

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, Please sit down.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): There is indiscriminate police firing and merciless killing of people; how can he keep quiet?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): My dear friend is not worried about the lives lost in Andhra Region. 7 lives were lost in Andhra region. I would have appreciated my friend's sentiments if he had expressed concern for those unfortunate people.

12.04 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CAPTURE OF RAILWAY STATIONS AND DAMAGE TO RAILWAY PROPERTY BY ANTI-MULKI RULES AGITATORS IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported capture of railway stations in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh by the agitators and damage caused to the Railway properties."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, The anti-Mulki Rules agitation commenced in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh on 25.10.72. In the initial stage, the agitation took the shape of mobs of students detaining trains at stations and writing slogans on carriages. The main area where the agitation was concentrated was the Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway. The agitation also existed to a lesser extent on the Guntakal and Madras Divisions of Southern Railway and Secunderabad Division of South Cen-

tral Railway. Later on, it spread to some extent also on the Waltair Division of South Eastern Railway. From 25.10.1972 till 16.11.1972 there were as many as 953 instances of detention of mail, express, passenger and goods trains. The detentions ranged from 5 minutes to 345 minutes.

As the agitation gained momentum and lawlessness intensified, the initial pulling of alarm chains and stoppages of trains at stations gave way to stoppages of trains in mid-sections again by alarm chain pulling, disconnection of hose pipes and also squatting on the track, pelting stones at trains and damaging internal fittings of coaches, disabling trains in the middle of the section by draining out water from the engine, cutting off of tele communications at railway stations and preventing staff manning cabins and stations from doing their duties. The agitators also jeopardised safety by placing the boulders, rail pieces and tree trunks on the track cutting signal wires, damaging signalling equipment, removing gate-keys from level crossings, indulging in arson including burning of wooden sleepers on a bridge and attempt at setting fire to the coaches of an Express train.

From 17.11.1972 onwards the trouble intensified and spread to more and more stations on the South Central Railway, it being mainly concentrated on the Vijayawada Division. The attacks on Railway property were of the same type as mentioned above but the detention to trains and the damage to railway property increased from day to day.

On 21.11.1972, the agitation reached a climax when there were serious attacks by mobs on Tenali and Angole Stations of South Central Railway and Adoni station on Southern Railway. Arson and widespread damage was caused at these three stations and the Police were forced to open fire resulting in a number of deaths. The trouble has further spread on 22.11.1972 particularly in Vijayawada Divi-

sion of South Central Railway and a number of Station and Cabins have been burnt Heavy damages has been reported to railway property, both to rolling stock as well as fixed assets A Switchman of the Railway at Nidubrolu Station has lost his life as a result of a mob pouring petrol on him and burning him severely He later succumbed to his injuries A number of railway staff have also been injured at various places

Train services have been seriously affected on South Central Railway since the trouble started In the initial stages the Railway did their best in spite of extensive miscreant activity and threats to railway staff to keep the trains moving However as the trouble intensified trains had to be cancelled progressively in the affected sections From 22 11 1972 onwards, practically all train movement on South Central Railway within Andhra Pradesh limits have been suspended As many as 26 Mail Express trains 80 Passenger trains and 20 railway services have been fully or partially cancelled on the South Central Railway

From the time the trouble started on 25 10 1972 the administration of the South Central Railway has been in close touch with the Andhra Pradesh State Government The maintenance of law and order is essentially a matter to be looked after by State Government As mentioned in the Calling Attention Notices given by the Members of Parliament, no railway stations have been captured as such by agitators This term capture' perhaps has been described to glorify an act of vandalism and describe it as an act of heroism However, situations have arisen in the last few days wherein mobs caused complete disruption and suspension of railway working at certain stations, bringing about extensive damages There have also been cases of mob entering into station offices

and cabins and asking the staff to suspend their work and stop passing trains Station records tickets and equipment were burnt and otherwise damaged

The extent of loss directly, by way of damage to railway property and to goods and parcels in transit has been substantial Even greater has been the loss caused due to crippling of movement not only in the affected areas but also between the North and the South There have been 22 cases of sabotages of railway track, 30 cases of arson including one of a diesel locomotive being burnt 36 cases of stoning of trains, 6 cases of looting of goods trains and the burning or destruction of the contents of 39 wagons 17 railway stations, namely Nidubrolu, Ammanabrolu, Bapatla, Kavali, Chirala, Kolvakalur, Duggirala, Manabolu, Karavadi, Adoni, Ongole, Tenali, Peddavallapudi, Tanuku, Stuartpuram, Valiveru and Percharla have either been damaged or burnt The approximate cost of damage to railway property including rolling stock roughly assessed so far is Rs 43 lakhs and to goods and parcels in transit Rs 10 lakhs Besides the estimated loss on South Central Railway alone by way of goods revenue has been Rs 1 crore and passenger revenue Rs 25 lakhs

While this is a rough estimate upto yesterday (23 11 72), to this should be added the continuing loss on the South Central Railway until conditions return to normal which will take a few days

Apart from the South Central Railway, the lifting movement of traffic has suffered on other railways also owing to the disturbances, restrictions have had to be imposed in booking both passenger and goods traffic to and across the South Central Railway The agitations have had a devastating effect on movement and large number of wagons are held up all over the

[Shri T A Pai]

country It has not been possible to move even the essential traffic such as food grains, steel plant traffic, coal and cement, leave alone other miscellaneous traffic which normally offers from South to North and vice versa. The overall loss on this account will be assessed on a realistic basis after traffic and movement conditions return to normal. The loss is bound to be substantial.

It will take atleast a week to 10 days for the passenger service to come back to normal and a fortnight to 20 days for the goods movement to return to normalcy. The loss which will be sustained by the other Railways not having been able to lift the traffic, which would otherwise have been cleared, would be of the order of about 8 million tonnes, equivalent in terms of revenue to about 3 crores of rupees in addition to the direct loss suffered by the South Central Railway referred to above. The magnitude of the loss by way of these disturbances is, therefore, enormous, apart from the serious inconvenience caused to the travelling public and the industry and trade, affecting adversely the normal economic life of the country.

#### SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI

In his lengthy statement, the hon Minister has given a detailed account of the situation there. I would like to make it clear that I have no intention to ask any question concerning the main issue in the agitation. My questions will be regarding damage to, or loss of, railway property alone.

We have seen that whenever there is an agitation, the railway becomes the main target of attack, as if the railway stands in the way of the fulfilment of the objectives of the agitation, as if the railway is doing certain harm to certain causes. All attacks are directed to railway property. In this way, the railways incur a heavy loss annually. Add to this there is pilferage, and also theft of railway property. Then the railways have to pay crores of rupees in the shape of

compensation. To make up all these losses, the Railway Minister increases the fares and freight adding to the suffering of the already suffering travelling public. Therefore, I would ask the Minister if he is contemplating any punitive measures, educative measures or preventive measures to protect railway property from such vandalism.

The other day I heard the Railway Minister enumerate certain measures taken for protecting railway property. But those measures are not effective, as they are expected to be. Therefore, I would like to ask him to state categorically, since law and order is a State subject as he has mentioned it in his statement whether he will take all the Chief Ministers into confidence, thrash out the matter thoroughly and find out ways and means of protecting this national property.

Coming to the particular situation, I would like to ask him to enlighten us whether there is any complicity, directly or indirectly of railwaymen in certain sections, secondly, what steps have been taken to save the lives of railwaymen who are in certain danger.

SHRI T A PAI. The other day answering a question I had said that I propose to come before the House with some amendments to the Railways Act making interference with railway property a very serious offence punishable with death in some cases. I do not know whether this alone is going to deter anybody. I have seen the same pattern followed in State after State, whatever be the cause of agitation, where the option before us was to open fire or allow some property to burn. Even if some people are arrested I know how difficult it is to prove, unless the civic consciousness in this country is roused and all of us who lead political parties also accept the responsibility to maintain the integrity of the public property. I do not know whether in any country, especially in a poor country like India

which cannot afford to incur losses of this kind, this kind of vandalism against public property is permitted. I understand that in China every village through which the railway lines pass is held responsible for maintaining the integrity of that line. Are we prepared to take up this responsibility? I have seen that whenever any development takes place in this country, a new railway line is introduced the property of a lot of people gets appreciated but you cannot collect even a small amount as part of the compensation for this development. But whenever public property is damaged, if we impose a collective fine there are protests saying that it is unreasonable. I should like this question to be squarely thrashed out. On the one hand it seems to be the privilege of those who have railway lines and railway stations. On the other hand there are those who do not have these lines, those who have been coming to us day in and day out saying: let us have new railway lines so that it may remove the backwardness. Perhaps they are claiming the additional privilege of setting fire to the railway stations or removing the railway lines when they get angry on account of some reason or the other. Let us decide whether public property, whatever be the political reason or disagreements, should be the target of attack. I do not know why railwaymen who are working as servants of this country should be penalised, how you can be cruel to pour petrol on him and set fire to him merely because he is doing his duty. I do not know how we can from this end give every one protection because even our railway police are subject to the same kind of treatment. Ultimately it is a serious responsibility for the whole nation. Of course I can certainly appeal to you to permit me to say that the railway stations that are burnt in events like this are not constructed so that they become standing monuments of community's irresponsibility. If you want me to reconstruct it, I am afraid the contractors in this country will encourage such movements to go

on because they will be the direct beneficiaries of reconstruction. Let us now decide whether there should be some kind of punitive measures imposed on those people who flagrantly allow these things to happen.

So far as the person is concerned, after the event I can only say: let us help them as much as we can, while we try to safeguard their interests. In this particular case our people tried to contact his young widow to see whether she could be provided with a job; she is not educated herself. We have now asked her whether any dependant of hers can be provided with a job so that the family could be maintained.

She has minor children and we are taking up the responsibility of educating them upto Matriculation. The General Manager had sanctioned a thousand rupees to her and I asked him to double it; from the Railway Minister's relief fund I am sanctioning Rs. 5,000 to his family. But I am sure all that we are going to do is not a substitute for the innocent life lost, and I think we have to bear the guilt of such crimes being committed in this country.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Now, you may ask him to answer the question.

**MR SPEAKER:** The question was put before you entered.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I am aware of the question; he wanted to know whether any railwaymen were involved.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजपुर) : श्रीमत्  
मे पिछले दिनों जो कुछ हुआ है और अभी  
भी जो हो रहा है वह बहुत दुःखद है और  
सब के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। मंत्री  
महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में अभी बताया है  
कि रेल राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है और उनको  
क्षति पहुँचाने के लिये जो भी जिम्मेदार है  
उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिले ऐसा  
कुछ विधेयक वह लाने का विचार  
कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने कुछ अपने  
विचार भी प्रकट किए उन में जो सवाल में  
करने वाला था उसका जवाब आ गया है और  
इसके लिए मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ।  
मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जिस रेलवे  
कर्मचारी की अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा,  
उस के लिए रेलवे ने क्या जिम्मेदारी उठाई  
है। मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब दे दिया है,  
जिस के लिए मैं उन का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

किन्तु सवाल यह नहीं है कि जनता रेलवे  
के खिलाफ अपना शोध क्यों प्रकट करती है।  
आप मुझे क्षमा कीजिए, जब से आजादी आई  
है, तब से हम लोगों को मलत रास्ते पर ले जा  
रहे हैं। क्रोध या शोध प्रकट करना यानी किसी  
को हानि पहुँचाना, यह समीकरण बैठ गया है।  
यदि वे विद्यार्थी हैं, तो वे वाइस-चान्सलर  
की या लाइब्रेरी की हानि पहुँचाते हैं। देशों के  
सबसे बड़े नेता, महात्मा गांधी, की कल्पा के

बाद विरोधियों को जान से मारने और उन के  
पर जलाने से इस की शुरुआत हुई थी। अब  
जनता के मन में यह बात बैठ गई है।

I have not come across a single  
leader who has condemned it  
जब कोई चीज प्रिंसिपेट बन जाती है, तो  
बार-बार उसकी पुनरावृत्ति होती है।

I hold the ruling party responsible

श्री भाई मैसूर ने आने हैं। वह जानते हैं  
कि मैसूर और महागण्ट के अपने के समय  
स्वयं रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग रेलवे स्टेशन के  
ट्रेक पर जा कर बैठे थे। मैं इस की निन्दा की  
थी। किमो सवाल का हल करने का यह कौन  
सा तरीका है? We have put a  
premium on violence.

अगर रूलिंग पार्टी स्वयं ही मलत  
काम करेगी, तो फिर जनता का मार्ग-दर्शन  
कौन करेगा? देश में जो कुछ भी होता है, वह  
सीधे-समझ कर नहीं होता है। पार्टीशन  
जाके वि कड़ी से लेकर अब तक कोई काम-  
काज-सम्पन्न कर नहीं हुआ है। 1953 में आन्ध्र  
का निर्माण भी वायलेस और लूट-पाट के  
परिणामस्वरूप एक हाथपाथ तरीके से हुआ।  
उस का निर्माण उस तरह नहीं हुआ, जिह तरह  
कि 1956 में स्टेट्स रीआर्गेनोइजेशन  
कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर  
सब स्टेट्स का हुआ। जब लोगों के विमान  
में यह बात बैठ गई कि वायलेस करने पर ही  
कुछ मिलती है, तो फिर उन का वायलेस पर  
उत्तर आना स्वाभाविक ही है। और इस  
सम्बन्ध में सब से हीरी रिलेज है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (जयनगर) गांधी जी की हत्या एक ममत्र में प्रभावित एक व्यक्ति में की, जिस के प्रति लोग नै अपमाना रोष प्रकट किया। क्या मानव नै ममत्र कहने है कि उस को मानव नै माना जाती ? (व्यवधान)

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मुझे अपने देश की चिन्ता है। The law of the land is the e to take its own course. मैंने यह एक इस्टेटस दिया है। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि मूसर विधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष गोकुल रतने स्टेशन के ट्रेक पर बैठे थे। मैंने उस को कड़ी तिरवा की थी कि यह सवाल हन करने का तरीका नहीं है। We cannot encourage people to take the law into their own hands. आन्ध्र में वायलेस हुई, तो आन्ध्र स्टेट बनी। पंजाब में वायलेस हुई, तो पंजाब और हरियाणा की स्टेटस बन गईं। इसी तरह नागालैंड में वायलेस होने पर नागालैंड की स्टेट बन गई।

मुत्करुत्त का प्रश्न आज का नहीं है। मैंने इसी सदन में फरवरी, 1970 में कहा था कि इंदीरानंद रेड्डी स्वयं त्यागपत्र दें और उन्हें जो जेन्टलमेन्ज एग्जिट को बर्क छाउट नहीं किया, उस के लिए क्षमा माग कर अब उस पर प्रयत्न करें। कॉलिंग पार्टी को आपसी झगड़ें इन-पार्टी फाइटिंग, की वजह से पाठनक प्रापटी को कष्ट किया जा रहा है। इस के लिए मैं कॉलिंग पार्टी को दोष देता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने 1972 के चुनाव में कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेट चाहे जो भी हो, मैं

मुत्की अधिकारों को बनाये रखूंगी। तो सरकार आज तक चुप क्यों बैठी रही ?

रेल मंत्री ने कहा है

‘It will take at least a week to 10 days for the passenger services to come back to normal’

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) He is wrongly quoting the Prime Minister

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The hon member there quoted it here and it was not denied

SHRI PILOO MODY If it is wrongly quoted, it is for the Prime Minister to deny it

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO: (Karimnagar) In the presence of the Prime Minister, it was quoted

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडिन ने एक बार इस सदन में कहा था

We are are prisoners of indecision.

मुझे अब भी लगता है कि We are still prisoners of indecision. हम किसी भी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं। हम मामलों को लटकाये रखते हैं। चंडीगढ़, नदी पानी, बांडर और तेलगाना आदि सब मामलों की हम लटकाये रखते हैं। तब लोगों की सहन करने की सीमा टूट जाती है। जब बाध टूट जाते हैं, तो उनका पानी मारे गावों को बहा ले जाता है।

श्री पाई ने यह आरोप दिलाया है कि पंद्रह दिनों में नार्मन्सी झा जायेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक ये सारी घटनाएँ आन्ध्र रिजन में हुई हैं। जब मुत्की बाधों को घेता लका

[ श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ]

कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है, तो कल से उन की प्रतिक्रिया हैदराबाद में शुरू हुई है। जब हम लोग यह आदत बना लेते हैं कि बायलेस हो, हिंसा हो, तब जाकर हम निर्णय ले, तो हम ही जनता को हिंसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। इस लिए आज भी मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार क्यों न हो, सोच-समझ कर, निश्चित सिद्धांतों के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

पहले राजा-महागजाओं के महल में एक क्रोधगार हुआ करता था। जब राजा या रानी को क्रोध आता था, तो वे क्रोधगार में जाकर अपना क्रोध शांत करते थे। मैंने पढ़ा है कि शिकागो में एक बड़ी मैनशन में एक मन्जिल ऐसी है, जिस में तोड़-फोड़ करने की सारी सामग्री रख दी गई है, ताकि टेन्शन या एक्साइमेन्ट बढ़ जाने पर आदमी बहा जाये और अपना क्रोध शांत करे। यदि सरकार समय पर सही निर्णय नहीं लेती है, तो आगे चल कर जनता कैसे अपना क्रोध या क्रोध शांत करे, इसके लिए भी कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। या तो सरकार ठीक समय पर निर्णय ले, या देश की सम्पत्ति की हानि होगी।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री महोदय ने रेल कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया है। उन्होंने अपने बक्तव्य में कहा है कि कोई स्टेशन कैम्बर नहीं किया गया है? क्या विजयवाड़ा-नेमाली सेक्शन पर चिराला स्टेशन का कैम्बर नहीं किया गया है? आज उस क्षेत्र में गाड़ियां बन्द हैं और चल नहीं सकती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने गाड़ियों, यात्रियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध किया है?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, they have not been captured in the sense they have been imprisoned. This great act of vandalism has been described by the people as an act of heroism. They have described it as capture because it looks so romantic. I think they have been rescued when they have been surrounded by all this kind of people who indulge in goondaism. My hon. friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, said that he did not like all that is happening I hope what he has said would not be construed as a justification for what is happening now, because ultimately he said that when people get angry they have a right to attack public property

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have never said it. I have never justified it and I will never justify it. I am the last man to justify it anywhere, in any sphere, at any level. It is the ruling party which creates such situations by not taking decisions in time and encouraging people to do these things. I have never justified it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I say that this is not the only instance? During the last two months, September and October, whether it is the students' anger against the government because they do not like some examination, or a paper in some examination, or they do not get cinema tickets in some other States, or because people talking one language do not like the people talking another language in another State it appears that the railway property seems to be their only target. I can understand it if in their mood of anger they set fire to their own homes also; but that they do not do. They do not want to burn their own homes; they want to burn only railway property. If this is going to be the pattern of behaviour of the society, I think this kind of pattern should not be approved by any political party. I would, therefore, suggest that all political parties

support the measures that we would like to take as best as we could. Unless there is strong condemnation by all political parties of this kind of behaviour, it will continue. Let us learn to settle our problems in other ways. Exposing the railways to this kind of danger and dislocating thousands of passengers who are absolutely innocent to the hazards of travel should be condemned by all in the strongest terms. In the course of the last few days we had to refund many tickets and many passengers have been stranded at several places. I tried to divert a train which was going to the south through Raichur. But, unfortunately, we have to pass through Adoni, one of the stations which was attacked by 10,000 people where firing had to be resorted to.

I have not given you any guarantee that this will be restored in ten days. From the day of normalcy, it might take 10 days. I only appeal to the House and the hon. Members who expressed themselves today so strongly about it with the hope that the people at large will feel that their representatives thoroughly disapprove of what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinon Bhat-tacharya—absent; Shri Hari Kishore Singh absent; Shri Samar Mukherjee—absent.

MR. SPEAKER: The papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I had written to you day before yesterday about the alarming issue of the Shaw Wallace Company, the biggest ever foreign exchange scandal. Two news items have come out in the *Economic Times* as well as in the *Statesman*. It says:

“Shri Kalyan Kumar Bosu was arrested this morning by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate, Government of India, Calcutta, for allegedly contravening the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Re-

gulation Act, 1947 involving in all Rs. 3,24,00,000.”

This Shaw Wallace Company is a British company. They are sending out money contravening the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Enforcement Directorate officer, had gone and got that man brought down from the aircraft and his passport was impounded. Later on, about 50 Enforcement Department officers raided the office of the Shaw Wallace Company and seized lots of documents. Would you be so kind enough as to ask the Government to make a statement on this issue? It is very vital for us to know. It involves Rs. 3,24,00,000. Would you kindly tell the Finance Minister to make a statement on that? Thank you very much.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Sir, I have sought your kind permission....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह देखा है ।  
तो मिनिस्टर तो जानें ही रहेंगे, एनेक्शनमें  
उगमें इरेगुलैरिटी होगी और वह एनेक्शन  
पेटिशन में आया।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : इरेगुलैरिटी की बात  
का यह नहीं है कि एनेक्शन पेटिशन जब आए  
तब उस इरेगुलैरिटी पर विचार हो । मेरा  
निवेदन है कि अगर कार्र मिनिसटर जा कर  
क कि ....

I have come with all the resources of the Government of India to support a particular candidate; I have come with all the Consolidated Fund of India. Even then you would ask us to go to the court or seek the protection from the Election Commission

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं नीडर आफ  
दि अपोजीशन या तो यह भी कभी कभी हो  
जाला या कि मशीने और टयूबवेल इनके  
लिए मिनिसटर लोग एनेक्शन में जा कर  
कहने थे कि लगवा लो, यह तो अभी स्टेट-  
मेंट ही है ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
The Finance Minister of the Government of India says during an election campaign that we are going to back in full strength Mrs. Nandini Satpathy. This is nothing but polluting the elections. . . (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस के लिए क्या किया जाये ? आप एलेक्शन कमिश्नर में बात कीजिए ।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** हम ने तो आप को कोट कर के बताया कि इस तरह से उन्होंने कहा है एलेक्शन की मीटिंग में ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मुझे बताइए कि कौरे बार है उन के खिलाफ ?

Are they debarred? They have been doing it since the very beginning

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
If they have been doing it, that doesn't justify it.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं यहाँ एलेक्शन कमिश्नर तो नहीं बैठा हुआ हूँ । एलेक्शन में जो उस तरह की बाने होती है उन को एलेक्शन कमिश्नर देखता है ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
I ask you whether the Ministers of the Government of India are accountable to us for all their utterances and their conduct. This is the basic issue. Does it not amount to mass bribery of the electorate, throwing all the resources of the Government of India on the side of a particular candidate? (Interruptions) We were in fact, thinking of bringing forward an adjournment motion. There can be nothing more objectionable.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry. This is not the proper forum to raise the question.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
On a point of order, Sir, arising from what has fallen from your lips. If certain things have been going on for a long time, is it your pleasure to say that those things should be considered to be regularised? Are not the Ministers of the Government of India accountable to this House for all their actions and utterances? If they are not, then you have got a very poor conception of the House of the People. (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब मैं इस में तो पड़ता नहीं । इस हाउस के बारे में कंसेप्शन आप का क्या है मेरा क्या है. इस का सवाल नहीं है । कंसेप्शन का सवाल नहीं है ।

I am not there to decide any matter which can be decided by the Election Commissioner. There is no question of conception, rich or poor. Your conception is welcome to me.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA.**  
Even if a party is in government, it cannot use the government for party purposes.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ ऐसा कोई बार नहीं है । वह एलेक्शन में जाते हैं और जो बात करनी है, करते हैं । उनके खिलाफ कोई बात प्रोसीजर में नहीं है ।

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East):** When the House is in session, a statement made by a Minister. . . . (Interruption)

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he declares a policy.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Not merely that. When the House is in session, it can take possession of any report regarding a Minister having made a statement—apparently, he has made a statement—which goes against the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Not day-to-day administration; only if he lays down a new policy. (*Interruption*)

एलेक्शन कम्पेन मे जाने से पहले क्या वह यहां बता कर जाएंगे कि वह वहां यह स्टेटमेंट देने जा रहे है ? . . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Why should an impression be given that the people are being sheltered? (*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे चाहते क्या है, यह बताइए ।

What has the Speaker to do with it?

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: Ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are dissatisfied with the conduct of a Minister, there are remedies available in the procedure. You can come with a censure motion against him.

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE: That is a different matter. Let him come and explain here.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministers have got the right to participate in elections as any other party-man.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: But not to say that the government will be exploited for election purposes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although the government is a party government, it cannot use the government to achieve the party's ends and purposes. That is the basic tenet so far as democracy is concerned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट मे होते है । गवर्नमेंट जो होती है गवर्नमेंट को फायदा होता है अपने एलेक्शन में ।

उनको पावर होती है । अब वह जो करते है उसके खिलाफ आप प्रचार कर सकते है कि वह गलत करते है । (व्यवधान) .

लेकिन सारा एलेक्शन आप मेरे ऊपर ही मत छोड़िए कि मैं ही करू । मे इममे नही पडने वाला हूं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It amounts to misconduct on the part of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a case of misconduct, come out with a censure motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am rising on a point of order. I have written to you earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order here. If you think that it is a misconduct, you come with a censure motion against him. Follow the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I have written to you, Sir. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: If you think the Minister's conduct is not right, you come with a motion in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you admit that?

MR. SPEAKER: I will admit that and you will have to give reasons which are adequate to bring it within the censure motion provided in the Rules.

श्री ज्योति बसु (दक्षिण दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मिनिस्टर को मिस-ट्रस्ट भी किया जा सकता है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you earlier and I want to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER: Not off-hand. You just get up and move a motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you earlier. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No motion can be moved just by writing to me.

[MR SPEAKER]

Without any motion you are not entitled for anything.

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): Why not you permit us to make a submission here, Sir?

**MR SPEAKER:** I am not permitting anybody.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): Kindly listen to me for a minute. Sir. Is it proper for any Minister to go and promise something in a constituency? It happened three years ago and it was raised in this House and it was possible for us to make a statement here because the then Railway Minister had gone to a constituency and promised some new railway lines or some over bridge and expansion of the railway line and all that, in a bye-election.

**श्री पिळो म्मोदय :** यह गलन कर रहे हैं, इन के पास क्या प्रमाण है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I want to be heard . . .

**MR SPEAKER:** I am not allowing (Interruptions) You want to raise something without my permission and then you say that I have allowed you. If you are standing like that, you cannot say that I have allowed you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** It was a misconduct committed by the Finance Minister. It is a serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If there is a misconduct, you must come under the procedure and not get up like this, without any motion.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** If I table an adjournment motion, will you allow that, Sir? If that is your wish, then we shall have to invariably come up with adjournment motions on such subjects.

**ग्रध्याक्ष महोदय :** जोर जोर से बोलने से ज्यादा इकोर्डड होता है. तो बोलते जाइये. लेकिन इस हाउस में किसी कायदे में चलना पड़ेगा।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will you hear us on a procedural point? I want to raise a procedural point....

**MR SPEAKER:** If it is a procedural thing, then the book is there, consult it.

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:** In this House, whenever we raise certain issues, just now you have said that there is a provision by which we can bring a censure motion. Every time don't provoke us to bring a censure motion.

**MR SPEAKER.** What else should I do? Can I condemn a Minister without any motion?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I want to bring to your notice one thing. It is not the Congress Party that is concerned. Many of us are interested in the democratic forms of functioning. To-day it may be a Congress Minister, tomorrow it may be a Communist Minister. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not allowed you . . .

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He has promised developmental activities so that the position of Mrs. Nandini Satpathy becomes strong. Sir, I think it is a violation of the democratic form of government and that is why we want to raise this issue. We want your ruling over it. To-day, it may be one particular Party, tomorrow it may be a Communist Party and the third day, it may be the Jana Sangh....

**MR SPEAKER:** I have not allowed you. You go on speaking.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** (Karimnagar): I have sought your permission, Sir.... (*Interruptions*) I want to be heard....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not listening to anybody.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur): Mr Speaker, developmental activities should not stop on account of a bye-election.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Sir, the Prime Minister assured us that she is going to take a decision on the Mulki Rules issue within a short time but no decision has so far been announced. Unfortunately, they are adopting the methods adopted by Yaliya Khan. They are sending the military to Hyderabad city....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down. I have not allowed you.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** How many people you want to be killed before you want to announce your decision? I want to know that. Always they are saying just like reciting *Mantras* that a solution will be found within the framework of the integrated State.... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It will not go on record I have not allowed him.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I gave in writing, Sir. I wrote to you

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have written

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have written to you under Rule 377

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have written; I am not bound to accept it (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I wrote to you. Do you want to hear me or not, Sir?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are dissatisfied with the Minister's conduct, come under the procedure, bring a motion....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This is a particular matter....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not allowing you.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** How can one accept this sort of discrimination? I feel, I am discriminated against. I am very sorry to say this. You allowed Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. You allowed Mr. Hiren Mukerjee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not accept what you say.

श्री जयि भूषण अग्र्यज महोदय,  
 यहा पर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को मिसमकांट  
 किया जा रहा है. यह सी० पी० एम० ग्रौ  
 सी० पी० ग्रौ का इन्वेकशन स्टण्ड है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing will go on record unless I allow it. It is not an all-comprehensive thing; you cannot bring everything under Rule 377

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have written to you.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will you reconsider your decision because it constitutes a serious menace to democracy?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you are dissatisfied with the conduct of any Minister, bring up a motion against him.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I am pleading with you, Sir. Here the Finance Minister has placed the resources of the Centre to influence the election

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you want to condemn any action, you can bring up a motion in the House. We can discuss it. We can pass a resolution. There is a procedure.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Do you allow it under Rule 377 or not, Sir? Why is there this provision under Rule 377. Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, you are under a wrong impression? If you think that by interrupting anything will come out, don't think so, nothing will come out. You make it a daily practice. It is deliberate. I request you to please sit down. If the Speaker thinks something is not necessary, he does not allow. But this is the particular way you have developed to force him. I don't accept it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I move a motion, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Any time, under the rules. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: I beg to move

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, you have to give notice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I beg to move that the unconstitutional and undemocratic behaviour of the Finance Minister be censured right here and now. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. There is a procedure which we have to follow. If no notice is given it will not be coming up in the regular shape.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Last time when Shri Raj Bahadur had moved a motion, I said that it had to come to you in writing but you said that it was not necessary. Does it mean that one rule would be applied to him but another rule would be applied to me?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a specific rule about it.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: His verbal motion is a political stunt.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already given a motion in writing. You may send for the motion. I had given it half an hour ago. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let him follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already sent the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 184, I have given a motion that the House should consider the utterances of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan which are unbecoming of a Minister of the Central Government, I have given the motion, and let the House take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the motion that I have given?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall examine it

15.52 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of CAG of India, 1970-71, Audited Accounts and Annual Report of L.I.C., Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turn over) (Amtd) Rules, 1972 and Notifications under Customs Act and Finance (No. 2) Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3777/72].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1972 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3775/72].