the existing provisions of the Delhi Electric Control Order to provide power to the residents of the *jhuggi-jhonpri* and slums dwellers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that a resolution to this effect was passed by the Corporation at a special meeting held on the 20th November, 1973. It is however, understood that the resolution has not so far been forwarded to the Delhi Administration by the Municipal Corporation.

National Grid for Flood Control

5210. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) what further steps have been taken to have a National Grid for flood control;
- (b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (c) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). There has never been a proposal to have a National Grid for flood control.

Measures adopted to check black-marketing in Petroleum Products and Shortage of Kerosene Oil

5211. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) what further steps have been taken to end black-marketing in Petroleum products in the country; and
- (b) whether the shortage of kerosene oil in various States has since been met, and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) State Govts. are already empowered to handle cases of black-marketing etc. under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(b) Adequate inventories of kerosene oil exist at present to meet the country's requirement in full. Arrangements have been made to make kerosene oil available to the general public through selected retail outlet pumps. This arrangement is in addition to the existing kerosene dealers. This

arrangement has been implemented in Delhi and in U.P. Plans are also in hand to extend the same to other states.

Modification in Pay Scales of train examiners recommended by Pay Commission

5212. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any final decision has been taken by Government regarding modification of pay scales as recommended by the Pay Commission in the case of Train Examiners;
- (b) if not, the reason for the same, and
- (c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESH): (a) to (c). The Government have decided to broadly accept the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to pay scales for Class II, III and IV Central Government employees, including Railway employees. The revised scales for Railway employees, including Train Examiners, are being notified on the basis of this decision.

Review of design discharge of Anandapur Barrage Project, Orissa by C.W. & P.C.

5213. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the review of the design discharge of Anandapur Barrage Project, District Keonjhar, Orissa has been over by the C.W. & P.C.; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). At the request of

the State Government, the detailed designs of the barrage are being prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission. The flood provision was reviewed by the Central Water and Power Commission on the basis of additional data made available; and after discussions with the State Chief Engineer, a design flood of 19100 cumecs has been adopted for the barrage. The protection works and freeboard will be provided for a flood of 25500 cumecs, corresponding to the standard project flood at the site in present conditions.

Site for Bhimkund Dam in Orissa

5214. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether final decision for inclusion of the proposed Bhimkund Dam in Keonjhar, Orissa in the Fifth Plan has been taken; and

(b) if so, the name of the site ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Final Decision about the site for the proposed Bhimkund Dam has also not been taken as yet.

Request from Government of Orissa for permission to set up a Nylon Plant in collaboration with J. K. Group.

5215. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa requested repeatedly to the Centre to approve the collaboration with the J. K. Group of industries for establishment of a unit for production of 2100 tonnes of Nylon-6 per year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been rejected.

Completion of Sukta Project in Madhya Pradesh.

5216. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4594 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding completion of Sukta Project and state;

(a) whether the Sukta Project in Madhya Pradesh has since been considered and accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The modified Sukta project, estimated to cost Rs. 483 lakhs for providing annual irrigation to an area of 18,800 hectares is under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Concession to students in Rail Travel

5217. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have encouraged the students by giving concessions in Rail travel to help them receive education at institutions away from their houses and also to see various places in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Students of recognised schools and colleges and of certain other specified educational institutions are allowed concession in rail fares (i) for travelling between their home places and institutions and (ii) for undertaking educational tours to places of artistic importance in parties of not less than ten. They have to obtain a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of the educational institution concerned for obtaining concession tickets. The element of concession is 15% of the fare in First Class, 25% in Second Class and 50% in Third Class. Season tickets are also issued to the students at about half of the normal season ticket fares. Students also get the facility of travelling in special train at concession rates on educational tour if their number is not less than 720 and the journey is over 2500 kms. or more. The detailed rules regarding concessions are given in the I.R.C.A. Coaching Tariff No. 21, Part I which is a priced publication and is available at stations for reference purposes.

Off-Shore drilling in gulf of Cambay

5218. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the drilling operations in the Aliabet in the Gulf of Cambay have been abandoned for good?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : No, Sir. The drilling operations on the structures near the Aliabet Island have only been suspended for the present.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे लाइनों तथा पुल के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण

5219. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे लाइन और पुल के निर्माणार्थ सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार यह कहां बनेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). कानपुर-इलाहाबाद-मोकाभा-भुर्गौर के बीच मार्ग में गंगा पर एक रेलवे पुल का स्थान निश्चित करने के लिए एक तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और काम जारी है।

Increase in chain pulling cases on Trains

5220. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of chain pulling on trains have considerably increased in recent months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes. There is a slight increase in the cases of alarm chain pulling on trains.

(b) In majority of cases alarm chain pulling is done without any justification and sufficient reason. Generally, following sections of public indulge in this anti-social practice :—

1. Students, to get down near their Colleges & Schools.
2. Smugglers e.g. rice smugglers in the areas of Bengal.
3. Unauthorised hawkers who want to get down before a station to avoid detection.
4. Anti-social elements who do it merely for a mischief.
5. Sometimes, even the normal commuters pull the alarm chain to get down nearer to their site of work or place of residence.

Proposal from Planning Commission regarding coal and electricity as alternative to petrol

5221. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed coal and electricity as alternative to petrol ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Various measures including the use of alternative energy sources to curb the consumption of petrol and petroleum products as also to restrain the growth rate in consumption of petrol and petroleum products are being considered by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Proposal from B.O.C. regarding off-shore concessions

5222. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have received proposals from BOC for dilution of the equity of Oil India Limited off-shore concession and take over of Assam Oil Company ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के निदेशक का हाइड्रोकारबन्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा अदा की गई राशि

5223. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस-आयोग का वर्तमान निदेशक (वित्त) वर्ष 1968 से 1971 की अवधि में अपने वर्तमान पद के वृत्तन के अतिरिक्त 200 हाइड्रोकारबन्स इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से 200 रुपये प्रति मास ले रहा था ; और

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, हाँ। यह राशि उन्हें तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में उनकी ड्यूटी के अतिरिक्त हाइड्रोकारबन्स इण्डिया प्राइवेट लि. में मुख्य लेखाकार का काम करने के लिए दी जाती थी। हाइड्रोकारबन्स इण्डिया प्रा. लि. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की सहायक कम्पनी है जिस पर उसका पूरा अधिकार है। 16-3-1972 से एच. आई. पी. एल. के निदेशक मण्डल के निश्चयानुसार 200 रुपये प्रति माह की अदायगी को घटाकर एक तिहाई कर दिया गया (जिसमें तेल तथा प्रा. गैस आ. को दिया जा रहा है)।

(ख) उपर्युक्त तथ्यों का ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पूर्व रेलवे में गत पांच माह के दौरान तकनीकी दोषों एवं मानवीक असफलताओं के कारण हुईं दुर्घटनायें

5224. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे में गत पांच माह के दौरान तकनीकी दोषों एवं मानवीक असफलताओं के कारण कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुईं ;

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति उनके लिये उत्तरदायी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) पहली जून '73 से 31 अक्टूबर '73 के पांच महीनों के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे में टक्कर, गाड़ी के पटरों से उतरने, समपारों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कीर्तियों में 29 गाड़ी-दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। ये दुर्घटनाएं निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुईं :—

कारण	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1. रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती	15
2. रेल कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर दूसरे आदीमियों की गलती	2
3. रेल उपकरणों में खराबी	10
4. आकस्मिक	1
5. कारण का अभी निर्धारण नहीं हो सका	1
जोड़	29

(ख) और (ग). सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गयी। रेल कर्मचारियों में 16 व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी पाया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण रेलवे को हानि

5225. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत पांच महीनों में दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण सरकार को कितने रुपये की क्षति हुई ;

(ख) हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) लगभग 141.37 लाख रुपये।

(ख) (1) काम के घंटों में कमी आदि जैसी अपनी मांगों पर जोर डालने के लिए लोको रीनिंग कर्मचारियों द्वारा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर आंदोलन।

(2) मध्य रेलवे के साथ शोलापुर मंडल के विलयन के लिए आंदोलन।

(3) रेलवे विलयन में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के निरीक्षक द्वारा ड्यूटी कलक पर कथित प्रहार के कारण आंदोलन।

(4) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सहायक उप-निरीक्षक द्वारा ड्यूटी पर तंनात गाड़ी बिजली फिटर पर कथित प्रहार के कारण आंदोलन।

(ग) मद् (1) के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये विभिन्न आश्वासनों के अनुसार जो भी कार्रवाई संभव है वह की जा चुकी है। लोको रीनिंग कर्मचारी शिकायत समिति 5 अधिवेशनों का आयोजन कर चुकी है और अगला अधिवेशन 17-1-1974 को निर्धारित किया गया है।

मद् (2) के सम्बन्ध में रेल उप-मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक संसदीय समिति समस्या के सभी पहलुओं की जांच कर रही है।

जहां तक मद् (3) और (4) का सम्बन्ध है, कथित प्रहारों के बारे में आवश्यक कदम पहले ही उठाये जा चुके हैं।

पूर्व रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण रेलवे को हानि

5226. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच महीनों में पूर्व रेलवे में रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों की इन हड़तालों के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 30 नवम्बर, 1973 तक लगभग 63 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) (1) ड्यूटी के घंटों में कमी आदि जैसी अपनी मांगों मनवाने के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर लोको रीनिंग कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन ।

(2) लोको अनुक्षण कर्मचारी द्वारा इस बात के लिए आन्दोलन कि उनके एसोसियेशन (अमान्यता प्राप्त) के पदाधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत की जाय ।

(ग) जहाँ तक पद (ख) (1) का सम्बन्ध है, जो भी कार्रवाई सम्भव है, वह दिये गये विविध आश्वासनों के बारे में की जा चुकी है । लोको रीनिंग कर्मचारी शिकायत समिति के 5 अधिवेशन हो चुके हैं और अगला अधिवेशन 17-11-1974 का होना है । (2) अमान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों के साथ बातचीत नहीं की जाती है ।

विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन चुनाव याचिकायें

5227. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत लोक सभा चुनाव के पश्चात कितनी चुनाव याचिकायें दायर की गई थी ; और

(ख) इस समय कितनी चुनाव याचिकायें विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चाँधरी) : (क) उनसठ ।

(ख) तीन ।

Average sale proceeds of Railway journey Tickets in August, 1973 at Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations

5228. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) what were the average sale proceeds per day in the month of August, 1973 of Railway journey tickets in Howrah Railway Station and Sealdah Railway Station ;

(b) what was the amount of sale proceeds on 17th November, 1973 of Railway journey tickets in Howrah Station and Sealdah Station ; and

(c) the amount of sale proceeds on 16th November of Railway tickets in Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Average sale proceeds per day in August, 1973 from Railway journey tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as under :--

Howrah	Rs. 2,23,417.97
Sealdah	Rs. 61,621.00

(b) Amounts of sale proceeds on 17th November, 1973 from Railway journey tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as under :—

Howrah	Rs. 83,802.00
Sealdah	Rs. 13,174.00

(c) Amounts of sale proceeds on 16th November, 1973 from Railway journey tickets at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as under :—

Howrah	Rs. 3,02,805.00
Sealdah	Rs. 68,811.00

Irrigation and power projects under construction

5229. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the particulars of major irrigation

and power projects under construction in the country and the progress made so far and the time by which such projects are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Irrigation projects with a total irrigation potential of 16.4 million ha. were under construction in the Fourth Plan period. A potential of 6.8 million ha. is expected to be developed from these projects by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is anticipated that most of these projects would be completed in the Fifth Plan and an additional irrigation potential of 5.5 million ha. developed.

Power generation projects for an aggregate installed capacity of 9.2 million KW were under construction in the Fourth Plan period. 4.6 million KW of the capacity is expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan and schemes totalling 4.6 million KW are under various stages of construction and are expected to be commissioned in the early Fifth Plan period.

Rail communication facilities in Bagaha-Chitauni area

5230. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the location engineering and traffic survey report for the restoration of Rail communication facilities in the Bagaha-Chitauni area has since been completed and the final decision taken on the Rail link which includes construction of a bridge across Gandak;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken for a final decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b).

Final location engineering and traffic surveys for a M.G. rail link between Bagaha and Chhitauni (21,00 Kms.), have been completed and the report has been examined. An estimate for this link, amounting to Rs. 6.74 crores, excluding training works, has been sanctioned on 9-11-1973. This link includes a major bridge across the river Gandak. Certain model studies and investigations covering technical aspects are now in progress and the work will commence after these are completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Stations for Railways in Northern Zone

5231. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up power stations in the Northern Zone of the country for the uninterrupted running of trains;

(b) if so, the location of the power stations;

(c) the estimated cost at which the power stations are expected to be set up; and

(d) the expected power production capacity of each such station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The location and estimated cost and production capacity would be decided only after site studies and preparation of project report are completed.

Creation of post of adviser, Exploration

5232. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Post for Adviser, Exploration created;

(b) when was the present incumbent appointed;

(c) was the present incumbent found unsuitable for a senior post in Oil and Natural Gas Commission and was appointed to a junior post; and

(d) was the post of Adviser advertised through U.P.S.C. and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The post of Chief of Exploration, Planning and Development was created with effect from 18-2-1967. It was subsequently redesignated as Adviser (Exploration) on 11-9-1973.

(b) The present incumbent was appointed on deputation from O.N.G.C. with effect from 6-3-1967. However, with effect from 1-9-1971, he has been appointed as Member (Off-shore) in the ONGC mentioning that he would also function as Chief of Exploration, Planning and Development/Adviser (Exploration).

(c) When he was employed in another Oil Company, the O.N.G.C. considered him during the period March-July 1961 for the post of a Superintending Geophysicist in the scale of Rs. 1300-1600 with a starting salary of Rs. 1420/-. However, the geophysicists already working in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission made representations to the Oil & Natural Gas Commission that the post should be filled up by departmental promotion. In view of the representations and taking note of the fact that he did not possess at that time the particular qualifications prescribed for the post of Superintending Geophysicist (in the Geophysics Directorate), the Oil & Natural Gas Commission did not pursue the matter further. However, it is not a fact that he was appointed to a junior post. Rather in February 1963, he was offered an appointment by Oil & Natural Gas Commission as Officer on Special Duty in the

50 LSS/73—5

same scale of Rs. 1300-1600. Subsequently in November 1963, he accepted the offer and was appointed as such with an initial salary of Rs. 1600, which was the maximum of the scale. In that capacity, he was put in charge of the exploratory drilling project of Purnea and Rexaul in Bihar.

(d) No, Sir. The question of advertisement does not arise since the relevant Recruitment Rules prescribed the method of recruitment for this post as transfer/deputation or transfer on short term contract.

Engaging IMEG of U.K. as consultants for off-shore drilling

5233. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the proposal to engage IMEG of U.K. as consultants for off-shore drilling mooted in his Ministry;

(b) was it on a single proposal basis, if not, who were the other consultants who had offered their service; and

(c) the cost of engaging IMEG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The proposal to engage IMEG of U.K. as consultants to select a suitable off-shore mobile drilling unit, was mooted in April 1969. On enquiry made by the High Commission of India, on behalf of the ONGC, the Ministry of Power, Govt. of U.K. advised that the Institute of Petroleum, London, be approached in the matter and latter suggested that IMEG, London, would be a suitable firm for the purpose.

(b) Of the various consultancy firms and certain Institutes from whom enquiries were made by the ONGC in the latter part of 1968, 4 firms viz.

(i) Korkut Engineers, Inc.

(ii) Off-shore Systems, Inc.
(a subsidiary of Martin Marietta)

(iii) Galdril, Inc. (a subsidiary of the
Flour Corporation Ltd.)

(iv) Global Marine, Inc. responded to the Commission's enquiry. In regard to some of these firms, it was not clear whether they had adequate experience of the type of the work involved, and in all cases, the total charge for the complete consultancy job was not indicated.

(c) The IMEG was paid a fee of U.S. \$ 19,500 for its consultancy service.

Expenditure incurred on Takru Commission

5234. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost incurred so far on Takru Commission ;

(b) the fees claimed individually so far by the lawyers appearing for the Petroleum Ministry, the IOC and the Commission's lawyers ;

(c) whether any payment is due to them : and

(d) the amount of sanctioned expenditure for the Commission till 31-3-1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Rs. 12.12 lakhs (approx.)

(b) and (c). The total amount claimed so far and the amount which is still to be paid out of the total amount claimed by the lawyers appearing for the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, the IOC and the

Commission's lawyers, separately is given below :—

	Amount claimed by Lawyers	Amount yet to be paid to Lawyers
(In thousand rupees)		
(i) Petroleum Ministry,s Lawyers.	293	100
(ii) IOC,s Lawy- ers.	280	70
(iii) PIC's Lawy- ers.	94	69
Total :	667	239

(d) The budget provision and expenditure actually incurred by the Commission since its inception, is given below :—

	Budget Provision	Expenditure incurred
(In thousand rupees)		
(i) 1970-71	152	63
(ii) 1971-72	136	120
(iii) 1972-73	337	210
(iv) 1973-74	72	178
(original (upto Nov. 1973) estimate)		
(Revised estimates proposed-391)		

Construction of broad-gauge railways siding for Koradi Power Station in Nagpur

5235. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of the Broad-gauge Railway Siding to serve Koradi Power Station in Nagpur region is lagging too far behind schedule ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the construction ;

(c) whether large amount is being spent for transporting the power house construction material from Nagpur Railway Junction to Koradi site by road; and

(d) if so, the total amount paid to contractors during the last three years for transport of material by road and justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Railway does not possess this information as it concerns Maharashtra State Government/the Koradi Thermal Project authority.

आल इण्डिया रेलवे मॅन्स फंडरेशन क्वारा धमकी

5236. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आल इण्डिया रेलवे मॅन्स फंडरेशन की उन मांगों पर विचार किया है जिनके बारे में फंडरेशन ने हड़ताल पर जाने की धमकी दी है ;

(ख) सरकार उनकी किन मांगों को उचित नहीं समझती ; और

(ग) हड़ताल रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-सची (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). अगस्त, 1973 में आल इण्डिया रेलवे मॅन्स फंडरेशन की कार्यकारी समिति ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था, उसमें फंडरेशन ने निम्नीलिखित मुख्य मांगों रखी हैं :—

(1) सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस ।

(2) मंहगाई भत्ते के फार्मुले में जीवन निर्वाह सूचकांक में वृद्धि को पूर्णतया निम्नभावित करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

(3) निवृत्त लाभों में सुधार ।

जहां तक (1) का सम्बन्ध है, औद्योगिक कर्मचारों का बोनस का भुगतान बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 द्वारा विनियमित होता है । यह अधिनियम रेलवे जैसे सरकारी विभागीय उपक्रमों पर लागू नहीं होता ।

मद (2) और (3) बतान आयांग के अधि-निर्णय के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं और श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों के परामर्श से सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में हाल में ही अपने, विनिश्चय की घोषणा की है ।

स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र यांजना के अधीन रेल प्रबंधकों और आल इण्डिया रेलवे मॅन्स फंडरेशन के बीच सभी अनिर्णीत मामलों पर नियमित रूप से विचार-विमर्श होता रहता है ।

Value of materials stored in different depots of railways

5237. SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of materials stored in different stores depots of Railways and its division-wise break up ;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the purchase of materials which are already in the stores of the Railways ; and

(c) whether Government made any physical verification of the stock ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total value of material stored in different stores depots of Railways was about Rs. 154.00 crores as on 31-3-1973. The information is not maintained division-wise.

(b) The purchase of stores stocked in stores depots is so regulated that only quantities essentially required are purchased with due regard to stock on hand, requirements based on trend of consumption, lead time involved in procurement and safety stocks to be maintained.

(c) Yes. The physical verification of stocks is done regularly on a programmed basis.

State which have achieved cent per cent rural electrification

5238. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of States and Union Territories which have achieved cent per cent rural electrification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The State of Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry have achieved cent per cent electrification of their villages.

Suggestions from Planning Commission for re-examination of foreign oil companies

5239. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked for a re-examination of the foreign oil companies, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Progress of off-shore drilling

5240. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the Project of off-shore drilling of oil ;

(b) whether Government is planning for reduction of India's dependence on foreign supply of oil by tapping local resources ; and

(c) if so, the basic outlines of such a plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the off-shore drilling for oil being conducted since 11-10-1973 with the help of 'Sagar Samrat'. Drilling at this structure as on 10-12-1973 had progressed to a depth of 2782 metres. Traces of gas have been found in the well at the depths of about 1,600 metres and 2,538 metres.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ONGC has drawn up a programme of operations, which envisages increasing the oil production rate to 8.42 million tonnes per year by the end of the 5th Plan period. For exploration for oil in a few off-shore areas, a number of foreign collaboration proposals are presently under consideration of the Government. The Oil India Limited has also decided to intensify its operations for finding out more oil, in the areas in which it operates.

Codification of Tribal Laws

5241. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make arrangements for the study and codification of laws prevailing in the tribal areas, particularly in the North-eastern zone ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise; it is primarily for the State Governments or the Union Territory Administration concerned to undertake the work of such codification.

Judges in various High Courts and Supreme Court

5242. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges in each of the High Court and in the Supreme Court;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of Judges, if so, in which courts and to what extent;

(c) when is the full complement proposed to be completed; and

(d) whether any difficulties are being experienced in the appointment of new judges, if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) A statement showing the sanctioned strength and the actual strength of Judges in the Supreme Court and in each of the High Courts is attached.

(b) and (c). It is for the State authorities to review the Judge strength of each High Court with reference to the institutions, disposals and the arrears and to send proposals to the Government of India for increasing the present sanctioned strength, if necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Name of Court	Sanctioned strength	No. of Judges in position.
Supreme Court	14	13
High Courts:		
1. Allahabad	43	36
2. Andhra Pradesh	21	17
3. Bombay	35	31
4. Calcutta	41	37
5. Delhi	19	19
6. Gauhati	7	6
7. Gujrat	18	17
8. Himachal Pradesh	3	3
9. J & K	5	5
10. Karnataka	16	14
11. Kerala	16	13
12. Madhya Pradesh	21	15
13. Madras	22	16
14. Orissa	8	7
15. Patna	24	20
16. Punjab & Haryana	23	18
17. Rajasthan	13	11

Fertilizer projects in Punjab and private sectors

5243. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the fertiliser projects in the public and private sectors have been dropped after they were sanctioned during the last three years and for what reasons;

(b) which of them are still incomplete;

(c) what is the stage reached by each of them;

(d) when are they likely to be completed; and

(e) what are the reasons for their lagging behind schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A licence granted to M/s. Dharmsi Morarji Chemical Company Ltd.

in August, 1971 for setting up a fertilizer plant at Sheva-Nhova District Kolaba, Maharashtra, was not implemented, as the party did not get clearance to the proposed site on grounds of possible pollution effects of the project and surrendered the licence. A COB licence granted to M/s. Shivarajpur Syndicate in April 1972 for manufacture of NPK granulated fertilizers has also not been implemented, as the party has gone into liquidation.

(b) to (e). A statement giving the required information from 1970 onwards is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6048/73].

Pilferage of methanol purchased by Hindustan-Antibiotics Limited

5244. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Methanol purchased by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, a public sector undertaking, for production of life saving antibiotics, was pilfered and it led to the death of many persons at Khopoli;

(b) whether the CBI was asked to probe into the incidence and the CBI indicated certain persons; and

(c) whether the HAI management did not initiate action to book the guilty officers inspite of their indictment by the CBI probe and if so, the reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken against the officers responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). On suspicion of short receipt of Methanol which was being purchased by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. from Fertilizer Corporation of India, surprise checks were carried out by company official and difference in net weight was revealed. C.B.I. was requested to investigate and in accordance with their recommendations received in March 1973 charge-sheets

have been issued to 3 persons who are alleged to have colluded with each other. The enquiry proceedings against them are in progress.

The newspaper reports regarding the deaths at Khopoli as a result of consumption of illicit liquor containing admixture of Methanol were referred to the Maharashtra Government who had the matter investigated. It has not been established that Methanol in question was from consignments meant for Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. Rather it appears to have been from tank lorries which were proceeding to Ahmedabad via Khopoli. The State Government are taking action in the matter and have also launched cases in court. They are also taking steps against recurrence of similar incidents.

Reports of committee set up to go into working of power stations

5245. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Committees set up to go into the working of the power stations have since submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the salient features of those reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Two teams of Experts have visited various projects in the country, both hydel and thermal. After a thorough study of some of the thermal power stations in the Eastern Region, it has, among other things, been suggested that the quality of the fuel should be improved for the thermal power stations, sufficient spares must be stocked so that the routine maintenance will not take unduly long and some incentives should be provided for ensuring continuity of service of the persons engaged on power generation.

For the projects under construction (hydel as well as thermal), the civil works and the delivery of plant and machinery should be expedited, the supply of essential materials like steel, cement, oxygen and acetylene gas should be ensured for the speedy construction of the projects and additional funds whenever required should be provided so that financial bottle-necks do not hold up the commissioning of the units.

Application from APIDC for manufacture of Polypropylene

5246. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of Polypropylene in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The State Industrial Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh had applied in 1972 for a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of Polypropylene Stable Fibre.

(b) The application was rejected.

Allotment of Kerosene Oil Pumps

5247. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to allot kerosene oil pumps for supply of Kerosene oil to consumers;

(b) if so, the number of such pumps proposed to be allotted in the country,

State-wise and in each Union Territory; and

(c) the criteria adopted for allotting such pumps and how it will be ensured that kerosene is not mixed with petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). With a view to make available kerosene oil at as many selling points as possible, the oil companies have been advised to (i) sell the product through some of their existing retail outlets and (ii) instal kerosene dispensing pumps of the premises of the selected existing kerosene dealers. These arrangements are being progressively extended to various parts of the country. The selection of retail outlets/dealers for this purpose is based on the demand potential in any particular area as also the existence of suitable facilities at the particular location for this purpose. No new dealers are being appointed under this arrangement.

With the near equalisation of the price of kerosene oil with that of High Speed Diesel Oil (H.S.D.), it is expected that there will not be any adulteration of kerosene with H.S.D. under this arrangement. However, in respect of Motor Spirit (M.S.), the price of which is considerably higher than that of kerosene oil, detailed instructions have been issued to the oil companies to take all possible measures to prevent adulteration of the product with kerosene oil. These measures include random surprise checks of the stocks lying with the dealers, deterrent action against such of those dealers who are found to be indulging in malpractices, introducing a system of sealing Motor Spirit tanks after delivery at all retail outlets and also providing wide publicity with regard to the manner in which any case of adulteration could be easily detected. This Ministry has been keeping a close watch over the working of this arrangement to ensure that the incidence of adulteration is eliminated.

The State Governments have adequate powers vested in them under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with offences relating to the misuse of kerosene oil.

Storage of Diesel in West Bengal

5248. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal faced an acute shortage of diesel in November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No complaint from the State Government has been received in this regard. However there are adequate inventories of all petroleum products to meet the requirements of the country including demand of Diesel Oil for West Bengal.

Communication to Governors and Chief Ministers of State regarding rationing of Petrol

5249. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether he has recently written a letter to the Governors and Chief Ministers of the State regarding rationing of petrol at short notice;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In this connection please refer to Lok Sabha Unstarred question No. 4314 answered on 11-12-1973.

(c) The State Governments will no doubt take necessary steps in this regard.

Improvement in Petrol and Crude Position

5251. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the crude oil position has been improved in December, 1973;

(b) whether the petrol will be now supplied without any restrictions; and

(c) if not, when the complete normalcy will prevail in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Iraq and Saudi Arabia are the two Arab countries which supply crude oil to India. Out of these, only Saudi Arabia had imposed cut in oil supplies. This cut has since been restored and it is expected that supplies during December will be satisfactory. The programme of tanker nominations indicated by Caltex and Burmah-Shell for December also shows an improvement over the previous months and matches satisfactorily the normal monthly requirements. The position in respect of public sector refineries at Madras and Cochin is also satisfactory.

(b) and (c). No restrictions have so far been placed on the supply of petrol. The Government have, however, initiated a number of measures to curb the consumption of various petroleum products including petrol. This has been done not so much as a measure to meet the situation of shortage of crude oil but more as a measure to save the outgo of foreign exchange on the import of crude oil whose price has steeply increased during the last

few months. The various measures undertaken to curb the consumption of petroleum products will have to continue for quite sometime as the present trends show that price of crude oil in the world market will continue to rise by leaps and bounds. Even the more industrialised countries of the world including Japan, USA and Western Europe have taken drastic measures to curtail consumption keeping in view not only the non-availability of crude oil to them but also on account of the steeply rising foreign exchange cost of crude oil.

Construction of Staff Quarters for Railway Employees during 1973

5253. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the year 1973 for the construction of staff quarters for all the categories of Railway employees; and

(b) the actual amount expected to be spent during the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The amount for the purpose is not allotted calendar year-wise. This is done on the basis of a financial year. The amount allotted for construction of Staff Quarters for the financial year 1973-74 is Rs. 7.91 crores which includes Rs. 1.49 crores for construction of Staff Quarters forming an integral part of project schemes. The actual amount expected to be spent during the current financial year will be known when the revised estimates are received from the railways towards the end of December, 1973.

Inquiry into the Affairs of Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited

5254. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into the affairs of Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited, has since been made; and

(b) if so, the report of the inquiry and the action taken thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Central Government have appointed inspectors under section 44 of the M.R.T.P. Act for making an investigation into the affairs of Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited and the Inspectors have yet to submit their report to the Central Government.

Registration of Companies under the Companies Act

5255. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 287.8 crore nearly 303 companies were registered under the companies Act, 1956 during June this year;

(b) if so, whether large number of them are public limited or private limited companies;

(c) whether the whole lot is divided between these two categories or includes any third category also; and

(d) if it includes third category, the nature thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) During the month of June, 1973, 303 companies were registered under the Companies Act, 1956. Of these, 302 companies were limited by shares and had an authorised capital of Rs. 287.8 crores.

(b) Majority of these companies *i.e.* 277 were private limited companies, 25 were public limited companies and 1 was association not for profit limited by guarantee.

(c) and (d). The companies are of three categories, namely, (i) private companies limited by shares, (ii) Public Companies limited by shares and (iii) Association not for profit.

The third category of the company namely, association not for profit, as per the provisions of Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, is formed as a limited company for promoting commerce, art, science, religion, charity or any other useful object, and applies its profits, if any, or other income in promoting its objects and prohibits the payment of any dividend to its members.

Special Development Funds for Electrification of Backward Areas

5256. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has created a special Development Fund to set up rural electric co-operatives for the electrification of backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether any beginning has been made in setting up rural electric co-operatives;

(c) whether details of rural electric co-operatives have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Rural Electrification Corporation has created a Special Development Reserve with the twin objects of giving loans to State

Governments for the rural electric cooperatives that would be set up and also to induce them to give subsidies to the State Electricity Boards for schemes in backward areas where the cost of providing electricity is high due to long transmission net-works. The Corporation held discussions with the officials of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards in Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. All the State Governments have in principle agreed to the proposal of organising one or more rural electric cooperative societies in their States. The details have not been finalised so far.

Development of Drilling Rocket by a Soviet Engineer

5257. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Soviet Engineer, Mikhail Tsiferov, has developed a drilling rocket which takes only 18 seconds to sink a well 17 meters deep;

(b) whether a single rocket can sink dozens of wells at a very low production cost; and

(c) if so, whether Government think it advisable to borrow and develop this know-how and technique from the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Press reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) According to these reports, the technique is still under trial. Its use in India can be considered after it has been fully developed and proved to be technically feasible and economically sound.

Complaints about maltreatment meted out to Harijan and Backward Class Railway Employees

5258. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from a number of Harijan and Backward Class employees in the Railways against their maltreatment resulting in demotion in some cases and financial losses; and

(b) if so, whether Government would give gist of such representations and action, if any, taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Representations for House building advance from Staff Welfare Association of Southern Railway, Madras

5259. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Staff Welfare Association of Southern Railway, Madras for house building advance;

(b) whether the Association has pointed out certain defects in the present procedure for giving such advances;

(c) whether the Association has suggested certain amendments in the existing procedure so that to avoid undue complaints from the employees; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Promotion to observers of Central Water and Power Research Station, New Delhi

5260. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of promotion to observers of Central Water and Power Research Station was approved in principle by Government in 1965;

(b) whether orders were issued for implementation of the same by the Central Water and Power Research Station, New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Water and Power Commission did not issue orders as they wanted to again examine the proposals for the reorganisation of non-gazetted (Engineering & Scientific) cadres of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. Meanwhile, the Third Pay Commission was set up and it was considered advisable to await their recommendations in regard to various posts in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. The matter is now being pursued further in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Capital investment in Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry and the share of Foreign Equity

5262. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4540 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding total capital investment in drugs and pharmaceuticals industry and the share of foreign equity and state:

(a) whether information promised with regard to parts (a) and (b) the said question has been collected; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, except the information relating to 8 companies regarding the amounts repatriated by them. This is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The total paid up capital in equity in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry is about Rs. 113 crores of which the foreign shareholding is about Rs. 34 crores. A statement showing the remittances made by 60 firms with foreign equity is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6049/73]*

Value of items imported by Railways for its use

5263. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of items which are being imported at present by the Railways annually and their value;

(b) whether there is any proposal to help the Indian Industry to effect import substitution or to set up factories in the public sector for the purpose and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is expected that the Indian Industry would meet the total demand of Railways indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Nearly 80 major categories of items are being imported at present for the Production Units in addition to maintenance requirements certain raw materials and spares. Statistics regarding the number of items imported is not maintained as the items imported may vary from Railway to Railway as also from year to year. The items can also vary according to sizes under each category. Only items not available indigenously and cleared for import by the appropriate authority are imported.

The value of stores imported during 1972-73 was about Rs. 50 crores.

(b) In order to encourage the new entrepreneurs to indigenise the imported items, incentives like guaranteed offtake, price preference, waiving of liquidated damages, liberal extension of delivery dates and price escalation due to governmental actions etc. are being given on the merits of each case. There are also proposals to set up units for the manufacture of wheels and axles, Traction motors and Gears for diesel and electric locos and E.M.U. Stock in the Railway sector to reduce dependence on imports.

(c) Attainment of self-sufficiency is a continuing process. Efforts to develop more and more items indigenously are being vigorously pursued.

Progress of work in Seol Dam

5264. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto 30th November, 1973 in respect of the Seol Dam; and

(b) the time by which the work in all respects regarding this dam is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The progress made on the major items of works on the Baira Siul Hydro-Electric Project and the target dates for completion, are indicated below:—

- (i) *Power House* : The excavation for the foundations has been completed and concreting work is in hand. The civil works are programmed to be completed by October, 1974.
- (ii) *Tunnels*: Out of a total length of 14920 metres of tunnels, work on 7700 metres has been taken up. Tunnel from Audit to Surge Shaft has been completed and work on Surge shaft is in hand. The tunnel from Siul weir to power house is programmed to be completed by June, 1976 and from Baira dam to Siul weir by June, 1977.
- (iii) *Penstock* : 60 per cent of the inclined work has been completed and the remaining work is programmed to be completed by March, 1974. The erection and grouting of penstocks is programmed to be completed by December, 1975.
- (iv) *Siul weir, Baledh weir and Baira Dam* : Tenders for the Siul and Baledh weirs have been invited and the works are programmed to be completed by March, 1976. The Baira Dam is programmed to be completed by October, 1977.
- (v) *Installation of generations and construction of transmission line* : The first generator unit is programmed to be installed by December, 1976 and the remaining two units by December, 1977. The transmission lines are programmed to be completed in October, 1975.

Assurance to Wireless Operators on introduction of microwave on Railways

5265. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has assured the Wireless Operators that their interests would not be affected by the introduction of microwave on the Railways;

(b) to what extent the Wireless Operators will be affected due to the decision to introduce microwave; and

(c) what other assurances have been given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Introduction of microwave on the Railways being a gradual process it is not likely to render wireless operators surplus to any great extent. Those who may be rendered surplus will be absorbed in alternative posts and a scheme for their absorption in the Teleprinter cable with similar avenues for advancement is being prepared.

पेट्रोल-रसायन यूनिटों की निर्धारित क्षमता का कम उपयोग

5266. श्री मूलचन्द हागा: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से अधिक आयात के कारण निर्धारित पेट्रोल-रसायन औद्योगिक क्षमता का कम उपयोग होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अपना उत्पादन सीमित करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है कि पेट्रो-रसायन का विदेशों में आयात कंवल उसी अवस्था में किया जाए जबकि देशी उत्पादन उपलब्ध न हों ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अन्य सभी वस्तुओं की भाँति पेट्रो-रसायन सम्बन्धी आयात नीति भी सरकार द्वारा ही निर्धारित की जाती है । इसके लिए सरकार सभी सम्बन्ध तत्वों पर विचार करती है जिनमें देशीय उत्पादन तथा मांग भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई राशि

5267. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान, वर्षवार मुआवजों के रूप में दावेदारों को कितनी राशि दी गई और इसमें वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन रेलवे सुरक्षा बल पर प्रति वर्ष 12.64 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करता है और यदि हाँ, तो यह बल किस हद तक हानि को रोकने में सफल हुआ है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वर्षों में खोये व क्षतिग्रस्त माल आदि के लिए रेलों द्वारा भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	भुगतान की गयी क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम
1969-69	10.18 करोड़ रुपये
1969-70	11.24 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	12.23 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	12.68 करोड़ रुपये

भुगतान की क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि तथा 1969-70 और 1970-71 की अवधि में देश के कुछ भागों में शान्ति और व्यवस्था की स्थिति का बिगड़ना है ।

(ख) चोरी और उठाईगिरी की घटनाओं को कम से कम करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा निरन्तर प्रयास किया जा रहा है । रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की प्रभावकारिता को परखने का सूचक रेलों द्वारा प्राप्त दावों की संख्या है । 1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 में प्राप्त दावों की संख्या लगभग 40,000 कम है । चालू वर्ष में भी नये दावों की संख्या में और गिरावट को प्रवृत्ति दिखायी देती है ।

गलत भंजे गये या गलत स्थानों पर पहुंचे माल डिब्बों के मामले

5268. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान क्रमशः माल डिब्बों के गलत भंजे जाने अथवा गलत स्थानों पर पहुंचने के कितने मामले हुए हैं और इसके लिए कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया अथवा उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कठोर उपाय अपनाए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) क्षेत्रीय रेलों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों अनुसार सम्बद्ध या गलत स्थान को प्रेषित माल डिब्बों की संख्या वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 में क्रमशः 14,060, 12,450 और 11,131 थी । लेकिन इनमें से बहुत से माल डिब्बों को अन्ततः सम्बद्ध कर लिया गया और उन्हें उपयुक्त गन्तव्य स्थानों को भेज दिया गया ।

छ: क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर दंडित किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान क्रमशः 14, 37 और 42 थी। तीन क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर, इस सम्बन्ध में दंडित किये गये कर्मचारियों के आंकड़े प्रलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ख) जी हां। माल डिब्बों के असम्बद्ध हो जाने तथा उन्हें गलत स्थान में स्थित कर दिये जाने की घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) ये हिदायतें फिर दुहरा दी गई हैं कि माल डिब्बों के लंबूलों को नीली पेंसिल से साफ-साफ लिखा जाये और प्रेषक और गन्तव्य स्थानों के नाम बड़े अक्षरों में साफ-साफ लिखा जाय।

(2) रेलों को हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि जब तक उसी स्थान को बूक किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या 20 से अधिक है: जाये तां प्रेषक और गन्तव्य स्थानों के नाम लंबूलों पर छपवा कर दिये जायें।

(3) रेलों से इस बात की पक्की व्यवस्था करने को कहा गया कि बन्द माल डिब्बों के दरवाजों पर अन्दर की ओर चंप वाले लंबूल चिपकाये और खुले माल डिब्बों के द्वारों दरवाजों के हथकों के साथ बांधे जायें वाले लंबूल लगायें।

(4) रेलों से कहा गया है कि कायला और इस्पात से लदे हुए खुले माल डिब्बों के सालवारों पर एक अतिरिक्त लंबूल चिपकायें।

(5) ये हिदायतें फिर से दे दी गयीं हैं कि माल डिब्बों के साथ लंबूल फीते से बांधे जायें, सुतली से नहीं।

(6) खुले माल डिब्बों के लिए माल डिब्बा लंबूल होल्डर का एक नयी डिजाइन विकसित किया जा रहा है जिससे माल डिब्बों के बाहर से लंबूल न हटाया जा सके।

(7) रेलों को हिदायत दी गयी है कि मार्क करने और लंबूल लगाने सम्बन्धी हिदायतों का पूरा पूरा अनुपालन किया जाता है या नहीं— यह देखने के लिए वे जब-तक निरीक्षण करें।

पट्टाल के भाव बढ़ने से पट्टाल पम्पों का बन्द होना

5269. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पट्टालियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पट्टाल के भाव बढ़ने के बाद सारे देश में 30 प्रतिशत पट्टाल पम्प अब तक बन्द हो चुके हैं ?

पट्टालियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री साहनवाज खां) : मंत्रालय में ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राजस्थान को आर्थिक सहायता

5270. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1969 के दौरान हुए भारत-अमेरिका एक समझौते के अनुसरण में अमेरिका भारत को ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए 105 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में किरतों में दे रहा है ?

(ख) क्या इस अनुदान को 15.17 करोड़ रुपये की अन्तिम किरत हाल ही में भारत को दी गयी है ?

(ग) इस धनराशि में से कितनी राशि राजस्थान के ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) इस अनुदान के उपयोग संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशियों और अनुदानों में से ऋण दिये जाते हैं। अतः यह कहना संभव नहीं कि अमेरिका से प्राप्त केवल अनुदान अंश से राजस्थान को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के

लिए कितनी सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है। बहरहाल, निगम ने अभी तक राजस्थान विजली बोर्ड की 39 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों स्वीकृत की हैं जिसमें 2203 ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण और 45941 पम्पों के उर्जन के लिए 19.79 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता शामिल है। इस स्कीमों को 3-5 वर्गों की अवधि में पूर्ण करने की योजना बनायी गई है।

Construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

5271. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the sanction and construction of new Railway Lines surveyed in the Calendar year 1972;

(b) if so, whether the case of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line has been finally decided; and

(c) the likely date by which the construction work for the new Railway Line would be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, in some cases.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Assurance to Bhakra Dam oustees by the Minister of Irrigation and Power

5272. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have followed up the assurances given to Bhakra Dam Ousteers by Dr. K. L. Rao, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power, at a public meeting at Bhakra as also in the meeting with the Legislators of the Bilaspur District (H.P.) on 21st October, 1973;

(b) if so, the assurances given by him in brief; and

(c) whether any official machinery would be set up by the Central Government to expedite the implementation of these assurances and to co-ordinate the various schemes with the State Government of Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) There is no record of any assurance given by Dr. K. L. Rao during the meetings in question, except that he had observed that the problems of the Bhakra Ousteers should be discussed with the concerned authorities of the Himachal Pradesh Government to assess their magnitude. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have, however, intimated that Dr. Rao had given some assurances, most of which involve the Bhakra Management Board. The matter is being examined. For the resettlement of Bhakra Dam oustees, agricultural land was acquired for them in Hissar District. Those who did not want to avail of this facility were paid full compensation for their lands and properties and were to be resettled outside the reservoir area by the Himachal Pradesh Government. As a special case, the Bhakra Management Board has provided drinking water supply and electricity to Bhakra and neighbouring villages. Medical facilities are also available to these people at the Board's Dispensary near Bhakra Dam and in the Canal Hospital at Nangal.

Employment to employees of B.S.L. project in H.P.

5273. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making alternative arrangements to ensure employment to the large number of skilled and Unskilled employees who would be rendered surplus with the completion of Beas, Satluj Link Project in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely date when the Project would be completed; and

(c) the estimated number of employees likely to be rendered surplus after the completion of this Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Possibilities of finding alternative employment for skilled workmen to be rendered surplus from Beas Project, on other projects in the region, are being explored.

(b) As per present schedule the Beas, Suttlej Link Project, except power houses, is likely to be completed during 1975-76.

(c) About 31,000.

Inception and functioning of cell to look after promotions and appointments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5274. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Cell in the Railway Board to look after the promotions and appointments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up; and

(b) the number of representations received by this Cell in 1972 and 1973, and the number of cases which have been disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The special Cell was set up on 23-10-1973.

(b) 152 representations have been received since 23-10-1973 and these are under examination in consultation with railway administrations concerned.

Take over of Nangal-Bhakra and Talwara-Mukerian Railway Lines

5275. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received for the take-over of (i) Nangal-Bhakra Railway Line and (ii) Talwara-Mukerian Railway Line, which are under the project authorities; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government regarding the take over and the likely dates by which they would be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). (i) The proposal for taking over the private siding from Nangal Dam to Bhakra (constructed by the Bhakra Project Authority) is under examination, and a final decision is still to be arrived at.

(ii) The question of taking over the Mukerian-Talwara BG siding (constructed for the Beas Dam authority) was examined by the Railway Board during July 1971 which revealed that the proposal was not financially justified. From a recent reference from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, wherein the State Government have stated that they are proposing to set up an Industrial Complex at Sansarpur and develop this place for Tourism for which Tourism Development Corporation is stated to be making plans, the Northern Railway Administration has been asked to carry out a fresh assessment, taking into account the new factors now brought out by the State Government. Fresh assessment is awaited from the Railway.

P.M.'s award on Narmada water disputes

5276. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh met the Prime Minister recently in New Delhi with a view to hearing their view points and settle their differences regarding the Narmada Water Dispute;

(b) if so, the nature and results of such meetings; and

(c) the date by which the Prime Minister's award on the said dispute is expected to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER, (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shortly.

Memorandum submitted for starting a direct train from Ahmedabad to Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi

5277. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum or representation from the persons of Uttar Pradesh living and working in Ahmedabad and neighbouring places in Gujarat about the starting of a direct train from Ahmedabad to Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi; and

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

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

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Ahmedabad and Varanasi is neither found justified on traffic consideration nor operationally feasible for want of line capacity and terminal facilities.

Petrol prices in India as compared to those in foreign countries

5278. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petrol prices in India are the highest in the World;

(b) a comparative table giving current petrol prices in USA, USSR, UK, West European Countries, Canada and Japan; and

(c) the reasons for continually rising prices of petrol in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE (MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Recently there have been several increases in the prices of crude oil in quick succession and problems of its availability even at higher prices leading to frequent changes in the prices of petroleum products in different countries. In this fluid situation, this information is not readily available.

(c) The basic reason is the continually increasing prices of imported crude oil. The prices of Motor Spirit (Petrol) have been increased steeply recently by increasing the rates of excise duty also to curb its consumption.

Proposal to appoint Additional Members to Election Commission

5279. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint additional members to the Election Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Election Commission which consists of the Chief Election Commissioner has so far conducted 4 General Elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures and one mid-term Election to the Lok Sabha besides a number of mid-term Elections to the Legislatures of a number of States successfully and in a fair and impartial manner. It has not been considered necessary to appoint other Election Commissioners in the Commission for the performance of the duties vested in it under the Constitution.

Special functions performed and qualification of highly placed officials of Railway Board

5280. SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Chairman and Members of the present Railway Board, giving their qualifications, length of service, Pay and Allowances;

(b) the number and names of divisions under the said Board and salient features about the various Directors, Joint Directors, etc. attached; and

(c) the special functions performed by these highly placed officers of Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is indicated in the said an the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6050/73] Public

Petition for Conversion of vanstala Halt Station to a regular Station and changing the name to Bodhana (S. E. Railway)

5281. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any public petition for conversion of Banstala Halt Station to a regular station and changing of the name to Bodhana in Kharagpur-Jhargram Section of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this direction so far?

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

(b) A decision has since been taken to upgrade Banstala halt to a flag station.

The changes in the names of railway stations are made on the recommendations of the State Government concerned who, in turn, are required to obtain the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs. No such recommendations duly approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs have been received in this case.

Scheme to check floods in West Bengal

5282. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have suggested any scheme to the Centre to check the floods in that State; and

(b) if so, the reason of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal have estimated that the long range

plan for flood centred in the State is likely to cost about Rs. 570 crores. This long range plan has not so far been received at the Centre.

In the draft Fifth Plan proposals of the State, it had been proposed to include eighty two new schemes under the Flood Control sector with an estimated cost of Rs. 72 crores. An outlay of about Rs. 26 crores had been proposed on these schemes during the Fifth Plan period.

The Flood control schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Plan are to be finalised after the allocation for different sectors are decided, taking into account the overall resources that will be available for the plan schemes in the State.

Electrification of villages of West Bengal

5283. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of villages of Jhargram in the District of Midnapore, West Bengal, which have been electrified during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The following 27 villages have been electrified in P. S. Jhargram in the Distt. of Midnapore, West Bengal, during the last three years:—

1. Sal-boni
2. Protapur
3. Rajabasa
4. Gazasimul
5. Bankati
6. Nauriadam
7. Kanudi
8. Bamunmara
9. Golbandi
10. Dubarajpur
11. Rajpara

12. Pukhoria
13. Kundardihi
14. Temga
15. Labkus
16. Khasjungai
17. Jhinik
18. Kayma
19. Kamarbondi
20. Chandipur
21. Gharitakhana
22. Goro
23. Tuluhim
24. Lodhasali
25. Dhatmal
26. Dalakati
27. Murgidihi.

Order for supply of Bulbs by Bengal Lamp for use in Railways

5284. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal Lamp has been given order to produce bulbs for the Railways; and

(b) if so, the number of bulbs ordered during the last three years?

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

(b) About 44 lakhs Nos.

Execution of Kangsabati project in West Bengal

5285. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some delay in the commissioning and execution of Kangsabati Project in West Bengal;

(b) whether there has been any loss to the public exchequer due to this delay and if so, the total amount of loss; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and steps taken to ensure the timely completion of the whole project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The Kangsabati Project which was expected to be completed in the early part of the Fifth Plan is now scheduled to be completed by 1978-79.

(b) Extended period of construction of a project leads to increased costs, due to escalation in labour wages and cost of construction materials, in addition to delay in the realisation of ultimate benefits. It is, however, difficult to quantify this.

(c) The delay is largely attributed to the provision of inadequate funds in the State Plan, difficulties in land acquisition for the Project and scarcity of some construction materials. The likely spill over into the Fifth Plan is Rs. 4.8 crores, which has been fully provided for in the Fifth Plan proposals of West Bengal. The Govt. of West Bengal are taking all essential steps to ensure completion of the Project.

Reported looting of Passengers of Doon Express during October, 1973

5286. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two masked men looted the passengers of Doon Express Train near Lucknow in the month of October, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has made any inquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, on 10-10-73 three armed criminals looted three passengers of their belongings worth Rs. 3,200 at the point of pistol in a First Class Compartment of Doon Express between Alamnagar and Kakori stations near Lucknow.

(b) Government Railway Police, Lucknow have registered a case No. 674 dated 11-10-1973 under Sections 392/397 IPC. They have arrested three criminals, and recovered one currency note of Rs. 100, one golden chain, one ear top, two golden bangles, two wrist watches, and one country-made revolver with 8 rounds. The estimated value of the stolen property recovered is about Rs. 2,500. The police investigations continue.

Representations from Staff of Loco Works, Madras (Southern Railway)

5287. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the staff of Loco Works, Southern Railway, Madras, about a number of irregularities and corrupt practices committed and being indulged in by a number of senior officers in the Department; and

(b) the gist of complaints made against the officers by the staff of Loco Works and action, if any, taken against the Officers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from time to time by the Southern Railway Administration from two unrecognized Unions viz., Dakshin Railway Karmik Sangh and South Rail Industrial Workers' Union, containing vague allegations of irregular practices followed in the Railway's Loco Works

at Perambur and failure of the Administration to take action. No action could, however, be taken for want of any specific information in such complaints which were apparently motivated by inter-union rivalries. Also individual representations from aggrieved employees containing vague allegations of favouritism in matters of seniority, promotions, unjustified disciplinary actions etc. have been received by the Railway Administration, which have been dealt with on merits and in accordance with the extant rules.

विभिन्न रेलवे जानों के रेलवे भोजनालयों द्वारा परासे जाने वाले भोजन की दरों में समानता लाने के लिए प्रस्ताव

5288. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह वतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रेलवे जानों के रेलवे भोजनालयों द्वारा परासे जाने वाले भोजन की दर समान नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक रेलवे जोन के रेलवे भोजनालय में परासे जाने वाले आरामिष और निरामिष भोजन की दर क्या-क्या हैं ;
भारतीय ढंग का भोजन

	थाली वाला भोजन
	₹०
निरामिष	2-00
सामिष	2-50

नोट : 1. जब भोजन यान या गाड़ी के डिब्बे में भोजन दिया जाता है तो 50 पैसे सेवा प्रभार के रूप में लिये जाते हैं ।

2. चिकीकर अलग से लिया जाता है ।

(ग) थाली वाले भोजन, मांग के अनुसार भोजन और पश्चिमी ढंग के भोजन के प्रभारों में अन्तर, उन के साथ दिये गये भिन्न-भिन्न व्यंजनों के कारण हैं ।

	थाली वाला भोजन	
	निरामिष	सामिष
	₹०	₹०
1-12-73	1-50	2-10
से पहले		
1-12-73	2-00	2-50

(ग) दरों में विभिन्नता के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसका औचित्य क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का सभी रेलवे जानों के रेलवे भोजनालयों में समान दर लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या हाल ही में भोजन की दरों में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 और 1973 के इस बारे में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद राफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय ढंग और पश्चिमी ढंग दोनों प्रकार के भोजन की दरों का अखिल भारतीय आधार पर मानकीकरण कर दिया गया है और दरें एक समान हैं सिवाय महानगरों अर्थात् कलकत्ता, मद्रास, बम्बई और दिल्ली का छोड़कर, जहां भोजन की दरें निर्धारित करना पृथक पृथक रेलों पर छोड़ दिया गया है। भोजन की कीमतों इस प्रकार हैं :

	मांग के अनुसार भोजन	पश्चिमी ढंग का भोजन
	₹०	₹०
निरामिष	2-50	5-50
सामिष	2-50	6-50

(घ) उपर भाग (क) और (ख) में दिये गये उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जी हां, 1-12-1973 से ।

(च) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भोजनालयों में परासे जाने वाले भोजनों की 1-12-1973 से पहले की और 1-12-1973 के बाद से लागू तुलनात्मक दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

	मांग के अनुसार भोजन		पश्चिमी ढंग का भोजन	
	निरामिष	सामिष	निरामिष	सामिष
	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०
1-12-73	2-00	2-00	4-50	5-50
से पहले				
1-12-73	2-50	2-50	5-50	6-50

Train Service curtailed in the first week of October, 1973

5289. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of train services had been curtailed in the first week of October, 1973 in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the amount of loss suffered by Government on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

नवम्बर, 1973 में पटना के लोको शेड से कोयले की चोरी का समाचार

5290. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1973 मास में पटना के लोको शेड से कोयले की कोई चोरी हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस चोरी में कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों का हाथ था : और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और भविष्य में ऐसी चोरी न हो, इस के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) नवम्बर, 1973 के महीने में पटना के लोको शेड से कोयले की चोरी होने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation for supply of adequate quantity of controlled commodities at Dhanbad.

5291. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a telegram dated the 27th September, 1973 sent by Shri Chinmoy Mukherjee, M.L.A., Dhanbad addressed to the Railway Minister and others regarding the supply of regular and adequate quantity of controlled commodities to the Railway employees and relief against spiralling rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the gist of their grievances and the specific action taken by Government to redress them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No such telegram has been received.

Supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities to the general public including the railway employees is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and fair price shops are set up in the country as part of a general public distribution system.

The Eastern Railway Administration have moved the State Governments concerned in the matter.

Implementation of Rest Giver Station Masters on Eastern Railway

5292. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rest Giver Station Masters in grade Rs. 205 to 280 (AS) have been appointed on All Indian Railways;

(b) the broad features of the posts of Rest Giver Station Masters filled in Eastern Railway, Division-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such long delay in filling of the posts causing monetary loss to the seniors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUARESHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demonstration by Railway Employees at Dhanbad

5293. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Railway employees and their wives demonstrated before the General Manager, Eastern Railway on the 18th September, 1973 at Dhanbad and submitted a Memorandum to him;

(b) if so, what were their grievances; and

(c) the action taken by the Railway Administration in respect of each item of their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUARESHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha early.

Closing of Eastern Railway Employees' Consumers Co-operative Society, Dhanbad

5294. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telegrams and representations were received by the Railway Administration regarding the closing of Eastern

Railway Employees' Consumers Cooperative Society, Dhanbad on 28th October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the gist of this incident and the action taken against the frequent disturbances by some elements in this Co-operative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUARESHI) : (a) and (b). Representation dated 30-10-1973 from the Eastern Railway Employees' Consumers Co-operative Society addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, embodying the text of a telegram issued on 28-10-1973 regarding stoppage of work by Salesmen of the Railway Co-operative Fair Price Shop, Dhanbad in protest against attack by some rowdies was received by the Eastern Railway Administration. 29th October, 1973 was a weekly closed day for the shop. The shop reopened from 30-10-1973 as usual. No report of any further disturbance has been received by the Railway.

A written complaint of the incident was lodged by the staff with Officer-in-Charge, Dhanbad Police Station about the incident. Action against disturbances by rowdy elements rests with the Civil Authorities.

Construction of Dam on Ganga River in Moradabad District

5295. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4536 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding construction of Dam on Ganga River in Moradabad District and states:

(a) whether the revised project report has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे के एक्सरे टिकटों के अथवा रीडियाग्राफों के बतनमान तथा पदान्ति

5296. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने एक्सरे टिकटों के अथवा रीडियाग्राफ हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से निम्न बतनमानों में कार्य कर रहे हैं :

(ख) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने एक पत्र जारी किया था जिसमें पदान्ति के लिए उन एक्सरे टिकटों के नामों की सूची दी गई थी जिन्होंने दस वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर ली थी ;

(ग) उन में से अब तक कितने एक्सरे टिकटों के पदान्ति दी जा चुकी हैं : और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अभी पदान्ति दी जानी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) एक ।

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा एक पत्र जारी किया गया था जिसके अनुसार जो एक्सरे-रीडियाग्राफ (एक्सरे-टिकटों) 110—200 रु. के बतनमान में दस वर्ष पूरे कर चुके हैं, उन्हें 150—300 रु. के बतनमान में एक्सरे-रीडियाग्राफ के पद पर चयन के लिए विचार किया जाना चाहिए। कई सूची जारी नहीं की गयी जिसमें नाम थे ।

(ग) और (घ). 110—200 रु. के बतनमान में केवल एक एक्सरे-टिकट (फिरोज़पुर मंडल में श्री बी. एम. गोस्वामी) है। उम मंडल पर 150—300 रु. के बतनमान में एक्सरे-टिकटों के रिक्त पद उपलब्ध होने पर उनके चयन के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा ।

Re-sale of Tickets at Ghaziabad, Muradnagar and Modinagar (Northern Railway)

5297. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Booking Clerks, Grade Rs. 110-180 (A.S.), now working at Modinagar were charged with the offence of

re-sale of tickets and consequently punished by the administration a few years back; and

(b) if so, reasons for allowing such staff to continue to work at the same station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A Booking Clerk at Modinagar was detected selling collected tickets and was placed under suspension by D.S. Delhi in 1965. He was subsequently punished with W.I.P. for one year.

(b) It was due to the negligence of the Senior Staff. Action against the erring staff is being taken and the clerk is being transferred.

Theft of Iron material from Signal Workshop and Coal at Ghaziabad

5298. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether theft of steel goods from Signal Workshop and coal from the yard at Ghaziabad is going on unabated with the support and connivance of R.P.F. personnel;

(b) whether in October, 1973 such a theft of iron sheets valued at about Rs. 5,000 was detected; and

(c) if so, action against the R.P.F. personnel and their controlling officials to tone up the machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes. On 7-10-73 the Railway Protection Force staff of Ghaziabad (Northern Railway) detected a bullock cart loaded with 51 Mild Steel Sheets valued at about Rs. 2,500, alleged to have been stolen from the Signal shop, Ghaziabad.

In this case two Rakshaks of Railway Protection Force and one outsider were arrested under Section 3 R.P. (UP) Act, and the case was registered at RPF post, Ghaziabad. Both the Rakshaks have since been placed under suspension, and the investigation is in progress.

To streamline the Railway Protection Force, a scheme of reorganisation has since been implemented with effect from 1-11-73, and there is a provision for strengthening of supervision at all levels.

ग्रामों का नगरीय क्षेत्रों के बराबर बिजली की सप्लाई करना

5299. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उत्पन्न विद्युत का अधिकांश भाग नगरीय क्षेत्रों में खर्च किया जाता है और ग्रामों की उपेक्षा की जाती है ?

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

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ताकि ग्रामों को भी नगरीय क्षेत्रों के बराबर बिजली मिले ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) रं (ग). शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकों के केंद्रीकृत हो जाने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की खपत अधिक है। व्यापक और तीव्र ग्राम विद्युतीकरण और नलकूपों के ऊर्जन के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली की खपत वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

अधिकांश ग्राम्य जनता को विद्युत की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से सरकार ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का प्राथमिकता दे रही है। 1951 में केवल 3061 ग्राम विद्युतीकृत थे परन्तु मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक 139185 ग्राम बिजली का लाभ उठा रहे थे। इसी प्रकार 1951 में केवल 21000 पम्पसेटों को विद्युत मिल रही थी जबकि मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक यह संख्या

बढ़कर 21,80,681 हो गई थी। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण और पांचवीं योजना के उद्देश्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना की गई है।

पेट्रोल में मिलावट के मामले

5300. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल और मिट्टी के तेल में मॉबिल आयल मिलाकर बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत 6 माह में इस प्रकार के कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये और ऐसा करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने से पूर्व, केवल कुछ ही मिलावटों के मामलों के बारे में जैसे मोटर स्प्रीट (एम. एस.) या मॉबिल आयल में मिट्टी के तेल (एस. के. ओ.) को मिलाने की शिकायतें मिलती थीं। मोटर राँसोलीन के मूल्यों में तीव्र वृद्धि हो जाने के बाद, कुछ सामान्य पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें मिलावट के काम में वृद्धि हो जाने की शंका व्यक्त की गई है लेकिन कोई विशेष शिकायतें नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें मोटर-स्प्रीट या मॉबिल आयल में मिट्टी के तेल (एस. के. ओ.) की मिलावट के बारे में कहा गया हो। सोलवेंट आयल में मोटर स्प्रीट मिलाने का एक मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के सामने लाया गया है जिसकी पुलिस द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। एक मोटर स्प्रीट में पानी मिलाने के एक और अन्य मामले की पुलिस द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल (एच. एस. डी.) के मूल्यों के बराबर किए जाने के बाद यह आशा की जाती है कि इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एच. एस. डी. में मिट्टी का

तेल नहीं मिलाया जाएगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक मांटर स्प्रीट (एच. एस.) जिसका मूल्य मिट्टी के तेल से काफी अधिक है, का प्रश्न है, तेल कम्पनियों को इस उत्पाद में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट को रोकने के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय करने के बारे में विस्तार-रूप से आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इन उपायों में, डीलरों के स्टॉकों की आकीस्मिक चीकंग, ऐसे अपराधियों के विरुद्ध निवारक कार्यवाही, समस्त फूटकर विक्रेताओं के मांटर स्प्रीट टैंकों की सफाई होने के बाद शील बंद करने तथा मिलावट करने के मामलों को पकड़ने के बारे में व्यापक प्रचार करना, सम्मिलित हैं। मिलावट को समाप्त करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इस व्यवस्था के कार्यान्वयन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जा रहा है।

मिट्टी के तेल के दुरुपयोग संबंधी अपराधों का निपटारा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास आवश्यक वस्तु अधीनियम के अंतर्गत पर्याप्त अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

Sources of crude oil supply to ESSO and Caltex for their refineries in India

5301. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the sources of crude procured by the ESSO and Caltex for supplying to their oil refineries in India;

(b) whether supplies of crudes to these Indian refineries have been cut;

(c) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether steps taken to see that these companies do not cut their crude supplies to the Indian refineries ; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Esso procure their crude from Saudi Arabia and Caltex from Iran.

(b) to (e) : It is only Saudi Arabia that had imposed cuts in oil supplies. This cut has since been restored and an official confirmation to this effect has been received from the Saudi Arabian Government. The Government of Saudi Arabia have, however, evolved a formula under which the quota of supplies of crude oil to the various 'friendly' countries, including India, is determined in view of an overall cut-back in production.

There was a shortfall of about 83,000 tonnes in crude oil supplies to Esso in November, 1973 mainly due to the formula laid down by the Government of Saudi Arabia referred to above. The shortfall in supplies of crude oil to Caltex was only marginal.

Both Esso and Caltex are likely to step-up their future supplies of crude oil consistent with their normal monthly throughput requirements.

Production of Salt in the Contai Coastal belt of West Bengal

5302. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to meet the future requirement of supply of salt to the proposed Soda Ash Plant and other basic chemical factories at Haldia in West Bengal. Government will take steps to increase the potentiality of salt production in the Contai Coastal belt of West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have made or will make efforts in co-operation with Government of West Bengal to expand salt production in Contai area of West Bengal;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have made any proposal to the Central Government for undertaking expansion of salt production in the Contai belt; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Salt is the concern of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Government will render necessary technical assistance for increasing the potentiality of salt production. Action has to be taken primarily by the State Government in this regard as the land belongs to the State Government and various private parties.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However the State Government had made a suggestion in this regard to Hindustan Salts Ltd. who agreed to set up a salt work if sufficient land was leased to them.

Connecting Digha with South Contai and Contai Sub-Division with Kharagpur by Rail

5303. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many demands have been made for connecting Digha and South Contai Stations in West Bengal;

(b) whether Ramnagar area near Digha the only sea-resort of Eastern India, other than Puri, is a very rich Commercial Centre supplying 'pan' to all parts of India and rice, coconut, fish, Cashew nut and other articles to different parts of Eastern India ;

(c) if so, for promoting trade and commerce in the area whether Contai Sub-division is proposed to be connected by rail with Kharagpur; and

(d) whether any preliminary survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted to connect Contai sub-division by rail with Kharagpur?

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

(b) to (d). A reconnaissance survey carried out in 1947-48 for a railway line

from Contai Road to Contai, showed that the project would be unremunerative. No surveys have been carried out thereafter, either to Contai or to Digha, because there has been no significant industrial development in the area. In view of this and also because of the financial stringency, no proposal for linking Contai Sub-Division to Kharagpur, is under consideration at present.

Revision of Minimum Wages Fixed for Casual Labourers

5304. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the Labour Ministry's notification dated 25th April, 1973, revising the daily rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, in respect of casual labourers engaged on the permanent way ;

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways to revise the wage rates of Permanent way Casual Labourers;

(c) whether any Zonal Railway has revised the rates of wages accordingly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The Notification issued by the Department of Labour and Employment on 25th April, 1973 revising the minimum rates of wages payable to the categories of employees employed in employments in construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations, stone breaking, stone crushing, maintenance of buildings, etc., was circulated to all Indian Railways as well as the three Railway Production Units for compliance.

On 5th April, 1957, the Railway Administrations were advised that the employ-

ment on the construction or maintenance of permanent way of Railways was not an employment on "road construction" mentioned in Schedule I to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

In March 1968, the Bombay High Court allowed a claim of certain permanent way workers under the Minimum Wages Act. The Railway Administration has filed a special appeal before the Supreme Court against the judgement of the Bombay High Court. The decision of the Supreme Court as regards the applicability of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to the Permanent Way workers is awaited.

Pensionary and Provident Fund benefits to persons appointed against regular posts, Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

5305. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions exist that Provident Fund and Pensionary benefits are not admissible to daily-rated casual labourers and those holding temporary status;

(b) whether these benefits are admissible if the above said category of workers are appointed against regular posts ;

(c) the number of cases and the amounts paid as Provident Fund and pensionary benefits in the year 1972. Railway-wise to these category of workers who were retrenched or retired or medically incapacitated; and

(d) the number of such cases in the Jaipur Division of Western Railway who were (i) paid the Provident Fund/Pensionary benefits and (ii) who were denied the benefits as not admissible in the year 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Casual labour on daily rates are not entitled to any Provident Fund or

Pensionary benefits. Casual labour who have acquired temporary status are eligible like other temporary Railway employees to subscribe to the Provident Fund after one year of such service.

(b) Such workers when appointed (after selection) to regular posts, become entitled to the benefits admissible under the rules to regular Railway employees.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Satyagraha by the Delegates of 'All India Convention of the Blinds' at Poona Station

5306. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegates for 'All India convention of the blinds' had offered Satyagraha on the 4th November, 1973 on the Railway track at Poona Station because of the refusal of the Railway authorities to attach the promised special bogey to Manmad passenger train to carry the blind delegates;

(b) if so, whether any blind men received injuries during the satyagraha; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents arising out of the refusal of the Railway authorities to respect the promises given particularly to disabled persons like the blinds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). While a request was received for accommodation on the train from the authorities of All India Convention of the Blind but no request for providing a special reserved bogie on 322 Manmad-Bombay passenger on 4-11-73 according to the rules, was received. However, it was agreed by the local station authorities to assist in accommodating the delegates in one train service coach of 324

Puna-Bombay passenger on 4-11-73. Due to the heavy rush of passengers on this train on 4-11-73, the delegates of this Convention were accommodated in different train service coaches, which was resented by the delegates. However, on protest from the delegates arrangements were made to attach an additional coach to this train and all the delegates were accommodated in that coach.

Opening Electronic Division of IBPC in Bombay

5307. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after acquiring Balmer Lawrie and Company, Calcutta, the Electronic Division of IBPC has been opened at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening the associate Electronic Industry of the IBPC in Greater Calcutta area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Electronics Division of IBP has been in existence before the take over of Balmer Lawrie's management by the former.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Report (1971) of the Tariff Commission on the fair selling prices of Synthetic Rubber (Hindi version) under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [*Placed in library See No. LT—6038/73*].

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1972-73, on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6039/73*].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD. FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6040/73*].

REPORT OF MRTPC RE. TATA ENGG. & LOCOMOTIVE CO. LTD., BOMBAY AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 21 (3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of Messrs. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Bombay and

the Order dated the 30th June, 1972 of the Central Government thereon, under section 62 of the said Act.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report and order of the Government thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6041/73.]

ACCTS. ETC. OF I.I.T., MADRAS FOR
1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6042/73.]

12. 1½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 17th December, 1973, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.'

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, and resolves that the following 20 members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee :—

1. Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.
2. Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Singh.
3. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy.
4. Shri Brahmananda Panda.
5. Shri V. B. Raju.
6. Shrimati Aziza Imam.
7. Shri Sultan Singh.
8. Shri Roshan Lal.
9. Dr. M. R. Vyas.
10. Shri A. P. Jain.
11. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.
12. Shri Umashankar Dikshit.
13. Shri Bhupesh Gupta.
14. Shri Niren Ghosh.
15. Shri Loknath Misra.
16. Shri C. D. Pande.
17. Shri M. Kamalanathan.
18. Shri K. Chandrasekharan.
19. Shri Lal K. Advani.
20. Shri Papi Reddi. "

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORT OF STUDY TOURS OF STUDY GROUPS

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports of Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee to

Calcutta, Manipur, Nagaland, Gauhati and Shillong during June-1973.

- (2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee to Himachal Pradesh during June-July, 1973.

12.04. hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under Rule 357, I wish to make the following personal explanation :

An utterance of an hon. member, Shri B. P. Maurya has seriously disturbed me. *The Economic Times*, Bombay, dated 22nd November, carried an elaborate report on the 'No Confidence Motion' and in that it states:

"Mr. B. P. Maurya, a Congress Member, charged Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was in the pay-roll of one Mr. Singma."

My attention was drawn to this slander by a University teacher who came to interview me. Thereafter, I went through the debates carefully and I found that Shri B. P. Maurya had made the following statement :

"He is already on the pay-roll of Shri Singma. If it comes to me I can prove that. There is a limit to each and everything."

I wish to categorically state that what Shri Maurya has stated is totally false, baseless and fabricated. I have never heard or known any person under the above mentioned name (Singma); not to speak of deriving any benefit from him.

Shri Maurya has stated, "if it comes to me I can prove."

Now, it has become incumbent upon him to prove and establish on the floor of this House as to what has stated is correct. As far as I am concerned, if Shri Maurya is able to prove what he has stated, I shall take any punishment that the House will decide to bestow upon me. On the other hand, I expect Shri Maurya will come forward with a similar assurance, that is, to prove or resign.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What has he to say?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu made a Personal Explanation.

There is a procedure that there is no debate on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, there is a procedure in the House. May I invite your kind attention to three cases where (1) Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria made certain charges; (2) certain charges were made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri against late Prof. Humayun Kabir and (3) about the leader of the S.S.P.

Sardar Hukam Singh was in the Chair at that time. He agreed to give opportunities. He also said that he would decide the issue and, if anybody was wrong, he would ask him to apologise.

In the larger interest of upholding the banner of parliamentary democracy, I would request you to ask Shri Maurya either to prove it or to tender an unconditional apology—if I have said anything wrong, I must apologise—or, this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. Let the decision of the Privileges Committee be binding on both of them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Shri Maurya is present here. It is not that he is taken by surprise. He is sitting here; he is smiling. He should apologise.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, we do not have any debate on that.

श्री बी. पी. माँच (हापड़) : आदणीय अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं स्वयं प्रॉफेसर हीरेन मुखर्जी, जिनका मैं अपना बहुत ही आदर्श मान कर चलता हूँ इस सदन में, उन्हीं के कथन को ले कर चलना चाहता हूँ। 21 और 22 नवम्बर की डिबेट का अगर आप सामने रखें क्या क्या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, नें इस सदन में कहा है, अगर उस को कहा जाय तो फिर से इस पीवच सदन का वातावरण दूषित हो जाएगा। मैं उस को दोहरा कर के अपनी जवान को गंदा नहीं करना चाहता। सिर्फ उन से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कलकत्ते में जायें तो बहुत ही आदर्श दिखते हैं, वह बहुत ही सम्मान करते हैं और हर तरह का आराम देते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महादय : किस को देते हैं ?

श्री बी. पी. माँच : कोई भी सदन के सदस्य जायें वह बड़ा सत्कार करते हैं। हर तरह का आराम देने के साधन भी हैं। सदन के बाहर वह इतने अच्छे रहते हैं पर सदन में क्या हो जाता है। यह जो मैंने कहा, अव्वल तो मैंने लफज (Singma) नहीं कहा।

The tape record is there. I said, "You are in the pay-roll of some one." You can take out the tape record. It is there.

दूसरे यह उस उत्तीर्जित भावना में हैं जब इन्होंने राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य के बारे में कहा कि बीटकट चलते हैं। उन्होंने अपने पत्र में स्वयं लिखा है, कि आवेश में आ कर कहा है . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Everybody is paid by some one.

श्री बी. पी. माँच : 22 तारीख को जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह बहुत ही भद्दे रूप में कहा है। उसी क्रिया की यह प्रतिक्रिया है। उन को भावना का अगर इस से ठेस पहुंची है तो इसे मैं वापस लेता हूँ। लेकिन उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि शीशे के महल में रहने वाले दूसरों पर पत्थर नहीं फेंका करते। यदि वह चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में ऐसे शब्द उन के लिए न कहे जायें तो इस सदन में वह भाषा सोच समझ कर बोला करें।

50 LSS/73—7

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : On a point of order in relation to this. What Mr. Maurya has said, in spite of whatever professions he made about his respect for me, seems to indicate that, in spite of his intending to withdraw the purport of what has been reported and repeated here in this House, he sticks by a certain allegation; he has said that he is on the pay-roll of somebody else. What is the convention in this House if such allegations are made and left unproved? The Mudgal case reminds us that something alleged and proved against a Member leads to the Member losing his seat. Here is a Member who challenges the other Member. He is prepared to give up his seat. But the other Member merely says, 'I stick to my old allegation, but I withdraw what I have said' I am not going to be a member of this House to stomach this kind of statement, unless you intervene and put a stop to this kind of practice. Let us have some conventions properly established about the *bona fides* of the members of this House. We have a duty by the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : He has already withdrawn. The matter should stop here and it should not be pursued. The matter should end here.

MR. SPEAKER : I would appeal to both sides . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : He made all sorts of allegations. Did any of the members ask him to prove that ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do whatever you like. When the Speaker is standing, do you not extend the courtesy of sitting down ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Pилоo Mody has come.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mody will carry our good wishes to Islamabad when he goes there. Now Mr. Maurya has taken back these words. Sometimes it is the result of great anger that prevails in the House. They

[Mr. Speaker] say, 'You do this ? You do that ? You were this ; you were that'. And none is anything. Kindly do not use such language in future towards each other. He has said 'some one'. He has taken back that word, not stigma, Singma . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : What do you make of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me know what I should make out of it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : After all, what remains on the record of this House—and it will remain unless steps are taken to remove that out . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not get angry. Two members have suggested—one from that side and one from this side—that it should be dropped now after he has withdrawn that word and given his explanation, though with a little excitement. Now I have said that the House agrees that we drop it.

Now, if you do not agree to it, let me know what I should do.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I would like to make a submission. My submission is just this.

We here, Members of Parliament, representing our people with a certain kind of character and solemnity attaching to the job, cannot sit together if we feel that we have amongst us people who say about each other and are prepared to stand by their statement that 'X' is in somebody's pay or 'Y' is in somebody's pay or 'Z' is in somebody's pay, it remains and it sticks to my memory. But, as a Member of Parliament, and all these hon. gentlemen representing people to continue to be Members of Parliament, knowing all the time that allegations are left in mid-air, hanging indefinitely and nothing can be done—is that the way in which the Members of Parliament discharge their duty to the country ? Are we going to be in this House on this kind of understanding that we might all be

cheats more or less ? I do not understand. Some norms have got to be worked out and applied. If you do not propose to do so, we shall have to think how to behave in this Parliament.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : Not a debate, Sir. We have been side-trooping the issue. Mr. Bosu quoted the *Economic Times* and has also stated that he has verified the records. After verification he has stated that Mr. Maurya has stated that he is on the pay-roll of Singma. My point is this . . .

MR. SPEAKER : My fear is that your legal acumen may complicate the matter.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My point is this. Mr. Bosu has misled the entire House by stating that he verified the records and found that Mr. Maurya stated that he was on the pay-roll of Sigma, but, according to Mr. Maurya's version, he has not used any particular name but that he only said that he was on the pay-roll of someone. Therefore, there is a discrepancy. First of all you must check it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to do it when he has withdrawn it. I am not going to do it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He has misquoted the proceedings of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Another insinuation. Sir, this is another serious charge on me that I have misquoted the proceedings and misled the House. Let us get hold of the debates.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I seek one clarification ?

I seek clarification with regard to two points. The first is that generally we find that when such words are uttered by any hon. Member on this side, the Chair does not permit them to go on record. Then how did this thing go on record ? That is a matter of mystery to us because generally we find that not a single word of the type uttered by us goes on record.

Secondly . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have to see how many were recorded and bring it to your notice. I will find out in how many cases they were recorded and will bring it to your notice; will you be satisfied ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Generally speaking, we have found you extremely alert in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall lay it on the Table. You do not know. Sometimes even while I see the agenda, there is a slip and a volley and burst goes out in the meanwhile. Sometimes, when I am listening to one gentleman may be Speaker or the Chairman there comes a volley or burst from the other unnoticed by the Chair.

In how many cases it found its way on the record on that side and in how many cases it found its way into the record on this side, shall I find out and let you know ? Now, I will request you to kindly drop it.

One thing, I must say. Prof. Mukerjee has suggested something. I greatly admire him for many reasons. But, in this particular case, he has made one suggestion which is worth considering. And, I am very confident that all of us will sit sometime together and see what type of norms we should adopt towards each other.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Before the U. P. elections.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is much better we do it after that. You will never observe them so long as they are there ! We might sit together as groups of people some time. We must have certain norms. It is not like laying the eggs to be eaten, but as permanent, standing directions or rules which should be observed by both sides.

12.21 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंडसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप को एक विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन की सूचना दी है ।

लोक सभा के 14 दिसम्बर के बुलीटिन में कहा गया है कि मुझे "13 दिसम्बर, 1973 को 09.15 बजे ग्राम हरसोला (इन्दौर जिला) में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, उसी दिन मीजस्ट्रेंट के समक्ष पेश किया गया" । मंरा निबंदन है कि यह सूचना गलत है, क्योंकि पुलिस ने मुझे मीजस्ट्रेंट के सामने पेश नहीं किया ।

इस के अतिरिक्त टी. आई. निरपाल सिंह ने मुझे गिरफ्तार करते समय लोक सभा के प्रति बड़े अपमानजनक शब्द कहे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे इस विषय को सदन के सामने रखने की अनुमति दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतने टची न हों । कायदा यह है कि मेरे पास गिरफ्तारी की इत्तिला आये । वह आ गई ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : लोकन उन को गाली दी गई ।
Members of Parliament cannot be arrested just like that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
लोकन अगर इत्तिला गलत आये, तो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझ से मिले और कहा कि मैं एक प्रिविलेज मोशन लाना चाहता हूँ । मैं ने पूछा कि किस लिए, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जब उन्होंने पुलिसमैन को कहा कि मैं लोक सभा में जाना चाहता हूँ, तो पुलिसमैन ने कहा कि आप को लोक सभा ही ले जा रहे हैं । इस में कौन सी गाली है ? मैं ने माननीय सदस्य से पूछा कि जब लोक सभा की मीटिंग हो रही है, तो वह वहां क्या करने गये थे ।

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : उन्होंने मुझे गिरफ्तार करते हुए कहा कि आप को लोक

[डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

सभा ही पहुँचा रहे हैं। मैं कोई सत्याग्रह करने नहीं गया था। सत्याग्रह करते हुए गिरफ्तार करते तो दूसरी बात थी।

अध्यक्ष महादय : अगर आप ने सत्याग्रह करना है, तो इतना टवी होने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महादय, इस मामले का एक पहलू यह है कि क्या डा. पांडेय को मीजस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया या नहीं। आप के बुलीटिन में कहा गया है कि उन को मीजस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया, जब कि डा. पांडेय का कहना है कि उन को पेश नहीं किया गया। आप को गलत खबर दी गई।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with that. I am concerned with intimation that he is arrested.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : पुलिस अफसर ने लोक सभा के प्रति अत्यन्त अपमानजनक शब्द कहे। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि मैं कोई सत्याग्रह करने नहीं गया था। अकारण ही मुझे गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा लोक सभा के प्रति गलत शब्द कहे।

अध्यक्ष महादय : आप इस बारे में मुझ से शिकायत करें। इस में प्रिविलेज का क्या सवाल है? आप ने कहा कि मैंने लोक सभा में जाना है। उस ने कहा कि आप लोक सभा में ही जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महादय, पुलिस अफसर माननीय सदस्य को जेल ले जाना चाहता था, लेकिन उस ने कहा कि आप को लोक सभा में ही ले जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महादय : आप कहते हैं कि उस ने लोक सभा के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहे। लोक सभा बँठी हुई है और आप उस में बैठते नहीं हैं, क्या यह हाउस की कम कान्टेन्ट है?

आप लॉग हाउस में ही रहा करें। अगर आप को पुलिस से खतरा हो, तो आप मेरे पास यहाँ

ही बैठें। तब कोई आप को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकता।

This is the safest place for being saved from the police.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महादय, आप इस बारे में जांच तो करें कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है। बिना सत्याग्रह अकारण गिरफ्तार करना और लोक सभा के प्रति गलत शब्द कहना क्या ठीक है? उस पुलिस अफसर के व्यवहार के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पूछा जा सकता है। आप इसे गंभीरता से देखें। घटना साधारण नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall enquire into it.

श्री मधु लितमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सदन के एक सदस्य, श्री शमीम, के खिलाफ वारंट निकला हुआ है। उन्होंने इलस्ट्रेट वीकली के वार्षिक अंक में एक लेख लिखा है। उस में किसी का अपमान करने का बिबल्कल इरादा नहीं है। क्या हंसी-मजाक, हास्य-विनोद को हम अपने देश में खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान)

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : On a point of order . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. Let him please sit down. He has no right to raise it. I am not allowing it.

यहाँ बैठें बैठें ग्यारह या बारह बजे मुझे नोट भेज देते हैं कि मैं यह सवाल रोज करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ तो प्रोसीजर होना चाहिए।

After all, there should be some method of doing this. We have a rule on it. I must have something in my hand before I can allow it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : I am seeking your guidance as to what I should do? I want to know whether I am to remain in the House for all time, because

the police party has been sent with a warrant to get me arrested. I want to read out . . .

MR. SPEAKER : A member is at par with any other citizen when there is a breach of the law.

Nobody is listening. I have not allowed any Member.

A Member of Parliament is at par with the citizen. It is only when he has a privilege not to be obstructed from coming to this House that the position is different.

I may tell hon. Members that nothing is coming on record, because so many of them are speaking. Let them all please sit down.

Nothing is coming on record. All of you are speaking. I must have something in advance. While I am sitting here, you send some note and suddenly get-up. I must examine it.

I may tell members, nothing else is coming on record. I will ask four members to speak at a time and I will later on ask Mr. Limaye to say what those members spoke. After all, our Reporters are not super-humans.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : That is another matter altogether. What the recorders cannot record is another matter. But for the Speaker to turn the record on and off like one turns a switch is something I cannot accept.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be settled once for all. I will ask one member to speak. At the same time, let others also go on speaking. Let this be the rule.—I would tell the House again that no member can speak unless he is called by the Speaker.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is a point of principle involved in this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad you are talking of principles.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What the recorders cannot record is another matter.

But the record of the House cannot be turned off and on like a tap of water at the discretion of the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : It never happens. Unless a member is called, he cannot speak. If you do not think I should go on this basis, let all of them speak. Whoever speaks loudest, his observations will be recorded.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is a totally different matter. On that we agree with you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing Shri Madhu Limaye. Nothing will come on record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I appeal to you not to do anything which brings forth the sort of intolerance that you have just now witnessed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I did not permit any member to speak. He spoke on his own. There is no question of privilege. I am not allowing you to bring any matter before the House unless I have proper information and notice in advance and unless I had examined it.

A member is like any other citizen. He cannot claim protection like this. I am not going to see it; I am not going to allow it. If a member commits a crime, he cannot come here and say that he has the privilege not to be arrested.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Sir, this matter pertains to Members of Parliament some of whom happen to be writers and journalists . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me.

This Member sends me a chit at 11.30 when I am busy with the other business of the House, and he wants to raise this question and wants me to take action . . .

I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I am only asking you for a guidance. I do happen, like some other Members of the

on the Table

[Shri H. N. MUKERJEE]

House, to be a writer. I do write sometimes in English and sometimes in Bengali and all that. In this case, it appears—I could quite understand your difficulty because you have not been given notice even—the position seems to be that for having written an article in a reputable journal, which on the face of it seems to be a perfectly legitimate exercise, an apparently vindictive employment of warrant . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

No, no. There is some arrest, some case against certain persons, and he is asking my opinion on it. Suppose I give some opinion and the judge gives a different opinion tomorrow, where is the prestige of this House ? Where is the prestige of the Speaker ? Have I any judicial functions to perform here ?

Please sit down. Perhaps we may have a Parliament of that type.

I have replied to Prof. Mukerjee. No question of statement by the Home Minister. Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

REPORT OF SIXTH FINANCE COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sixth Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon, under article 281 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6043/73*]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I take it that you approve of the warrant that has been issued ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing to do with that. Don't put it like this. I cannot enter into any matter which is *sub-judice*, whosoever is involved in that.

Order, please. If the police arrest without any justification, you raise it in the court ; not in this House.

I am not permitting you. I am not allowing you. You are very caustic in your observations. What type of observations are you making ? I am not allowing you.

श्री मधु लिमबे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। चव्हाण साहब ने जो ले किया उस के बारे में आर्डर पेपर पर क्या चव्हाण साहब का नाम है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has sought my permission. The Minister can make a statement any time during the sitting. You have a rule on it, that the Minister can make a statement any time.

श्री मधु लिमबे : तो आप मुझे भी इजाजत दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महादय, यह तो पता लगे कि स्टैंडमेंट क्या था ? कुछ सुनाई नहीं पड़ा।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मैंने फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ले किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : He was laying on the Table a copy of the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महादय, हमें यह डर पैदा हो गया कि इन्होंने टैक्स न बढ़ा दिया हो और यह सुनाई न पड़ा हो।

अध्यक्ष महादय : टैक्स तो आप भी लाएंगे अगर आप आ गए तो।

12.40 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th December, 1973."

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैंने नियम 290 के तहत नोटिस दिया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महादय : आप इस तरह से नहीं उठा सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये :

I have given proper notice.

अध्यक्ष महादय :

Do not be rude to the Chair. Please sit down.

क्या मुझे थोटन करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे थोटन कर रहे हैं । मैंने प्रार नोटिस दिया है, आप मुझे वालन नही दे रहे हैं । मैं अपने अधिकारों को जानता हूँ, आप मुझे धमकाइये नहीं । मैं आप को धमका नहीं रहा हूँ, मैं इस पर वालना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महादय : आप बंठिये । जब बुला-उंगा तब बोलियेगा ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Yesterday a decision was taken that no 377 or call attention would be admitted. It has come in the bulletin. We are at the fag end of the session and if we are not given a chance to raise important issues in the form of call attention or 377, it will be an injustice to us. I request you to reconsider this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : As far as our Party is concerned, Shri Indrajit Gupta is there and I have consulted him. We have no objection for Saturday sitting and we may sit during the Lunch hour also. But I request you not to take away 377 or call attention.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : कल जब इस पर चर्चा आई थी, मैं भी वहाँ उपस्थित था । मैंने सुझाव दिया था—ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव न लिया जाय, तो कम से कम 377 ही आने दिया जाय ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : 377 and call attention should be allowed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : 377 is entirely in your discretion.

MR. SPEAKER : It is in my discretion, it is not a right. Do not make it another type of call attention.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं नियम 290 के तहत अपना संशोधन पेश करना चाहता हूँ । इन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस में तीन सुझाव दिये गये हैं—जहाँ तक पहले सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है, उस से मरा कोई विरोध नहीं है । लंच आवर न हो क्योंकि काम बहुत ज्यादा है । लेकिन दूसरे प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ—इस में कहा गया है कि अब से शनिश्चर तक काल-स्टेशन, 377 के नोटिस नहीं लिये जायेंगे । समाज के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को उठाने का कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है । इस लिये बिजनस एड्वाइजरी कमेटी से मैं विनती करना चाहता हूँ—मरे संशोधन की माफत—वह इस निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे । बहुत सारे ऐसे प्रश्न होते हैं, जैसे आज हो खबर आई है—ई.ई.सी. के साथ हमारा कोई आर्थिक करार हुआ है—इस मसले का कैसे उचार्येंगे, कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है ।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि शनिश्चर का लोक सभा की बैठक नहीं होनी चाहिए । क्योंकि आप ने पहले जो सूचना दी थी, हम उस के अनुसार अपना कार्यक्रम तय कर चुके हैं । ऐसी हालत में शनिश्चर का किसी भी बैठक में शामिल होना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा ।

इस लिये मरा सुझाव है कि गेरे संशोधनों पर संसदीय कार्य मंत्री विचार करें और इस का पुनर्विचार के लिए आप बिजनस एड्वाइजरी कमेटी के पास भेजें ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I have been urging for the last eight sessions ; this is the 9th session ; I wanted one discussion . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. In the Business Advisory Committee meeting yesterday, Mr. Naik's party was fully represented and if that representative takes a stand before the Business Advisory Committee and . . .

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Before the Speaker is putting the motion, I am making a submission under rule 290.

MR. SPEAKER : In the Business Advisory Committee all of you were represented. We have the convention here that when the Minister announces the business for the following week, suggestions about business are made.

Here the only observations that can be made are whether the decision about calling attention taken by the Business Advisory Committee should not be adopted, whether lunch time can be dispensed with, whether we can sit on Saturday, etc. No new business is to be suggested.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I have gone through these two blue books plus the Constitution. Unlike the British, we have a written Constitution. There is not one word mentioned about "convention" in these books.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. This book is too small for full knowledge. Don't waste all our observations on this small book. I will suggest to you many other books. I would first suggest that you read the relevant article in the Constitution. The Constitution provides that so long as we do not codify our rules, we will be following the conventions of the House of Commons. The word 'convention' is there. When a new Constitution is made, you can get it deleted.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : As mentioned by you, this was the unanimous decision of the Business Advisory Committee. One of the considerations for this is, apart from Government business, there are some part-heard discussions which were commenced but which could not be

completed and which hon. members of the opposition want to be completed. The Business Advisory Committee reviewed the whole situation and came to this conclusion that this is the best way in which the House can tackle the agenda before it. This is the unanimous recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee and I request the House in all humility to accept it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I have again seen this constitutional article 105. The word "convention" is not here.

MR. SPEAKER : If that is deleted, it will solve many of the problems.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Regarding calling attention and motions under rule 377, you are the best judge and if you, in your wisdom, consider that a particular calling attention or matter under 377 is necessary, your wisdom should not be challenged. We are not going to bring frivolous matters. We are prepared to sit longer, but this right should not be taken away.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I was present at that meeting. There is no doubt that there was a consensus that we should try to take as much time as possible from other items which could be dispensed with. So far as Rule 377 is concerned, there was no such agreement that we will not make some submissions to you under this Rule.

MR. SPEAKER : May I try to solve this. About Rule 377, you leave it in my hands.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Call Attention is a part of motions. About Rule 377, it is my discretion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's motion stands amended, if that is so, you put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : About Rule 377, that is my discretion. It is also a wonder how

we have converted this innocent Rule into such a big thing. I think, it is much better we accept the recommendation that there will be no convention. That will solve many of my headaches.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अगर कालिंग अटेंशन नहीं आ रहा है तो आप सचमुच में दो तीन मामले 377 में रोज़ प्लैज कर दें जिससे जल्दी से जल्दी काम समाप्त हो सके। (व्यवधान) यदि नहीं करेंगे तो रोज़ एक घंटा जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कन्वेंशन बदल गए तो बात ही कोई नहीं है, फिर तो आप मुझे कभी उठने ही नहीं देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I now put the motion moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiah . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : As amended.

MR. SPEAKER : As amended by my observation. This is something very unusual. But I am following it.

I now put the motion moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiah, as amended by my observation, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

'That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th December, 1973, subject to the modification that in paragraph 2(iii) the words "and matters under rule 377" be deleted.'

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I wanted to say that between now and Saturday, there are bound to be a number of important matters coming up. You have said that Rule 377 will be used as per your discretion. We agree. But my question is : Why do you allow even the Call Attention to be withdrawn for four days? This is the last week of the session. This is also within your discretion. Why

do you allow our important rights to be governed by the convenience of the Government? That is my question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your discretion with regard to call-attention is only in the matter of selection of the subject and not installation of call-attention. That is decided by the Business Advisory Committee. Your discretion is confined to the selection of the subject and nothing further. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already declared this as carried.

श्री मधु लिलमये : 'विद माई आन्वर्शन्स' के क्या मतलब है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I will have no observations . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Call-attention is in your hands. Call-attention only for this week.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 361 के अन्तर्गत मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। नियम 361 में लिखा है कि जब भी स्पीकर खड़े होंगे तो मॅम्बर्स बँठ जाएंगे। स्पीकर जिन मॅम्बर्स को बुलाएंगे उन्हीं को बोलने का अधिकार हांगा लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रीत दिन इस नियम की हत्या हो रही है। आप जब खड़े होते हैं तब उधर से हमारे भाई खड़े हो जाते हैं और हम लोग अनुशासन में बँठे रह जाते हैं। मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि आपके खड़े होने पर जो भी सदस्य खड़े होकर बोलने लगे उनका रिकार्ड में दर्ज न किया जाये। (व्यवधान) यदि यही प्रक्रिया रही तो हम लोगों को भी आप प्लैज कर दें कि जब आप खड़े हों तो हम भी खड़े हो जायें। इस पर मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ क्योंकि रोज़ मैं इस बात को देखता हूँ। इसीलिए मैं इस बात को उठाने के लिए बाध्य हुआ हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I should be given the power which is not mentioned in the rules. When the Speaker is standing, the other members are not considered as standing

and nothing will go on record when the other members are not considered as standing. I will only make this request to you. If you start it, then the others will follow.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH

Right, Sir. I will obey.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Yes, Or: a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything new ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Yes. Sir. This is a new point.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो बातें स्पष्ट हो गई हैं । जीरा आवर के लिए फौसला भी करें कि उसको नहीं होना है तो भी उससे बच नहीं सकते हैं इसलिए मैं सोच रहा हूँ इस ख ही देना चाहिए । अगर हम न भी रखें तो बहुत शंकर व्याल सिंह हैं, बहुत बसू हैं और बहुत राव हैं जो हटते ही नहीं हैं । उनको ख्याल ही नहीं हो सकता है कि आज कुछ नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बिजनेस एक्वाइजरी कर्गट्टी की रिपोर्ट को जब आप यूनानिमस कहें तो उस पर कायम भी रहना चाहिए । मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो भी बात हो वहीं कर लिया करें, वहीं पर डिसेन्ट करें लेकिन यहाँ पर इस तरह से कहना एक बड़ी गलत चीज बन रही है और इसको स्थायड करना चाहिए ।

13.00 hrs.

• **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** : Yesterday's meeting started without you and at one point it was decided that the meeting would be held to-day, with you. When you came we all left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Then, Sir, what is the position ?

MR. SPEAKER : Submission under Rule 377 is in my discretion. With regard to call attention, I will not allow any call attention this week.

13.01/2 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

EXTENSION TO INDIA OF ACTIVITIES OF WESTERN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES RUNNING A GLOBAL RACKET IN HUMAN BLOOD

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Alarming reports have come that some Western pharmaceutical companies which run a 150 million dollar global racket in human blood are extending their operations to India.

13.01 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

The racket has secured a foothold in Bombay where agents have been posted to recruit the services of Blood Bank staff in local hospitals to buy blood from commercial donors for export to pharmaceutical companies mostly in the United States of America.

Doctors and Blood transfusion experts from Bombay have told the Second Conference of the Indian Society of Blood Transfusion in Ahmedabad earlier this month that they had been approached by foreign nationals representing internationally known pharmaceutical concerns with lucrative offers to help in the blood collection business.

The blood is exported to the United States where it is used as a raw material and processed by the drug companies. The derivatives of this blood are reported to be sold at a price nearly 200 times the price of raw material.

The pseudo-medical blood banks attract the under-nourished, anaemic and jobless men and women in search of financial assistance and their blood is exploited for commercial purposes.

The hon. Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals must make a categorical statement on this subject since the matter concerns

the health and hygiene of our country, besides encouraging unscrupulous exploitation of human blood.

A statement on this matter should be made.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अस्पतालों में खून की बड़ी कमी महसूस की जाती है और जो गरीब मरीज आते हैं उन का जब खून देने का सवाल आ जाता है कई दफा खून नहीं रहता। लेकिन चीक यह गरीब देश है क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि खून के मामले में भी हम लोगों का शोषण किया जाय ?

तां इस मामले में मैं चाहूंगा, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं वह बतायें कि क्या इस तरह मानवीय खून बाहर जाने के बारे में वह पाबन्दी लगावेंगे और सभी सरकारों को विनती करेंगे कि इन तरह का काम अगर किया जा रहा है विदेशी फार्मास्यूटिकल कम्पनियों के द्वारा तां यह देश के कानून के खिलाफ है, देश हित के खिलाफ है और इस को हम आगे नहीं चलने देंगे ;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : American pharmaceutical concerns have invested about 150 million dollars in the business of extracting blood from poor, helpless, unemployed and emaciated Indians and exporting them for the purposes of pharmaceutical production and research and this amounts to cruelty to human beings. It is a disgrace to this country.

In the past this House has discussed matters relating to export of women from this country to certain western countries in various fields. This is a matter which not only concerns the Health Minister but also concerns Shri Dikshit, the Home Minister. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that the American pharmaceutical concerns are not only robbing us of all the resources that we have but they have gone down to the extent of extracting the blood of poor, emaciated and unfed

Indians and are exporting it. What steps he will take against such persons or organisations responsible for this commercial exploitation of helpless, unfed, starving, unemployed Indians ? What steps he proposes to take to find out at once and penalise those who are responsible ? We want a clear categorical statement on this. this.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I am also very much concerned and disturbed to see this report in today's newspapers that the world-wide racket which is operating has now begun, according to this report, to infiltrate into India. We are desperately short of blood and blood derivatives and under no circumstances can we tolerate any such exploitation. I am immediately getting in touch with the WHO, Maharashtra Government and with other agencies concerned to first of all verify whether this is correct or not and we will try to take whatever measures are necessary to safeguard our national interest in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you going to have legislation for this immediately ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is already there. There is no permission at present to export blood or blood derivatives out of this country. This 15 billion dollar racket, the report says, first exploited the undernourished and starving people in South America and they are beginning to enter into India. This is the report. We must nip this evil in the bud and see that it does not grow. We will take whatever action is called for.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to know whether he has taken recourse to policing on this and whether he is going to prosecute those who are responsible. What steps are you taking ? Have you arrested anybody so far or not ?

13.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL
AND
MULKI RULES (REPEAL) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : we now take up the Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill and Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not yet moved. Please wait.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Before I go into the provisions of the Bill, I would like briefly to state the circumstances in which this Bill is being brought forward.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Please hear my point of order.

MK. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me hear his point of order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : My point of order is this. This Bill, this Thirty-third Constitution Amendment Bill is against the fundamental rights of the people of this country. Article 35(b) makes it clear that prior to the Constitution if there is any law protecting the interests of the people of a territory, that would be valid. It has already been decided by the Supreme Court that for Telengana people 35(b) is applicable because it was before the commencement of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order about it? Please submit only your point of order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : This Bill is against the Constitution of India. Therefore, this Bill should not be allowed. If it is allowed, the rights which are being enjoyed by the people of Telengana will be curtailed. That is the Supreme Court judgment.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का ध्यान में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में यह कहा है कि :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

साथ-साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अनुच्छेद 16(1) का देखें :

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State."

आँर आगे इसी धारा में कहा है कि राज्यों के लिये अगर निवास की शर्त लगाना चाहते हैं, रेजीडेंट क्वालिफिकेशन, तो वह लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक हमारे सामने रखा है इस के चलते आन्ध्र प्रदेश इतने इलाकों में बट जायेगा जितने आंध्र में जिले हैं। इससे मेरी राय में समान अधिकारों के बारे में जो 14वीं धारा है और समान मौका एम्प्लायमेंट का (राजगार के बारे में),

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order? These are matters of detail. They have nothing to do with the order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 14वीं और 16वीं धारा का, बुनियादी अधिकारों का हनन होता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का यह विधेयक यहाँ नहीं रखना चाहिये और कोई ऐसी याचना

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

बनानी चाहिये जिससे राष्ट्र की एकता बचे और विभिन्न प्रदेशों की आकांक्षाएँ भी पूरी हों और किसी भी हालत में मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know why Mr. S. B. Giri and Shri Madhu Limaye have thought it fit to raise it at this stage. The first stage when this was raised was when the Bill came before the House to be introduced. They had raised these points at that time and I had given a ruling. All these things that they have mentioned, namely whether this Bill is constitutional or not, whether certain provisions in it are against the Constitution or not are matters for discussion. These are matters for consideration. Hon. Members are quite at liberty to make their submissions at that stage. But it has nothing to do with the order. The order now is that this Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : As the House is aware, the Telegu-speaking people of our country had aspired for many years to have a large Telegu-speaking State which they used to call Vishala Andhra. Their desire fructified in 1953 to some extent when the Telegu-speaking areas of then State of Madras were carved out into a separate State by the name of Andhra.

When the States Reorganisation Commission considered the question of further reorganisation of the States, they suggested the division of the State of Hyderabad. They had some reservations regarding the immediate merger of the Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad known as Telengana area with the State of Andhra, and, therefore, recommended that these areas might remain as a separate State for some time. However, it goes to the credit of the people of Andhra Pradesh that through discussions among themselves, they succeeded in allaying the doubts which the States Reorganisation Commission had expressed. After prolonged discussion, an agreement was reached between the leaders of the people in Andhra and Telengana areas for safeguarding the Telugu interests. . . .

SHRI S. B. GIRI : It is a wrong statement. There was no public agreement. The people have not accepted the formula at all. . . .

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I do not know whether the hon. Member has understood the reference. I am referring to 1953.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The people who had accepted it do not have the courage to own it. . . .

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : One of the safeguards proposed was the constitution of a regional committee for the Telengana area. There was also an assurance that posts in the subordinate services in the Telengana area might be reserved for some time for being filled by persons satisfying domicile conditions, that is, Mulki Rules as they were in vogue in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. There was also an understanding that regulation of admissions educational institutions in the Telengana area should be within the purview of the Regional Committee so as to ensure that educational facilities available to the students of Telengana area were not diminished but improved further. All these measures were intended for the transitional phase, and it was expected that special efforts would be made during this phase to accelerate the development of the Telengana area. For this purpose, there was also an assurance to the people of Telengana that the revenue surpluses of that area would be utilised only for the development of that area. I must say that this agreement was welcomed all over the country as an act of statesmanship and led to the immediate formation of Vishala Andhra which was known as Andhra Pradesh.

In pursuance of the agreement reached between the leaders of Andhra and Telengana, this House included a special provision in art. 371(1) of the Constitution for the constitution of a Regional Committee for the Telengana area. In 1957, a special law known as the Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Act was also passed by this House. By sec. 2 of that

Act, the Mulki Rules were repealed and by sec. 3 special safeguards in the matter of public employment for the Telengana area were provided. These arrangements continued for several years without any complaint from any side. Difficulties, however, arose when the Supreme Court struck down in 1969 sec. 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Act in so far as it related to the Telengana area. At the same time, there was the feeling in Telengana that the other safeguards were also not being implemented satisfactorily. The entire matter was reviewed. The powers and functions of the Regional Committee were reviewed and enlarged; measures were taken for ensuring that adequate developmental resources were made available for the Telengana area. Steps were also contemplated to secure employment opportunities for the people of this area by localising recruitment. As things were settling down, in October 1972, the Supreme Court held that sec. 2 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Act 1957, which sought to repeal the Mulki Rules could not stand after s. 3 of the Act in its application to the Telengana area had been struck down. The result was that the Mulki Rules revived and that too with retrospective effect and without any limitation. The House is fully aware of the agitation which followed this judgment. The agitation continued, sometimes in violent form, and finally Andhra Pradesh was brought under President's rule on the 18th of January, 1973.

The situation was rather complex and sometime had to be allowed for passions to cool down before a final solution could be found. I am glad that the old spirit which helped the Telugu-speaking people to realise their vision of Vishal Andhra asserted itself . . . (*Interruptions*). Let me complete my statement. After a series of discussions, the leaders from both the areas were able to identify the problems which had given rise to the repeated strife and hammer out a solution which would not only provide answers to the basic problems but also further promote the emotional integration of the people of all the areas of the State.

A basic problem which has been troubling the minds of the people of Telengana was their continued backwardness in spite of the efforts made during the last several years in the field of development. It was realised that backwardness was not a problem peculiar to Telengana. There were other areas in Rayalaseema and even the coastal districts which needed accelerated development. Keeping this in view, the State leaders agreed that there should be identification of the backward areas all over the State and a special mechanism should be devised to accelerate the development of these areas with the closer co-operation of representatives of these areas.

Secondly, there was the feeling among the people that such of them as had settled down in the State capital were not getting adequate facilities in the matter of admissions to institutions of higher learning. This was attributed to the reservation of a large number of seats in these institutions for candidates possessing domicile qualifications. On the other hand, there was the fear among the Telengana people that the opportunities available to them would be diminished in case such restrictions did not operate. It was in this context that the State leaders came to the conclusion that while adequate preference should be given to local candidates in the matter of admission to educational institutions, this should be done on a uniform basis throughout the State. They also suggested that a Central University should be established at Hyderabad to augment the existing educational facilities.

The third major issue which agitated the minds of the people was the continued operation of the Mulki Rules in a part of the State only. During the discussions there was appreciation of the fact that a certain proportion of jobs at the lower level should be available to the people of the local areas in which these jobs exist and that this principle should apply uniformly throughout the State.

It was in this context that the State leaders agreed that preference to a specified extent should be given to local candidates in certain types of posts. It was also

noticed that many writ petitions had been filed by the employees of the State Government to seek redress to a variety of service grievances on account of seniority, promotion, etc. and often these had led to unsettling several administrative decisions. The State leaders, therefore, suggested the setting up of an Administrative Tribunal to deal with such grievances and also to limits being imposed on recourse to judiciary in matters falling within the purview of the Tribunal.

The four-fold approach mentioned earlier can be put through if there is adequate constitutional cover. In the context of this approach . . .

SHRI S. B. GIRI: He is always mentioning 'leaders.' Who are the leaders? I want to know the names of those leaders who formulated this.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let him have patience. He has got opportunities to speak. Some of the State leaders finally issued a statement on the 21st September, 1973 setting out what has been called the six-point formula. Later, some of them had further discussions among themselves and elaborated the more basic aspects of the formula in a statement issued on the 22nd October, 1973.

The formula has been widely welcomed and has received convincing support in all parts of the State. It is only when we were satisfied that there was genuine support to this formula from almost all sections of the people that it was decided to revoke the President's rule. The ministry which was constituted immediately thereafter has fully endorsed this formula and has requested the Central Government to undertake necessary constitutional amendments as envisaged in the formula. This Bill has been brought forward in response to that appeal.

I would now like to quickly run through the provisions of the Bill. As stated earlier, the suggestion is that the Regional Committee need not be continued. Clause 2 of the Bill, therefore, seeks to omit

article 371(1) of the Constitution. Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to insert two new articles, 371D and 371E, which are special to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Clause 1 of article 371D makes a general provision enabling the President to provide by order equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education. Clause (2) of this article spells out the various details which may be provided in the order by way of localising Statewise cadres, where necessary, specifying local areas in respect of different local cadres and educational institutions and prescribing the criteria for determining local candidates for the purpose of giving preference in the matter of recruitment to local cadres or educational institutions in different parts of the State and the extent of such preference.

Clause (3) of the proposed new article 371D provides for the constitution of the Administrative Tribunal and also its jurisdiction, power and authority being defined by a Presidential Order. Clause (4) makes some more provisions in respect of the Administrative Tribunal. The six-point formula provides that the decisions of the Administrative Tribunal should ordinarily be binding on the State Government. In other words, in exceptional circumstances where the acceptance of the decision is likely to prejudice the interests of the State, it was intended that the State Government should have the authority to modify or cancel the order. We cannot overlook the possibility of such situations arising.

At the same time there has to be measure of assurance to the employees that the orders of the Tribunal will not be lightly set aside or modified. It has, therefore, been provided that if the State Government consider it necessary to modify or annul the order, they should do so within three months and while doing so the reasons for such action should be stated in writing. Provision has also been made in clause (6) that the order made by the Tribunal should be laid before the State Legislature.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

Clause (7) provides that except the Supreme Court no other court or Tribunal shall have jurisdiction, power or authority in respect of matters falling within the purview of the Tribunal. In other words, the Tribunal will be a high powered forum whose decisions will not be lightly set aside or altered. We also expect that the Tribunal need not be a permanent feature. When the various problems relating to service matters have been sorted out to the satisfaction of the employees, there may be very few occasions for them to resort to the Tribunal and at such a stage it may be considered unnecessary to continue this body. Clause (8) of article 371D provides for a such a contingency.

As I have stated earlier the law relating to Requirement as to residence in the Telengana area has undergone repeated changes. Apart from this, the scope of the Mulki Rules has still not been finally settled. According to an interpretation given some time ago by the State High Court persons born in the Telengana area cannot possibly be Mulkis. The matter is now *sub-judice* in an appeal but still there is no finality. It is, therefore, desirable that there should be no doubt left regarding the validity of the appointments, postings, promotions or transfers, made in the past on the ground whether such appointments were made in accordance with any law providing for requirement as to residence or not. Clause (9) makes necessary provision in this behalf.

Clause (10) of article 371D naturally has to be there because the special provisions of this article have to over-ride the normal provisions of the Constitution.

Establishment of a University is normally the function of the State Government. However, the Six-Point Formula suggests that there should be a Central University in the State. Article 371E, therefore, seeks to confer on Parliament the necessary legislative competence to establish such a University.

Clause 4 of the Bill makes only a consequential amendment in entry 63 of the

Union List so as to make a reference to the university established under the Proposed article 371E.

The Bill does not refer to the establishment of the State Planning and Development Board and Planning and Development Committees for the backward areas. This is a matter which the State Government can pursue within their powers. I understand that the State Government are seized of this matter and I hope this part of the Six-Point Formula will also be implemented soon.

Sir, I am happy to commend this Bill to the House, which seeks to confer the necessary constitutional authority on the Parliament and the President for implementing the consensus arrived at by leaders of Andhra Pradesh for promoting their unity and well-being.

I suggest that the other Bill also might be taken up along with this Bill.

I also move :

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules be taken into consideration.”

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I have got some information. Let him clarify it. He is now moving the second Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both the motions, as suggested by the Business Advisory Committee and agreed to by the House, will be discussed together. Motions moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules be taken into consideration.”

Shri Limaye has tabled some amendments. He is not here. Is Shri Giri moving his amendments ?

SHRI S. B. GIRI : I beg to move my amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill. I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th February, 1974."(1)

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 23 members, 15 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri R. V. Bade
- (2) Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda
- (3) Shri Jambuwant Dhote
- (4) Shri Samar Guha
- (5) Shri Diresb Joarder
- (6) Shri Jagannathrao Joshi
- (7) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (8) Shri P. G. Mavalankar
- (9) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta
- (10) Shri Piloo Mody
- (11) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (12) Shri Birender Singh Rao
- (13) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
- (14) Shri P. Narasimha Reddy
- (15) Shri S. B. Giri

and 8 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the next session ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 8 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."(2)

I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th February, 1974."(2)

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri R. V. Bade
- (2) Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda
- (3) Shri Jambuwant Dhote
- (4) Shri Samar Guha
- (5) Shri Diresb Joarder
- (6) Shri Jagannathrao Joshi
- (7) Shri Madhu Limaye
- (8) Shri P. G. Mavalankar
- (9) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta
- (10) Shri Piloo Mody
- (11) Shri F. H. Mohsin
- (12) Shri Birender Singh Rao
- (13) Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao
- (14) Shri P. Narasimha Reddy ; and
- (15) Shri S. B. Giri

with instructions to report by the last day of the next session."(3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As the first Bill is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, it requires a special majority, that is to say, two-thirds of the members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of the House. The motion for consideration will have to be adopted by a

[Mr. Deputy Speaker] special majority. The clauses will have to be adopted by a special majority and the passing of the Bill has got to be done by a special majority. We have allotted 6 hours for the discussion of these two Bills and we have begun at 1.15.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Business Advisory Committee has recommended that it should be finished today. At 6 o'clock there is a function in the Central Hall where all Members of Parliament would like to go.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When we are amending the Constitution, the House must be given full liberty and freedom.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I suggest for your consideration that the voting on the motion for consideration may be at 4.30. After that we may take up the clause by clause consideration and at 6 o'clock the Bill may be put to vote after the third reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a new suggestion. 6 hours have been allotted and we have started at 1.15. If we calculate on that basis, it will go up to 7.15. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made an alternative suggestion. I think it is a little unfortunate that we should refer to some other thing outside the House as one of the factors to be considered. When we are in the House, we consider only the business in the House. But he has made the suggestion. We shall try our level best. If possible, we will try to take up the consideration motion at about 4.30 for voting. Whatever it is, we will finish this Bill today.

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the most important problem facing is the problem of integration. During the past 4 years, this problem of integration

has threatened, our own existence. Agitations have come up for one reason or the other whether it is due to the backwardness of the area of Andhra Pradesh or for some other things. Taking these facts into consideration this Bill is a welcome step in safeguarding the integration of Andhra Pradesh. Our party have from the very beginning fought for the integration of Andhra Pradesh along with the common people. It is only the common people of Andhra who stood steadfastly for the integrity of Andhra Pradesh and the people have been rewarded for their efforts.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Do not say that the people are supporting for integration.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: This Bill is therefore to be welcomed because it maintains the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. This is also to be welcomed because it also abolishes all regional tendencies and ideas like the regional committees and other things which does not help in integration. In this Bill also, there are so many provisions which do not help in unity in Andhra Pradesh but encourage separatist tendencies. There are no provisions in this Bill that develop industries and development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh. There is no provision in this Bill for all round development of Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister of Home Affairs has stated in his speech that Government has brought forward this Bill for the prosperity of Andhra Pradesh. Although this welcome step is taken by the Government, our party is not congratulating the Government in bringing forward this Bill. We are not prepared to look in this Bill what the Home Minister sees in this Bill. We are not agreeable to the perspective of the Home Minister. Behind the back of this Bill there have been a spate of agitations, bloodshed and loss of young lives. So many humiliating incidents have taken place.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

The ruling Congress party is squarely responsible for encouraging the separatist tendencies in Andhra Pradesh. Today the Home Minister says that he is bringing forward this Bill for the prosperity of Andhra Pradesh. It is only the Congress party who exploited the backwardness of the area and the unemployment problem for their own ends for encouraging separatism. It is only the Congress party which brought forward the other day the five point formula and the Mulki rules. It is only the Congress party which wanted to revive the feudalistic concept of Mulki rules initiated by the Nizam. It is only the Congress party in Centre and in State which was a silent spectator and encouraged the agitation for Jai Andhra and Jai Telengana. The Congress party and Government in Centre were actually enacting a drama at that time. During the past four years this Congress party could not come to a decision. Today the Home Minister says that he attaches the greatest importance for the unity of Andhra Pradesh. The Congress party was actually playing for some time with the cause of separation and for some time with the cause of integration. That party had actually encouraged the separatist leaders of Andhra Pradesh. It is only the Congress Party which came into some compromise with Telengana separatists at one time and the Andhra separatists at one time. Later on the situation got out of control and the very concept of the unity of Andhra Pradesh was threatened. The Congress party was also divided into two extreme factions one for separation and the other for integration. The very future of the Congress party was threatened with a great division. Because of this, the State unity was also threatened. When the Congress party saw in these incidents of Andhra Pradesh a threat to their own existence then they came to terms with the formula of integration. I dare say that it is only the people of Andhra Pradesh who fought for maintaining the integrity of Andhra Pradesh and the credit goes to the people and our party which stood along with them.

The Congress party which should own all the responsibility for those incidents did

not take steps at the opportune time. I am sorry to state that Government have brought forward this Bill after so much has happened and if it had taken steps earlier much of the unpleasantness, bloodshed and painful process would have been avoided. The Congress party woke up only when the situation become very dangerous.

In this connection I would like to state it is the Communist Party of India (M) who from the very beginning opposed the separation and supported integration. It is our party which have all along maintained that steps should be taken by the Central Government to resolve Andhra—Telengana employment dispute and the improvement of backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. We have already asked the Central Government to solve the unemployment problem. Some of the welcome provisions have already been suggested by our party. It is only the Communist Party of India (M) which stood like a mountain in the face of these separatist agitations to maintain the integration of Andhra Pradesh. Even 25 years back, our party's great leader Sundariah had called for people's Raj in Vishal Andhra. At that time we had already warned that as long as the Congress party is there the unity of Andhra Pradesh would be threatened. The events which occurred during the past six months have proved what we have been saying all through. When you introduce this Bill now you should take all these considerations into account. The Congress party is plagued by factional quarells. Their main idea is to keep power at all costs and it is they who introduced power politics into this game. As a result of the policies of the Congress party 42 crores of people of Andhra Pradesh were put at ransom. I want to state categorically that this is the most cruel thing which happened to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to submit in this connection that although in this Bill there are some provisions which encourage unity in Andhra Pradesh at the same time there are some provisions which encourages separatism.

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

Provisions which encourage separatism. They have introduced a concept of local candidates and these things do not help for integration. As a result of this provision in this Bill some provisions of the Mulki rules have been incorporated if not the whole Mulki rules. That is the provision for district and local candidates. This encourages regional and local tendencies. The most dangerous result of this provision would be the division among the districts of Andhra Pradesh. This is very serious. While there is abolition of the Mulki rules for the whole State, there is now the danger of their retention in the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh. We have all along been stressing certain principles for the solution to this problem but the Government have not taken any action in this respect, they have now introduced regional tendencies. The second problem is the problem of the development of backward areas in both regions of Andhra Pradesh. It is against the background of backwardness of the areas of Andhra Pradesh that agitations have taken place. Our state occupies 12th place in India in the field of industry. Since 1965-66 all the projects in Andhra Pradesh have been suspended. Although Andhra Pradesh has got 1/5 of the total population of India it is a famine and drought affected area. It is because of these conditions that unemployment problem has increased to magnifying extent in Andhra Pradesh. This has encouraged the spate of agitations there. The Central Government instead of taking efforts to remove these famine conditions was only a silent spectator in this drama. I would urge upon the Central Government to take immediate and concrete steps in removing the famine and drought conditions and improving the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. I am sorry to state that in this Bill and formula, provision has not been made in removing these things.

In this Bill a provision has been made for the establishment of a Central university in Andhra Pradesh but that will not alone solve the problem. The most important problem facing Andhra Pradesh is its backwardness. I once again wish to emphasise this point and urge the Government

to remove the backwardness industrially, agriculturally and financially. Previously the backwardness was supposed to remain in Telengana and Rayalaseema areas. But now for the first time it has been admitted that backwardness exists in both the two regions. The formation of a committee or a Board to look into these things will not help in solving this problem. The bureaucratic machinery, which is to be established, would not help in solving this problem. It was only authoritarian. In this Bill and formula, the foundation for removing the backwardness of areas of Andhra Pradesh has not been made. The Government should take efforts to remove the regional imbalances. This Bill does not guarantee it.

If we want to avoid regional imbalances and encourage unity in Andhra Pradesh then a complete all round development of Andhra Pradesh is necessary. The Government should guarantee these provisions in this Bill. The Government should take this problem seriously and take concrete steps in this direction. I am sorry to state that either in this Bill or in the speech of Home Minister this point has not been made. Therefore, in the interest of the future prosperity of Andhra Pradesh the Government should take extraordinary steps in solving the problems which I have mentioned above. It is absolutely necessary to make these provisions in this Bill and then only it will guarantee the future prosperity of Andhra Pradesh. All the projects which have been suspended in our State should be completed.

I would like to submit once again the backwardness in Andhra Pradesh covers the whole State and not particularly to Andhra and Telengana. There is no Constitutional machinery provided for in this Bill to remove the regional imbalances and backwardness. The Central Government should take urgent steps in providing this machinery. I hope special steps will be taken by the Government to solve this problem. It is surprising that Government has not taken this problem seriously before.

As regards Andhra, Telengana employment dispute is concerned we have all along been maintaining that there should be democratic principle to solve the dispute. We want to ask why such a democratic principle was not formulated in solving this dispute. The 2:1 formula is a justifiable solution to this dispute. I want to state that this 2:1 formula will go a long way in encouraging unity in Andhra Pradesh and Government should take steps to bring forward and implement this formula.

I hope even now the Central Government will, without any hesitation, without any bogus angle about our State's integration, about our State's future, take such a course which will help in emotional integration and at the same time bring in all round development of the State and at the same time bring in urgent development in the backward areas also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I will thank the Honourable Home Minister and his colleagues who have come to the House with this Bill.

Unfortunately our State has passed through critical times, subjected to various agitations, involving loss of human lives, destruction of property and causing misery to the large sections of our people. The economic development came to a standstill and popular Government ceased to function; President's rule had to be imposed and this was done at a critical time when we have had to formulate our schemes for the Fifth Five-year Plan. Emotions were aroused, base instincts in human beings were fully and freely exploited, slogans were raised, not for any constructive purpose, but for disintegrating the State which was brought into being by the selfless sacrifice of several of our distinguished sons, and the great soul, Shri Potti Sriramulu, had to perform self-immolation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: That was really for an Andhra State; not for Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Even this emotional integration did not come about because of Mr. S. B. Giri raising certain issues; this emotional integration was in vogue even when Hyderabad was under the Nizams rule. The Andhra Mahasabha in Hyderabad State had pioneered a movement for linguistic division of the State to bring in the Vishal Andhra as its objective. Many leading persons of the erstwhile Hyderabad State had taken a leading role to bring together the Telengana speaking people whether they are in Andhra State or Hyderabad State. This was brought about when the State of Andhra Pradesh was brought into being in 1956.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: How it was brought about?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It was brought about because the majority of the Telugu speaking people wanted to be united, not by the sophisticated urbanised people living in Hyderabad, who don't belong, who don't respond, to the aspirations of the Telugu speaking people.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It was opportunist leaders who have done it. The people had opposed it and this was brought about when there was opposition from the Telengana people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It was unfortunate that when the State was to be integrated, in some parts of the Telegu-speaking people, nobody shared the wishes of the common people, but certain leaders, in order to establish and in order to safeguard their own interests, wanted a separate Telengana State. It was not the common people. Unfortunately at that time, for various reasons, because of various pressures that were brought about, in so far as Andhra Pradesh was concerned, the regional committee had been constituted, and a statutory status had been given to that regional committee. Under the reorganisation of States, when linguistic States were formed, it was not Telengana

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah] alone that joined with the rest of Andhra, but the Marathwada area and Karnataka area were also joined with Maharashtra and Karnataka. They never wanted safeguards as was done in the case of Telengana. We had some historical reasons for this. I do not want to question the wisdom of our elders who thought that the fears and suspicions of the people of Telengana had to be allayed and the affluent districts of Andhra should function in such a fashion as to leave no room for any suspicion or misgiving on the part of Telengana. That was the reason why the Telengana regional committee had come into being.

Before this Bill was drafted, many consultations had taken place. It is not as though this formula has been superimposed. It has come as a result of consensus arrived at with various sections of our people who are very much involved. The Prime Minister had taken great pains and she was very much agitated because an important State like Andhra Pradesh was locked with agitations and strikes involving mob violence and other things. She wanted to bring about a sort of amity and brotherliness between the various sections of the people. My hon. friend Shri K. C. Pant has himself taken great pains in going through this process to understand the feelings of the people. I congratulate him on the fact that he was able to succeed in his attempts. History will record that at this crucial juncture, the Prime Minister, ably assisted by Shri K. C. Pant and the Home Minister was able to preserve the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. To destroy is an easy thing but to construct is a very difficult problem.

This Bill envisages the giving of a statutory status to the decisions arrived at by the people who are vitally concerned with this problem.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Who are these people who accepted it? Not the common people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The people who have been elected by the people have taken this responsibility. I do

not know why my hon. friend should take the name of the people. It is the people's representatives who have taken this responsibility. (Interruptions). This Bill envisages the abolition of the regional committee, the abolition of Mulki Rules and the location of a Central university at Hyderabad and also giving opportunities as much as possible to the local people.

My hon. friend Shri B. N. Reddy had raised a very pertinent point. He said that while we had abolished the Mulki Rules on the one hand, on the other, every district was going to have that type of Mulki rule. But I want to tell my hon. friend that whether the Mulki rules operated or not, up to a particular post, the local people were naturally to be given due preference. But that should not come in the way of merit, that should not bar or prevent other people from seeking employment.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: On a point of clarification. The question is not that, but again it will be the old element coming.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the working of it, given the goodwill, given the mutual trust, we will be able to surmount even that difficulty and all sections of the people will get the benefit of it. As for giving preference to local candidates, I know how much of dissatisfaction it has caused in other areas. I know there are certain in-built difficulties in this problem. These were created not by the people but by the bureaucracy. I know that even in the public sector if a person from a State goes to another, he would like to have his *chaprasi* also from his State. We should not give more prominence to these aberrations and distortions. We must allow all sections of people equal opportunities.

Another important factor I would like to stress is with regard to the appointment of tribunals. They have taken away the jurisdiction of the courts in regard to disputes arising out of the formula being put

on the statute book. I know there is an enabling clause, 8, which clearly says that if these tribunals outlive their utility, they can be removed. So I hope there will not be any reason for the employees to go to the tribunal for more than it is necessary.

Coming to the development part of it, I feel some of these mutual distrusts and misgivings will arise because of the regional imbalances. These regional imbalances have been created over a long period. They have to be removed. But is the recent agitation due to regional imbalances? In 1969, of course, the agitation came from Telengana. You know the composition of Hyderabad City. There are various elements which have fomented this agitation. There are people who do not like the Telugu people coming up. They have settled there and formed a sort of vested interest. That was also one of the reasons. Big business had a direct hand in it. They have incited this type of violence.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It was done by Congressmen themselves, not big business people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: They had a vested interest. I know in the history of Hyderabad, till a few years ago, no Telugu-speaking persons was able to dominate the political scene.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Andhra are dominating us.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Even Giri was not allowed to have a major say in Hyderabad City. I am not speaking about Andhras; I want to be called a Telugu-speaking person.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: In the interest of the integration of telugu people and honour of the House, these Andhra-Telengana exchanges must not be allowed. I am making a request to both of them. These exchanges will have adverse effects.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not quarrelling with my friend, Shri Giri. (Interruption) I appeal to the hon. Member; let him have his say afterwards. Why does he interrupt me. I must have my say.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I have the greatest respect for you, but do not mis-state the principal facts.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not able to put forward my viewpoints if you go on interrupting me, and have a running commentary. It is very difficult for me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you next, Mr. Giri. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He must respect my wishes as much as I respect his wishes.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: He has no right to speak about Telangana.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member in this House has a right.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am a citizen of India.

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

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is very much excited because he knows that people are against him. He is very angry. I cannot help it.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I am also elected by the people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will make an appeal to him. Please do not interrupt me. If he has got anything, let him controvert my facts and say whatever he likes when his turn to speak comes.

Now, Sir, on these regional imbalances, suspicions were created in Telangana. After the police action they created this sort of animosity. It was the bureaucracy. There is some historical background about

[Shri P. Venkatasubaiiah]

it. The people at large who are living in the coastal areas or living in the Rayalaseema area or in Telangana—their interests are common. They do not want to cut each other's throats; they want to live like honest citizens as everywhere else.

Speaking about the regional imbalances, of course, even in the erstwhile Andhra, there was a sort of grievance against the coastal districts which are considered to be the affluent districts. In the Rayalaseema district wherefrom I come, we never wanted this: as a matter of fact, when the Andhra State was to be formed, we wanted to be with Madras because we felt that the affluent coastal districts would submerge us and will not give assistance for our economic development. So, our leaders had to enter into a pact even in those days. It was not given statutory form but a pact was entered into, known as the Sri Baug Pact. I would like to quote the relevant points from the Sri Baug Pact. It is only for allaying the fears of the people of Rayalaseema. They said:

“To ensure the rapid development of the agricultural and economic interests of Rayalaseema and Nellore to the level of those in the coastal districts, schemes of irrigation for a period of 10 years or such longer period as condition may necessitate be given a preferential claim;—especially in respect of the utilisation of the waters of Tungabhadra, Krishna and Pennar—be given for 10 years an exclusive attention in respect of major projects beneficial to these areas; that whenever the question of sharing of waters arises, the needs of the aforesaid areas be the first to be met and that this policy be implemented as from today for the administration of the State.”

Sir, this was one of the clauses of the so-called Sri Baug Pact, but it met with an abortive death. Even after the State

was formed, the sharing of Krishna waters came up because there was a project by name Krishna-Pennar project. There was an agitation that if this project was constructed the waters would be diverted to Madras, and there was therefore an agitation. Though that scheme was really beneficial to the people of Rayalaseema, we had to fall in line with our friends of the coastal districts for agitating against this scheme. What happened afterwards in the allocation of waters? According to the reports of various experts, when the allocation of water comes up the area which is drought affected will be taken into consideration in determining the share and Rayalaseema was shown and the share had been obtained but the benefit did not go to them; the waters of Krishna are not beneficial to the people of Rayalaseema; they had gone to the coastal district; There are several instances like that.

The total cultivable land in Andhra Pradesh is 316 lakhs of acres of which 114.68 obtain in the coastal districts, 77.52 in Rayalaseema and 124.10 in Telangana. Of the irrigation facilities 56.92 per cent is in coastal districts, 15.65 in Rayalaseema and 27.19 in Telangana. Even in the matter of irrigation Rayalaseema is backward; it comes last in the utilisation of electricity. I am not highlighting grievances. But regional imbalances such as these create all sorts of problems giving rise to mutual suspicion and distrust. People from Rayalaseema taunt us: since you do not have such a regional committee or safeguards, you are backward. I do not say that because there are regional imbalances we should part. I feel that the interests of backward areas will be better served in an integrated State with vast resources. So I make an appeal to the hon. Minister and other friends here. It is not enough to say that there should be accelerated development of backward areas; it should be done in concrete terms. The Centre must come in a big way to assist such backward areas. Of course there is the Rayalaseema Development Board. It is neither a board nor development; it is

just like a black board. Nothing has been done. It should be the first charge on the Central Government to see that backward areas are economically developed. It should not be assumed that the entire State is affluent because some four or five districts have advanced in some respects due to pre-Independence irrigation and other facilities. Srikakulam and Visakapatnam districts are as backward as any other district though the rainfall is 42" whereas in Rayalaseema the rainfall is 15.20" and in Telangana is more than 40". But it has immense mineral resources. There is no big mineral based industry in that area. In pursuance of the decision taken by the Central Government to give incentive to backward areas, you must persuade industrialists to set up industries in backward areas. They must also see that public sector units are as widely dispersed as possible and are located in backward areas. They should not be concentrated either in Hyderabad or Visakhapatnam only. They should be widely dispersed.

I once again whole-heartedly support this Bill. I once again thank the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and Shri K. C. Pant for the immense service they have done to the cause of the Telugu-speaking people and for having maintained the integrity of the State.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : यहाँ पर 32वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है। इससे आंध्र प्रदेश के दोनों भागों की जनता को कोई खराबी नहीं होगी बल्कि इसकी वजह से और भी कई नई समस्याएँ खड़ी होंगी। इसका फल यह होगा कि अन्ततोगत्वा उनको हल करने में और भी ज्यादा कठिनाई पैदा होगी। आज दुहाई यह दी जा रही है There is general agreement.

किन्तु वास्तव में भगड़ा तो कांग्रेसियों में है। उनका केवल साथ बिठा कर यह दवाया जा रहा है कि इस छः सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अपनाओ और उन्होंने ही इनको अपनाया है। वास्तव में जनता की राय क्या है इसका आपने देखा ही

नहीं है। हम ने कई बार यह विषय उठाया है। यदि आप जनता की राय जनना चाहते हैं तो जैसे आपने गाँवा में ऑपिनियन पॉल लिया, वहाँ की जनता की राय ली, जैसे ही आंध्र प्रदेश में भी आप ऑपिनियन पॉल क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। यदि आप ऐसा करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहाँ की जनता क्या चाहती है। अभी अभी आंध्र में जा कर आया हूँ, दोनों भागों का मैंने दौरा किया है, तेलंगाना का भी और जिस को आंध्र का कोस्टल एरिया कहते हैं, वहाँ का भी। दोनों जगह मैंने जनता से पूछा है कि क्या वे सन्तुष्ट हैं। तेलंगाना में तो इसके खिलाफ प्रतिक्रिया बड़ी जोरदार है। वे तो सन्तुष्ट बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। जब तक अलग तेलंगाना स्टेट नहीं होती है तब तक तेलंगाना की जनता ख़ुश नहीं होगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह बिल क्यों लाया गया है। सरकार को सारी बातों को देख कर के मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि शैक्सपीयर के नाटक में एक पात्र कहता है:

Time is out of joint.

Oh! cursed spite,

It ever I was born to set it, right!

यह केवल एक ही जगह नहीं। सभी जगह वहाँ असन्तोष है। पन्त जी फिर वापिस आ कर बैठ गए हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि इरिगेशन और पावर से ये फिर यहाँ वापिस आ गए हैं—

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): कोई एतराज तो नहीं? मैं बँठा था तो श्री वेंकटसुब्रैय्या जी ने इरिगेशन और पावर की बात कह दी थी।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: जब तक आप बैठेंगे तब तक आशा थी कि कुछ न कुछ हल निकल आएगा। आप चले गए तो वह आशा भी चली गई।

सरकार के सामने कोई लक्ष्य है या नहीं इसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। आखिर वह इस देश का क्या बनाना चाहती है? एड हाक काम बहुत हरे गए। कोई चीज दो चार साल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जांशो]

के लिए हां तो उसका माना जा सकता है। आपने संविधान में जो अस्थायी तर्र पर रखा है, उस अस्थायी का क्या मतलब है यह आप हम लोगों को समझा दें। पच्चीस साल के बाद भी कोई चीज वैसे ही रहने दी जाए तो सोचना हांगा कि कौन सा ट्रिप्टिकोण हमारे सामने है और कौन सा वह ट्रिप्टिकोण है जो हम लोगों के अपनाने के लिए कहते हैं। संविधान ने जो अधिकार दिए हैं, मूलभूत अधिकार दिए हैं, उनके विरोध में जो चीज है उसको ये कैसे उपस्थित करते हैं? इसलिए आब-अंकशन हमने उठाया था लेकिन किसी ने माना नहीं। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि फिर यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसकी क्वेश्चन करेगी क्योंकि किसी भी व्यक्ति को कहीं भी जा कर रहने की, काम करने की, शिक्षा पाने की छूट है, उसको ऐसा अधिकार संविधान ने दिया हुआ है। उसके विपरीत यह है। धीरे धीरे यदि केंद्र ही ऐंगी गलतियां फेरता जाएगा तो हम कहां पहुंचेंगे पता नहीं। आपकी स्टेट की ही यह खबर है।

मंत्रालय में अन्य राज्यों के लोगों के निवास पर प्रतिबन्ध यह नया मुल्की वहां शुरू हुआ है। मुझे सन्तोष यह है कि वहां के कांग्रेसियों ने फम से कम इसको जनता की राय के लिए स्पुर्द्ध करने की बात कही। उन्होंने उनकी इस बात को माना नहीं, इसलिए उन्होंने वाक आउट किया। वहां के कांग्रेसी अगर यहां के कांग्रेसी अलग अलग हैं क्या? मुझे तो ये अलग अलग दिखाई देते हैं। जो खबर छपी है, वह यह है,

“मंत्रालय विधान सभा ने आज उस नाजुक मंत्रालय निवासी अनुमति विधेयक पारित कर दिया जिस में सरकार को राज्य में गैर स्थायी आवासियों के ठहरने के लिए अनुमति प्रतिबन्ध लागू करने के अधिकार की व्यवस्था है।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know there is difference between Meghalaya and Nagaland.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जांशो:

Yes, Sir. I have extensively toured both Meghalaya and Nagaland and I know the difference. This is about Meghalaya, where they have staged a walk-out.

इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था है कि इसके पारित होने के पहले जो वहां बागह साल रहे होंगे! इट इज एनदर पार्ट आफ मुल्की।

आखिर हम इस देश में क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। भगवान् ने इतना बड़ा भारी देश दे दिया, तो हम को उस पर आपूर्ति हांगे लगी। विविधता का मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि इन देश को अलग अलग रूप से बांटते चले जायें और आगे चल कर सब दरवाजे बन्द हो जायें। सारी इनिशिया साथ आने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है। आर्थिक विकास के लिए कामना माक्रेट बन रही है। तेल के सवाल पर सब अरब देश इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। भगवान् ने मुक्त हस्त से हम को सारे साधन दे दिये हैं। अगर इस के बावजूद हम अलग अलग डीवारें खड़ी करते जायेंगे, तो हम कहां पहुंचेंगे?

सब का विकास होना चाहिए था। जो गड़बड़ हुई, उस का कारण यह है कि तेलंगाना का जो विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। किसी ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर इन पच्चीस सालों में सब लोगों को काम मिलता और सभी राज्यों का संदुलित आर्थिक विकास होता, तो यह समस्या खड़ी न होती। लेकिन हमारे सामने समस्या यह है कि कांग्रेसियों ने कांग्रेसियों से जो वादा किया था, वह भी पूरा नहीं किया। इस स्थिति में उन्होंने देश से जो वादा किया है, उस को वे कैसे पूरा करेंगे? वे आपसी वादों को भी पूरा नहीं करते हैं। यह तो तेलंगाना के कांग्रेसियों और आन्ध्र के कांग्रेसियों के बीच एक जेन्टलमैनज एग्रीमेंट था, लेकिन उस पर भी अमल नहीं हुआ।

श्री वेंकटासुब्बा ने कहा,

What is development; there is a big board. He wants the Central Government to come in a big way. When he expects

the Central Government to come in a big way, they will bring in a bigger board. That is all.

करना-धरना कुछ नहीं हैं। वास्तविक बात यही है कि आन्ध्र के कांग्रेसियों ने तेलंगाना के कांग्रेसियों को वह विश्वास दिलाया था कि वे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास को पूरी कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन वह नहीं किया। शिक्षा और नौकरियों में उन को जो उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला। इसी लिए उन में अविश्वास है। और मुझे नहीं लगता कि आज भी वह गया है।

श्री दीक्षित और श्री पन्त कुछ धर वहाँ हो आये हैं। उन्होंने केवल कांग्रेसियों के साथ बैठना कर सब कुछ किया। आम जनता क्या चाहती है, इस की तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

मंत्री महादय ने हैदराबाद में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का जिक्र किया है। उस की बात इस लिए आई कि आन्ध्र वालों को यह भ्रमने लगा कि उन के साथ सेंट्रल क्लास सैमिटरिज्ज जैसा व्यवहार होता है, क्योंकि वे अपने ही प्रदेश की राजधानी के शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकते हैं। हांनो यह चाहिये था कि जो भी शिक्षा पाना चाहता हो, उस को सारी सुविधायें मिलें।

प्रीजिडेंट को यह तय करने का अधिकार दिया गया है कि लोकलाइज्ड एरियाज्ज कौन से हैं। इस स्थिति में मरे जैसे आदमी के लिए वहाँ जाना, रहना, शिक्षा और काम-धंधा पाना बिल्कुल मुश्किल हो जायगा। इसी भ्रान्वाचित के कारण मंधालय ने यह कानून बनाया है। सब राज्य अपने अलग अलग कानून बना रहे हैं।

मैं श्री पन्त को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं पना में चुनाव के लिए खड़ा हुआ, तो एक मज्जन ने पूछा कि आप कर्नाटक वाले हो कर यहाँ क्यों आये हैं। जब मैं चुनाव के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में खड़ा हुआ, तो वहाँ श्री शक्ल ने मुझे से पूछा कि कर्नाटक के होने के लिए यहाँ क्यों आये हो। मैंने कहा कि कर्नाटक के हनुमान

जी यहाँ आये, इस लिए मैं भी चला आया। अगर कर्नाटक में किष्किंधा का हनुमान मध्य प्रदेश में आ सकता है, तो मैं भी आ सकता हूँ। हम अपने देश में इस तरह की दीवारें क्यों खड़ी करते जा रहे हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

मैं मंत्री महादय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के सामने लक्ष्य क्या है। काश्मीर, हैदराबाद, बड़ोदा और मँसूर आदि विभिन्न स्टेट्स में अलग अलग कानून, और अलग अलग फीसिलिटीज थीं। जैसा, बड़ोदा में डाईवांस का कानून उपलब्ध था। इस लिए बम्बई वाले वहाँ जा कर दो दो शाहियाँ कर के आते थे और डाईवांस ले लेते थे। मँसूर में तो महिलाओं के लिए एम.ए. तक शिक्षा फ्री थी और मुसलमानों के लिए आधी फ्री थी। हमारे तीन जिले, गुलबर्गा, बीदर और रायचूर, हैदराबाद का हिस्सा थे।

मुल्की का सवाल इस लिए उठा कि लोगों को नौकरियों और शिक्षा संस्थाओं में स्थान नहीं मिलता है। यही असली समस्या है। इस समस्या को हल करने में हम असफल रहे हैं, इस को हम स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। जो अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है, उस को दूर करने के लिए हम ने पहले भी कई बातें बताई थीं। जब पहली बार 1969 में यह मामला उठाया गया, तो हम ने कहा था कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री बृहम्मनन्द रेड्डी को त्यागपत्र देने के लिए कहिये। ऐसा नहीं किया गया। लेकिन बाद में वही हुआ। फिर श्री नरीसंह गव आये। उन को भी कहा गया कि चले आओ। लेकिन व्यक्तियों को बदलने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जब तक सरकार अपनी दृष्टि और अपना विचार नहीं बदलती है, जब तक वह यह निश्चित नहीं करती है कि क्या करना है क्या नहीं करना है तब तक यह सारी गड़बड़ी रहने वाली है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह एडहोकिज्म कब तक चलने वाला है।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर का संबंध है, एक नागरिकता का अधिकार सबको मिला हुआ है। काश्मीर का वातावरण उसका चिरंजीव होने की

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

वजह से हमने बात-बात इस प्रश्न को उठाया। प्रश्न यह है कि मैं पूरे देश का गणितिक होने के नाते काश्मीर में कोई सम्पत्ति खरीद सकता हूँ या नहीं। सरकार इस रोक को हटाये। लेकिन वह ऐसा करने के बजाये अलग-अलग द्वीवारों का निर्माण कर रही है। कहीं लोकल का सवाल आ रहा है, कहीं भूमि पुत्र या सन्ज आफ दि सायल का सवाल आ रहा है। लेकिन वास्तव में सब जगह बीपारी एक है और उसका इलाज यह है कि मन्त्र का काम मिलना चाहिए।

बम्बई में शिव रांजा वाले कहते हैं कि ये "यड्ड, गुंड" वाले क्यों यहां आते हैं। इसलिये आते हैं कि उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। वे कोई प्यार के कारण नहीं आते हैं। सरकार को गदत नीतियों की वजह से वर्मा, अफ्रीका और श्रीलंका से लोग विस्थापित बनकर यहां आते हैं। यह देखना चाहिये कि उन नीतियों का कैसे ठीक करें। जब कहा जाता है कि मराठी लोगों को काम मिले, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि दूसरे लोगों को काम न मिले? स्थिति यह है कि टैटी एक है और भगड़ा करने वाले दो हैं। (व्यवधान)

प्रेफरेंस का सवाल क्यों पैदा होता है? एक राजा की दो औरतें होती हैं। एक आवड़ती-फेवरिट या प्यारी—हो गई और दूसरी नावड़ती—नान-फेवरिट—हो गई। वास्तव में ऐसी कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि अगर दो औरतें हों, तो एक आवड़ती और दूसरी नावड़ती हानी ही चाहिये। अगर सब को समान रूप से मिलता, तो प्रेफरेंस का सवाल ही पैदा न होता। कोई प्रेफरेंस न मांगता। जो कोई चाहता, तो उसको नौकरी मिल जाती, या शिक्षा संस्थाओं में जगह मिल जाती, तो प्रेफरेंस का प्रश्न न उठता।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य ने यह उदाहरण अच्छा नहीं दिया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह बात मैं मान लेता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे कोई अनुभव नहीं है।

हम यही चाहते हैं कि संविधान ने सब लोगों को जो अधिकार दिये हुए हैं, काश्मीर से लेकर केरल तक उनका कार्यान्वयन हो, न कि उनका भंकाव हो। लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम उनका संकोच करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिये न तो आन्ध्र वाले संतुष्ट हैं और न तेलंगाना वाले संतुष्ट हैं, क्योंकि इस छ-सूत्री फार्मूला से उनकी समस्या बिचकल हल नहीं हुई है। मैंने कई लोगों से बात की है और उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि हम इसका ट्रायल देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह काम नहीं करेगा। अगर सरकार ने इसका ट्रायल दे कर कुछ समय बिताना ही है, तो भले ही वह ऐसा कर ले, लेकिन उसका एक क्लीयर-कट और बॉल्ड डिक्लैरेशन लेना चाहिये।

अगर एस. आर. सी. की सिफारिश के अनुसार अलग तेलंगाना बना दिया जाता, तो कोई गड़बड़ न होती। अनुभव से भी यही पता चला है कि तेलंगाना की जनता चाहती है कि हम अलग से अपना भविष्य बनायेंगे, अपने सारे साधनों का लगा कर अपने पांव पर खड़े होंगे। तो फिर उसका रास्ते में बाधक बन कर हम देश की क्या भलाई कर रहे हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। अगर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना अलग हो गये, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि देश की एकता पर कटाराघात हो गया? राज्य का प्रशासन सुचारु रूप से चले और समृद्धि विकास हो। अगर इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर राज्यों की पुनर्रचना हो, तो देश की एकता के लिए कोई खतरा उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

जब शुरू में श्री गिरि इस विधेयक का विरोध कर रहे थे, तो वह तेलंगाना की जनता की भावना को व्यक्त कर रहे थे कि वह इस का स्वीकार नहीं करती हैं, वह इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र की जनता भी इससे संतुष्ट नहीं है। ऊपर के जो लोग इस एजिटेशन में थे, उन सबको मंत्रि-मंडल में ले लिया गया है। श्री राजाराम राजमल्लू, श्री सुब्बा रेंडूडी, श्री वसी रेंडूडी, सब को मंत्रि-मंडल में ले लिया गया है। मुझे ऐसा कोई नाम नहीं दीखता, जो

मीत्र-मंडल से बाहर रहा हो। आखिर यह सारा भगड़ा इस लिए थोड़ा ही था कि मीत्र-मंडल की पुनर्रचना में गंगा भी गम्बर लग जाय ?

इस विधेयक के दो पहलू हैं : एक तो यह कि इससे किसी का भी समाधान नहीं होने वाला है दूसरा यह कि यह सांविधानिक आपत्तियां खड़ी करता है, और साथ ही देश में अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के बजाय उसको बढ़ावा देने का खराब काम करता है। इसलिए मैंने वह मंत्रालय वाला कोट किया था। आखिर समय भारतवर्ष एक है, विविधता से भरा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे विधेयक लाने के बजाए कठोरता से एक निर्णय ले लें—आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना दो अलग प्रदेश हों और दोनों सुख और शान्ति के साथ अपना पूरा विकास कर सकें।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : At the outset, I must express our gratitude to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi for taking an elaborate care and great interest in preserving the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. I must also express my gratitude to the Home Minister, Shri Dikshiji and Shri Pantji for evolving the six-point formula which has been accepted by an overwhelming majority of the people as just and equitable without at the same time affecting the susceptibilities of the three wings of Andhra Pradesh...

AN HON. MEMBER : Not all the people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we always speak in terms of people. Even if I come from one constituency, I have the audacity to speak on behalf of the people of the entire Andhra Pradesh, not only that, on behalf of the people of entire India. That is how we have been using this concept of people. Therefore, let us be honest and clear enough when we are speaking in terms of people.

Just now, my friend, Shri Joshiji has been referring in a casual manner : what

is there if you just divide it into Telangana and Andhra? Coming as it does, at this juncture, when the Kanada-speaking people and the Marathi-speaking people have been quarrelling about their border, it is really surprising as to how he can easily say that the Telangana people can have it.

By and large—I am coming to that point—Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and also the border dispute that has been now exercising the minds of the Government of India, came out of the common factor, that is, the States Reorganisation Act. So, even when in the name of linguism, they are not in a position to adjust themselves in regard to the border areas, is it not painful for us, the people of Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu-speaking people who have been aptly described by the Prime Minister as a people with a hoary past, to separate? Therefore, we are sincerely concerned and honestly interested in preserving the integrity of Andhra Pradesh because it is not merely the question of dividing a chunk of land here and a chunk of land there, but the people are involved, their emotions are involved, their history is involved and their culture is involved. Especially, the Telugu-speaking people, as you know, Sir, form, the second largest linguistic group in the country—more than four crores of people. It will certainly be a painful task for anybody to say that such a State and such a people should be divided, not on any economic grounds but on mere political grounds. This is my humble submission.

Many people wanted to make out that the backwardness of Telangana was the reason for this agitation. No, Sir. Economic backwardness is not really responsible for this. It is all politics. If economic factors are responsible, why is there no simultaneous agitation in Vidarbha or even in the erstwhile parts of Telangana, namely in Marathwada and the Karnataka area of Hyderabad State? The present Telengana is hundred times better than those parts. Let us, therefore, forget that economic factors are the primary cause of this agitation.

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Now, let us try to identify as to what are the political factors. We have been trying to find a solution at that level and in times to come we are going to be one of the prosperous and glorious States of the Union of India.

Now, coming to certain of the constitutional points, take for instance the localisation. Here, I must submit that there is a lot of confusion. The hon. Member opposite has been confusing localisation with the concept of movement of people. Mr. Joshi is always welcome to Andhra Pradesh. He can come to Andhra and settle anywhere in Andhra Pradesh. He can have a right to own property. He has a right to do business. Not only this, he is most welcome to contest from any part of the country provided he belongs to my Party and we will vote for him...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He was in the Swatantra Party and now he has joined the ruling Party.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): Therefore, he is inviting Joshiji now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: The concept of localisation here should not be over-exaggerated. One thing, it is not applicable to all categories of employees. It is only in the context of some of the inferior work force which has always been understood in the Six-Point formula which is applicable.

There is nothing extraordinary about it which we have been provided with. We give legal cover to what existed in the State. They cannot go for long distances. Even for a post of clerk or LDC the people cannot come to Delhi. From Sreecakulam the persons are not willing to go to Hyderabad even if they get employment. They always try to be as near their homes as possible. Therefore this concept of localisation should not worry us too much. We should not be over-exercised over this matter.

The Andhra issue has come before us several times and I hope this will be the last, Sir. But I am not reassured in this respect. I am not sure whether our understandings have been correctly translated.

I have certain things to say on this Bill. This Bill is brought forward obviously to get over certain of the difficulties. I won't say it contravenes the constitution, but it runs counter to certain provisions of the Constitution. The powers of the High Court are affected by this Bill. This difficulty is to be got over by amendment of the Constitution. In doing so, this object is frustrated. The Bill says that in matters relating to the employment, the powers of the High Court is taken away. It provides also certain special provisions. The Bill provides that under the orders of the President the State Government may specify certain category or classes of posts or specify local areas, etc. Like this he can delegate powers to the State Government. But they are not protected by this Bill and they can be questioned. Like that there are certain powers which I am afraid will come in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. If they come in conflict, I am sure that the protection envisaged in this Bill, is not available.

Another infirmity in this Bill is this. They have been creating administrative tribunals in lieu of the high court, to exercise the powers of the high court. After the administrative tribunal passes an award or gives a decision, the Govt. can modify the verdict of the tribunal. This is wrong in principle. No cannon of jurisprudence or quasi-judicial process can be rendered subject to the executive control of the Government or the State. How can the State Govt. modify the decision of the quasi-judicial tribunal? Once State Govt. modifies or amends the award of the quasi-judicial tribunal it ceases to be quasi-judicial verdict and it becomes an executive instrument. Once it becomes executive order it becomes subject to the provisions of Article 226 of the Constitution. I have given an amendment to get over this difficulty and I have said that this reference to State Government should be deleted.

Another infirmity in this Bill is this. The powers of the High court are taken away in connection with promotion, appointments etc. But the powers of the High Court over the tribunal are not, in fact, taken away.

Similarly, the provisions under article 226 giving powers to the High Court to pronounce on the awards of the administrative tribunal are not also touched by this. Therefore, to get over that difficulty, I have tabled a specific amendment to achieve the object in view, to clause 7 of the proposed new article 371D. As I have submitted already, this would protect the provisions contained in this particular Bill and also the orders made by the President by virtue of this Bill. But any order or any scheme or any classification or any specification made by the state Government in pursuance of the orders of the President is outside the purview of the protective provisions of this Bill. With these reservations and clarifications, I support the Bill.

*SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wholeheartedly give our party's support to the Constitution (Thirty-third) Amendment Bill 1973. There has been an enthusiastic welcome by the people of Andhra Pradesh after the introduction of the six-point formula. I would also like to share in this enthusiasm after the holocaust which has taken place there. It is indeed very heartening that many Members of Parliament and legislators have wholeheartedly welcomed this Bill. As a result of the six-point formula I hope the backwardness of the areas of Andhra Pradesh will be removed and more industries may be stepped up in that State. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a central University at Hyderabad which will further the educational facilities in the State. Any disputes arising in implementing this formula can be settled in a constitutional and orderly manner. Provision has also been

made to provide equitable distribution employment opportunities throughout the State. I hope the opportunity arising out of this formula would be properly utilised to develop Andhra Pradesh. I also hope that by taking this opportunity all obstacles that stelled the progress will be removed and Andhra Pradesh will be benefitted by it. It is the duty of the new Government of Andhra Pradesh who successfully implement this six-point formula.

Let us find out the reasons for the agitations which developed in Andhra Pradesh before the introduction of the six-point formula. If we do not learn a lesson from those agitations then I am afraid we have to face the same type of agitations again and again.

Why the agitation of Andhras against Andhras was started? The British regime formulated their policy of: "Let Indians fight against Indians" and brought forward the partition of India. The British by the formulation of this policy had brought disaster to India. Later on the American imperialists, world's No. 1. enemy, formulated the policy of: "Let Asians fight against Asians". With this policy Americans brought civil war in China and Indo-China. In these intrigues, their plans are understandable. But the most surprising thing is to find some Andhra leaders following almost a similar policy and making Andhras to fight among themselves, who belong to one State, speak one language and in herit same history and culture. It is really deplorable that these leaders have succumbed to this policy. This is a dangerous signal. What are the reasons for this? It is a fact that there are disparities and regional imbalances in Andhra Pradesh which have been often exploited by the trouble shooters. There is also one more reason. Since 1971, there has been a marked change in the political climate of India. Some vested interests did not like this. Hence they attempted to reverse the direction by disrupting and

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Y. Eswara Reddy]

weakening democratic forces inciting regional Chauvinism. It is they who brought forward this slogan of separatism. At first the reactionary and the communal parties started this. But unfortunately later on one of the powerful factions in the Congress party took over the leadership for the cause of separation. They were bent upon to settle their scores against one another. I would like to state with all the emphasis at my command and with great pride that it is only the Communist party of India which stood like a mountain in the face of these agitations and strived for the integration of Andhra Pradesh. Every member of our party in all the 21 districts from top to bottom worked very hard for integration. I want you to take note of this fact. The Jan Sangh and Swatantra party have not much following in Andhra Pradesh. It is only because of this powerful faction of the Congress party which supported the cause of separation, the agitations had assumed dangerous proportions. Therefore, it is the Congress party that should learn a lesson from this agitation. So much progress has been halted in Andhra Pradesh, because of these elements in Congress.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We do not accept it. It is not correct.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: While the agitation was going on in Andhra Pradesh the common man and peasants and workers could not understand the reason behind the agitations. Later on they come to understand the real nature of these agitations. They found out that the public property has been destroyed, schools have been closed and a lot of damage had taken place in Andhra Pradesh. They also saw with their own eyes that this agitation was led by big landlords and businessmen. Then they found out that this movement did not belong to them and since then they stood like rock to maintain the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government also took into account this feeling of the people of Andhra Pradesh and brought forward this six-point formula for the integration of Andhra Pradesh. It is thus

clear that because of the sufferings and sacrifices of the people alone, integration has become now an accepted fact.

While congratulating everybody who contributed for the introduction of 6-point formula I would like particularly to congratulate the poor workers, the peasants and people of Andhra Pradesh for their contribution to this cause. I would also like to congratulate the integrationists of the Congress party for having stood firmly althrough. If they too had joined their 'separatist' brothers in their party then integration would have become more difficult.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Thank you.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: If you want to implement the six-point formula successfully you should take efforts to remove the regional imbalances. Disparities should be removed. Efforts should be taken to promote industries and agricultural output. Besides these steps, measures of fundamental nature should be taken for the welfare of the people of Andhra Pradesh. If you do not take these efforts then that will again encourage the cause of separation. What are these measures? The most important thing is ceiling on landholdings as recommended by the Central Government. Secondly these lands should be distributed among the landless agricultural labourers. The wholesale trade in rice should be taken over by the Government. During the President's rule this issue was successfully shelved. Now it should be taken up. Commodities of daily use and necessities of life should be sold at controlled rates at fair price shops.

The ryots should be supplied manures, agricultural fertilizers, impliments, cement and oil at controlled rates at fair price shops. The ceiling on property Bill should be brought forward the slums in the cities should be removed. It is only when you bring forward these and similar measures, integration of Andhra Pradesh would be protected.

Since 1965 there has been virtual economic stagnation in Andhra Pradesh. There has been absolutely no progress. And in addition, these agitations have further impeded the progress. Compared with other States, Andhra Pradesh has become very backward. So many projects under construction have not been completed. For example steps should be taken to complete the Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad, Tungbhadra high level, Srisalem projects. These projects should be completed before the completion of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

As regards the backwardness of some areas in Andhra Pradesh, only lip service is being paid by the Central and State Government. No concrete action has been taken by the Government to improve the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. Everybody knows that Rayalaseema along with Telengana is a backward area in Andhra Pradesh. It is also generally agreed that Rayalaseema is the blackest spot on the economic map of India. What has been done to Rayalaseema during the past 20 years? It is a area inhabited by 80 lakhs of people. The Central Government have not introduced any industrial progress in Rayalaseema. Even during the time of 2nd Plan period, there has been a proposal for a cement factory at yerraguntla in Cuddapah district but up till now no action has been taken in this regard. This project has been promised in elections after elections but nothing has been done so far. This remained only as an election promise. The water from the Krishna river does not flow into Rayalaseema, although it passes through it. Unless and until waters of Krishna river are diverted, famine in Rayalaseema cannot be permanently eradicated. I can cite any instances like this. There is a radio station at Cuddapah. Although it is there for the past 10 years the transmission line do not work in day time. This shows the callous indifference exhibited by the Central and State Governments against the Rayalaseema.

I would like to say a word regarding Pulivendala Channel. This is in drought affected area. Even before the project has

been started advance betterment levy has been imposed for the execution of that project. It is really astonishing how this sort of levy is imposed on a chronically drought affected area. Of course, after series of agitations, it has been abolished during President's rule. Reasons like these are responsible for encouraging separatism. Therefore I urge the Government to make special efforts in removing the chronic backwardness of Rayalaseema. So I hope that all sections of people in Andhra Pradesh will cooperate in implementing the six-point formula successfully.

Even now in Andhra Pradesh, Jana Sangh and Swatantra party are opposed to this 6-point formula. In the new Ministry of Andhra Pradesh, prominence has been given to those persons who did not support integration. Those who made sacrifices for the cause of integration have been ignored. Anyhow the Ministry has been formed and the Chief Minister is issuing bold statements and making big promises. We should now see how the things are implemented in a successful manner. In conclusion, I hope that the State Government will take all steps necessary to make the six-point formula a complete success. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I intervene in this discussion on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, I do so with a certain amount of regret and a great deal of anguish. I had the privilege of placing my views before this hon. House on the 22nd February this year on the problem that was facing Telangana and Andhra. I then recalled that on the 19th December, 1972, I had begged the Prime Minister not to proceed with the Mulki Rules Bill which later became an Act of this Parliament. It is indeed interesting to see that very same Mulki Rules Act is now going to be repealed.

It will not be fair of me to say: I told you so. I may be forgiven for saying this but had the Government acceded to my

[Shir J. Rameshwar Rao]

request not to push through the Mulki Rules Bill, we might have been saved the happenings in Andhra Pradesh which resulted in the loss of so many lives and private and public property worth crores of rupees, with all the suffering that went with it. Now that Act is being repealed. If that is all that is being done, I would not have spoken today. But what is now sought to be done is something totally different and totally contrary to the very concept of the Mulki Rules Act, even though that Act was totally inadequate. We are now proposing to delete article 371(1) from our Constitution. That article has a history and a background which is not brought out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

It would be interesting to recall briefly the history and the background to article 371(1). The States Reorganisation Commission headed by Dr. Fazl Ali had recommended the formation of a separate Telangana State. The people of Telangana wanted a separate State. I do not want to repeat what I said in this House on 22nd February this year. I did point out why they wanted a separate State and I also pointed out that the concept of one language one State was neither historically nor currently true either in this country or outside. Apart from a very, short period of 50 or 60 years, never in history, I repeat never in history were all the Telugu speaking people in one political entity. Telangana has not been in the same political unit as the rest of Andhra Pradesh.

In spite of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission that Telangana should be a separate State, the then Prime Minister of India, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru for whom I have deep love and affection and great regard, and House in its wisdom decided that Telangana need not be a separate State. But it was conceded that Telangana needed safeguards and protection and hence article 371(1) was specially introduced in the Constitution. By this clause a separate regional committee was provided for Telangana.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADAR *on the Chair*]

The discussions and deliberations preceding this decision were interesting. Many assurances were given to the people of Telangana and a gentlemen's agreement was signed by the then leader of both Telangana and Andhra.

The assurances given to the people of Telangana were never observed. The gentlemen's agreement was treated as a scrap of paper. It would be interesting to recall that during those discussions and deliberations, Jawaharlalji gave an assurance that if after five years the people of Telangana felt that they should not or could not remain in a single State of Andhra Pradesh, they would be permitted to form a separate State.

15.00 hrs.

Clause (1) of article 371 was included against this history and background. But then, people's memories are short and Government's memory is shorter still. What is sought to be done today is to remove the last vestiges of the assurances and safeguards given to the people of Telangana and to exercise them from the Constitution of India. A number of additions are proposed to be made to the Constitution for the purpose of services, appointments, administrative tribunals and a central university. Speaking in this House on 22nd February, I had pointed out that the arguments of backwardness, lack of development and neglect of an area may be rationalisations of the deep urge and desire of a people for the recognition of their separate identity and the recognition of their separate sub-culture, that this desire was emotional and psychological and if it was not recognised, it was bound to lead to psychological scars and distort the growth of the people towards their own cultural fulfilment further that it was the very essence of democracy that this desire should be recognised and the sub-culture of a separate group be permitted to be woven

into the national pattern. What is proposed to be done today is not only not to recognise the separate identity of a sub-culture but to create a situation by removing the last vestiges of protection whereby the separate identity of Telengana will be submergered and lost for all time. This is my deep anguish.

The statement of objects and reasons says that this Six-point formula, so called, would help in the integration of the State and accelerate the development of backward areas. I wish it were true. I should not be considered impertinent if I say that not only will the removal of clause 1 of article 371 and the consequential additions and alterations proposed not help integration but it will only lead to the total submergence and strangulation of the separate sub-culture of Telengana. It has often been said that the demand for small States or the desire of a sub-culture group for the recognition of its separate identity represent forces of disintegration and are anti-national. Permit me, Sir, to point out that on the contrary it is the large unilingual States that may in a moment of crisis when there is a weak Central Government be tempted to become anti-national and may even go to the extent of threatening secession and inviting foreign intervention, jeopardising the very unity and integrity of this country. The unity and integrity of the country cannot depend upon a single individual, however great the individual may be. The unity and integrity of the country must be institutionalised. Small States can never be a danger to the integrity of the country. They will be completely dependent on the Central Government. This will enable the Central Government to be a strong Government, irrespective of the individual who may for the time being head it. While I concede it will not be possible for us to go back to multilingual States, I am convinced that in the interest of the integrity of the country and the strength of the Central Government, we should move forward to the idea of more than one State in a language area and thereby prevent the emergence of linguistic nationalism and

linguistic chauvinism which has been in history and will continue to be in future the disruptive factor in the Indian Union.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : But then they say, as a small State you cannot have a Prime Minister.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO : If you would carefully follow what I am saying, you will appreciate that small States will strengthen the Prime Minister and the Central Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am saying something different.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO : Well, I do not understand your language and, obviously, you do not understand mine. The whole question is so clear that I do not see why people do not understand it.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra is an intellectual and he should understand it better than others.

The real problem is not employment opportunities; the real problem is the deep urge of the people of Telengana to be separate. It is a psychological and emotional urge. The demand for employment opportunities is important but it is a manifestation of this deep desire for a separate identity. Emotional integration cannot come by suppression or submergence; it can only come through a feeling of equality, and the feeling of equality can come only by the recognition of the separate identity of a sub-culture, i.e. of the people of Telengana and constituting them into a separate State within the Union of India. The people of Telengana want to have a separate State with their separate sub-culture and they want recognition of this.

That alone will make emotional integration between the people of Telengana and the people of Andhra possible and also emotional integration between the people of Telengana and the people of the rest

[Shri J. Rameshwar Rao]

of the country real. Suppression and submerging a people will distort the personality of the people of Telengana and drive underground into the sub-conscious all the anger, resentment and dissatisfaction which can do no good either to the people of Telengana or to the people of India. In what form this suppression and submergence may erupt I cannot foretell, but I feel deep down within me that what is being contemplated today may lead to consequences which all of us may regret.

We are today wanting to amend the Constitution by deleting clause (1) of article 371. I would like to caution the Government not to proceed with this amendment in haste. Even if Government feel that the so-called six-point formula will work towards what they feel is the emotional integration of the people of Telengana and Andhra, there is no urgency for this amendment. The six-point formula has been put forward; it is said that it has been accepted by an overwhelming majority of the members of the legislature, how sincerely I do not know, because the majority of them were the leaders of the separatist movement a few months ago. A Government responsible to the legislature has been installed in Hyderabad. Let the Government function, let the legislature meet, let us watch what happens for a year or even two and, if events prove that the Government is right and the six-point formula is moving in the direction of emotional integration, we can at that stage amend the Constitution. Then I will be second to none in supporting it. If the six point formula does move in the right direction of emotional integration, let us at that time come to this House and ask for a constitutional amendment. One year is not a very long period to wait in the history of a country or of a nation. If we amend the Constitution in haste what reactions it will have and what consequences it will lead to, no one can foresee. If things do not work out the way Government hopes that they will, shall we then come back to this House and ask for the re-introduction of this article, or would we ask this House

to accept a separate Telengana State, I do not know. As I begged of the Prime Minister on the 19th December 1972 not to proceed with the Mulki Rules Bill, I would like through you, Sir, to beg of her and the Government of India not to proceed with this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, but let some time pass. Let us watch how things work themselves out in Andhra before amending the Constitution. If things work in the right direction, we shall always have the right to amend the constitution. But I am afraid this six-point formula will go the way of the earlier five-point formula, eight-point formula and the nine-point formula.

Let us not remove the last vestiges of protection provided for the people of Telengana because it will have an adverse effect on the people of Telengana. We are told that all the leaders in Andhra and Telengana and an overwhelming majority of the members of the legislature have accepted the six-point formula. It is very strange that some leaders take up a public posture and have a different private posture, say something quietly behind closed doors and say something outside, demand separation one day, talk of the opposite on the secondly. I do not understand all this. Only they can explain why they take different views on different days. Obviously, they do not know the deep feelings, urges and aspirations of the people of Telangana. I feel convinced that the majority of people of Telengana want a separate State within the Union of India. They will not look upon with favour this Constitution Amendment Bill.

All I say, in conclusion, is that I once again beg of this Government to postpone consideration of this Constitution Amendment Bill lest we land ourselves in greater trouble.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call the next speaker, I would like to say one thing. I have been told that at about 4.30 P.M. the voting will take place. I want to know what time the Minister will take for reply to the debate.

श्री मधु लिमबे (बांका) : इस पर पूरी बहस होने दीजिये। संविधान को बिल्कुल खत्म किया जा रहा है। जल्दबाजी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति महादय : 4.30 की बात हाउस ने मानी है।

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that this is indeed a bad day for the country when a Bill of such tragic implications has been brought before the House.

What apparently this Government seems to think about integration is that it means integrating some separatists who could be easily won over in the Government, in the Ministry, as if the whole was about loaves and fishes of office.

Sir, you will recollect that at one time, Bihar and Bengal wanted to be united . . .

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): At the time of reorganisation of States.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : . . . at the time of the reorganisation of States. Those who were at that time working under great leaders, Dr. Sri Krishan Sinha and Dr. B. C. Roy, thought that probably the interests of the people of two States lay in the reunification of Bihar and Bengal. So far as we are concerned, we are basically in favour of as great unity as possible in the country sense of emotional integration. But when we find that this Government takes a completely erroneous view of unity, we have to categorically express our views against it.

We do not think that there can be unity under duress. And this is what is being sought to be achieved. If the plea is taken that the present Legislature is mostly in favour of six-point formula, I would like to submit with all humility and deference

that this Legislature did not have a mandate to do so. This Legislature is completely out of tune with the sentiments of the people of Andhra. Those who had fought till the other day in offices, in the corridors, in the fields, are expected to come together one fine morning! Can it happen like that?

No Government can excel this wonderful Government of ours in the art of illusionism. This Government, while it can keep itself in illusion, thinks at the same time that it can feed the people perpetually on illusions. That is what is at the root of most of our troubles.

To my mind, it is like killing the State of Andhra Pradesh as a whole and also the two entities which have been fighting against each other. It is like giving an injection to a cancer patient. You know that sometimes the cancer patient towards the end of his life suffers from excruciating pains. But the doctor hesitates to administer one injection which is probably the last one that lies in the medical armoury. The doctor never administers that injection. It may well be that the injection would penable the patient to survive for six months or one year or even two years. But after that injection is administered, there is no hope of survival left. That is what the present Government is doing. They are now killing the patient; the last thing that they are seeking to do. And for what reasons? It is only because of personal reasons, because of the false prestige that the Prime Minister has come to associate with herself. She thinks that what is more important for the country is the personal image of the Prime Minister and not the interest of the people concerned in those areas. I must say as a friend of the Prime Minister—because the Prime Minister the other day gave me the privilege of being called her friend and it is my duty as a friend to tell her: "The image of the country is more important than your image. Madam Prime Minister—one has, however, nothing to say so far as your personal image is concerned".

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

So, this is something which, I think, is going to be against the very grain of our country. It is going to be against the national assumptions, the basic assumptions on which the nation is built. What you are trying to promote is a religion of 'localism'. This is the religion which the country is asked to have—the religion of localism and not the religion of nationalism. So, I would say that, even at this late stage, if the Government has got the necessary flexibility and awareness of what it is doing after many hon. members have expressed their opinion on this, they should withdraw this measure even at this late hour.

Mr. Chairman, there is another point which has been tried to be pressed home but that has not, in fact, been realised by the other side. May I submit in all humility that the Chair is also not coming to our aid as it should? To my mind, this Bill is completely untenable from the Constitutional and legal point of view. And if I am able to establish it, should the Chair tell me, 'Mr. Mishra, it is for you to go to the court and test your point of view or test the legislation or law there'. Should it be like that?

Should not the Chair exercise its discretion or judgment in this matter? Today we are celebrating the 100th Birth Anniversary of the late Vithalbhai Patel, and you would recollect that, in this very House, the late Vithalbhai Patel had ruled the Public Safety Bill out of order in spite of what the Government of the day felt in the matter. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: During the British regime.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When the present Government behaves worse than the British Government, what are you to do, Mr. Chairman?

Sir, this is a law which is bound to be truck down by the Supreme Court. You are taking away the fundamental rights of

the citizen. You are putting barricades at every point, so that one must not have the feeling of oneness of the country. What to talk of the oneness of the country, not even oneness of the district. A germ which was confined to a small area, a thing which was a minor disease, is now sought to be converted into an epidemic. This is going to be the great contribution and achievement of this Government! And this, I say, is against the every grain of our Constitution. You are going against the basic structure of the constitution because the basic structure of our constitution is built on the fundamental rights which are available to every citizen. Only the other day the Supreme Court in the fundamental rights case decided that the Parliament had no right, no authority to go against the basic structure of the constitution. And, now the hon. Members from the other side, particularly, the Law Minister assures us that it is never the intention of the Government to go against the basic structure of the Constitution. If that is so, what does constitute the basic structure of the constitution if not the fundamental rights available to the citizen? And the fundamental rights of the citizen are being nullified in this way.

So, I would submit that this Bill is of such a nature that it should be ruled out of order by the Chair and the Chair must also protect us from being found ridiculous in the eyes of the court later on. Now, if you are able to come to the judgment that the fundamental rights are indeed being sought to be nullified, then I leave it to you as to what is your duty in the matter.

So, I am against this measure because in the first instance, I think it is against the interests of the country and in the second, it is against the interest of Andhra and lastly it is against the interest of every citizen of the country.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): First of all I must thank those friends who

have made personal references to me in the course of their speeches. It was very gracious of them and I feel that this whole experience of dealing with Andhra friends in this matter has in itself been a very rich reward for me.

Some of the Members who spoke referred to the fact that the Bill does not provide for the development of the backward regions of Andhra Pradesh or for the removal of regional imbalances. Now, the Home Minister, in his opening statement, has made it clear that in matters of development, the constitution of a Planning and Development Board for the whole State, committees for the backward regions and matters connected herewith like assistance from the Centre—all these things would be dealt with by the State Government because they have the powers to do so and it is not necessary to include this particular aspect in the Bill. But if they would see what is known as the six point formula, they would see that the first point begins as follows :—

“Accelerated development of the backward areas of the State and planned development of the State Capital with specific resources earmarked for these purposes and appropriate association of representatives of such backward areas in the State Legislature along with other experts in the formulation and managing of development schemes for such areas should form the essential part of the development strategy of the State.”

So, really this is the first of the basic points which emerged out of the discussions between the Centre and the State leaders.

Shri Jagannatha Rao Joshi, in the course of his speech, said that in the whole world to-day, the tendency was for countries to come together. He referred to the example of the ECM and, in the same breath, he did not seem to approve

of Andhra and Telangana staying together. It is a little odd for a person who appreciates the efforts of countries to build bridges and to come together in economic and other matters as also political matters should, in this instance, have chosen, either out of political necessity or otherwise—I do not know—to take the view that here it would have been better to divide the State.

The Jan Sangh itself not so long ago was a votary of larger States.

श्री मधु लिमबे : वह तो राज्यों का ही विरोधी है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not aware of that. At the moment, he is propagating this point of view. At one time they wanted larger States. Now he had shifted from larger States to smaller States, and there are some who talk of Stateless society somewhere else, heading in that way. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Utopian. .

SHRI K. C. PANT: The point that I am making is this. It is a simple one. When Punjab was divided the representatives of Jan Sangh said, if you divide Punjab, you are dividing the country. Now the same Jan Sangh say that if you keep this State united you are dividing the country. I don't understand this logic and I think that in his cooler moments Joshi Ji will agree on the desirability to keep the State together.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It was together, but you have disturbed it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, you agree on the direction which we are taking I think Shri Esware Reddy and other friends who have supported the Bill. I heard my friend Shri Rameshwara Rao very carefully. He is an old friend of mine. I do not want to enter into any arguments with him. I only wish I could drag him away from the past and replace his pessimism with some new confidence and

[Shri K. C. Pant]

new hope for the future. Because, that is essentially the problem, and unless I can take him away from the conditional reflex he has got, I will find it very difficult to put forth my point of view across to him, as far as his speech is concerned.

I do not want to go into the historical background because that has been brought out clearly in the Home Minister's speech. I have had the privilege of being associated with the Andhra Pradesh matters for some years and I saw the agitation in Telengana at its height in 1969 and by a queer coincidence within a few years the pendulum had swung the other way completely; whereas at that time there was a cry in Telengana for separation of the State, there was a very persuasive approach in the Andhra region to keep the State together and attempts were made by Andhra friends to go out of their way to accommodate the Telengana people so that the State may stay together. Now we found the pendulum swung the other way and they who were holding such view, were asking for separation. But ultimately the Telengana friends saw that point of view of friends from Andhra and agreed to accommodate them and so we have come to have one State in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to point out that the agitation was triggered off by judicial pronouncements. I would like to remind the House that in both cases matters were settling down. Once the provisions of the Public Employment Act were struck down and that led to Telengana agitation. Now in this particular case the supreme court judgment came which uphold the Mulki rules. That triggered off an agitation. So once this whole background understood it is easier to appreciate what led to the misunderstandings both in Andhra region and Telengana. There is no doubt there were misunderstanding, passions ran high, there was anger and at a particular stage there was reluctance to listen to each other.

This was definitely there, and this House is aware of all those facts. I do not want to go into them. It is because of this

misunderstanding, this distrust and the emotional approach to problems which held sway at that time that some voices were raised advocating the desperate remedy of separation. But even at that stage, even at the height of the agitation, even those friends who spoke of separation—I do not say all of them, but the majority of them—thought of it as a desperate remedy. They were still not completely free from the influence of the great ideal of Vishala Andhra, which has inspired the Andhra people for decades. Therefore, even while on the surface they were disturbed emotionally under the surface, this ideal still had a lot of attraction for them. In those days, I found that even when the agitation was going on, friends from Andhra did accept that if a way could be found, they would like to see the State remain together. This feeling was there even at the height of the tension. This was one of the happiest features of this whole episode. I would say that this was what had made it easier, this general statesmanship on the part of the friends there; and the attraction of the ideal of Vishala Andhra which has been very much one of the emotional factors in Andhra Pradesh and in history, which Shri Rameshwar Rao seems to ignore completely, has been there. This was there in evidence, and it was this which made it possible when discussions were started, to find areas of agreement.

Discussions were started, the moment normalcy was restored after the President's rule was ushered in, and, thereafter, progressively, we found greater and greater areas of agreement. On this occasion, I would like to express most sincerely my deep gratitude to all the friends with whom I had the good fortune to hold discussions at that stage and who had discussions with the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, for the patience, for the understanding, and for the generosity with which they approached this task, with which they helped us, with which they allowed us to help them, because ultimately whatever happened was not something which we did or they did, but it had

emerged out of the discussions themselves. It is a tribute to their spirit of understanding that it emerged in this manner. I would say this about the Andhra leaders; I am glad to say it today because this is an occasion when we can take stock of the entire series of developments—I would like Mr. Giri to note this—that even at the height of emotions, the Andhra leaders did not say that they wanted to take away what was rightfully belonging to Telengana. . .

SHRI S. B. GIRI : They had already taken away during the last so many years.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should not interrupt in this manner.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I have every right to interrupt.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has every right to interrupt, but it would be better if he interrupted in a manner which was understandable. The only point that I was making, and which is an important point, is that the Andhra leaders told us repeatedly. . . .

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Congress leaders.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Congress leaders, certainly. Does he hold against them? They told us repeatedly that they were not interested in taking away from any section of the people of Andhra Pradesh what was their due, what they could equitably ask for; they did not say that; and when it came even to the matter of employment or development, their insistence was on the principle of uniformity. They said that it should be the uniform in all parts of the State and there should be no discrimination in favour of or against any part of the State. This was the main point that they were insisting upon, and they did not say 'Please see that the Telengana people got less of employment or development or anything else for that matter, and this was the basis on which we later on developed this formula. The Telengana leaders also took a very big, and if I may say so, statesman like view of the problem. They were certainly interested

in safeguarding the interests of the people of Telengana. They were not unaware of the history or background of this question and the need to pay special attention to the problems of Telengana. But they knew, as my friend, knows, that the repeated interpretation of the Mulki Rules by the courts had made it difficult to understand what benefit had occurred to Telengana in all these years. He knows very well that according to the latest High Court judgment, a person born in Telengana is not a Mulki, that a person who has come from outside and stayed for 15 years in Telengana and did not propose to go back is a Mulki. It is only by virtue of residence can he be a Mulki, not by virtue of birth or marriage. Obviously, this is something which my friend would never accept.

So we have come to a point in this whole matter where I think Telengana leaders were only right in trying to see that a solution to their problems lay within the framework of an integrated State and within the framework of greater understanding between the people of the different regions of the State. For this a fresh approach was necessary.

I will remind him of something down to earth; it also matters. That is, the Rs. 45 crores which had been given as a special fund by the Bhargava Committee had been exhausted and the Telengana Regional Committee did not have any extra funds for the development of that region.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It is Congressmen who have brought this out. Shri Chokka Rao as the Chairman of the Regional Committee brought out the fact that Rs. 110 crores of Telengana surplus was taken away to Andhra. It has been accepted even by the Regional Committee Congressmen, I do not speak of other parties. Then came the 8-point formula evolved by the Prime Minister. The Bhargava Committee had said that it is not Rs. 110 crores but Rs. 45 crores had been taken away.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Anyway, the Bhargava Committee went into the question and came up with a certain recommendation of which my friend is not unaware. Attempts were made by some friends both in Andhra and Telengana to reopen this matter. It was not reopened. The findings of that Committee were accepted *in toto*. So I do not think we need go into that at this stage.

The third point on which all were agreed was the need to give special attention to backward areas of the State. Today reference was made by Shri Venkatasubaiiah. Shri Reddy and other friends to the backward regions in the State, particularly to Rayalaseema, presumably because most of them come from Rayalaseema. But slowly as other friend also speak, you will find that even in the so called forward areas of Andhra Pradesh, there are backward pockets.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What is he indicating? Because they have come from that area, that is a backward area?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The fact that there are regional imbalances was accepted by friends from Andhra also. All of them were very keen that all the backward regions should be developed. I do not recall one member from Andhra who had at any stage stated that Telengana is not a backward region and should not be given assistance to develop. I do not recall one friend from Telengana who claimed that Telengana was the only backward region in Andhra. There were other areas which also needed special assistance for development. Therefore, these were the basic, common areas of agreement. We tried to go into the areas of agreement, to identify the points of difference and slowly to evolve some kind of agreement on that basis.

One of the points which agitated the minds of people in Andhra Pradesh has been the preference given to Telengana people in the matter of public service

under the Mulki Rules. Some friends have said—I think it was Shri Mishra who has gone out and some others; I think Shri Madhu Limaye was about to say it—that by localising services, you are creating barriers and perhaps extending the principle of the Mulki Rules to other areas.

The point is we are not writing on a clean slate. This is a problem all over the country. People do want employment near their own houses or near their own homes to the extent possible. Particularly when we think of low-paid services, certainly all over the country people want that they get employment near their homes; they want to avoid two establishments if possible. I would say that even today, if one went into the position of low-paid employees anywhere in the country, any district, you would find that most of them are probably from that district or from that area. This is a matter of fact anywhere, and I think by administrative arrangements, practices, procedures, this problem could be taken care of formally. In the public sector undertakings, as the House knows, there is always a demand that the local people should get employment, and for posts below a pay of Rs. 500 the local people are given some preference. All these things can be done administratively, but here, we were faced with a situation in which in the past certain preferences had been given and people had become accustomed to a certain kind of reservation. Today, you may say "why you have continued this and you should have done away with this." It is simply not possible because we are not writing on a clean slate. And, therefore, we had to take into account the realities of the history of Andhra Pradesh and the manner in which the preferences for public services had grown and the fact that even today the people there wanted this to continue. What we have done here is that instead of preferences being applicable only to the people in Telangana, the same kind of preferences are being made applicable all over. In other words, there is

no discrimination in any part of the State, in any district, in any division. There will be no discrimination now, and we hope this will create a climate of understanding and harmony that is necessary. This is the background against which the provisions in relation to the public services have been included in the Bill.

Sir, I would also like the House to know that in Andhra Pradesh, arrangements for district-level recruitment for certain categories of posts have been earlier instituted, and the people and the administration were familiar with the implications of these arrangements. In other words, this is not something which we have introduced with which the people there are completely unfamiliar. This has been going on in one form or another. I think Mr. Narayana Rao referred to the fact that what we are doing is to give legal cover to the existing practice. That is what it really comes to.

Here, I would refer to another aspect which came out in the speeches of some hon. friends and that is, that we are creating watertight compartments; that is not so. In fact, if they study the elaboration of the six-point formula, this has been spelt out. The reservation will not be 100 per cent at any level. Even in Class IV posts the reservation will be 80 per cent, and for the 20 per cent, people can come from anywhere and compete for these posts. Similarly, for the gazetted posts, preference for the local candidates would be confined to 60 per cent only, and for the 40 per cent, people can come from anywhere and compete on an equal basis. So, mobility has not been excluded, and this is an important point on which there was agreement among the leaders of Andhra and Telangana. Among the gazetted posts, it is not as if all the gazetted posts are covered by preferences. It is only three gazetted posts which are covered by the preferences, and these are, Assistant Civil Surgeons, Junior Engineers and Tahsildars. These are the only three posts which are covered. I would like the House to understand this

because they should not run away with the impression that the whole thing has been done in a manner which will create watertight compartments which it does not do. Regionalisation of services which has been done is again something which has been done in Andhra Pradesh earlier also. This will ensure certain promotion benefits or preferences on a regional basis. Transfers from one district to another, from one division to another are also possible, in public interest or exigencies of public administration. This is again something which has been agreed to by the leaders of Andhra and Telangana.

Then, there are educational facilities. Everywhere the demand for new universities is growing. One has to understand it here in a particular background. In Andhra Pradesh there are three universities, one each in Rayalaseema, Telangana and Andhra. But there are certain restrictions prevalent today, namely, preferences on the basis of the local people in the matter of admission to Government colleges. The idea now is that these restrictions should be uniform. The other idea is that there should be a Central University in Hyderabad. Apart from other things, Hyderabad is a cosmopolitan city. Not only people from Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema live there, but people from other States also live there, many of them working in public sector undertakings. Even otherwise it is a city of culture; it is one of our great cities and it attracts people from all over the country. It is perhaps good that it should develop to its maximum capacity and this will be possible if a Central University is provided for education of the people coming from all over the country. This was one of the strong arguments and reasons in favour of putting up a Central University there. It is our hope that this Central University will be a focus for national integration in that part of the country and for the integration of the various parts of the State.

With regard to the question of development, I should like to assure hon. friends

[Shri K. C. Pant]

that the development of the backward regions of Andhra Pradesh is according to the Central Government one of the necessities of the situation; it has to be done and we recognise it. In fact the first of the six point formula refers to this matter. Attempts which have so far been made to develop the backward regions whether through the Rayalaseema Development Board or Telangana Regional Committee, have not given full satisfaction. But I should say that no development board anywhere in the country has given full satisfaction. There are backward regions in all parts of the country and one has to recognise this fact that ultimately whether it is employment or development of the backward regions, backward areas in Andhra Pradesh will also get over their problems to the extent that India can grow and develop and create resources that are required for the development of the backward regions.

In our discussions we did feel that additional resources would have to be given from the Centre for the development of the backward regions and that a planning board will have to be created for the whole State and under it development committees for each of the backward regions. We have accepted this. Work is going on, on this. For specific backward regions, assistance would be earmarked, that means special Central assistance and it cannot be diverted by the State for any other purpose; it would have to be spent for the purpose in view in the backward regions. Backward regions would need to be identified. We went into the problem during our discussions and we felt that it was not possible straightaway to identify backward regions. The Planning Commission will have to be involved and certain criteria would have to be applied. It is not enough to say that Telengana is a backward area or Rayalaseema is a backward area. There are pockets in the Circars which are also backward. There is no reason why they should also not be assisted in a special manner when we are assist-

ing the whole State. These are the provisions that are there in the six-point formula and as I said, the Centre and the State will now strive to give effect to them.

The last point I want to touch upon is with regard to the possibility of repercussions, of which Joshiji spoke. He had repercussions of one kind in view. He completely ignored the fact that if there was bifurcation in Andhra Pradesh, there could possibly be repercussions of another kind also. It could have triggered off similar demands in different parts of the country and other States could also have become embroiled in the same kind of agitations, demands and counter-demands for bifurcation. At a time when all our energies are to be devoted to getting over our immediate economic or social problems, whether it would be a wise thing to allow many States to get embroiled in disputes of this kind is a point to ponder over. I personally think this is not the time when our energies should be diverted from the main task of economic growth and development. Then, if something has got to be done which is right and which is in the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh and the country, regardless of the repercussions, Government has to go ahead with it. It is in that spirit that these provisions have been made in the Bill and it is in that spirit that we have come today before the House.

It is very gratifying for me to be given this chance to speak on this Bill. I was at one stage deeply immersed in it. When I recall, as Shri Venkatasubbaiah did, the kind of violence which was prevalent in Andhra Pradesh not so long ago, the kind of daily information we got of firing, shooting, trains being burnt, people not being allowed to move about etc., it is almost a miracle today that we are standing here with this Bill, after the leaders of Andhra and Telengana had agreed to a formula for continuing the State as an integrated State, that President's rule has ended, that a new popular Government has taken over in the State and today we can

look forward with some hope and confidence to the proper implementation of the six-point formula, so that the State can be kept together. I would be failing in my duty if I do not express my thanks to the Governor, the officers, Mr. Sarin and Mr. Rao, Mr. Sarin in particular with whom I was in touch, for the splendid job that they did in a very critical time. I would express my gratification at the wide welcome that this formula has received here and the overwhelming support which it has received in the State. It is no use Mr. Reddy saying that this was supported by Congress leaders when he also stands up and supports the same. This is an indication of the sweep of support from him, from the CPI(M) friends and others. This is the time for us to convey our best wishes to the State of Andhra Pradesh and I can assure them that the Centre would continue in every possible way to help the State to get over the problems and difficulties that may still remain after this Bill is passed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I realise why this amending Bill is necessary, but I am not at all certain about the future of the six-point formula which has been arrived at, which the Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to give effect to, and to enable them to do which this Bill has been brought forward. What I am afraid of is the repercussions of the arrangements which this Bill provides for upon the conditions in other States.

Upto now, we have had linguistic States; now we are proceeding to have virtually districtwise arrangements; worse, we are virtually having employment reserved for the people belonging to a district. The definition of words like "local" have not yet been made clear. It is difficult to see what the difference is between the expressions "local" and "mulki". For all practical purposes they will mean the same thing.

The Constitution has provided that an Indian may move from one part of the

country to another and be eligible for employment, for pursuing business, in any part of the country. Now that is going to be replaced by saying that employment in each district will be open only to the residents of that district. It may be that this may not be something which other States may welcome, but, as has happened before, it may happen again and they may follow suit. This particular point in the six-point formula is a potentially dangerous point that has been agreed upon.

I can only hope that the Andhra Pradesh Government will find it possible to work this arrangement in practice. My fear is that it is going to create precisely the same difficulties because of which troubles arose before under the five-point formula. There is very little difference between what was previously provided and what is now provided. The dice still seems to be loaded against the Andhra Pradesh area, as against the Telengana area. I would not be surprised if the residents of the Andhra Pradesh districts find that they are debarred from many things to which they were entitled to before.

The definition of "backward areas" has not been indicated and, therefore, it is difficult to say precisely how that provision will work. There is an apprehension that Hyderabad and surrounding areas would probably receive by far a major share of the developmental funds as compared to the other areas, which also stand in need of such development.

In other words, this agreement which has made possible the reinstatement of a representative Government in Andhra Pradesh may be welcome from that point of view that it has at any rate led to the termination of President's Rule and has brought in once again a democratic government formed by the representatives of that State. From that point of view, we may welcome the evolution of this formula. But this formula from all other points of view seems to me to be full of potential dangers not only to Andhra Pradesh but also to the rest of India.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

16.00 hrs.

In Andhra Pradesh, I think, there is every apprehension that it may not work however optimistically one may view the situation today, however optimistically the case for the six-point formula has been presented by the Government. A very large section of people in Andhra Pradesh remain dissatisfied. They are only waiting for a suitable opportunity to come out, once again, in protest against what has been arranged today.

I can, therefore, only sound this note of warning that these are the two provisions, special arrangements for backward areas and district-wise restrictions of employment, which are likely to create many difficulties hereafter. The administrative tribunal is a device which to my mind is not at all an unsatisfactory device. But it has never been worked in this country before. Therefore, one can only hope that it will be worked in the spirit in which it has been designed to work it.

I do not wish to say more except to express the hope that effective as the six-point formula is from many points of view, it will be possible to work it, to bring to an end the dispute and that it will help in making possible the working of a democratic Government in Andhra Pradesh.

I have pointed out the dangers that lie in this whole arrangement. Nevertheless, one hopes that it will work.

प्रो. एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, हमारे माननीय श्याम वावू ने अपना भाषण इन अल्फाज से शुरू किया कि this is a very bad day.

मैं भी कहता हूँ कि हकीकत में यह बँड डे है। बँड डे देश के वास्ते नहीं, बल्कि विरोधी दलों के वास्ते है। विरोधी दल यह चाहते थे कि आन्ध्र में हमेशा टंशन रहे, भगड़े रहें, कोई सरकार वहाँ न बन सके, कोई अच्छा काम न हो ताकि उन को एक आध सीट मिल सके। अब आन्ध्र में नॉर्मलसी आयी है और

अच्छी और मजबूत सरकार बनी है तो उन को दिल्ली तकलीफ हो रही है। हमारे देश में वकीकस्मात से अपोजीशन का भगड़े फसाद में वेस्टेड इंटरस्ट रह गया है। कोई रचनात्मक काम करने को नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश में सिर्फ रोज स्टेट ही बनोगी, और नई नई स्टेट पैदा करना फिर उन को तोड़ना, फिर डिवीजन करना क्या यही काम रह गया है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क में कितनी स्टेट्स बनायी जायें? एक दफा एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने स्टेट्स का रीआर्गनाइजेशन किया, उस के बाद यह भगड़ा खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। अगर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना में लोग यह समझते हैं कि बहुत से डिफरेंसज हैं तो मध्य भारत में 200,300 स्टेट्स कैसे एक साथ हैं और वहाँ सरकार अच्छी तरह से चल रही है? फिर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही क्यों भगड़े हो रहे हैं? मंसूर महाराष्ट्र में क्यों नहीं होते। सिर्फ आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ही क्यों होते हैं? यह इस वास्ते हो रहा है कि... (व्यवधान)

राजा रामेश्वर राव ने कहा है, उन के तिवे कोई शक नहीं कर सकता है और वह जो सही समझते हैं वही चीज कहते हैं, मगर उन का यह कहना कि तेलंगाना का एक सत्र-कल्चर है मैं माननीय जगनाथराव जोशी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस को मानने वाले हैं? पूरे भारतवर्ष का एक ही कल्चर है। यह कहना कि आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना का अलग-अलग कल्चर है, यह गलत है। आन्ध्र हो, तेलंगाना हो या रायलसीमा हो, इन सब का एक ही कल्चर है और वह हमेशा से सम्पूर्ण भारत के कल्चर से मिलाजुला रहा है। राजा रामेश्वर राव जैसे पढ़े लिखे आदमी का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। वहाँ के लोगों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। हमारे कम्प्युनिस्ट म्म्बर पूछ रहे हैं कि भगड़ा किन में हुआ, क्यों हुआ? भगड़ा उन लोगों में हुआ जो ऊपर के 5 परसेंट हैं। 95 परसेंट लोगों को भगड़े से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) लाखों में नहीं वहाँ हजारों में जरूर है, और हजार 5 परसेंट से भी कम होते हैं। यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अभी जो 6 सूत्री फॉर्मूला है वह अच्छा है और देश और स्टेट के हित में है। अब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जा रही है, जिस को हमने कभी मांगा नहीं था। लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हैदराबाद में कायम कर रही है। उस के लिये मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और गृह मंत्री को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, और चाहता हूँ कि यह सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हिन्दी की हो क्योंकि अभी तक हमारे पास अंग्रेजी और तेलगू माध्यम की यूनिवर्सिटीज मौजूद हैं। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी सिर्फ हिन्दी की होनी चाहिये। अगर हिन्दी की यूनिवर्सिटी कायम हो जाय तो उस से देश की एकता बढ़ेगी।

राजा रामेश्वर राव की ध्येयी यह थी कि छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स होने से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मजबूत होती है और हमारा इंट्रेंशन बढ़ता है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत-वर्ष में हर आदमी देश की इंट्रिग्रिटी में विश्वास रखता है। हजारों साल से हम इस श्लोक को पढ़ते चले आ रहे हैं—आसेद, हिमाचल पर्यन्तम्। यानी कश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक यह मेरा देश है। तो लोगों को किसी तरह का शक नहीं करना चाहिये। हम इंट्रिग्रिटी चाहते हैं। कोई भी नहीं चाहता देश से अलग हो जायें। जो डी. एम. के. पार्टी देश से अलग होने की बात करत थे वह इंट्रिग्रिटी में सब से आगे हैं। तो इंट्रिग्रिटी को कोई धक्का नहीं पहुँचाने वाला है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश मौजूदा सूरत में रहे तो देश की इंट्रिग्रिटी भी मौजूद रहती है।

यह कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

प्रो. मधु दंडवत (राजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, संविधान में तरमीम करने के लिए जो विधेयक इस सदन में पेश किया गया है उसका आधार छः सूत्री योजना है। लेकिन मेरी यह निश्चित राय है और बड़े अड़ब के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी बुनियाद या आधार इस बिल का हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले चन्द वर्षों में सरकार

के सियासी दिमाग में जो कुछ भाँति रही है उस भाँति का एक अच्छा सबूत इस विधेयक के जरिये हमें मिलता है।

सभापति महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि चन्द साल पहले जिस को अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है जेंटलमैनज एग्रीमेंट, शरीफ लोगों का समझौता, वह हुआ था। उसके आधार पर काम करने की कांशिश हुई थी। लेकिन उसके बाद गाँच सूत्री एक योजना आई। उसके बाद अब हम देखते हैं कि छः सूत्री योजना हमारे सामने रखी गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब कुछ करत वक्त सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि जनता की जो आकांक्षाएँ हैं, उनके साथ वह गद्दारी कर रही है। वह नहीं हाना चाहिये। आखिर में सवाल यह है कि तेलंगाना और आंध्र ये दो अलग राज्य क्यों होने चाहिये। इसके बारे में जो दलील पेश की गई हैं, जो विचार रखा गया है, उस पर सरकार ध्यान देने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिन लोगों ने आंध्र की तकसीम को मांग रखी है, उसका मुतालिबा किया है उसका आधार क्या है, इस पर आप विचार करें। क्यों वे चाहते हैं कि दो राज्य बनने चाहिये। उसका जो आधार है उसकी खांज आपको करनी है। जब तेलंगाना में भूदान आन्दोलन विनाबा भावे जी ने शुरू किया था उस वक्त उन्होंने जो तकरीर की थी, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। आज तेलंगाना का जो पिछड़ापन है उसके लिए त्रिगोधी दल या उसके नेता जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, वह उनके दिमाग की उपज नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ हालात ऐसे हैं कि तेलंगाना की जनता समझने पर मजबूर हो जाती है कि हमारे खून से, हमारे पसिने से जो धन पैदा होता है वह हमारे विकास के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। यह जो तेलंगाना की आज दलील है, उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। विनाबा जी ने पहली मर्तबा भूदान आन्दोलन शुरू करत वक्त तेलंगाना की भूमि में जब प्रवेश किया तो उन्होंने इसकी ओर इशारा किया था और चंतावनी भी दी थी कि अगर तेलंगाना के पिछड़े-

[प्रो. मधु दंडवत]

पन को तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो हो सकता है कि तेलंगाना की जनता आगे चल कर बगावत करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाए। यह नेतावनी विनाबा जी ने जो गांधी वादी नेता हैं, जो शान्ति और अमन के रास्ते पर चलने वाले नेता हैं, उन्होंने दी थी। लेकिन उसकी तरफ भी आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया। वहां की जनता के पिछड़पन को दूर करने के लिए, उस इलाके का विकास करने के लिए कोई रास्ता आपने नहीं निकाला। तब उन लोगों ने, वहां की जनता ने समझा कि डकटू रहे कर हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है इस रास्ते अच्छा होगा कि तेलंगाना का अलग राज्य बन जाए।

उन्होंने जब आन्ध्र की तकसीम की मांग की तो इस देश की एकता का नारा लगाने वाले, सही नारा नहीं लेकिन भूटा नारा लगाने वाले, कुछ नेताओं ने इलजाम लगाया कि तेलंगाना के लोग, वहां के नेता देश का विभाजन करना चाहते हैं, देश का विभाजन करने वाले लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी राज्य की पुनर्रचना की मांग करना, उसकी तकसीम की मांग करना यह देश की तकसीम की मांग करना नहीं है। हमने जब संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र और महागुजरात की मांग की थी उस वक्त भी ऐसे तथाकथित राष्ट्रवादी नेता थे जिन्होंने कहा था कि महाराष्ट्र के नेता आज विभाजन की तरफ जा रहे हैं और हम लोगों ने उस वक्त भी यह कहा था कि लोकमान्य तिलक का महाराष्ट्र और महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में आगे बढ़ने वाला गुजरात दूसरे लोगों से राष्ट्रवाद का सबक लेना नहीं चाहता है। हम लोगों ने कहा था कि भाषा के आधार पर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे राज्य की रचना हो। उसके मुताबिक हम तकसीम चाहते थे पुरानी बम्बई स्टेट की। आज उसी प्रकार की तकसीम की मांग तेलंगाना वालों ने की है।

आज कहा जाता है कि जब जबान के आधार पर जब आन्दोलन हुआ और जबान के आधार पर वह राज्य बन गया तो आज फिर उलटी गंगा क्यों बहा रही है। यह कहा जाता है कि द्विभाषी

या बहुभाषी राज्यों को तोड़ कर जब एक भाषी राज्य बनाए गए हैं तो अलग तेलंगाना और अलग आंध्र की मांग क्यों की जा रही है। जहां तक जबान के आधार पर प्रान्तों की रचना का सम्बंध है, मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। भाषा के आधार पर राज्य बनने चाहिये। लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त का आधार यह नहीं रहा है कि एक भाषा वाले एक से अधिक राज्य नहीं हो सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी है, बिहार भी है, राजस्थान भी है, मध्य प्रदेश भी है। इन सब हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों का एक राज्य बन, यह आधार नहीं हो सकता है। एक भाषा बोलने वालों के भी अलग-अलग राज्य हो सकते हैं। तेलगु भाषा भाषियों के भी दो राज्य हो सकते हैं। इसके हक में आवाज उठाना मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई बुरी बात है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की मांग को मुखालिफत करना है—

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्ते (बेतूल) : संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की मांग का आधार क्या था ?

प्रो. मधु दंडवत : भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों की रचना होनी चाहिये। संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के मामले में हमने इस आधार को माना, पंजाब में भी इसी आधार को माना। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक भाषा बोलने वालों के दो राज्य नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर एक भाषा भाषी लोग एक राज्य में नहीं रह सकते हैं, किसी का विकास नहीं हो पाता है, कोई पिछड़ा रह जाता है तो उनकी सुविधा के लिए दो राज्य बन सकते हैं, आर्थिक आधार पर बन सकते हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि अगर तेलंगाना राज्य बन जाएगा तो छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाने की आवाज उठने लग जाएगी—

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: What about border disputes? Please rationally explain them.

प्रो. मधु दंडवत : मैंने उस पर चर्चा की मांग की थी लेकिन आपने कहा कि नहीं होनी चाहिये। हर सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं आपकी अपोजीशन की वजह से दबने वाला नहीं, आपकी आवाज से दबने वाला नहीं।

सभारत महोदय : आप इरलेवेंट सवालों का जवाब क्यों देते हैं ?

प्रो. मधु दंडवत : आपने कहा है कि इरलेवेंट बात है। अब मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

यह कहा जाता है कि अगर तेलंगाना और आंध्र अलग अलग राज्य बन गए तो छोटे छोटे राज्य बनने शुरू हो जाएंगे और ये दोनों छोटे राज्य होंगे। तब क्या आर्थिक स्थिरता इनमें आ सकती है जिसका अंग्रेजी में इकॉनॉमिक वाचाबिलिटी कहा जाता है, वह हांगी? मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश में पहले से और भी छोटे-छोटे राज्य नहीं हैं? मणिपुर है, त्रिपुरा है, गाँवा जैसी सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टेट है। दूसरी तरफ मंगालय है, नागालैंड है। जब इन राज्यों का जिक्र किया जाता है तो उनके छोटेपन का कोई जिक्र नहीं करता है लेकिन जब तेलंगाना और आंध्र के दो अलग राज्य बनाने की मांग की जाती है उस वक्त आर्थिक स्थिरता की बात आप कहते हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जिस सूत्र को ले कर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश की है इस सूत्र के आधार पर कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। जनतंत्र में जनता की जो राय है उसका प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना और आंध्र की जनता ने जो आन्दोलन किया क्या उस आन्दोलन के जरिये जनता की आकांक्षाओं का आपको सबूत नहीं मिला। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब सोवियत रूस में क्रान्ति हुई थी और जो फ्रांजी लोग यद्दुधभूमि से हट गए थे और जारशाही के विरुद्ध क्रांतिकारियों का जिन्होंने साथ दिया था उनके बारे में लेनिन ने कहा था कि इन फ्रांजी लोगों ने अपने पैरों से क्रान्ति के हक में मतदान किया है। तेलंगाना और आंध्र की जनता ने सत्याग्रह के जरिये, आन्दोलनों के जरिये सरकार के खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द की और अपने साथ बहुमत का क्रिया और बताया कि जनता की राय क्या है।

बार बार इस सदन में मैंने और दूसरे कई सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि आंध्र के अन्दर

जो चार बड़े इलैक्शन पॉइंटिंग हैं, उपचुनाव पॉइंटिंग हैं अगर आप में हिम्मत है तो उनको कराइयें। द्वितीय दल के लोगों की यह मांग रही है और उनका कहना यह रहा है कि अगर इनका करवा दिया जाए तो आपको यह पता चल जाए कि वहाँ की जनता की राय क्या है। लेकिन ये उपचुनाव पॉइंटिंग के पॉइंटिंग रहे उसी तरह में जिस तरह से बॉर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स पॉइंटिंग रहे। आपने इनका इस वास्ते नहीं कराया क्योंकि आपको मालूम था कि इतने बड़े आन्दोलन के बाद अगर इनका कराया जाता है तो शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ वे चले जाएँ।

पन्त जी ने कहा है कि बड़ी खुरी की बात है कि आंध्र और तेलंगाना के नेताओं ने एक जगह पर बैठ कर एक सूत्र बना दिया है, एक योजना बनाई है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बड़ी गलती हमारी सरकार कर रही है। पन्त साहब कह रहे हैं। फासिस्ट मुल्कों में समझा जाता है कि पार्टी की एकता और देश दोनों एक चीज हैं। यह गलती कम्युनिस्ट राष्ट्रों में हो सकती है, फासिस्ट राष्ट्रों में हो सकती है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो कि एक जनतंत्रीय देश है, लोगों को कभी यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के चन्द नेता एक स्थान पर बैठ कर, इकट्ठे बैठ कर कोई योजना बनाते हैं तो वह जनता की योजना है। यह योजना कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने बनाई। आप में हिम्मत हो तो बिल पास करवाने से पहले आप ये जो चार उपचुनाव आपने रांक रखे हैं, मुल्लवी कर रखे हैं इनका कराइयें। आपको पता चल जाएगा कि वहाँ की जनता की राय क्या है। उसका समझने की आप कोशिश करें। जब तक आप यह नहीं करते हैं तब तक आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि जनता की राय छः सूत्री योजना के हक में है। तब आप यह दावा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जनता ने अपनी राय आन्दोलनों के जरिये तथा अन्य मांगों से व्यक्त की है इस वास्ते यह ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा कि विधेयक को पास करवाने के बजाय आप जनता की राय समझ लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक तरह से वह औपनिवेशिक पाल हो जाएगा और

[**प्रो. मधु दंडवत**]

यह औपनियन पोल आप आन्ध्र के अन्दर करवाना चाहते हैं तो आप हिम्मत दिखाइयें और जो पॉइंडिंग बाई इलैक्शन हैं उनको कराइयें, वहाँ की जनता की राय को जानियें। इलैक्शन के जरिये तथा अन्य साधनों के जरिये अगर जनता की आंर से यह व्यक्त हो जाता है कि वह छः सूत्री योजना के साथ हैं तो मंत्री राय कुछ भी हो लेकिन अगर जनता की राय उसके हक में जाती है तो मैं उसकी ताईद करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। क्योंकि आखिर जनता की आशाएँ और आकांक्षाएँ ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

आखिर में मंत्री प्रार्थना है कि सरकार यह विधेयक मंजूर करने के बजाये उन चार बाई-इलैक्शन को कराये और वहाँ औपनियन पोल करे। वह जनता की राय-चन्द कांसेसी नेताओं की राय नहीं-हासिल करने के बाद इस बारे में आगे बढ़े।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Opinion poll does not give hundred per cent opinion. Only a small section gives the opinion poll.

प्रो. मधु दंडवत : जब ये लोग चुन कर आते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास मींसव मॉन्टे है, और जब हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उप-चुनाव कराने की मांग करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि इलैक्शन में मंजोरिटी की औपनियन सामने नहीं आती है।

चूँकि औपनियन पोल नहीं हुआ है, इस लिये मंत्री महांदय ने जो विधेयक रखा है, मैं उसकी पूरी मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): At a time when this August House as well as the Central Government are making historic efforts to maintain the integrity of the State of Andhra Pradesh in a proper and conducive atmosphere, it is regrettable that some friends on the other side had chosen to make some out-of-the-place remarks. I am sorry to say that Shri Easwara Reddy had said that in the State Cabinet that had been inducted into power

after the lifting of President's rule, several separatists had been accommodated. Friends from that party or friends like him still think in terms of discriminating between separatism and integration. I do not know what sort of moral support they can lend to this effort at integration of the State. I would very much request that just as the Central Government leaders as well as the State Government leaders and Shri Vengal Rao have risen rightly above such petty considerations in an effort to carry everybody and every party and large sections of the people onwards to the goal of a fully integrated State of Andhra Pradesh, it behaves everybody, and it behaves every part and every person to lend his moral and material support and co-operate in every way to make a success of the effort that we have embarked upon.

I would like to share my apprehensions along with my friend Shri Narayana Rao regarding the exact clauses that have been incorporated in the Bill. When this attempt at an integrated State was being made, in fact, I was wondering why resort was not had to clause 2 of article 371 which is applicable in respect of Maharashtra to which State large chunks of the Telengana territory had acceded along with Andhra Pradesh. That clause and the provisions thereof would have sufficed to implement the intended purpose covered by the six-point formula. In fact, I hoped that while deleting clause 1 of article 371, we could have expanded clause 2 of that article to include Andhra Pradesh and make some similar arrangements for development committees, for educational opportunities and for employment opportunities, the three exact requirements which we are seeking to provide for in this amending Bill. That would have sufficed. But instead of that, we are now going in for a fresh complication in the form of the administrative tribunal.

My hon. friend Shri Narayana Rao, the legal expert that he is, had amplified and made explicit the legal pitfalls that were inherent in this sort of provision. As he

has already pointed out, this administrative tribunal to which Government are seeking to give exclusive jurisdiction, and excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court, may also land us into another legal pitfall. In fact, it may again be declared *ultra vires* the Constitution. That danger is very much there. It is not too late for the Home Minister to give thought to this matter and to do away with that sort of provision.

I support another point also which was made by my hon. friend Shri Narayana Rao.

Once you go in for this administrative tribunal and make its awards or findings binding and final on the State authority and everybody else, you cannot at the same time confer the confirming authority or discretionary authority again on the State Government to intervene to set aside or amend the awards of the administrative tribunal, in which case again we may land ourselves into a legal mess or a legal complication. This sort of complication we should not land ourselves into. As Mr Pant had explained in detail, it was the legal battles that were fought in the various courts that had kept the wounds open in the State and the sores of separatism open in the State and had been leading time and again to agitations in one region or the other.

In fact, I appeal to the Home Minister to give his thought to this and plug this loophole evident in the Bill so that we may make a success of this experiment. Given the goodwill, given the moral and material support of the Central leaders, of which ample evidence has been shown by the Prime Minister and other leaders of the Central Government, accelerated development of the backward regions of the State is possible. Thus we can overcome the crisis and avert the calamity of agitation in any of these regions. Without that massive effort, without that active support, without that initiative from the Government at the Centre, I am doubtful very

much whether this sort of constitutional amendment or the repeal of the Mulki Rules will, by themselves, serve any purpose or prevent agitations of the type we have seen in the past recurring. The issue is essentially and basically linked with the lack of development, poverty and unemployment rampant more than any other State in this State of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for this opportunity given to me. The six-point formula is a bold decision taken by the Government to bring about harmony in the various States. I would like to tell the Home Minister that this should not be confined only to Andhra and Telengana. This should be a model formula for the entire country, because I am sure, the Minister and others, all of us are aware that there exist many Telenganas all over the country in almost all the States, particularly where the tribals predominantly live. They have been subjected to serious exploitations. How has this situation come about? This has come out of exploitation. Let us accept this fact. There is no denying it. This only establishes the fact that exploitation does not recognise religion, does not recognise language either.

Therefore, I would say that when we are trying to apply this 6-point formula, we should apply it to wherever there is regional imbalance in the country.

In this connection, let us also try to be uniform. These Mulki Rules cover 16 districts, out of which 5 districts were Marathi-speaking, 3 were Kannada-speaking and 8 were Telugu-speaking. We are making provision for 8 districts alone which, fortunately or unfortunately, fall within Andhra. But what about the Kannada and Marathi-speaking districts? So on this basis, we should try and see that this is uniformly applicable everywhere.

I would like to invite your attention to a very serious regional imbalance existing between Bihar and backward regions of

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas. We have exactly the same regional development board there, on the same lines as you propose to have in Telengana. There we have got the Chota Nagpur-Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority. But that Authority has no authority. It has no funds; it cannot function. The State Government of Bihar are so negligent that even after sanctioning Rs. 50 lakhs as a nucleus fund for the Authority for the development of that part, they are going back on their decisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Andhra.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: The Prime Minister has kindly intervened so many times. On the 2nd October, 1972 at Ranchi, the Prime Minister had categorically told Chief Minister Kedar Pandey that if there were any lacunae in the Act, he must see that they were suitably amended with a view to furthering the cause of developmental works in those backward areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he should utilise the short time available to him to speak about Andhra and not about Bihar, Orissa and other States.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: It is a national issue and not a political one. This does not pertain to Andhra alone. This should be applicable wherever there is exploitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has only 2 minutes. Let him conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Lastly I again submit that this six-point formula should be applicable uniformly throughout the country wherever there is exploitation and regional imbalance. I would like to request the Home Minister to twist the arms of any State Government which is found wanting in trying to look after the interests of the backward areas in that State.

श्री एस. बी. गिरी (वारंगल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस फारमूले का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत ही अनडॅमोक्रेटिक फारमूला है, गॅर-कानूनी फारमूला है और जॅसा कि मैंने दास्तों ने कहा था इस तरह से टुकड़े टुकड़े कर के सारे देश को कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्टेट्स में बाँट देंगे। इस तरह के कई फारमूले निकालते गए तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र को जोड़ कर एक रखने के लिए। इस की बॅक-ग्राउण्ड जो लोग नहीं जानते कि यह आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना कैसे बना, उन बँचारों का समझाना जरा मुश्किल होता है इसलिए मैं उन को समझाना चाहता हूँ। पहले हम हैदराबाद स्टेट के तहत थे। हम आजाद हो गए निज़ाम के रूल से तो हैदराबाद स्टेट के रूप में रहे। उस समय कन्नड़ और महाराष्ट्र ये स्टेट्स मिल कर एक मिनिस्टर डीप्टीया कहलाता था जिस में अलग अलग भाषा के लोगों के रहने के बावजूद भी हम ने 400 साल से एक अलग कल्चर बना लिया था, इस का कोई विरोध नहीं कर सक्ता, यह हिस्टोरिकल फॅक्ट है। उस समय हमें हैदराबाद स्टेट के रूप में ही रखना चाहिए था या अगर अलग बनाना चाहते थे, हमारी स्टेट को डिसेन्ट्रीयेट करना चाहते थे तो फिर हमारा अलग तेलंगाना बनाना चाहिए था और इसी बॅसिस पर स्टेट्स रीआर्गॅनाइज़ेशन कमीशन जब बना तो उस कमीशन ने वहाँ पर आ कर सारे लोगों से मिलने के बाद इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि तेलंगाना के लोग या तो हैदराबाद स्टेट के रूप में रहें या संपरेंट तेलंगाना उन का बनाना चाहिए, यह उन्होंने माना। लेकिन पीडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू बहुत बड़े आदमी थे। उन का मशविरा था कि कम से कम तुम एक ट्रायल दे दो, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र दोनों मिल जाओ, उस के बाद अगर तेलंगाना के लोग अलग होना चाहें तो वह अलग स्टेट बना सकते हैं। लेकिन जो स्टेट्स रीआर्गॅनाइज़ेशन कमीशन के विरोध में काम करने वाले थे वह फारमूले निकालते गए और अभी भी वही फारमूले वह निकालते जा रहे हैं। अभी पन्त जी ने अपने भाषण में एंटीमेट कर लिया कि 110 करोड़ नहीं 44 करोड़ रुपया तेलंगाना का आन्ध्र रीजन में खर्च कर लिया गया।

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : वह देश का पेंसा था ।

श्री एस. बी. गिरि : वह हमारी जनता का पेंसा था, तेलंगाना स्टेट का पेंसा था, आन्ध्र का नहीं था ।

एक बात और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आन्ध्र स्टेट बनी, पहले वह तामिलनाडु, में थे, मद्रास प्रान्त में थे, परन्तु, आन्दोलन कर के उन्होंने अपना आन्ध्र स्टेट बना लिया. हम उस के लिए मुन्नारकबाद पेश करतें हैं लेकिन हमारे लोगों को मजबूरन, तेलंगाना के एजीटेशन के बावजूद भी उन के साथ जोड़ दिया गया । जीटिलमेंन्स एग््रीमेंट कर के कि हम तुम्हारे तेलंगाना के लोगों को एक्सप्लायट नहीं करेंगे, लूट नहीं करेंगे, इस प्रकार का जीटिलमेंन्स एग््रीमेंट कर के हम को अपने साथ मिला लिया । इस के बावजूद भी तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र में हमेशा अदालती भगड़ें हातें रहे जैसा अभी नारायण राव ने और नरसिंह रेड्डी ने कहा कांस्टीट्यूशनल डिफेक्ट्स को बताते हुए कि हमेशा वहाँ अदालती जंग होती रही ।

फिर जब दोनों रियासतों को, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र को जबर्दस्ती मिलाया गया तो उस के बाद के 16-17 सालों में हमारे वहाँ का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ । वहाँ की जनता अपनी आजादी को पहचान नहीं सकती । वे अपनी परसनाल्टी को डेवलप नहीं कर सकते । इसी वास्ते हम ने कहा कि बेहतर है कि हमारा अलग स्टेट बना दिया जाय क्योंकि अभी भी चार सौ साल में हम लोग निजाम की गुलामी में थे, और अब आन्ध्र के साथ टैंग कर दिए गए तो क्यों न हम को आजाद कर दिया जाय ? हमारा आन्ध्र के लोगों से कोई वास्ता नहीं है । जहाँ तक जवान का संबंध है वह ठीक है, लेकिन हमारा रहना अलग उन का रहना अलग, हमारा सोचना अलग, उन का सोचना अलग, तो बेहतर है कि अलग स्टेट बना दिया जाय ताकि हम लोग सियासी जिन्दगी में एक आजादी की जिन्दगी अपनी बसर कर सकें और हमारे तेलंगाना के लोग आजादी के साथ अपनी आर्थिक तरक्की कर सकें । आन्ध्र के लोगों के

दबाव से हम अपनी आर्थिक तरक्की नहीं कर सकें यह बात सोलह साल के बाद साबित हो गई है । इसलिए क्यों न हम को अलग कर दिया जाय ?

ये जितने भी फारमूले आप लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अभी फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूला था, सब से पहले तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर इंदिरा गांधी 8 प्वाइंट फारमूला लाई हैदराबाद के एजीटेशन के बाद, तब मैं ने उन से कहा कि यह आप का फारमूला चलन वाला नहीं है, यह बिलकुल बंकार होने वाला है, फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूला भी नहीं चलेगा, यह मैं ने कहा । वही हुआ । फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूले को जिन्होंने मान लिया था, आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना के कांग्रेसी लीडर्स ने, उन्हीं ने बाहर जा कर उस का विरोध किया और एजीटेशन हुआ । और उन्हीं ने आज सिक्स प्वाइंट फारमूले को मान लिया । जनता के सामने पहले वह उस फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूले को नहीं ले गए । उस का नतीजा क्या हुआ कि आन्ध्र में जबर्दस्त आन्दोलन हुआ । वहाँ के लोग बोलें कि जब भी हम हैदराबाद जाते हैं तो हम को गैर-मुल्की बोलते हैं, कभी जूलस निकालते हैं, इमीलिए अगान आन्ध्र स्टेट जैसी पहले था वेंसा ही बना लें । इस के लिए वह एक आन्दोलन ले आए । इस के लीडर्स कौन थे-वही सब लोग जो आज कैबिनेट में हैं । यहाँ के भी 12 कांग्रेस एमपीज बोलें कि हम पार्टी से अलग होते हैं, तीन चार महीने पहले वह कहने लगे कि हम अलग बैठेंगे, हम अलग आन्ध्र चाहते हैं । वहाँ पर कांग्रेस के एम. एल. एज. आन्ध्र रीजन के जो थे वह बोलें कि हम लोग कांग्रेस से इस्तीफा दे देंगे और उन्होंने अलग कांग्रेस कमेटी अपनी बना ली । यह तमाम होने के बावजूद इस तरह से फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूले से या सिक्स प्वाइंट फारमूले से क्या जबर्दस्ती दो अलग अलग लोगों को एक साथ आप रख सकते हैं ? अगर रखने की कोशिश करेंगे तो जैसे 16-17 सालों में तेलंगाना को बरबाद और तबाह कर दिया और उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जिम्मेदार है, उसी तरह से आइन्दा भी अगर उन की तरक्की नहीं होती है तेलंगाना के लोगों की तो उसके लिए भी वही जिम्मेदार होंगे । मैंने

पंत जी की तकरीर बड़े इन्टरेस्ट से सुनी । फाइव प्वाइंट फारमूले के समय उन्होंने जो तकरीर की थी वही तकरीर आज भी उन्होंने की । कोई फर्क उस में नहीं है । उस का क्या हुआ, वही हथ इस का भी होने वाला है ।

इसलिए मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ खास कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर से और दीक्षित साहब से भी कि वह हँदरावाद जा कर दें। लीडर्स से बातचीत करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, वहाँ के लोगों से बातचीत कर के देखें ताँ मालूम पड़ेगा कि वे संपरेंट तेलंगाना चाहते हैं । एक मजदार बात मैं बताता हूँ. दीक्षित साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं. वहाँ के कांग्रेसी लोगों ने उन को एक मॅमोरेंडम दिया था कि वेगल गव तो सीटलर हैं, यह तेलंगाना के नहीं हैं, इन को आप कैसे बना रहे हैं ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है ? इस हालात में तेलंगाना की कांग्रेस और आन्ध्र की कांग्रेस में कैसे यूनिटी हो सकती है ? जब उन की पार्टी के अंदर यह हाल है कि वह कहते हैं कि रो तो सीटलर हैं इन को कैसे बनाएंगे. जब पार्टी के अंदर इंटीग्रेशन नहीं है तो जवर्दस्ती तेलंगाना को अन्ध्र के साथ क्यों आप जोड़ना चाहते हैं ?

इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जितने भी फारमूले आए, जितने भी एर्योरेंसज हमको दिए गए वह तमाम के तमाम तेलंगाना के लोगों को लुटने के लिए दिए गए । यह 8 प्वाइंट फारमूले के जरिए से मालूम हो गया । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को सही माने में आजाद बनाना चाहते हैं, उन को आजाद पॉलीटिकल जिन्दगी देना चाहते हैं. उन को अपनी तरक्की के वास्ते माँका देना चाहते हैं तो जैसे स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन ने जो उन को संपरेंट स्टेट कर के डिक्लेयर किया था लेकिन उस को आप ने नहीं माना. उसी तरह की गलती घड़ी-घड़ी न करते हुए अलग स्टेट उस का बना कर के वहाँ की जनता को खुशहाल बनाने का काम करें । नहीं ताँ तेलंगाना में जिस तरह से दो साल तक यहाँ का एंडीमिनिस्ट्रेशन विलकूल स्टैंडिस्टल हो गया उसी तरह से, अगर संपरेशन नहीं

किया तो इस सिक्स प्वाइंट फारमूले के बाद भी होने वाला है, यह मैं गवर्नमेंट को बार्निंग दे रहा हूँ ।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT ; My work has been made light by the informed speech which my colleague Shri K. C. Pant delivered, covering a wide range of issues which were discussed earlier in the day in this House. I shall, therefore, try to spend the valuable time of the House only over certain matters of substantial importance which should really give the correct perspective and also explain to the hon. Members the basic and convincing reasons why this legislation has been undertaken.

Before entering into that field, I shall refer briefly to the technical points which have been raised firstly by my friend Shri Shyammandan Mishra and other friends in this House on the other side who have raised the constitutional issues. They have said that this affects the fundamental rights of the citizens of India and, therefore, Shri Shyammandan Mishra requested the Chair not to allow this Constitutional (Amendment) Bill to proceed. But he himself answered this question very effectively and completely in my opinion. He said, "Probably you are going to ask me to agitate this issue in the competent courts of law". He has correctly understood the situation. It is not that the constitutional points which can be finally decided by the High Courts and Supreme Court can be settled here by a ruling of the Chair. There is also behind this question another unfortunate misunderstanding of the very nature of this amendment. Let us understand the meaning of the Mulki Rules. If it is accepted that Mulki Rules provide for employment and educational opportunities only to those who were defined as Mulks, if they did not abridge the fundamental rights, the provisions of the six-point formula do not abridge them at all. To the extent you may say nationally that the right of those people of Andhra Pradesh who want to go to different States and get their names enrolled in various employment exchanges are adversely affected.

this is a very imaginary objection, an imaginary abridgment of their rights. As explained by Pantji, probably the House is aware that informally instructions have been issued and circular sent to public sector undertakings suggesting that at the lower level, upto a salary range of Rs. 500 and below, preference should be given in employment to the local citizens, who live in the neighbourhood. There are instances where sometimes right up to the I.D.Cs or peons or cooks, employees are imported from other States. As Pantji explained, it is not that all employments will be restricted to locals only. All gazetted posts above Assistant Surgeons, Tehsildars and Junior Engineers will be open to any citizen of India. There is a problem which has to be solved and therefore, the constitutional objection that has been raised in my opinion holds no water at all. It is surprising that when actually the fundamental rights are being enlarged, when there will be less restriction on the people from outside Telengana region, to say that their fundamental rights are being abridged is a logic which is very difficult to understand.

I would request the House to understand the basic problem of Andhra Pradesh. We have to understand why in the first instance there was such a wide-ranging agitation on the Telengana side and an equally wide-ranging agitation on the side of the Andhra region. Is it because either side really wanted separation? If this is the opinion of any hon. Member, he has completely missed the understanding of the situation. As I have said in Hyderabad myself without being contradicted, there are really no separatists in Andhra Pradesh. There are only angry people, people who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the earlier arrangements worked.

Take, for instance, the people of Telengana. Originally, they were reluctant to join the Andhra Pradesh. Then Vishal Andhra became an emotional question for all Telugu-speaking people. The entire area was charged with that emotion and the Telugu people separated from Madras.

Why was it done? It was not for a joke. There were certain misgivings in the minds of the people of Telengana, but the leaders from the Andhra region went out of their way to persuade the Telengana leaders to have a united Andhra, assuring them good treatment, honest treatment and satisfactory conditions. That is why the Telengana people joined Andhra Pradesh.

But, in the course of subsequent history, the Telengana people felt that they were not getting a fair deal, their employment opportunities were not adequate and even in educational institutions their boys and girls were not getting proper admission, particularly in engineering and medical colleges. So, they were dissatisfied. Another important reason was, and still is, to some extent, that all the Government employees, not only non-Gazetted Officers but even Gazetted officers, without exception have had to go through a period of grave uncertainty and they do not know their future.

I was told by a high-placed Telengana officer during my last but one visit to Hyderabad that there were a few thousand cases which were undecided. Those cases had come up at various stages in various forums, before a high-powered committee, another local committee, before the High Court and the Supreme Court. So, a large number of employees did not know about their seniority, which was being constantly changed; they did not know when they will get promotion. The courts were also giving different judgments. I am not imputing any motives; naturally they were interested in giving a correct interpretation of the law, of the Mulki rules. What was the result? Every time the judgment of the High Court or the Supreme Court sparked a new agitation. Why? The Andhra people were not mad. They certainly realised their future would be uncertain; they did not know who will remain senior and who will get promotion. So, they were dissatisfied. More than all this, there was another reason. I am saying this with a certain amount of authority, based on my

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]
knowledge of the affairs of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, which I derived from a large number of meetings with a responsible cross-section of the people in both regions. The main reason for the present situation is that they were dissatisfied over the measure of economic development, social development, educational opportunities and employment opportunities.

The five-point formula would have worked but for the fact that the people in the Andhra region felt hurt. We must admit it as a fact that their susceptibilities were hurt. They were told, and they accepted this, that under the five-point formula their position in their own capital would be tantamount to or near to second grade citizens. Naturally, they reacted. Therefore, all that they wanted was that the irritants should be removed. When we had discussions with the responsible leaders of the Andhra region at the middle stage and final stage what they said was "remove the irritants". They did not want to have another separate State. Their leaders had given their lives and they had worked for this consummation of one Telugu-speaking State. After that, they certainly did not want that two States should come out of that integrated State.

What does this legislation that is before the House seek to do? It does exactly seek to solve those two problems. On the one side, it offers and assures larger employment opportunities, larger seats in educational institutions and, on the other side, it also removes the causes of irritation. Therefore, the basic reasons have been substantially removed by the Six-Point Formula which this amending Bill really tries to give shape.

Now, Prof. Dandavate was trying to explain to us that it is possible for people speaking the same language to be in more than one State. It is obvious. There is no difficulty about that. But here is a State which with difficulty has united itself and which has been trying desperately to work and see a way out. Are you going

to throw them into uncertainty, into suspense, into rebellion again? Would Prof. Dandavate like, for instance Marathwada to be separated? If a separate State starts to work, I may tell you, with a certain knowledge of human affairs that it will also open the Pandora's box. They will start asking for two States to come back again. If they cannot get from Mysore and in fact, it is not unlikely that about both the parts of Hyderabad, Nizam's dominions, which are joined with Mysore, now called Karnataka, the Maharashtra State would very likely raise the question again. Why do you want this? I am afraid, the seriousness of the problem has not been fully appreciated by our friends whose motives I do not doubt and I have respect for their anxiety to score a point over the Treasury Benches. The point that he made was too obvious for an hon. Member of his status and his reputation to raise it.

Now, Shri Rameshwar Rao said that we should not pass this amending Bill at all at this time and that we should work the Six-Point Formula for a period of six months or one year. It is a very innocent sort of suggestion. In fact, it seems very plausible. But how can you work the Six-Point Formula? From one end to the other, it is based on the need for legal change, constitutional change. I may take the House into confidence on one aspect of the discussions that were held over a long period. On the Andhra side, they wanted that various facilities and concessions that were being enjoyed by the Telengana people should be continued but that these should not have any legal or constitutional sanction. That is what they said. They were in favour of the reasonable concessions to the Telgana people. There is hardly a person whom I have met who has not said that. Even Dr. Chenna Reddy, for instance, who has not fully accepted it, is also not, in my opinion, opposed to it. Everybody said that. It is because they really honestly, did not want another period of uncertainty.

In my opinion, therefore, if we could work the Formula without this Bill, certainly, I would like to do that. There is no difference between him and us. But, I am afraid, he has not given thought to the subject at all. He is a highly intelligent person. I have regard for his intellectual attainment. He should have applied his mind to the simple question of how the Six-Point Formula could be worked successfully for a period of six months or a year so that, after that, if a trial is satisfactorily completed, we could take up this Constitution Amendment Bill. This is an absurd proposition which the House should reject.

Mishraji asked how is it that people who have been fighting like this for months will suddenly, one fine morning, try to be near each other. I cannot understand this. He should really have been happy. I am afraid, he has never met them, nor has he allowed anybody else to see them. Otherwise, he would not have put this question. They have gone through a period of agony and day by day they have looked up to the future with hope. As time passed and as we did our help, both the regions are now coming nearer. This has not come about suddenly; it has come after a long time—this six-point formula. You can ask Mr. Pant. I had a light work on this except for one or two crucial occasions. It is he who is the architect of the formula. You can ask him, how much time it has taken, how many people he had met. It has not sprung up suddenly from somewhere and then we are afraid that the people will again be at loggerheads with each other; that is not the proposition that we are placing before you.

The hon. members from CPI and CPM have actually welcomed this, and they have used their own language for it. The only grouse that they have expressed against this legislation is that we are trying to take all the credit for it. Nothing can be farther from truth than this. I take this opportunity to invite him and the

other members of the House to share this credit. Mr. Limaye is raising his hands in a negative fashion. . .

SHRI B. N. REDDY : We are not afraid that you are taking the credit. As a ruler, you should have avoided the bloody process which the Telugu people have undergone. It is due to your wrong and opportunistic policy that, after a bloody process, after a shameful process, this has come.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I do not know why he is spoiling an excellent speech he made earlier. He had virtually compromised himself. I say this here for all to know that the members of the CPI have solidly and consistently stood by the principle of integration of Andhra Pradesh. We do not grade giving the credit where the credit is due. There were others who were trying to be on both the sides. Mr. Mishra was opposing this Bill. What has his own party done? The stalwarts of his party were supporting integration. In fact, that party came near the breaking point on this issue, whether Andhra Pradesh should be divided or integrated. I do not know to which section he belonged. But I know enough about it to say that his own party men, the important men, have publicly and privately taken this stand that they are for an integrated State.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वं (दंतूल) : कुछ जांशी जो की भी खबर लीजिये :

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जांशी जी जां हैं वह अपना राजनीतिक लाभ हाने की हर समय चर्चा करते रहते हैं लेकिन आपको एक राष्ट्रीय तराजू भी रखनी चाहिए और उस पर चीजों को तौलना चाहिए। यदि आपका यह मत हो कि इस बिल के जरिये से वहां शांति होगी पहले से कठिनाइयां कम होंगी और भविष्य में इस देश में एक रहने की सम्भावना बढ़ जायेंगे तो

[श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित]

मंरा कहना है कि अपनी राजनीति को भुलाकर आपका सम्पूर्ण समर्थन इसको मिलना चाहिए। वे समर्थन देंगे भी लेकिन एक विरोधी दल होने के नाते यहां पर कुछ कहें भी नहीं तो फिर वाद-विवाद का अवसर ही न रह जाये। यहां पर कुछ न कुछ कहना भी है कि हमारे सी. पी. (आई) के मित्र ने कहा कि यह बिल लाये लेकिन इतनी दूर से लाये। अरे आपको यह भी तो कहना चाहिए कि अभी ही राटी लेकिन लाये तो।

17.00 hrs.

My friend, Shri H. M. Patel, although in his own language expressed certain misgivings, he said at the end that he is for the Bill and he said, 'My hope is that the provisions contained in the Bill will be worked successfully' and if that happens, he said, he would be happy. That is another way of his saying, 'I support the Bill.'

One important point I want to make. This question directly and primarily relates to the people of Andhra Pradesh and, therefore, all the hon. Members hailing from Andhra Pradesh, whether it be Telangana or Andhra, whichever side it may be, except with the brilliant exception of Mr. S. B. Giri who has been articulating himself in a rather peculiar way of standing up and sitting down all the time and finally he said certain things also, but except for that gentleman, not one Member from Andhra Pradesh, either from Telangana or Andhra, not only approved the Bill but they have solidly lent their support to this Bill. Therefore, I must express on behalf of the Government and myself my gratefulness for the support that the House has given and even those members who have opposed the Bill, have opposed it in a language which should not really come to mean opposition. It is a kind of that they have observed the rule and carried out their duty

as a member of the Opposition. Nevertheless, there has hardly been anything like serious opposition to the Bill before the House.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-
gura) : Shadow-boxing.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :
Mr. Giri referred to *Adalat ka Jugada*.

अदालत के भगड़ें। मैंने पहले भी कहा, लेकिन अदालत के भगड़ें क्यों हुए हैं। अदालत के भगड़ें काई अलग होने के कारण, या मिलने के कारण नहीं हुए। अदालत के भगड़ें इस-लिये हुए कि मुल्की रूल्स की परिभाषा के अनुसार काम करने में अनेक कठिनाइयां आयीं, और जो एन. जी. ओ. जे. उन को अपने भीषण का पता नहीं था। उन को सैकड़ों को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिला, उन की सीनियोरिटी कम हो गई, वाद को बढ़ा गई, फिर कम हो गई। ऐसी अनिश्चित परिस्थिति में वह बंचारे अपने हृदय में रो रहे थे। अपनी परेशानी में जो कोई उन के सामने आता था और कहता था कि यह करने से तुम्हारा लाभ होगा तो वह दैसे ही करने लगते थे। यही त्रिद्वारिचियों का हाल हुआ। जिन को इंजीनियरिंग और मीडिकल लाइन में, जहां से निकल कर जल्दी नौकरी मिल सकती थी, वहां अगर उन को पढ़ाई का अवसर नहीं मिलता था तो जो कोई कहता था कि सेपरेशन होने से यह सुविधा मिल जायेगी तो वह वही करते थे और कहते थे। तो किसी का दोष नहीं है। परिस्थिति के अन्दर ऐसी कठिनाइयां थीं जिस के कारण यह सब हुआ। परिस्थितियों में निहित कठिनाइयां को इस विधेयक के द्वारा सम्पूर्ण रीति से दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

With these words, I am commending this Bill for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Although we have discussed both these Bills together, they will be put to vote separately.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. There are two amendments moved by Shri S. B. Giri. The first one is for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. A simple majority is enough for these amendments.

Now I will put the first amendment moved by Shri S. B. Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The second amendment by Mr. S. B. Giri is for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महादय, आप-निचय के बारे में मंरा भी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महादय : आप का तो मूच ही नहीं हुआ ।

I will now put the second amendment moved by Mr. S. B. Giri for reference of the Bill to a Joint to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 19] [17.15 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu Shri Maganti
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheswar Nath.
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhatten Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darabara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Govind Das, Dr.

Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Papatlal M.
 Kadam, Shri J.G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purshottam
 Kakoti, Shri Robin
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.

Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandala, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohammad Tahir, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Munsif, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patel, Shri Ramubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Patnaik, Shri J. B.
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bhadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankinedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Robin
Sethi, Shri Arju
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri

Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 *Kader, Shri S. A.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mishra, Shri Shyamanandan
 Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.

MR SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 299

Noes: 14

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House

and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

(Amendment of Article 371)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

For clause 2 substitute—

"2. For clause (1) of article 371 of the Constitution, the following shall be substituted, namely,—

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh, provide for the constitution and functions of regional assemblies of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional assemblies" (10)

समय बचाने के लिए मैं अपने सभी 18 संसोधनों पर एक साथ भाषण कर रहा हूँ।

दीक्षित जी ने अभी फरमाया कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करते समय एक ही कसौटी हमारे सामने होनी चाहिये और वह है राष्ट्रीय एकता की और राष्ट्रीय हित की। मैं इस बात में उन से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

† The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Partap Singh Negi, K. D. Malaviya, B. Satyanarayana, Dattajirao Kadam, Sheopujan Shastri, T. Balakrishniah, S. Radhakrishnan, Genda Singh, Tha Kiruttinan, B. N. Reddy and, S. A. Kader.

NOES: Shri S. B. Giri.

[श्री मधु लिमयें]

कि दीक्षित जी की जो मंशा है वह इस विधेयक के चलते पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। कारण यह है कि आन्ध्र की एकता का बचाने के नाम पर आप आंध्र प्रदेश को बीस इलाकों में बांटने जा रहे हैं, बीस किस्म के कंटेस बनंगे, उनके लिए अलग-अलग नियम बनंगे और विशाल आंध्र की एकता की जो आप कल्पना करते हैं वह चूर-चूर हो जाएगी।

मैं कहूंगा कि आज के संविधान में जो मुख्य दोष है वह यह है कि उस में लचीलापन नहीं है। इस दोष को आप दूर करें। आज आप अगर किसी राज्य को बांट कर उसके दो या तीन राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो साधारण अधिनियम के, कानून के जरिये राज्य का निर्माण हो सकता है। लेकिन एक राज्य के अन्दर भी विभिन्न प्रदेश हैं जिन में गैर बराबरी है, असमानता है, कुछ हिस्सा पिछड़ा हुआ है, कुछ विकसित है। अगर अविकसित और पिछड़े इलाके को आप स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना चाहते हैं तो आपके संविधान में इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब 16 (3) के तहत निवास स्थान के आधार पर नॉकरियों में आप रिजर्वेशन कर सकते हैं तो क्या प्रदेशों के आधार पर एक ही राज्य के अन्दर आप रिजर्वेशन कर पाएंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय हां गया है उसकी रांशनी में इस तरह का आक्षेप सम्भव नहीं है। दीक्षित जी को 16वीं धारा में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सांचना चाहिये था। जहां कहा है कि राज्य के निवास के आधार पर आरक्षण किया जायेगा वहां उनको इन शब्दों को जोड़ना चाहिये था कि राज्य के अन्तर्गत जो विभिन्न प्रदेश हैं, उनके आधार पर भी सेवाओं में आरक्षण किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं किया है। आखिरकार आंध्र और तेलंगाना के मामले की एक ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि है। राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग आप लोगों ने कायम किया था। अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस आयोग ने कहा था कि आंध्र प्रदेश की एकता का सपना एक आदर्शवादी चीज है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति का ख्याल करते हुए तेलंगाना का राज्य कुछ वर्षों के लिए अलग बनाना अच्छा होगा और अलग राज्य

का अनुभव करने के बाद यदि तेलंगाना की जनता यह महसूस करती है कि विशाल आंध्र की कल्पना ही ठीक है तो दस वर्ष के बाद विशाल आंध्र बनाने की योजना बनायी जा सकती है। लेकिन कांग्रेसी नेताओं के बीच हुए समझौते के आधार पर विशाल आंध्र बना और जो आशंकाएँ राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग ने व्यक्त की थीं वे आज सही साबित हुई हैं। उसकी रिपोर्ट का एक ही हिस्सा मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस में उन्होंने अन्त में कहा था :

"The real fear of the people of Telengana is that if they join Andhra, they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra and in this partnership, the major partner will deny all the advantages immediately while Telengana itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhra".

यह राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग जिस के तीन बड़े-बड़े सदस्य थे उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था। लेकिन क्या हुआ? अनुभव यह बताता है कि नॉकरियों में तेलंगाना को मुकामील हिस्सा नहीं मिले जो उनको मिलना चाहिये था। शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी यही हालत रही और विकास का कार्य भी तेलंगाना के इलाके में नहीं हुआ। इतना ही नहीं। हैदराबाद में घर बनाने की जमीन और किसानों के खेत भी आंध्र इलाके के लोगों के हाथ में चले गये। यह वास्तविकता है जिस के ऊपर विचार करना चाहिये।

जब राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग बैठे, तो तेलंगाना की फीव्यक्ति आमदनी, पर कीपटा इनकम, आंध्र से अधिक थी। लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश का जिस तरह संचालन किया गया, उस के फलस्वरूप तेलंगाना पीछे चला गया और आन्ध्र को विकास-कार्य में अधिक हिस्सा मिल गया।

मैं भी श्री दीक्षित से इस बारे में सहमत हूँ कि कांशिश यह होनी चाहिये थी कि प्रांत एक रहे, लेकिन उस के लिए वे क्या कर

रहें हैं ? मंत्री भी आन्तरिक इच्छा यह नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश या महाराष्ट्र बंटें। लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन के विकास के लिए संविधान में कोई गारंटी नहीं है। इस स्थिति में सरकार चाहे लाख छः सूत्री फार्मूले ले कर आये, यह बात चलने वाली नहीं है। मैंने चार साल पहले इस सदन में यह चंतावनी दी थी कि सरकार रिजनल आटॉनामी, प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता, के लिए कोई प्रावधान इस संविधान में रखे, जिस से वर्तमान सूबों की एकता बनी रहे। ऐसा करने पर आसाम का भी विभाजित करने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

आज मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे संशोधनों को मान ले। उनमें मैंने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि एक ही प्रान्त में दो या तीन रिजनल एसेम्बलीज रह सकती हैं। अगर एक ही प्रान्त में दो या तीन इलाके या प्रदेश हों—जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तेलंगाना, रायल सीमा और आन्ध्र हैं—तो उनके लिए रिजनल एसेम्बलीज का प्रावधान किया जाये, और दो या तीन कौंस की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस विधेयक के द्वारा तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश को बीस, इक्कीस हिस्सों में बांटा जा रहा है। और मंत्री महादेव इस को राष्ट्रीय एकता कहते हैं।

यह सब क्यों हो रहा है ? यह इस लिए हो रहा है कि एक शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति ऐसा सांचता है कि यह तेलंगाना का आन्दोलन उस के खिलाफ है, और अपने अहम की पूर्ति के लिए, अपनी शान की रक्षा के लिए, अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के लिए, यह 6 पायंट फार्मूला लाया गया है। लेकिन यह चलेगा नहीं। मैं श्री दीक्षित से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन के सिपाही रहे हैं। जैसे कि हम भी रहे हैं, और उन की पीढ़ी—और हमारी पीढ़ी भी—महाकाल के पेट में चली जा रही है, लेकिन विगत 26 वर्षों में हम ने इस देश का सारा मामला ऐसा बना दिया है कि यह देश जहन्नुम में जा रहा है, क्षेत्रीयता की ओर जा रहा है। इस लिए वह मंहरबानी कर के 6 पायंट फार्मूले पर पुनर्विचार

करें। मैं जो सुभाव दे रहा हूँ, उसका स्वीकार करने से विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा, रायलसीमा, तेलंगाना, भारखंड और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले, हिन्दुस्तान के सभी अविकसित और पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों के मामले, बिना प्रान्तों की पुनर्रचना किये और वर्तमान दायरे में ही हल किये जा सकते हैं। यह 6 पायंट फार्मूला एक मृग-मरीचिका है। आज श्री दीक्षित उस के पीछे जा रहे हैं, और ये सब लोग बिना सोचे समझे उन के पीछे दौड़ रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) भंडू का एक कानून हांता है। ये लोग भंडू वाले कानून की बलि हैं। ये लोग इन बातों पर विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। 6 पायंट फार्मूले से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा।

सरकार वर्तमान राज्यों के तहत प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता की यांजना बनाये। इस से संघाओं में, विकास-कार्य में और शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भी आरक्षण मिलेगा। मैं श्री दीक्षित से फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह मेरे इस सुभाव पर विचार करें और अनुच्छेद 16 और 371 में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करें इस से आन्ध्र प्रदेश की एकता भी बच जायेगी और तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा की जनता की आशा आकांक्षायें भी पूर्ण हो जायेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 10 to clause 2 by Shri Limaye to the vote of the House. The question is :

For Clause 2 substitute—

“2. For clause (1) of article 371 of the Constitution, the following shall be substituted, namely,—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh, provide for the constitution and functions of regional assemblies of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional assemblies.' (10)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20]**[17.33 hrs.****AYES**

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
* Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Giri, Shri S. B.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Ramkanwar, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awadhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa.
Shri T. V.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra	Kader, Shri S. A.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Kailas, Dr.
Dutta, Shri Biren	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Kakoti, Shri Robin
Engti, Shri Biren	Kale, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Kamala Prasad, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kamble, Shri T. D.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Karan Singh, Dr.
Genda Singh, Shri	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Giri, Shri V. Shanker	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Kinder Lal, Shri
Gokhale, Shri H. R.	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Gopal, Shri K.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Govind Das, Dr.	Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	Kushok Bakula, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri	Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri Nihar
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Mallanna, Shri K.
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.	Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maurya, Shai B. P.	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Patil, Shri Anantrao
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Patil, Shri C. A.
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Misra, Shri S. N.	Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Modak, Shri Bijoy	Patil, Shri S. B.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri	Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar	Purty, Shri M. S.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das	Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Naik, Shri B. V.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Nanda, Shri G. L.	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Ram Dhan, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Ram Prakash, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Ram Swarup, Shri
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Ramji Ram, Shri
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Rana, Shri M. B.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar	Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Pandit, Shri S. T.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Pant, Shri K. C.	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Raut, Shri Bhola
Partap Singh, Shri	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Ray, Shrimati Maya

Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saba, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan,, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal

Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result† of the division is :

Ayes : 8; *Noes* : 312

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 21 [17.36 hrs.]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Balakrishniah, Shri T.
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrashekharaappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhuttan Lal, Shri
 Choudhary, Shri B. E.
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Desai, Shri D. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
 Dharia, Shri Mohan

†The following Members also recorded their votes for Noes :—
 Sarvashri Hiralal Doda and Rohan Lal Chaturvedi.

Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi Shrimati
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Genda Singh, Shri
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamakshaiyah, Shri D.
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
 Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohamad Tahir, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murthy Shri B. S.
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.

Patel, Shri Natwarlal
 Patel, Shri Prabhudas
 Patel, Shri Ramubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Pradodh Chandra, Shri
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Ray, Shrimati Maya

Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafce, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shrama, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram

Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheoptujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishawanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subravelu, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tirodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
*Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Giri, Shri S. B.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
*Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
*Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Ramkanwar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result† of the division is : Ayes 312; Noes 9.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Insertion of new articles 371D and 371E).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 35, for "Thirty-third" substitute "Thirty-second" (6).

Page 4, line 9, for "Thirty-third" substitute "Thirty-second" (7).

The Defections Bill was numbered as Thirty-second because it was introduced earlier. Now that Bill will come up later. Therefore, the number of this amending Bill has to be changed as "Thirty-second".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 15.—
for "different parts"
substitute "the two regions" (11)

Page 1, line 17.—
for "various parts"
substitute "the regions" (12)

Page 2, line 4.—
for "different local"
substitute "two regional" (13)

Page 2, lines 4 and 5.—
for "different parts"
Substitute "the two regions" (14)

Page 2, line 8.—
for "any part or parts"
substitute "the two regions" (15)

Page 2, line 9.—
for "local" substitute "regional"
(16)

Page 2, line 10.—
for "local" substitute "regional"
(17)

Page 2, line 13.—
for "any cadre" substitute "the two cadres" (18)

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

† The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes :—

Sarvashri Kartik Oraon, Pratap Singh Negi, Yamuna Prasad Mandal, P. K. Ghosh, J. P. Dube, Moinul Haque Choudhury, Y. S. Mahajan and Sarjoo Pandey.

Page 2, line 14,—
for "any local" substitute "regional" (19)

Page 2, lines 21 and 22,—
for "any such cadre" substitute "the two regions" (20)

Page 2, line 28,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (21)

Page 2, line 42,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (22)

Page 2, line 47,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (23)

Page 3, line 5,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (24)

Page 4, line 6,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (25)

Page 4, line 10,—
for "local" substitute "regional" (26)

Page 4, line 26,—
(i) after "University" insert "each"

(ii) after "the" insert "two regions in the" (27)

MR. SPEAKER : I will put the Government amendments Nos. 6 and 7 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

'Page 2, line 35, for "Thirty-third" substitute "Thirty-second"' (6)

'Page 4, line 9, for "Thirty-third" substitute "Thirty-second"' (7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Shri Limaye's amendments Nos. 11 to 27 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 27 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The lobbies are already cleared. The doors are still closed. We will have division on clause 3.

The question is :

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

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 22] [17.40 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa,
Shri T. V.
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.

Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Giri, Shri S. B.
Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hansada, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jaggivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader Shri S. A.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Kailas, Dr.	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Kakoti, Shri Robin	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Kale, Shri	Misra, Shri S. N.
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Kamala Prasad, Shri	Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.	Mohan Swarup, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Karan Singh Dr.	Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.	Naik, Shri B. V.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Nanda, Shri G. L.
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha	Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Kulkarni, Shri Raja	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri	Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Laskar, Shri Nihar	Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Pandit, Shri S. T.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath	Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Partap Singh, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Maurya, Shri B. P.	Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj	Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray	Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Patel, Shri Ramubhai

Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Purty, Shri M. S.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga

Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Saksena, Prof. S. L.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Ramkanwar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is: *Ayes* 314; *Noes* 5.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause, 4 (Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 29,—

for "the University"

substitute "the Universities" (28)

* The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes :

Sarvashri K. Mallanna, Umed Singh Rathia, Annasaheb Gotkhinde, Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Nageshwara Rao, K. Chikkalingaiah, Genda Singh and Anant Prasad Dhusia.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 28 moved by Shri Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 23]

[17.42 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu

Bhuvanahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dutta, Shri Biren
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Kamala Prasad, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kamble, Shri T. D.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Genda Singh, Shri	Karan Singh, Dr.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Giri, Shri V. Shanker	Kavde, Shri B. R.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Kinder Lal, Shri
Gokhale, Shri H. R.	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Gopal, Shri K.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Govind Das, Dr.	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Kushok Bakula, Shri
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati I.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.	Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri Nihar
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.	Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri	Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.	Maurya, Shri B. P.
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao	Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Kadam, Shri J. G.	Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Kader, Shri S. A.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Kailas, Dr.	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Kakoti, Shri Robin	
Kale, Shri	
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.	

Misra, Shri S. N.	Patil, Shri S. B.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan	Patil, Shri T. A.
Mohammad Tahir, Shri	Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Mohan Swarup, Shri	Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri	Prabodh Chandra, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar	Purty, Shri M. S.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das	Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Nabata, Shri Amrit	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Naik, Shri B. V.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Nanda, Shri G. L.	Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Ram Dhan, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Ram Prakash, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Ram Swarup, Shri
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Ramji Ram, Shri
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Rana, Shri M. B.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Pandit, Shri S. T.	Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Pant, Shri K. C.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal	Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Partap Singh, Shri	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Raut, Shri Bhola
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Patel, Shri Arvind M.	Ray, Shrimati Maya
Patel, Shri Natwarlal	Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Patel, Shri Prabhudas	Reddy, Shri B. N.
Patel, Shri Ramubhai	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Patil, Shri C. A.	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Reddy, Shri P. V.

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Siddhyya, Shri S. M.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Roy, Dr. Saradish	Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Saksena, Prof. S. L.	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Sunder Lal, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra	Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Satyanarayana, Shri B.	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Savant, Shri Shankerrao	Swaran Singh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Sethi, Shri Arjun	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Shafee, Shri A.	Thakre, Shri E. B.
Shafquat Jung, Shri	Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Shailani, Shri Chandra	Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Shambhu Nath, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Shankar Dev, Shri	Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Tula Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.	Vekaria, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. N.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan	Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar	Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Shenoy, Shri P. R.	Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Sher Singh, Prof.	Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.	Yadav, Shri R. P.
Shivappa, Shri N.	Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Giri, Shri S. B.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Ramkanwar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the
division is :

Ayes : 312; *Noes* : 5.

The motion is carried by a majority of
the total membership of the House and by
a majority of not less than two-thirds of
the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (*Short title and commence-
ment*)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I
beg to move :

Page 1, Line 3,
for "Thirty-third" substitute
"Thirty-second" (5)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

'Page 1, line 3,—
for "Thirty-third" substitute
"Thirty-second" (5)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 24] [17.44 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

* The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri K. Mallanna, Modho-ram Sharma, Yamuna Prasad Mandal, T
V. Chandrashekharappa Veerasappa and S. C. Samanta.

NOES : Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and P. G. Mavalankar.

Chakleshwar Singh, Shri	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Chandrashekarappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.	Genda Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Shingh	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath	Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Chhotey Lal, Shri-	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Chhutten Lal, Shri	Gohain, Shri C. C.
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.	Gopal, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque	Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Daga, Shri M. C.	Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gotkhinde, Shri Ansaheeb
Dalip Singh, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.
Damani, Shri S. R.	Gowda, Shri Pampan
Darbara Singh, Shri	Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Das, Shri Dharnidhar	Hansda, Shri Subodh
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Deb, Shri Dasaratha	Hari Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh	Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Desai, Shri D. D.	Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Dhamankar, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri	Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Dharia, Shri Mohan	Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad	Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra	Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Kader, Shri S. A.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Engti, Shri Biren	Kailas, Dr.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Kakoti, Shri Robin
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kale, Shri
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh	Kamakshaiyah, Shri D.
	Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madbukar, Shri K. M.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammed Tahir, Shri

Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhal
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.

Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankincedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Ray, Shrimati Maya
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vekaria, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Giri, Shri S. B.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Ramkanwar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 313; *Noes* : 6.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I beg to move :

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

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

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

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Sir, in spite of the fact that a large majority of members sitting on the other side in the House are very restive and not wanting me to speak even for a few minutes, I wish to assert my right and speak. At the outset, I want to suggest that those of us who are opposed to this particular measure are most desirous

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes :—

Sarvashri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shankerrao Savant, B. V. Naik and Amarnath Vidyalkar.

of seeing that our country is one nation. We are not against national unity. But the whole question is, how do you go about making India into one nation? Do you do it by foisting your own political decisions on the people or do you take the people into confidence, persuade them, ascertain their wishes and then legislate?

AN HON. MEMBER: We won a massive majority.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: That was in 1971. Since then much water has flowed under the bridge. This morning we read in the papers who won in Mhow in M. P. Don't talk of massive majority all the time. We are all for national unity, but do not impose things on the people on the plea that you have a massive majority. Assuming for the sake of argument that my friends have a massive majority in the House, have they got a massive majority in terms of votes polled? No. They got not more than 43 per cent of the votes. (*Interruptions*). Your shouting is not going to change the facts.

Indeed, the facts remain. I will tell you something, what might please you, that, unfortunately, the opposition is divided. The majority of votes in the country are distributed. But that does not mean that you have also the majority of votes along with the majority of seats. Of course, that is not the question in which I want to draw myself just now.

My point is that this measure is unconstitutional. It has been brought at the wrong time... (*Interruptions*) I want your protection, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in this honourable House. I am ready for interruptions. But I do not want these shoutings. If they interrupt me, I will reply to them. But I do not want them to shout. It is not becoming of this august House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If they do not interrupt me, I will finish in a few minutes.

My point is that if people want certain things for which they agitated for a long time, that is an important consideration. But even those who are voting with the Government today have said that they did not want it, that they wanted two separate States. Suddenly what has happened? Since 1956, from the beginning of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report, a separate Telengana demand was conceded. Surely, the S.R.C. was not thinking of political considerations. It was not in a hot mood. It was thinking in a cool, dispassionate, non-partisan objective manner. It had said that. Now, if these people in Andhra and Telengana feel that by their having a separate State, they should be able to develop better so that they become a part of the entire nation, why do you deny that privilege to them?

This is all I want to say. I want to say, finally, why are you afraid of small States. The argument given by the hon. Minister was, "If you go in for small States India will be divided into so many pieces."

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I did not say that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have we not got small States? A number of small States are there. What is the harm in that? I am glad, the Home Minister said, he has not said it. I withdraw that. I apologise to the hon. Minister for having said that.

But, as regards the arguments advanced on the Congress Benches that the creation of small States will be wrong, I suggest that small States are not going to be bad if there is no idea of power or politicalisation in it. If the idea of having small States is to give administration in the hands of the people there so that the people can get nearer to one another and there is more decentralisation, what is wrong in that? Is that not what Mahatma Gandhi had said? If Mahatma Gandhi wanted decentralisation, he did not want it from the point of view of the division of the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

nation. He wanted it because you cannot govern the country from one Centre, whatever that be.

I want to conclude by saying that if something is to be done, let it be done by first consulting the people and having their wishes. As my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, said, those wishes can be found out in the pending bye-elections. Then, if you feel that the people's wishes are with what you are doing, you do it. But don't do it at a time which is ill-timed. The provision is unconstitutional. The Six-point Formula is definitely unworkable.

With these words, I oppose this Bill. As I said in the beginning, and I repeat it at the end, I am all for national unity. But that must be done by a natural process, by a persuasive process, by a democratic process, not by forcing something on the people, without consulting them, without having their wishes duly ascertained in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

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

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 25]

[17.56 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Amesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri

Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Bhasheshwar Nath
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri
T. V.
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhary, Shri B. E.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dassappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri	Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Dharia, Shri Mohan	Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad	Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra	Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Doda, Shri Hiralal	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Dube, Shri J. P.	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Kader, Shri S. A.
Dutta, Shri Biren	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Engti, Shri Biren	Kakoti, Shri Robin
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Kale, Shri
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Kamakshaiyah, Shri D.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Kamala Prasad, Shri
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh	Kamble, Shri T. D.
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gavit, Shri T. H.	Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Genda Singh, Shri	Karan Singh, Dr.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Giri, Shri V. Shanker	Kavde, Shri B. R.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Gogoi, Shri Tarun	Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Gohain, Shri C. C.	Kinder Lal, Shri
Gokhale, Shri H. R.	Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Gopal, Shri K.	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra	Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Govind Das, Dr.	Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Gowda, Shri Pampan	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	Kushok Bakula, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri	Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri Nihar
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.	Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Mahajan, Shri Vikarm

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri
Muhammed-Sheriff, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Munshi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nanda, Shri G. L.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.

Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri, C. A.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Purty, Shri M. S.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama

Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Keddy, Shri P. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Savant, Shri Shankerrao
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shafee, Shri A.
 Shafquat Jung, Shri
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shivrath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaminathan Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Shri Vekaria

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madu
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Ramkanwar, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is:

Ayes : 311

Noes : 8

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now take up the other Bill also — the *Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill*. There will be no question of compulsory division on it.

There are two amendments moved to the main motion for consideration, both

by Shri S. B. Giri, one for circulation and the other for reference to a Select Committee.

I shall now put Amendment No. 2 to the main motion by Shri S. B. Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I will put the second amendment standing in the name of Shri S. B. Giri to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2 (Definition)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Repeal of Mulki Rules)

SHRI B. N. REDDY : Sir, I move :

Page 1, —

after line 13, add —

“Provided further that the State guarantees employment in different departments and undertakings of

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Dr. Kailas, Shrimati Maya Ray, Sarvashri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, P. M. Sayeed, Devendra Satpathy, D. N. Tiwary and Ramavatar Shastri.

NOES : Shri S. B. Giri.

the Government of Andhra Pradesh at 2:1 (two is to one) ratio to the people of the Andhra and the Telengana region respectively." (1)

When the question of employment comes in this Bill there is the element of the old Mulki Rules being continued, that is to give preference only to the local candidates for every district. This will create 20 areas under Mulki Rules instead of the present two areas. We should discontinue the old Mulki Rules which create a very undesirable situation and will encourage the theory of sons of the soil. A democratic principle must be adopted in the matter of employment in public services and it should be Statewise and it should apply to the entire State not only to certain regions, that is to say, in all departments and undertakings of the Government. I have stipulated the ratio of 2:1 — two for Andhra and one for Telengana—which should be maintained on the basis of the entire State. I request you to kindly advise the ruling Party to accept my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I will put amendment No. 1 of Shri B. N. Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 19, 1973/Agrahayana 28, 1895 (SAKA).