

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

IN THE NINETY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

Commencing on the 8th March, 1976/18 Phalgun, 1897 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

the 8th March, 1976/18th Phalgun, 1897 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri K. C. Reddy and Shri Dibakar ex-Members of the House.

Born in 1902 at Rajput in Chittoor District. Shri K. C. Reddy was educated in Madras. An ardent patriot, he took active part in the freedom struggle and underwent imprisonment several times. Achieving political eminence at a comparatively young age through his dedicated service, Shri Reddy rose to high positions in public life. A Member of the Mysore Legislature from 1930 to 1952, Shri Reddy formed the first popular Government in that State and became its Chief Minister in 1947. He joined the Central Cabinet in 1952 and remained Union Minister till 1963 and held different portfolios with distinction. In 1965 he was appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh and held that office till 1971. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly from 1947 to 1950 and Member of the Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1961. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 and re-elected in 1954.

Shri Reddy will be remembered for his integrity and unfailing courtesy. In his death India has lost a true patriot, a great statesman and an able administrator.

Born in 1899, Shri Dibakar Patnaik was educated at Cuttack. A social worker, he was also actively associated with the Kisan Movements. He was imprisoned several times for participation in the freedom struggle. He was a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1936 to-1942 and again from 1951 to 1956. A Member of this House from 1958 to 1964, Shri Patnaik took a keen interest in its proceedings and was listened to with great attention. It is indeed tragic that he died as a result of a bus accident.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri K. C. Reddy and Shri Dibakar Patnaik.

I would request Members to rise in their places and observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

(Hon./i. Members then stood in silence for one mi mile)

MK. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and sympathy at the passing away of Shri. K. C. Reddy and Shri Dibakar Patnaik.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Refining of Crude Oil from Bombay High**

1. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD :

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-
PATRO:

SHRI S. KUMARAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude oil from Bombay High is expected to be refined at the Bharat Refineries ; and

(b) if so what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As Bharat Refineries was designed to process imported Middle East crudes, and Bombay High crude has several characteristics different from those of the imported crudes, processing of this crude in this Refinery would pose certain problems. To overcome these problems the Refinery needs to make certain adjustments in operation, and also addition of certain facilities of comparatively minor nature, mainly for receiving, storing and transporting High Pour Point crude, and similarly for handling High Pour Point residual product produced from this crude. These modifications and changes are presently under way. During this period, the quantities of Bombay High crude processed will progressively increase, and when the modifications are completed it should be possible to process upto two million tonnes of Bombay High crude, in addition to imported crude in this refinery.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO : I want to know if it is a fact that from the present level of production of 20,000 tonnes a day it will rise to 40,000 tonnes by the end of the current year and to 80,000 tonnes by 1977-78.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I cannot commit Bharat Refineries to these specific figures. All that I can say just now is that the processing of Bombay High crude should commence from the early part of next month. It might begin with 20,000 tonnes of crude as indicated by the hon. Member.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: Is it a fact that there was going to be a discussion about a long-term strategy on oil exploration off-shore and on-shore to begin in the first week of February at Bombay and also at the headquarters of the ONGC. If that discussion had taken place what strategy has been formulated?'

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Although such a supplementary is not very relevant to the main question, I might generally inform him that it is a fact that meetings were held at Dehra Dun both about onshore and off-shore detailed programmes and the Government and the ONGC are active with those programmes.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: With our own oil coming from Bombay High which is going to be processed inside the country, will there be any relief to the petrol consuming public? Will there be any reduction in the oil prices?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The job of this Ministry is to produce oil and the job of fixing the price is somebody else's. But Government as a whole is seriously concerned with the price of petroleum products and we always review the price whenever it is necessary.

SHRI JAGJIT ANAND: But kindly convey the feelings of the House that we are happy that we are producing oil from Bombay High.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I will do so Sir.

श्री सीताराम सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राबॉ में जो लोम डिबरी जलाते हैं वह आजकल बड़ा महंगा हो गया है ।

बम्बई-हाई में जो तेल मिल गया है उससे क्या हमारे यहां तेल के दाम सस्ते हो जायेंगे ताकि गांव के लोग अपने घरों में तेल रोज़नी कर सकें ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already replied to that.

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SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: This is not relevant to the question.

SHRI RAMLAL D. PARIKH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity of the Koyali Refinery has been fully utilised for refining the crude oil from other places and it is not in a position to process the cruce from Bombay High, even a part of it? What is the real position?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, the capacity of the Koyali Refinery is being increased, and it is proposed to take the Bombay High crude also to Koyali to use it in the expanded capacity of the Refinery.

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई-हाई में जो तेल का उत्पादन हो रहा है, क्या उसका प्रभाव उस तेल पर पड़ेगा जो भारतवर्ष में बाहर से आयात हो रहा है और क्या उसकी मात्रा में कमी होगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: कमी तो जरूर होनी चाहिये। जितनी जल्दी अपने घर में तेल का उत्पादन शुरू किया जायेगा उतनी जल्दी हमको राहत मिलेगी। जहाँ तक बाहर से तेल आने की बात है, जब हमारे यहां तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा तो यह सम्भावना है कि खर्चा भी बढ़ जायेगा और खपत भी बढ़ जायेगी। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को यह आशा है कि कुछ न कुछ राहत अवश्य हमारे यहां तेल के उत्पादन करने से होगी।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी: इस समय कितना तेल निकल रहा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: अभी तो निकलना शुरू होगा।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी: अनुमान तबला दीजिये ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: मैं इसके लिये नोटिस चाहता हूँ। जब उससे तेल निकलना शुरू हो जायगा तब आंकड़ों से यह पता किया जा सकेगा।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या अभी अंधेरे में चल रहे हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: नहीं।

SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDI: Has the Government fixed the price of crude from Bombay High? If so, how does it compare with the imported crude?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Let us produce oil first from Bombay High in a sufficient quantity and then only the question of the price position should arise, in my opinion. It is still a little premature. All that I Ccfh say is that the price of Bombay High crude will compare very favourably with the international price.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: May I know the cost of installation of a production-cuin-development plant for a single boring?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The cost also keeps on changing because it is a continuous process to devejop installations in order to produce oil. But so far as the first phase is concerned, the installation cost of platforms and borings should not go beyond Rs. 15 to 20 croret.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next qaetioa.

Simev for New Railway Lines in M.P.

2. SHRI BALRAM DAS:
SHRI CHAKRAPANI SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of provisional and engineering surveys conducted for new railway lines in Madhya Pradesh during the

last five years to improve the existing network; and

(b) what was the discounted cash flow return on each line surveyed, and what decisions were taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAK BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) : The following surveys were carried out during the last five years, the details of which are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Survey	Length (In Kms.)	Return by DCF	Present position
1.	Dhali Rajhara/Jagdarpur (Preliminary Engineering-cum-final location survey).	234	7.84% (with Steam Traction). 7.97% (with Diesel Traction).	Reports are under examination.
2.	Hr Jagra-Damal (Engineering-cum-Traffic-Cost-cum-feasibility study).	14.3	17.45%	The project has been approved and included in the Budget for 1975-76 for construction.
3.	Satna-Rewa-Beohari. (Traffic Survey)	127	2.3%	The project has been shelved.
4.	Mahoba-Khajuraho. (Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey).	75	..	Survey is in progress.
5.	Ranchi-Korba. (Traffic Survey)	300	..	Do
6.	Ratlam-Banswada. (Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey).	90	..	Do.
7.	Reconnaissance Engineering Survey for the extension of a B.G. line from Indore to Mhow.	21	Not available.	Project shelved.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Chakrapani Shukla.

SHR1 BUTA SINGH: Sir, no survey report has been submitted by the State Government. The survey that has been done has been done by the Railways all by itself. Fortunately in this particular Dhalli Rajhra/Jagdulpur line, the survey report is quite hopeful and we are examining it.

श्री चक्रपाणि शुक्ल : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बहुत से सर्वेक्षण किये जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली राजहरा/जगदलपुर के संबंध में वहां खनिज पदार्थ बहुत ही ज्यादा है तथा प्रांतीय शासन से मुफ्त में जमीन और स्लीपर उपलब्ध होने की बात पर भी क्या विचार किया गया है अथवा नहीं, यह मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह जो दो बातें हैं स्लीपर और जमीन के मुफ्त उपलब्ध होने की, यह बात तो राज्य सरकार की ओर से तय होती है। अभी तो राज्य सरकार की ओर से इसके लिये हमारे पास कोई बात नहीं आयी है। जो सर्वेज की बात स्टेटमेंट में दी गयी है उसके अलावा भी बहुत से सर्वे हो रहे हैं। सारे देश में और हमारा प्रयास रहता है कि जहां तक हो सके ज्यादा से ज्यादा इवलपमेंट देश में किया जाय और इसके लिये ही सर्वे किये जाते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : म्वालियर से शिवपुरी तक जो छोटी लाइन जाती है, मैं यदि भूल नहीं करता तो रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से कहा गया था कि इस नैरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जायगा और आगे जा कर गुना से

श्री चक्रपाणि शुक्ल : न्यूरे को देखने से यह ज्ञात होता है कि 234 किलो मीटर की जो लम्बाई है दिल्ली राजहरा/जगदलपुर की उसमें प्रतिफल 7.84 परसेंट भाष कर्षण के साथ और 7.97 परसेंट डोजल कर्षण के साथ आता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संबंध में प्रदेश ने भी कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था ? यदि कराया गया था तो उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या केन्द्र को भेजी गयी है ? यदि भेजी गयी है तो उसका क्या प्रतिफल रहा ?

उपजैन की जो लाइन पास हो रही है उसमें मिला दिया जायगा। लेकिन इस स्टेटमेंट में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस वह योजना को क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने समाप्त कर दिया है, या वह विचाराधीन है ? यदि विचाराधीन है तो उसका इसमें कोई उल्लेख क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : यदि आप देखें तो यह प्रश्न तो न्यू रेलवे लाइन्स में आता है। यह प्रश्न सर्वे के बारे में पूछा गया था। यह कोई छोड़ा हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है, यह विचाराधीन है।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अपने बयान में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मतना रेवा ब्योहारी परियोजना का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है। ऐसा उनके उत्तर में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर किसी योजना को छोड़ने का आधार क्या है ? जहां तक इस लाइन के सर्वे का मामला है 1941 के पहले भी इसका सर्वे हो चुका था और भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमंतैया ने एक सार्वजनिक सभा में आश्वासन भी दिया था और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का भी आश्वासन हम को मिला है। लेकिन इस को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया जब कि वहां कि औद्योगिक, खनिज और वन संपदा का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, जिस से पूरा इलाका विकसित हो सकता है। वह इलाका भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित पिछड़े हिस्से में आता है। इसलिये क्या इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर इस पर विभाग फिर से विचार करेगा ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सभा पटल पर स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उसमें इकोनामिक रिटर्न के आधार पर यह किया गया है। उस का रिटर्न दो या तीन प्रतिशत के करीब है इसलिये कि यह बैकवर्ड एरिया है और इस नाते...

श्री जगदीश जोशी : इसीलिये तो हम लड़ रहे हैं। गरीबी तभी तो हटेगी जब हम इन इलाकों

को आगे बढ़ायेंगे। नहीं तो गरीबी कैसे दूर होगी। अगर इकोनामिक्स ही हर समय आगे आयेगी तो कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री बूटा सिंह: पहले ऐसी बात हमने सोची थी कि वहाँ कुछ मिनरल्स मिलेंगे, कुछ इंडस्ट्री बढ़ेगी। आखिर, इकोनामिक्स तो बर्कसाउट करनी ही पड़ेगी बैकवर्ड एरिया को बढ़ाने के लिये भी progress and development should always go together, that is the main thinking behind development of the backward area.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि महोदय खजुराहो लाइन का जो सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है वह कब तक पूरा हो जायगा और क्या माननीय मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि खजुराहो पर्यटकों का एक विशेष स्थल है और वहाँ साल में हजारों की तादाद में पर्यटक आते हैं। इसी तरह से जहाँ तक आमदनी का प्रश्न है, हजारों और लाखों का पान बन सम्पदा को वहाँ से टूकों से कानपुर तथा अन्यत्र भेजना पड़ता है जिसमें हमीरपुर से जनना और बेतवा को पार करने में बरसात में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। तो इस तरह से यह लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है इसका सर्वे कब तक पूरा हो जायगा और क्या इस बजट में इसके लिये कोई प्रावधान किया जायगा ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The engineering-cum-traffic survey has already been completed and the report •••

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैंने प्रश्न हिन्दी में किया है मुझे उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही मिलना चाहिये। इसका सर्वेक्षण इंजीनियरिंग का और ट्रैफिक का संपूर्ण किया जा चुका है और उसकी रिपोर्ट बहुत जल्दी हमें मिलने वाली है और जो माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है वह बिलकुल सही बात है कि उस एरिया को डवलप करने के लिये शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्रयत्न होना चाहिए लेकिन यह सब कुछ पैसे पर निर्भर करता है। जो बजट में हमें मिलेगा उसमें हम कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Will the hon. Minister please tell us whether any survey is under way in the Punjab where the traffic potential has gone up eleven times since the partition, but where not a single new line has been laid? I would request the hon. Minister to say whether any survey has been conducted in the Punjab for lines between Moga-Bhatinda; Moga-Birnal-Sangroor; Ludhiana-Chandigarh-Jagadhri; and Patiala-Patran-Nirman ?

श्री बूटा सिंह: पंजाब के बारे में प्रश्न कर दें तो जल्द जवाब मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him put a separate question.

श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जानकारी आप ने दी है उसमें 6 और 7 पर रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा के बारे में लिखा है कि सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है तो यह कब शुरू हुआ और कब तक पूरा होने वाला है ? इसी तरह से 7 में है कि इंदौर से मड़ तक बड़ी लाइन का विस्तार करने की परियोजना का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है। मड़ के बारे में आप को मालूम होना चाहिए वह एक बड़ा कंटेनमेंट है और वहाँ बड़ा एक मिलिटरी कालेज है। इसी तरह से इंदौर एक बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है, इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय में नहीं आता कि कौनसा ऐसा कारण है कि जिसके आधार पर इस लाइन को छोड़ दिया गया है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर इस पर फिर विचार कर के क्या इन लाइनों के संबंध में फिर विचार किया जायगा और अगले वर्ष में इस योजना को शुरू किया जायगा ?

SHRI N. K. BHATT: Sir, the question is incomplete. As a matter of fact...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI N. K. BHATT: As a matter of fact, his predecessor has already sanctioned the conversion of the Indore-Mhow line into B.G. But, Sir, it is a very deplorable

*situation that we are getting altogether different and contradictory answers.

श्री बूटा सिंह : सौभाग्यवश मेरे प्रेडिसेमर कुरेजी साहब हैं। उनकी प्रमोशन हो गई है और वह भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसमें कोई अन्तर पड़ता हो। मन् 1972 में इन्दौर-महू लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। जो अभी सदस्य महोदय ने कहा है वह भी उसमें लिया गया था उसको छोड़ा नहीं गया है। दुबारा से इंजीनियरिंग कम टैफिक सर्वे जो इकोनोमिक पड़ता है, किया जाएगा। रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा का सर्वे बहुत अन-इकोनोमिक है इसलिये टोड़ दिया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Next question.

Royalty on Crude Oil

*3. SHRI KRISHNA BAHADUR CHETTRI :

DR. RAIAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI:

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:

SHRI RAMLAL D. PARIKJI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have taken a decision in regard to refixation of rate of royalty on crude oil as demanded by the Assam and Gujarat Governments; and

(b) if not, by when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b)
The matter is under consideration.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri 1 Bahadur Chettri.

SHRI KRISHNA BAHADUR CHETTRI: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister the amount fixed originally as crude royalty and also whether this amount was raised on any occasion and, if so, the amount refixed. I would also like to know the difference in the crude royalty fixed by the Government and paid to the State Governments of Assam and Gujarat.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The rate of royalty had been increased three times from the year 1962 to 1972. In four years it has gone up from Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 15.00. Thereafter, when there was an increase in the price of oil and when there was a price rise in respect of crude in the world, there was a pressing demand made by the Chief Ministers of Assam and Gujarat to raise the royalty further due to the increase in the price of international crude. Now, this matter is being referred to the Prime Minister for a decision because both the parties, our Ministry and the State Governments, have accepted that the Prime Minister should decide it just as it was decided previously—the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also decided the question with regard to the rate of royalty. So, this matter is now under consideration and we hope that a decision will be taken soon.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the ratio between the amount of royalty and the price of crude before the price hike would be retained in refixing the amount of royalty now.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I cannot say now and I cannot commit the Government or the arbitrator to any ratio to be fixed just now. All that I can say is that there is a demand for increasing the present rate of royalty and there is a demand for increasing it by two times and by three times by the respective State Governments. Therefore, it is not possible for us just now to specify the relation 01 between the royalty and the price also kept on changing.

SHRI RAMLAL D. PARIKH: Sir, during the last session also this question was raised and we were given the answer that the matter was under consideration. Now, Sir, I would like to know how long the honourable Minister proposes to take to complete the consideration of this matter. While it is true that the matter has been referred to the Prime Minister for arbitration, I hope that some time-schedule has been worked out to get the award soon. I say this because the delay in finalising this has been causing a great concern in the minds of the people of Gujarat and Assam and this has been persistently referred to and the Governor of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Gujarat have already written to the Central Government on this question. Therefore, I would like to know what the position is now with regard to replying to these letters. I would like to know whether there is any time-schedule for this and how long they will take to finalise this matter. It has been lying for the last seven years. Therefore, I would like to know whether any positive attempt has been made.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The difficulty has been that the demand from the Assam Government and the Gujarat Government, has been pretty high. And I would like to request my hon. friend to help this! Ministry so that the Arbitrator may take a reasonable view in the matter.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: I would like to assist the memory of the hon. Minister in this matter. This question of increasing the royalty was taken up not only in 1955 when the price of petrol went up, but in the year 1972 also by the Gujarat Government. Systematically, every month, practically every Member to this House as well as the Gujarat Government have been asking for raising it from 15 to 30 or 35 rupees. To the best of my memory, the Assam Government had asked for Rs. 45 and the Gujarat Government for Rs. 30. This figure of Rs. 75

may be the latest figure that he may have received. The essential part is not Rs. 75, but the fact that since November 1974 we have been asking for this. Prices have gone up. The number of months are going up. Crude is being produced at a higher and faster rate. What is the Government doing about increasing—we are asking for Rs. 75—it to some higher figure? In the July '75 session, on this very floor of the House the hon. Minister assured me that within a week this decision would be out. It is on record that within a week this decision would be out. May I ask, how long will that one week take? How many more. . . {Interruptions >.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister state.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Let me correct the hon. lady Member. The Prime Minister gave her award in 1972, under which the rate of royalty was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Before that, the rate of royalty was increased. Thereafter, in 1974 when prices increased to the International level, there was a demand from the Assam Government, which was considered not reasonable. Therefore, the matter was referred to arbitration. I do not remember whether I specifically mentioned a period of one week, I will just refresh my memory and see. If I stated one week, I really feel sorry for having made that mistake. I hope the matter will be reconsidered and the Assam Government will take a reasonable point of view. It is impossible for this Ministry to accept the figure of 75.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: But why should the Gujarat Government be penalised?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Gujarat is not being penalised.

Operational Cost of the Railways

*4. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA:

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM
KHAN:†

SHRI KASIM A LI ABID:

SHRI JAGAN NATH

BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wages constitute 70 per cent of the total operational cost of the Railways;

(b) whether this is due to a liberal provision for rest and Leave Reserve; and

(c) if so, what are Government's plans to cut down the wage costs as an economy measure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI): (&)

The wage bill of the regular employees on Railways amounted to Rs. 739 crores in 1974-75 which constituted about 62 per cent of the working expenses excluding appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, the wage cost is one of the most important elements of the overall operating cost and it can always imbalance the economic* of operation of any transport undertaking, including the Railways. The wage bill in the Railways has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of employees in the Railways. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister as to what specific steps have been taken to keep the wage cost well within tolerance and make improvements

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Khurshed Alam Khan.

in duty utilization hours, which also adversely affect the wage cost to a large extent?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, during the year 1974-75—this is the latest year for which the figures are available—the number of regular staff increased by about 9000, that is, about 0.63 per cent. If we compare this with previous fifteen years period, including 1965-66, the average increase was near about 3.2 per cent. So the figure thus indicates a lesser number of railway employees having been taken in. Sir, it is true that we have to take the operational cost into consideration. But the Railway Ministry is a labour-intensive Ministry and only last year, in 1974-75, we had to give a further increase of 29.6 per cent in wages which increased our bill from 570 crores of rupees to 739 crores of rupees. It was because of certain awards given by the Third Pay Commission, the Miabhoy Award and the Rajyadhyaksha Award. Despite all these things, we are trying to keep the expenditure within tolerable limits.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has been trying to stress the obvious. It is a fact that the labour employment has not been increasing at a speed at which the cost has been increasing which is more than 10 per cent of the total wage bill. Is it a fact, in the past, overtime payment inflated the wage bill? What has been the saving on this account, both percentage-wise as well as in the total monthly wage bill? Further, I would also like to know as to what extent the temporary staff or the daily-wage staff which the Railways employ in a large measure, has depressed the wage cost. We find that the wage cost is more than 70 per cent of the total operating cost.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI: I have already stated that it is 62 per cent. The hon. Member is insisting that it is 70 per cent. He is within his rights to retain that limit. The factual position is, as I have stated earlier, that

the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and certain Awards given by the Miabhoy and Rajyadhyaksha Committees have really inflated our wage bill. So far as temporary casual labour is concerned, there are 2.5 lakh casual employees in the Railways. I have given the figures regarding those employees who are permanent employees of the Indian Railways.

SHRI KHURSHED A LAM KHAN: No specific measures seem to have been taken so far to reduce the overall operating cost including the cost of wages because nothing has been said definitely about it.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QUR-ESH: Sir, I have already stated that there have been wage revisions so many times. We had to accept them and there has been an increase in wages.

श्री कासिम अली आबिद: मिनिस्टर साहब, स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब तीनों इस समय हाउस में मौजूद हैं। इस मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए मैं उनसे सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि बीबीनगर, नाडकनाडरकुडा में नई रेलवे लाइन की बुनियाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने रख दी है, लेकिन आज तक उसमें काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। बल्कि मालूम यह हुआ है कि सिर्फ 50 लाख का बजट इस काम को करने के लिये रखा गया है जो नाकافی है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It won't arise out of this. Why are you wasting the time of the House unnecessarily?

श्री कासिम अली आबिद: क्योंकि डेगरकुंडा, मिरिलियाल गोडा, अलखंडा सिस्ट्रिक्ट ए० पी० केस्टरआइल सीड के उत्पादन का एशिया में सबसे बड़ा सेक्टर है, इसलिये इसके टॉपपोट से लाखों रुपया आ सकता है। इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या काम किया है और कितना बजट इस काम को शुरू करने के लिये रखा गया है, वह बतलाये?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QUR-ESHI: I would require notice for this. I

SHRI SAN AT KUMAR RAHA: Sir, the question is regarding the operational cost of Railways. I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is considering that the cost on fuel, particularly on coal, can be reduced if the unauthorised dealers operating at railway sites are dealt with properly. I would ask the Minister whether they are considering that operational cost can be reduced by proper accounting of fuel and coal.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QUR-ESH: This can be a very useful exercise. As the hon. Member knows, there was a price hike in the price of coal recently and we had to pay Rs. 28 crores more for coal.

श्री सोताराम केसरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपात-कालीन स्थिति के बाद रेलवे के संचालन में जो अनुशासन आया है और उसमें जो सुव्यवस्था आई है उसकी वजह से आपके संचालन खर्च में कमी हुई है कि नहीं? और अगर नहीं हुई, तो क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि रेलवे के संचालन में पहले जो अव्यवस्था थी और तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के संचालन पर रेलवेज में खर्च होता था, इस स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। चूँकि आज रेलवे समय पर चल रही है और कर्मचारी भी समय पर काम कर रहे हैं इस वजह से आपको अलग से प्रोव्हीडेंट फंड देने में जो खर्चा आता था उसमें भी बचत हो रही होगी, इसलिए मैं भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपात-कालीन स्थिति के बाद कर्मचारियों में जो अनुशासन आया है, उससे कुछ बचत हुई है या नहीं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know whether it has any effect?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی: ایچرجنسی کے بعد آہاٹ کالین استھتی کے بعد ریلوے کی جائداد کا صحیح استعمال کیا گیا ہے جس کی وجہ سے یوں تو بہت بچت نہیں ہوئی لیکن ہمارا جو ٹریفک ہے وہ بڑھا ہے اور اس سے آمدنی بھی بڑھی ہے اور جو کمیاں اس میں رہ گئی تھیں وہ بھی

کافی حد تک پوری ہو گئی ہیں اس وقت پورے آنکڑے دینا مشکل ہوگا لیکن اور آل حالت جو ریلوے میں دکھائی دے رہی ہے اس سے جو لاپتہ ہوا ہے وہ چند دنوں میں آپ کے سامنے آ جائے گا۔

†[**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी**: ऐमरजेसी के बाद आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद रेलवे की जायदाद का सहो इन्तेमाल किया गया है जिसकी वजह से यू. नो बहुत बचत नहीं हुई लेकिन हमारा जो ट्रैफिक है वह बढ़ा है और इससे आमदनी भी बढ़ी है और जो कमियां इसमें रह गई थी वह भी काफी हद तक पूरी हो गई है इस वक्त पूरे आंकड़े देना मुश्किल होगा लेकिन अगले साल हालत जो रेलवे में दिखाई दे रही है इससे जो लाभ हुआ है वह चन्द दिनों में आपके सामने आ जायेगा।]

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री: रेलवे के संचालन लागत में वृद्धि का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि रेलवे में रेलवे के ही कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से चोरियां बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और किसी स्टेशन पर, जैसे कि मृगलसराय है, वहां पर चोरियां लाखों में नहीं करोड़ों में चली गई हैं जिससे कि संचालन लागत बहुत बढ़ गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने संचालन लागत को कम करने के लिए उन पर क्या कोई नियंत्रण आपने किया है? और अगर किया है तो अब तक उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

श्री محمد شفیع قریشی: چوریاں

بہت قسم کی ریلوے میں ہوتی ہیں جیسے کوئلے کی چوری ہوئی ہے اور ہیڈ وائروں کی چوری ہوتی ہے۔ منجھے خوشی ہے ہاؤس کو بتانے میں کہ جہاں جہاں چوری روکنے کے انتظامات کئے گئے وہاں دم کو سو فی صدی کمیابی ہوئی

ہے جس کی وجہ سے بہت سی جگہوں میں چوریاں میں کمی ہوئی ہے۔

†[**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी**: चोरियां बहुत किस्म की रेलवे में होती हैं जैसे कोयले की चोरी होती है और ड्रेड वायरो की चोरी होती है। मुझे खुशी है हाउस को बताने में कि जहां जहां चोरी रोकने के इन्तजामान किये गये वहां हमको सौ फीसदी कामयाबी हुई है जिसकी वजह से बहुत सी जगहों में चोरियों में कमी हुई है।]

Oil exploration In the Cauvery off-shore basin

*5. PROF. N. M. KAMBLE :†

SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G.
KULKARNI :

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in oil exploration in the Cauvery Off-shore Basin Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is exploring for crude oil in collaboration with the Canadian Company. Asamera;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is the allocation of personnel between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Canadian Company; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of this Project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the cost of the operations pending exploratory surveys.

[] Hindi transliteration.

J The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Prof. N. M. Ramble.

Statement

The Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission signed a production sharing contract with Asamera Group of Canada for off-shore oil exploration and production in the Cauvery basin. The Asamera Group consists of the Asamera Oil Corporation Limited, Canadian Superior Oil Limited and the North Canadian Oil Limited. The salient features of the contract are as follows :

(i) The contract is for 24 years effective from November 1, 1975.

(ii) The initial share of ONGCs participation in the contract will be 35 per cent. On commercial discovery of oil, the Commission will have the right to increase its share by another 15 per cent.

(iii) The contractor will initially be given the entire area of the Cauvery basin (approximately 26,000 Sq. Km.) and after seismic surveys would select within a period of 18 months from the effective date an area of 5,000 Sq. Km. for exploration operations and surrender the rest. By the end of the third year, the area will be reduced to 2500 Sq. Km. and the contractor will be left with only the producing and the producible areas at the end of the 7th year.

(iv) The exploration and development period will be limited to 11 years on the expiry of which ONGC will become the operator of the venture. The title of all fixed assets and of movable assets required permanently for the petroleum operations in the contracted area would rest in the ONGC as soon as they are brought into use. The contractor will commit itself to a work programme and a minimum expenditure programme for the exploration period which is divided into three phases. These commitments will be backed by a bank guarantee.

(v) the recovery of the contractor's investment would be spread over five years subject to the conditions that the quantity of oil earmarked for the recovery of the cost, known as cost oil, shall, in no year, exceed 30 per cent of annual production. The sharing of profit oil would be in the ratio of 70 per cent to ONGC and 30 per cent to the contractor at the lowest slab of production, and would be increased in stages to 85 per cent to the ONGC.

(vi) ONGC shall have the right to purchase on payment of fair market value, the cost oil and the contractor's share of the profit oil for consumption in India so long as India is not self-sufficient in oil supplies. After the contractor has recovered twice his investment through profit oil, his share of profit oil would fall sharply to about 25 per cent of what it would be upto that point. The contract also provides for the payment of substantial production bonus on attainment of different levels of production, apart from the signature bonus payable within 30 days of the signing of the contract.

On the basis of the above, when ONGC acquires 50 per cent participation in the contract, the contractor's share of profit oil after the cut off point in the lowest slab of production would be 3.75 per cent and in the highest slab of production, will be further reduced to 2.5 per cent.

(vii) The contract provides for maximisation of the employment of the Indian personnel and for their training, the maximum use of Indian goods, services etc. subject to competitive price, quality and delivery schedule.

(viii) In respect of natural gas produced from the contractual area, the first preference will be for utilisation of gas for the Indian market and export will be permitted if the supply is in excess of the Indian market or if there is no scope for absorbing it in India.

PROF N. M. K. AMBLE : Sir, I would like to know whether there is any collaboration of the NOGS with this Asamera i group of Canadian companies in any other region where the seismic surveys for off-shore oil exploration have been completed.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Presumably, the hon. Member meant the ONGC. and not NOGC. Sir, the ONGC is a partner with the Asameras in this area known BJ the C'auvery basin urea. So far as the other areas are concerned. the Asameras are not there.

PROI. N. M. KAMBLE : Which are the other foreign companies with whom the ONGC is having collaboration in other areas? Are there any other foreign companies?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, there is no collaboration as such. There are two areas which have been given to international contractors. One is Reading and Rules, in the Kutch area. And the other is in 'he Bay of Bengal area where the basis of the contract is production sharing. In one of them, in the Bay of Bengal area, subsequently they offered some share, and we have accepted 15 per cent share in the venture. So far as the base in the Kutch area is concerned, there is no such share.

श्री जयदीप जोशी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट के पृष्ठ 2 की छठवीं पैरा में यह लिखा है कि जब तक भारत तेल की सप्लाई में सेल्फ सफिशेंट नहीं हो जाता तब तक यह अधिकार रखेंगे कि फेयर मार्केट वैल्यू में उनका निकाला हुआ तेल खरीदें, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी से क्या मतलब समझने हैं। आज जो हमारी जरूरत है न्यूनतम, वह जो आज हमने अपनी कमर कम रखी है, पेट काट रखा है, टैक्स बढ़ा रखा है, अपने को संयत कर रखा है, सारे कारोबार रोक रखे हैं जिनमें तेल का उपयोग होता है और यह सब करके हम कहते हैं कि हमको 5 करोड़ गैलन चाहिए। लेकिन जिस समय हम

तेल निकालने में मीज हो जाएंगे, हमारे पास तेल होने लगेगा, उस समय हम इतनी क्वांटिटी नहीं करेंगे सामान्य तौर पर। उस समय तात्कालिक स्थिति की क्या जरूरत है या आज की क्या जरूरत है, इन दोनों का भेद साफ करें, कि सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : माननीय सदस्य का इशारा सही है। जिस समय तेल खरीदने का मकाल उठेगा, उस समय देश में जितनी तेल की खपत होगी, उसको सामने लिया जायेगा। सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी की परिभाषा यह है कि उस समय तेल खरीद पर आधारित होगा और आज की खपत के आधार पर नहीं होगा। उस समय कितना खर्च होगा, इस समय कहना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement and. of course, just now *in reply* to the first question put by Prof. Kamble, that it will be difficult to state how much the cost of this project will be. But, here, in item (ii) at page 1 of the statement it has been stated that the initial share of ONGC's participation in the contract will be 35 per cent. Now, in view of this, will the hon. Minister be able to explain how much does he envisage this 35 per cent to be in terms of finances because for the first five years at least some planning and some financial layout must have been made ? I would like to know what the financial liability of the Government of India and the ONGC in this 35 per cent, as envisaged in the contract, is and then how is this going to be spent. The second and much more important point that I want to know is how much of Indian labour, the workers of the ONGC, is going to be utilised in this contractual arrangement with this Asamera, Canadian company. Will the Indian workers be given an opportunity to work in these projects from the first day so that these can understand their working and development? How does he envisage the association and collaboration of the Indian

workers so that our labour force is utilised in these areas and our technocrats are trained at these projects?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, so far as the liabilities of the ONGC are concerned they can be computed only after the plans of implementation are finalised. The plans of implementation of Asamera are not yet finalised because they have not yet been able to complete the interpretation of the seismic investigation that has been undertaken by us. The same is being interpreted by them now. Perhaps they would like to carry on further seismic investigation. After that the programme of drilling and other things will be fixed and only then we can say what our own share of expenditure of this 35 per cent is going to be. So far as the second part of the question is concerned—association of the ONGC experts—the condition laid down says that they will have to train and associate the Indian side also in this venture. Now, when the time comes, we shall see to it that the ONGC does it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Mathew Kurian. He is not there.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH : Sir, may I know the cost of this foreign production-cum-oil development machinery and whether any arrangements have been made for the import of this machinery ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : It is not production. We are only going to search for oil. And, searching for oil means having some seismic investigation and drilling for it. It is yet too premature to say whether installations will be undertaken for production because there is no oil yet found.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

Seismic surveys of the off-shore areas

*6. SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA : DR. Z.

A. AHMAD :

The question was actually asked on

Sinh

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seismic surveys of the 20,000 sq. kms. areas taken up for off shore oil exploration under the Deeper Continental Shelf Project has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when the exploratory drilling work in the off-shore areas is expected to start?

Till. MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data collected in these surveys are presently being processed. The results will be known only after the data are processed and interpreted,

(c) Depending upon the results of these Surveys, exploratory drilling is planned to be taken up in the Deeper Continental Shelf area during this year.

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA : Sir, is it a fact that the contract for this survey was given to an American company? If so, we would like to know the name of that company and the terms of the contract on which the survey was done by the American company.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, it is a fact that so far as seismic survey of this Deeper Continental Shelf, that is, west of the Bombay High structure is concerned, a ship was contracted and this ship earned out the survey which we required them to do on a payment basis. They did the survey, gave us the data and went away and now we are interpreting that data ourselves and also getting it interpreted by others for which we have to make payment in cash. There is nothing wrong in getting contractors either for seismic investigation or for doing the drilling part of it.

the floor of the House by Shri Indradeep*

SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA : Sir, is it a fact that in the preliminary examination of the data, some structures have been discovered which may prove to be oil bearing and in view of the possibility of oil being found in this area also, will the hon. Minister assure the House that the contract for drilling will not be given to any foreign company but it will be done ; hv the Oil and Natural Gas Commission itself?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, the prospects can only be specifically mentioned as very optimistic or optimistic when we have studied and interpreted the data that we have got today. That data is being interpreted in Dehra Dun as well as outside. Well, we are always hopeful when we get the data that there are good prospects. But we can give no assurance—I repeat we can give no assurance—that we will not employ a contractor for drilling or get ships on hire in order to get our job done as we would like them to do.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : I see the point of the hon. Minister but T do not understand why we should give this work on contract to countries or agencies belonging to certain countries which are taking a sort of hostile attitude towards us broadly speaking. We cannot be sure about the data that they supply to us. Is it not possible for the Government to take up that data and check up through other independent means and arrive at proper conclusions? I am very doubtful if that data can be depended upon. I would like to know whether the Government is planning to get that data properly re-examined and checked up through their own competent agencies.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I would iike to explain because there is some relevancy in what the hon. Member said. First of all, about the data. When these foreign ships are hired which are equipped with the seismic instrumentation, our own toys go there. It is not that we do not know how to do the job. We have al-leadly got our own ship which is too busy

investigating in other areas. We have got much more important jobs and we are all in a great hurry. We want to multiply our work within the perimeter of Bombay. Therefore we only added and contracted one more ship where our own men are sitting and watching and are associatingwith the foreigners. So far as our experience goes, the whole work is done on a sportsmanship basis. They come for the business; they interpret the data and they know that we also know the job as well or, perhaps, sometimes better than they can do. So far the seismic part we have to contract ships. So far as drilling is concerned, we have to manufacture ships and then do the job. Therefore, it is much better and cheaper to contract drilling part and get the work done.

SHRI S. W. DHABE : I would like to know whether the Koyna river valley region of Maharashtra is included or not . . .

SHRI B. RACHAIAH : And whether Karnataka is also included.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whether Koyna is Deluded in it or not.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I do not ;no\v whether the Koyana region is. This fear we have done seismic survey work n the region which is about 150 miles A'est of Bombav.

श्री श्रीराम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अन्वेषण कार्य को आरम्भ करने से पूर्व क्या आपने विदेशी कम्पनियों से इस कार्य के लिए टेण्डर मांगे थे और किन्-किन देशों की कम्पनीज ने आपको टेण्डर दिये और जिन कम्पनीज ने अन्वेषण कार्य किया है, उनको आपने किस बेसिस पर कार्य सौंपा?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : पहली बात तो योग्यता की बेसिस पर हमने उनको काम दिया और दूसरे उपलब्ध होने के कारण दिया। आजकल छोटे-छोटे बहुत से ऐसे तहाज मिलते हैं जो इस तरह का अन्वेषण करते हैं और बाजार हम लोगों की है, उन लोगों की

नहीं है। उनके पास काम कम है, इसलिये उन्हीं में से टेंडर पूछते हैं। जो हमारे पास टेंडर आते हैं उनमें से जिनको उपयुक्त समझते हैं उनको देते हैं।

श्री श्रीराम प्रकाश त्वागी : आपके पास किन-किन कम्पनीय के टेंडर आते हैं?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरे पास इस समय फेह-रिस्त नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जो बयान किया हम लोग कई पार्टियों से जांच पड़ताल करते हैं और जो सबसे उपयुक्त होती है उन्हीं को नियुक्त करते हैं।

Workers' participation in management

*7 SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARD-
WAI :

SHRJ KHURSHED ALAM

KHAN :

SHRI KASIM ALI ABID :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been achieved by the Railway administration in the matter of workers' participation in management;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of this experiment and at what level and in which departments this scheme has been introduced; and

(c) what are the plans of the administration to enlarge the scope of this experiment in the light of the experience gained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

On the Railways there is already a considerable level of workers' participation in the activities of Railways through different committees of staff and management.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Khurshed Alam Khan.

Recently in accordance with Government's decision to associate workers in manufacturing and mining industries at shop-floor and plant level, as contained in the Resolution issued on 30th October, 1975 by Ministry of Labour instructions were issued to the General Managers of the three Production Units viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory to set up an appropriate number of Shop Councils and a Joint Council for the Production Unit.

Actual working of the scheme has to be watched for some time before any further steps are taken.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : The statement laid on the Table is rather disappointing. In the new and changed atmosphere, when there is a better sense of discipline and an improved sense of duty and responsibility, workers' involvement is very much needed. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister whether any results have been achieved on the basis of this limited participation in regard to which they have made experiments ? Besides, I would also like to know the improvements made, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in relation to the maintenance of the rolling stock which is a very important factor as far as this question is concerned.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI : We already have some machinery on the Railways where workers are participating. We have the Joint Consultative Machinery and the permanent negotiating machinery. But now, under the new programme, we are setting up shop councils and joint councils in the production units which will give more opportunities to the workers to have participation in the management. This has been a continuing process. Since Railways are a labour-intensive organisation, it has always been our endeavour to see that larger number of employees take part in the various levels of management to increase the operational efficiency of the Railways. In regard to the hon. Member's question

whether the system of limited participation has shown any good results, I would like to say that we have achieved very good results and the production has gone up considerably.

SHRI K.HURSHED ALAM KHAN : The negotiating machinery is not really very much involved in this matter. I would, therefore, like to know whether this scheme of workers' participation is backed up by any incentive schemes. The best results can be achieved under this scheme only when it is backed up by some incentive schemes. I would like to know whether any incentive schemes have been introduced or not. If not, for what reasons?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : The functions of these councils have been defined which include that these councils should assist the management in achieving yearly production targets, improvement of production, specifically identify areas of low productivity, to study absenteeism and safety measures and assist in the maintenance of general discipline. All these matters are discussed in these councils. But so far as incentive schemes are concerned, they are already being discussed in these councils.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : How long will these discussions go on? Are there incentive schemes in the workshops?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : This is already in vogue. We have already got incentive schemes in the workshops.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House that there is already a considerable level of workers' participation in the activities of the Railways through different committees of staff and management. But is it a fact that this 'already considerable level of cooperation' is with the representatives of a union who refused to welcome the twenty-point programme and who provided their

platforms to those who were out to destabilise the country? Is it with the workers on the Railways who are refusing to cooperate with those who are trying to implement programme on the plea that they do not belong to such and such recognised union? If this is the case, there is no use of such co-operation.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : We have two recognised unions in the railways: The All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. So far as the AIRF is concerned, their President, Mr. George Fernandes had written a letter to them that they should adopt a particular programme vis-a-vis the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. I may take this opportunity to inform this august House that the Council has rejected the directions given by their President and they have accepted the 20-point programme in *toto* but have also promised to give full cooperation for the implementation of the 20-point programme. The other, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen has already accepted the programme and they have been very helpful to us in seeing that it is implemented.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND : According to a copy given to us last year also of their bulletin, they have refused to welcome the 20-point programme.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : I am very happy that the hon. Minister has agreed that participation of workers should be there in the railway management. Workers' participation does not mean that all the workers should participate in management but that they should be represented. My question is whether the Government will accept all and sundry as the representatives of workers in the matter of management and those against whom there are allegation of misappropriation of funds or some political misdemeanour. Such things are there. I would like to know whether such representatives will be accepted or not and the policy of the Government to this extent.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : As the position stands today, the recognised unions will be participating in these Councils. But, as the hon. Member I has stated, if there are serious allegations against some members for misappropriating funds, a separate procedure has to be adopted for them. That would mean non-recognition of the union, withdrawing the recognition. That process will be called for, provided somebody makes a complaint.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that after the strike of May, 1974 there has been large scale resentment and unhappiness among the workers due to various types of continued victimisation and whether this is standing in the way of any effective step being introduced with regard to workers' participation.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : Sir, this is not correct. The workers are very happy and it has been reflected in the improved performance of the Railways after the emergency.

SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR : Being the President of the most important and powerful union of the railways, it is surprising news to me that workers' participation has been decided upon and also implemented and shop councils have been formed. Sir, would the Railway Minister tell me, through you, whether any meeting was held by the railway authorities or the Minister or the Railway Board with any of the Federations or their constituent unions where the method of participation of workers in the workshops or otherwise was decided upon and also whether they were taken into confidence?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURE-SHI : I accept it as most powerful but less knowledgeable because, in the production units we do not have recognised unions. We have staff councils there. The system has been, for the time being,

introduced in these production units. When it will be introduced in the workshops, naturally his union will certainly be considered.

Transfer of Judges of High Courts

*S. DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI :

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : i

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Judges of High Courts can be transferred from one High Court to another;

(b) if so, the particulars of the rules in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Article 222(1) of the Constitution provides for the transfer of a judge from one High Court to another High Court.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA : Sir, I would like to know whether this article of the Constitution has been ever used for transferring any High Court Judge from one court to another.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Yes, Sir. In the past it has been used in a few cases.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Is the Government aware of the recommendations of the Lawyers' Conference recently held in Calcutta, which was presided over by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and attended by almost 32

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya.

Judges ? And they have recommended that there should be a complete judicial review with special reference to the position of judges and also supremacy of the Parliament. Has the Government's attention been drawn to these recommendations and what is the Government proposing to do about it?

12 NOON

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Government is aware of that recommendation but the question is about transfer of judges while the hon. Member is referring to the judicial review.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I would like to know whether this proposal of transferring judges from one High Court to the other High Court was referred to the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was against this proposal.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In the past, that means many years ago, it is true that the Supreme Court was not in favour of this proposal but recently we have referred it to the Supreme Court and whenever any decision is taken, certainly the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be consulted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Surveys for new railway lines

*9. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey for laying of new Railway lines between (i) Chitradurga-Rayadurg and (ii) Harihar-Kottur has been made:

(b) if so, when the surveys were made:

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for each of the two projects: and

(d) by when the works are likely to commence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Surveys carried out for the construction of proposed rail links from Chitradurg to Rayadurg (95 kms.) and Kottur-Harihar (67 kms.) in 1973 and 1972 revealed that the projects would cost Rs. 7.63 crores and Rs. 4 crores and yield a return of less than 2 per cent and 7.6 per cent by DCF method, respectively. The present day cost of construction would be still more than that reflected by the survey reports. In view of the very limited traffic likely to be offered on the projected lines and the very limited availability of funds for the construction of new rail links, the projects are not likely to be taken up in the near future.

Formation of a Committee for amendment of Constitution

*10. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed a Committee to make proposals for the amendment of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, what are the names of the members of the Committee and what are its terms of reference; and

(c) the time by when the Committee is expected to submit its proposals to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Government have not formally constituted any Committee to propose amendments to the Constitution. However, the Law Ministry is looking into the functioning of the Constitution.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Bench of lit* Assam High Court

- II. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA-GOHAIN : SHRI KRISHNA BAHADUR CHEETRI : DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRA-BARTI :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bar Associations of Upper Assam has submitted a memorandum opening for a Bench of the Assam High Court at Jorhat for convenience of the litigants in the far eastern region of the State; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.

Prices of Drugs

- "12. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : SHRI BIR CHANRDA DEB BURMAN : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to cut down the prices of some drugs; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made a number of recommendations to rationalise prices of drugs and formulations which are indicated below :—

Bulk Drugs

The Committee recommended that all bulk drugs should be brought under price control subject to the following exemptions :—

(a) Bulk drugs which are being produced in the country and are also being imported should be freed from price control subject to the condition that the manufacturers will not sell at rates higher than the selling prices of STC for imported products;

(b) Bulk drugs whose total sales do not exceeds Rs. 25 lakhs per annum may be exempted from price control.

In order to encourage the production of bulk drugs the Committee has recommended that manufacturers should be allowed full cost of production plus a return of 12 to 14 per cent post tax on equity.

Formulations

The Committee suggested the following exemptions from price control in the case of formulations :—

(a) Formulations based on the essential drugs identified by the Committee for usage of generic names may be free of price control;

(b) Units having total turnover of less than Rs. 1 crores may be exempted except for the units which come under the purview of the MRTP Act

(c) All formulations whose annual turnover is less than Rs. 15 lakhs may

be exempted. In the case of formulations having an annual turnover in excess of Rs. 15 lakhs, they should be brought under price control even in the case of units whose turnover is below Rs. 1 crore.

For the purpose of pricing of formulations, the committee has recommended a selective system of cost examination. Formulations should be put together in product groups of equivalent therapeutic value and costing should be specifically done in the case of the leading producers. The price controls be thereafter based on the prices allowed to the leader producers. All other producers should be left free to fix their prices subject to the ceiling fixed for the leader.

The Committee has recommended the following system of price margins in addition to a complete computation of costs.

The profitability on formulations should be so devised as to provide a ceiling of profit between 8 per cent to 13 per cent on sales turnover for different categories of manufacturers *viz.* large-scale, medium-and small scale and also depending upon the fact whether such manufactures combine in their activity manufacture of bulk drug and/or research or not.

Translated into terms of mark-ups the effect of the Committee's recommendations would involve mark-ups ranging from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. In order to ensure that profitability ceilings do not work to the disadvantage of manufacturing units

particularly the Indian Sector, the Committee has further recommended that as an alternative criterion a ceiling on profit maybe specified between 10 to 12 1/2 per cent post tax return on net worth.

In view the fact that the prices for many manufacturers who not fall within the leader group might be substantially higher than their costs, the Committee has further recommended the continuance of the existing scheme of funding of excess profits to be utilised for purposes to be specified by Government.

It is found that acceptance of the recommendation would in some cases help to bring down prices but is would also in the case of a large number of essential drugs result in price increases. In view of these implications Government is giving careful consideration to the entire question of pricing and the recommendations of the Committee. The Govt, would be taking final decision on these recommendations soon.

At present the prices of drugs are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which provides for a detailed mechanism for fixation of price of drugs at reasonable levels. As a result of cost examination by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, the prices of several bulk drugs have been revised in the past. However, the prices of the following durgs have been reduced :

Name of the drug	Unit	Pro-revised prices (Rs.)	Price as now fixed by the Govt. (Rs.)
1. Vitamin B 12	gram	100.00	95.00 (w.e.f. 30-6-1975)
2. Riboflavin-5 Phosphate Sodium	Kgs.	2500.00 (France India) 2800.00 (Nivedita). 3000.00 (IDPL)	2350.00 (for all) (w.e.f. 10-7-1975)
3. Benzathin Penicillin	kg.	1263.00 (HAL) 2000.00 (Geoffrey Manners).	1375 (for all) (w.e.f. 10-2-1975).

The STC, based on the reduction in prices of drugs in the international market, have also reduced the prices of the following bulk drugs w.e.f. 30-4-75:—

Sl. No.	Name of the drugs	Pre-revised price	Revised price
		Rs./per kg.	Rs./per kg.
1.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	2030.00	1540.00
2.	Ampicillin Sodium	1670.00	1300.00
3.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	1425.00	1105.00
4.	Chloramphenicol Powder (pooled price)	646.00	524.60
5.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	670.00	522.00
6.	Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate	1060.00	748.00
7.	Indomethacin.....	1316.00	816.68

A large number of formulations are based on these bulk drugs and there have been consequential reduction in the prices of formulations based on these drugs.

Conversation of Meter Gauge line

13. SHRI RAMLAL D. PARIKH :
SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:
PROF. N. M. KAMBLE : DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 339 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th January, 1976 and state :

(a) by when the work regarding conversion of metre gauge line from Viramgam to Okha/Porbandar into a broad gauge line will be completed;

(b) whether any financial provision has been made for the same in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Sir, it is proposed to open the section from Viramgam to Rajkot (181 kms.) in

the first phase by 31-3-1978 subject to the availability of matching funds. Opening of second phase of 115 kms. between Rajkot and Kanalus will be taken up after March, 1978.

Target date for opening of the remaining portion of the line depends upon the availability of adequate funds.

(b) and (c) an outlay of Rs. 3.52 crores was earmarked for this project during 1974-75 and Rs. 4.30 crores during the current financial year 1975-76. The allotment for 1976-77 will be made known when the Budget is presented to the Parliament. The outlays for the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan have not been finalised so far.

Recruitment of Apprentices in the Western Railways

*14. SHRI SYED AHMED HASH MI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

la) the total number of apprentices in the Western Railway under the Apprenticeship Act; and

lb) the details of such apprentices indicating the number of recruits from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) As on 31-12-1976, 1142 apprentices recruited under the Apprentices Act were in position on the Western Railway.

(b) (i) S-hsiuled Castes	317
(ii) S&reduted Tribes	105
(iii) Other minorities	101
(iv) General	619
TOTAL	1142

Maintenance of rolling stock in north Eastern Railways

15. SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN :

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHAR-DWAJ :

SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA :

SHRI KASIM ALI ABID :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what action the Railway Administration propose to take to bring about improvements in maintenance of rolling stock, in North Eastern Railway ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : The facilities already available on the North-Eastern Railways for maintenance of rolling stock are adequate but further action has been taken in the recent past to increase the productivity from the existing facilities. A close watch is kept on the maintenance of rolling stock not only by the North-Eastern Railway but also at Railway Ministry's level and the satisfactory condition and safe running of the rolling stock is ensured.

Free legal aid

*16. SHRI KRISHNA RAO NARAYAN DHULAP:

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE : PROF. N.

M. KAMBLE : SHRI PRAKASH

VEER SHA-STRI :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which scheme of free legal aid has recently been introduced;

(b) whether this scheme has also been introduced in certain Centrally Adminis' lered Areas;

(c) if not, by when it will be introduced and the names of the States in which it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether introduction of similar scheme at Supreme Court level is also under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Orissa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Hima-hal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pra-Jesh, West Bengal and Gujarat;

(b) Goa, Tripura and Pondicheny; and

(c) and (d) The above schemes have seerj introduced by the respective State "lOveraments/Union Territory Administra tions and the feasibility of introducing a Central Legal Aid Scheme at all levels, ncluding that at the Supreme Court, is mder examination.

Merger of Electrical and Mechanical Departments in Indian Railways

*17. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have been finalised to merge the Electrical

Department with the Mechanical Department in the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

*18. SHRI SADAR AMJAD ALI :
SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in High Courts and Supreme Court of India;

(b) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up in order to expedite disposal of cases pending there for quite a long time; and

(c) whether some time-bound programme has been chalked out for the disposal of pending cases in these courts and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See Appendix XCV Annexure No. 1]

(b) Steps to fill in these vacancies as soon as possible are being taken. Proposals to fill some vacancies have been received and are being processed. Proposals to fill the remaining vacancies are awaited from the State Authorities, who have been reminded to expedite them.

(c) Vigorous efforts are, being made to reduce the pendency of cases in the Courts.

संविधान में संशोधन

*19 श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदीश सिंह आनन्द :
श्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह :
श्री श्रीनिवास गणेश सरदेसाई :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत के संविधान में संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन्हें मभा के समक्ष कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है? अ.सं. 1948/49

Amendment of the Constitution

*19. SHRI PARKASH VEER SHASTRI :
SHRI J AG JIT SINGH ANAND :
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA : SHRI S. G. SARDESAI : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposed changes; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be placed before the House ?]

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) यह विषय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) संविधान के किसी विशिष्ट अनुच्छेद के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

†[] English translation.

(ग) इस समय यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि यह विषय सदन के समक्ष कब रखा जायेगा।

(•[THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The matter is under examination of the Government.

fb) No concrete proposal with reference to any particular article of the Constitution has yet been formulated.

(c) At present it is not possible to state as to when the matter may be placed before the House.]

Derailment of trains

*20. SHRI SAWA1SINGH SISODIA :
SHRI OMPRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MAT-
HUR :
SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there were 320 cases of derailment of goods trains and 105 cases of derailment of passenger trains during the first six months of the year 1975-76 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one-third out of the said cases of accidents occurred owing to wagon defects through negligence on the part of supervisory staff in Railway workshops ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government against the persons responsible for these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

1] English translation.

(c) Suitable disciplinary action is taken against the staff held responsible.

Offshore Drilling by foreign firms

*21. SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA :
SHRI N RIP ATI RANJAN CHOU-
DHURY : SHRI SARDAR AMJAD
ALI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to invite foreign firms for off-shore drilling for oil on India's coastal waters:

(b) if so, which areas are proposed to be so drilled; and

(c) whether any offers have been received and if so, what are the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) (a) to (c) The Indian Continental Shelf has been divided into ten basins out of which, the Bombay High basin has been reserved for ONGC exclusively for oil exploration and production. Out of the remaining areas thrown open for operations by foreign contractors, contracts have been signed with Carls-berg India Group for the Bengal-Orissa basin with the Reading & Bates Group for the Kutch Basin for off-shore oil exploration and production. The main terms of the aforesaid two contracts were given in a statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. A answered on July 22, 1974. A similar contract with improved terms has recently been signed with the Asamera Group for the Cauvery off-shore basin. The initial participation of ONGC in this contract is to the extent of 35 per cent and on commercial discovery of oil, the Commission will have the right to increase its participation, by another 15 per cent.

Exploratory drilling is in progress in the Kutch and the Bengal-Orissa basins. Geophysical surveys are in progress in the Cauvery basin.

**Requirement and production of
Fertilizers**

*22. SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MUR-TH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total requirement of fertilizers in the country during the year 1974-75,

(b) what was the production of fertilizers during the same year; and

(c) what was the total off-take of fertilizers during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(Figures in lakhs of tonnes)

	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
(a)	28.22	9.15	5.24
(b)	11.85	3.27	—

(c) Total off-take of fertilizers in Kharif 1974 and Rabi 1974-75 was 17.66 lakh tonnes of N, 4.71 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ and 3.36 lakh tonnes of K₂O.

**Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli Railway
Line**

*23. SHRI M. KADER SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on the Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli rail line in the Southern Railway has been stopped for the past one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the work will be resumed and what is the expected time for the completion of the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Construction work is already in progress. The overall physical progress upto-date is 33 per cent. In view of the very

limited availability of funds for the construction of new rail links, the project is now likely to be completed by 1980.

**20-Point Economic Programme in the
Railways**

*24. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what concrete measures the Railway Board proposes to take to implement the 20-Point Economic Programme in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI QURESHI) : Earnest efforts have been made to improve the entire range of railway performance in pursuance of the 20-point Economic Programme. Principal features are embodied in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Measures taken by the Indian Railways to implement the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister.

The 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister calls for improved customer service, better performance in the transport of goods, intake of more apprentices for training, economy in expenditure, augmentation of revenue and stoppage of thefts and pilferage of Railway property on the part of the Indian Railways. The various measures taken by the Railways to implement the Programme are as under :—

- (i) Railway operations have improved on all the zonal Railways. All previous loading records have been surpassed and wagons are available promptly on demand. An all time record in daily loading has been established in the month of February when an average of 25900 wagons per day were loaded on the Broad Gauge. Coal loading during the month of February was superb and the daily average number of wagons loaded with coal in all coal fields exceeded 10100 wagons. All major consumers of coal viz. Power

Houses, Steel Plants, Cement Factories and other industries are flush with adequate stocks of coal. Whatever demands are being made for rail transport are being met in full.

- (ii) There has been vast improvement in punctuality of passenger trains which is ranging to 90 per cent and above as compared to about 60 per cent to 70 per cent last year. Special attempts were made to fulfil the need for better passenger travel. During the current year, a total of 42 new non-suburban trains were introduced and the runs of 38 non-suburban trains extended involving an additional 11774 train kilometres per day. The needs and comfort of second class passengers have been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Railways as an important step towards ameliorating the travel facilities in this class. The success achieved in the running of the Jayanti Janata Express trains between Delhi and Cochin/Mangalore in early 1973 and between Delhi and Samastipur in November 1973 has led to the introduction of more such trains such as from Delhi to Secunderabad, Bombay to Cochin/Mangalore, Howrah to New Bongaigaon. The frequency of the existing Janata trains has been increased and their runs extended; there are now Janata Express trains running on all major trunk routes such as Bombay to Delhi, Bombay to Madras, Delhi to Madras, Delhi to Calcutta, Madras to Calcutta, Delhi to Jammu, Calcutta to Assam etc. Efforts have been made not only to introduce new Janata Express trains but to increase the frequency of the existing services.

- (iii) In the current year, the maximum number of non-suburban trains

have been introduced and dieselised as compared to any other year in recent memory. As many as 34 diesel locos have been utilised for running of passenger trains which is about half the total production of diesel locos in a year. This dieselisation has helped in providing more comfortable travel and enabled augmentation of the capacity of each train by 3 or 4 bogie coaches.

Determined efforts are being made to combat ticketless travel on the Railways and special checks are being conducted under the supervision of the Minister of State for Railways, the Deputy Minister for Railways, Members of the Railway Board and the General Managers of the zonal Railways.

To effect economy, detailed scrutiny of demands for stores is being done to reduce inventories and thereby avoiding holding up of capital. Consumption of coal has also gone down by reducing the lighting and waiting time and minimising detentions to trains. Steps have also been taken to reduce consumption of electricity on the Railways by way of switching off of standby transformers during off peak hours etc. To ensure reliable power supply to Railways vital installations it has also been decided to set up 3 Thermal Power Stations on the Railways which will run interconnected with the respective state/regional grids for economic operation.

Instructions have been issued to set up a "Shop Council" in each of the Railway Production Unit and a Joint Council for the Production Units as a whole as a measure of workers' participation in Management.

The number of Apprentices being trained on the Indian Railways under the Apprentices Act, 1961 has been stepped up from about 6,000 to about 12,000 annually and its scope enlarged to cover more trades.

Sustained efforts are being made to improve productivity in the Railway Workshops. To minimise the ineffective time, provision is also being made to step up ancillary units for manufacture/repair of sophisticated equipments of the modern high speed stock for the proper maintenance of the rolling stock.

A task force has also been set up on each Railway to speed up Civil Engineering Works affecting the common people such as new level crossings, electrical crossings across Railway tracks, etc.

Underhand Deals by Phillips Petroleum Co.

25. SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO :

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND :

SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent Press reports regarding underhand deals by philips Petroleum Co. in India;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into the allegation that the Philips Petroleum Company used a Swiss Bank account to transfer money to India in connection with the construction of the two Philips factories in India violating Indian Company Laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) to (c) Government have no information at present in regard to the facts stated in the news item. According to subsequent Press reports Phillips Petroleum Company has denied the charges.

Reduction in Crude Oil Prices

26. SHRI DWIENDRALAL SEN GUPTA :

SHRI OMPRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

whether it is a fact that some oil producing countries have decided to reduce the price of heavy crude oil recently; r.nd

(b) if so, whether Government propose to correspondingly reduce the price of crude oil and petroleum products in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) It is seen from Press reports that the price of heavy crudes has been reduced by some of the countries.

(b) No such proposal is presently under the consideration of Government.

Production of Industrial Alcohol

*27. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN YAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual production of industrial alcohol in the country and what are the names of the companies/States who are its major producers ;

(b) what are the names of the industries which ate its main consumers; and

(c) what steps are being taken to in crease production of industrial alcohol in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Production of industrial alcohol during the year ending November, 1976 is estimated to be 428 million litres including carry-over. Captainganj Distillery, Dau-rala Sugar Works, Hindustan Sugar Mills, Oudh Sugar Mills, Rampnr Distillery and Chemical Works and Alco Chem Limited in Uttar Pradesh; Government Distillery, Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Krishna SSK Limited, Pravaranagar SSK Limited, Polychem Ltd., Somaiya Organo Chemicals Limited and United Cooperative Distillery Limited in Maharashtra; Government Power Alcohol Factory in Andhra Pradesh; Mysore Sugar Co. Limited in Karnataka; Tri-chy Distillery and Chemicals Limited and Sakthi Sugar Limited in Tamil Nadu are the major producers of industrial alcohol.

(b) The main users of industrial alcohol are Plastics, Synthetic Rubber, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Insecticides and organic chemicals.

(c) The following steps have been taken to augment the production of industrial alcohol :

- (i) Emphasis is being laid on the mobilisation and use of Khandsari molasses.
- (ii) The prices of both sugar factory molasses and Khandsari molasses have been revised w.e.f. 31-10-1975 and provision has been made for separate funds for creation of storage facilities.
- (iii) The prices of industrial alcohol have also been revised with effect from 31-10-1975 based on a cost study.
- (iv) Inter-State allocation of molasses is made so as to help in the optimum utilization of the distillery capacity.
- (v) Assistance is made available to distilleries in the matter of supply of coal, power etc.

Haldia Refinery Project

28. SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state by when the Haldia Refinery Project is expected to be fully commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : The fuel sector of Haldia Refinery was commissioned in January, 1975. The lube sector is in the final stages of construction and is expected to be completed and put on trial runs by June, 1976.

Oil Exploration activities of ONGC

*29. SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN : SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to intensify its activities for exploration of oil in the Punjab, West Bengal and Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to drill near Jawalamukhi to establish the shallow gas prospects in this areas. Drilling is also proposed in Ramshahr in Himachal Pradesh. 43rd rig will be later deployed to drill a location in the Jammu/Punjab foot-hill structures.

A deep drilling rig will be deployed to drill a location at Lakshmikantpur in West Bengal and the drilling work will be further intensified on the basis of the data obtained.

Two rigs are already in operation in Tripura and 2 more rigs are planned to be added during the current plan period for drilling other structures in Tripura.

Salary structure and perquisites of top Executives of Private Sector Companies

- *30. SHRI JAG JIT SINGH ANAND :
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI
CHUNDAWAT:
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA :
SHRI S.G. SARDESAI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a Study Group of ranking officials to look into the salary structure and fat perquisites of the top executives of private sector companies;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?] Group and by which date it has been asked to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c) An Informal Group of six Members consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Finance was constituted to examine the question whether it is necessary to revise the existing guidelines as contained in Chapter IV of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports on the working of the Companies Act, 1956, for payment of managerial remuneration and perquisites, in terms of Section 309/198 of the Companies Act, to managerial personnel in the public limited companies and their subsidiaries. No time limit for the submission of the report has been stipulated, but it is expected that the Group will submit its report early.

इन्डैन गैस की एजेंसियों का वितरण

1. **डॉ० रामकृपाल सिन्हा**: क्या पेट्रोलियम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्डैन गैस की एजेंसियों के वितरण के आर्बंटन में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

Distributing agencies of Indian gas

1. DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority is given to the members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of distributing agencies of Indane gas ;

(b) if so. to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?]

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) (क) और (ख) 1-1-1974 से इन्डैन गैस के वितरण एजेंसियों का 25% अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये निर्धारित की जाती है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को ध्यान में रख कर प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

t[THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) and (b) Effective from 1-1-1974, 25 per cent of Indane Gas distributorships are earmarked for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.]

t[I English translation.

बराउनी उर्वरक परियोजना का विस्तार

2. डा० रामकृपाल सिंह : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बराउनी उर्वरक परियोजना के विस्तार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

[Expansion of Barauni Fertilizer Project

2. DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the expansion of Barauni Fertilizer Project is under Government's consideration ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

[THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

Amendment in Hindu Marriage and Special Marriage Acts

3. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under Government's consideration to bring an amendment to the Hindu Marriage and Special Marriage Acts to make divorce easier.

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal; and

[] English translation.

(c) when the proposed legislation is likely to come up before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A bill generally for the implementation of the 59th report of the Law Commission is being finalised and it is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Prospects of Oil in Nagaland

4. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prospects of striking oil in Nagaland is very bright; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) The prospects of striking oil in the area adjoining what is geologically known as the Naga thrust, are considered good.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge lines in Satpura Region

5. SHRI BALRAM DAS :
SHRI CHAKRAPANI SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert the narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines, in the Satpura region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when this work is likely to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Traffic Survey reports for the conversion of Northern section of Satpura narrow gauge

system to Broad Gauge, (652 Kms) are under examination. It has been revealed by the survey reports that the project would cost Rs. 67.44 crores and yield a return of 0.5 per cent (DCF). The question of taking up a Preliminary Engineer-ing-cum-Traffic survey for the conversion of labalpur-Gondi section only in 1976-77 is under active consideration. The decision for taking up the construction of this line would depend upon the outcome of the survey and the availability of funds.

Dhalli-Rajhara Jagdalpur Railway Line

6. SHRI BALRAM DAS :

SHRI CHAKRAPANI SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated Annual Returns likely to be available from the proposed Dhalli-Rajhara lagdalpur Railway line *via* Narainpur/Kondagaon which will join the Howrah-Bombay line and augment the development of this predominantly Tribal Area; and

(b) what further action is being taken to construct this line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Final Location Survey for the construction of a Broad Gauge railway line from Dhalli-Rajhara to lagdalpur, has already been completed and the reports are under examination. It has been revealed by the Survey Report that project of length 234 Kms. will cost Rs. 16 crores and may yield a return of 7.84 per cent (DCF) with steam traction and 7.97 per cent (DCF) with Diesel traction. A decision regarding the construction of this line will be taken after the reports are examined and depending upon the availability of

Korlia Fertilizer Project

7. SHRI BALRAM DAS :

SHRI CHAKRAPANI SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whe the coal-based Korba Fertilizer Project it Madhya Pradesh will go into production and the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C SETHI) : Some of the long-delivery item: and equipments have been ordered anc some preliminary civil construction work; have been undertaken. Further action ii regard to the implementation of this project has had to be slowed down because of the resources constraint. The revised schedule for project completion has not yet been fixed.

Appeals pending in Supreme Court

8. SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, IUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of appeals at present pending in the Supreme Court; and

(b) when all these pending appeals are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, IUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 10372 appeals are pending before the Supreme Court, of which 4151 are ready for hearing and the rest are not ready.

(b) It is not possible to give precise idea of the time required for disposal of these appeals. However, election appeals, [ax appeals. Labour appeals and criminal appeals are given priority.

Doubling of Railway Lines between Barasat and Duni Dum Junction

9. SHRI DWIJENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for doubling of the railway lines between Barasat and Dum Dum Junction in Seadah Division of the Eastern Railway :

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and by when the implementation work is likely to commence; and

(c) the period it will take for doubling these lines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) The work on the doubling will be taken up as soon as the financial arrangement in regard to the investment on the scheme is finalised with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

(c) It is too early to give a target date for the completion of the Project.

Suburban facilities to tin- area of Burdwan to Asansol

10. SHRI DWUENDRALAL SEN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to extend suburban train facilities to Burdwan-Asansol area on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, by when the same will be made available ;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(d) since when the matter has been under consideration of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) ' The question of extending the benefit of suburban season ticket fares to the Burdwan-Asansol section has j

been considered a number of times in the past on receipt of representations from the Members of Parliament and others, but not agreed to in view of the financial implications involved therein.

Conversion of Daily Rated Coach Attendants

11. SHRI DWUENDRALAL SEN GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

la) whether Government have taken any decision to convert the daily rated coach attendants and other staff in Howrah-Delhi Rajdhani Express to monthly rated regular staff ; and

(b) if so, when that decision was **taken** and the reasons for delay in its implementation ;

(c) whether similar conversion has already taken place in case of the identical categories of staff on Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express : and

(d) if so, when the same was done and what were the reasons for discrimination in the other railway ?

III DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the decision taken in March, 1975 the contract labour engaged in different catering Units on the Eastern Railway including those working on Rajdhani Express have been treated as Railway casual labour. A review for decasualisation has been completed and action is being taken to get the required posts sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Western Railway brought the contract-rated coach attendants employed on Bombay Rajdhani on regular scales of pay in October, 1972. Eastern Railway is taking action as indicated in reply to part (b) above.

**Construction of Barabanki-Samastipur
Broad Gauge Line**

12. SHRI GUNA NAND THAKUR:
SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is present stage of progress of construction of Barabanki-Samastipur broad gauge line;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand to extend it up to Katihar and Narkatiaganj from Samastipur; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) The over-all physical progress achieved up-to-date on this project is 38 per cent. The section from Samastipur to Muzaffarpur has already been opened to traffic.

(b) Yes.

(c) A broad gauge line exists between Samastipur and Barauni. Preliminary-Engineering-cum-Traffic surveys have been carried out for the gauge conversion of Barauni-Katihar and Samastipur-Raxaul sections. A question of taking up these projects will be considered after the gauge conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur section makes sufficient progress. Conversion beyond Raxaul up to Narkatiaganj is not contemplated at present.

Retirement of Officers in Railways

13. SHRI GUNA NAND THAKUR :
SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of officials in Railways, Zone-wise who have been compulsorily retired from service after the proclamation of Emergency ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH) : The Zone-wise number of officers who have been compulsorily retired from service after proclamation of Emergency is as follows :—

Central Railway ...	4
Eastern Railway ...	9
Northern Railway ...	13
North Eastern Railway	4
Northeast Frontier Rly	6
Southern Railway ...	6
South Central Railway	2
South Eastern Railway	8
Western Railway ...	4
R.D.S.O.....	2
C.L.W.....	2
D.L.W.....	2
I.C.F.....	2
TOTAL....	64

**Nationalisation of Arrah Sasaram Railway
Line**

14. SHRI GUNA NAND THAKUR :
SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :
SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for which Arrah Sasaram meter-gauge line under 'I aint Railway in Bihar has not been nationalised so far'.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): This Light Railway works under an agreement with the District Board of Shahabad, and under this agreement the Central Government does not have any financial or contractual obligations. However, as the Company was finding it difficult to run the line due to financial difficulties, the Central Government entered into a financial arrangement with the Company for a period of three years from 1-4-75, under which their audited working losses would be reimbursed. With this arrangement, nationalisation has not been considered necessary at this stage.

Reinstatement of Railway Workers

15. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :
SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of railway workers zone-wise, who have not been taken back in service so far, although no charges of violence and intimidation have been proved against them during the 1974, Railway Strike; and

(b) the reasons for not taking back these workers in service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Restoration of Railway Line

16. SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA :
SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey for restoration of the Nirmali-Saraigarh line has been completed; and

(b) if not, by when this line is going to be restored and the reasons for delay upto now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) Surveys are in progress for the restoration of Nirmali-Saraigarh M. G. rail link (40 kms) and the reports are likely to be received by November, 1976. The proposal will be considered further after the reports are received and examined.

Licences of Tea-Stalls etc. to the Unemployed Graduates

17. SHRI SYED AHMED HASHMI :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant licences of tea-stalls, refreshment rooms, book stalls on Railway platforms to unemployed graduates: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Details are as under :—

Bookstalls—

Book-stall contracts are awarded to unemployed graduates forming Cooperatives/Partnership/Associations as also to individual unemployed graduates at stations having no book-stall at present but where a book stall may be considered necessary and also at new stations which may be opened in future.

Catering /Vending Contract.—

Unemployed graduates/matriculates forming Cooperative Societies are also considered for award of these contracts alongwith other Cooperative Societies.

Expansion of Drug Units

18. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what are the various plans to expand public sector drug units and supply of essential drug for poorer section of people in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The expansion of the public sector drug units

on the basis of the feasibility reports furnished envisage the following:

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited :

- (i) Expansion of the Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad, involving an investment of Rs. 21.79 crores which would increase the production capacity from 1988 tonnes to 3886 tonnes
- (ii) Establishment of a Nicotinamide Plant in Bihar involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.58 crores.
- (iii) Establishment of a New Formulation Unit in Gurgaon, Haryana at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.10 crores.
- (iv) Expansion of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh, involving an approximate investment of Rs. 15.69 crores.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited :

- (i) Expansion of the capacity of Penicillin Plant involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 2.92 crores.
- (ii) Expansion of the Streptomycin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.91 crores.
- (iii) Expansion of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.67 crores.
- (iv) Establishment of Erythromycin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.16 crores.
- (v) Establishment of New Formulation Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.46 crores.

Some of the important recommendations made by the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (Hathi Committee) on the distribution of drugs, drug formulations are as under :

- "(i) Distribution system in the Public Sector should make use of unconventional agencies such as Primary Health Centres, Panchayats, Dispensaries, Post Offices, Petrol and Kerosene Sales Depots etc. for the distribution of household remedies. There is need to evolve a wide distribution system suited to our own socio-economic ecological conditions.
- (ii) Besides making the country self-sufficient in regard to drugs, medical service of a rudimentary nature in the remote village should be introduced, whether common household remedies for cough, cold, fever, antacid preparations etc., should be made available in pilferproof packing sufficient to meet 3-4 days treatment.
- (iii) To make these drugs available in rural areas, the distribution system must be rationalised and decentralised, in regard to household remedies and commonly used medicines which do not require the prescription of doctors. Assistance should also be sought from the postal department, Indian Oil Company Depots, Kerosene depots, Cooperative Societies should be encouraged for the distribution of drugs in rural areas."

These are under consideration of Government.

(Government are also considering the question of conversion of some of the existing problem retail outlets into multipurpose distribution centres for the supply of essential commodities in areas which are backward and at places which are reasonably within poor environment. The items proposed to be stocked and sold by such multi-purpose distribution centres include Controlled Cloth, Bicycle Tyres, Scooter Tyres, Soap, Drugs etc. It is proposed to set up about 400 such distribution Centres out of which 2, one at Bahalgarh

in Sonapat District in Haryana and the other at Jagdishpur in Jaunpur District in Uttar Pradesh have already come into existence and arrangements have already been made to handle various consumers requirements.

A scheme by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning aimed at making available at reasonable prices essential household remedies to the rural population particularly to the people residing in remote areas has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to initiate the scheme in 1976-77 subject to the availability of funds.

Equity holding of foreign drug companies

19. SHRI SAN AT KUMAR RAHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the steps so far taken to reduce the equity holding of the foreign drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukh Lai j Hathi submitted its Report in April, 1975. The Committee has made the following recommendation about dilution of foreign equity of drug companies:—

"The Committee recommends that having regard to the present stage of development of the drug industry for the purpose of FERA guidelines, this industry should not be eligible for the preferential treatment given to item-specified in Appendix-I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973. Foreign undertakings operating in this country should be directed to bring down their equity to 40% forthwith and further reduce it progressively to 26%. This, however, is without prejudice to other concessions to which they are eligible as a result of the Industry being in Appendix-I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973. The
54 RSS/75—4

Committee would further recommend that dilution of foreign equity should not take the form of dispersed holdings of the shares by large number of Indian nationals. It would be desirable for Government to purchase these shares either by public sector undertakings which are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of drugs/chemicals, or by public financial institutions or by Government itself."

The recommendation of the Committee is under consideration of the Government and final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

2. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry is one of the Industries included in Appendix-I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of February, 1973 and as such, in terms of the guidelines issued to administer section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, the foreign drug companies are required to increase the Indian participation to not less than 26%. Further, in order to formulate a workable relationship between the size of any expansion allowed to a foreign majority company and the extent of dilution in its foreign holdings to be stipulated as a condition thereof, it has been prescribed that the Companies with foreign holdings exceeding 75% will raise 40% of the estimated cost of expansion by issue of additional equity capital (inclusive of premium if any) to Indians only; the corresponding proportions for companies with foreign holdings exceeding 60% but not exceeding 75% and those with foreign holding exceeding 51% but not exceeding 60% will be 33-1/3% and 25% respectively. The Companies concerned are given a reasonable time limit for fulfilling the condition.

Amount spend on diesel oil and coal on Hallways

20. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of diesel oil and coal used on the Indian Railways as fuel during the year 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 and the cost thereof year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE. Railways arc compiled financial year-wise MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR and the required information for the year BUTA SINGH) : Statistics for consump- 1971-72 to 1974-75 is furnished below : tion and costs of Coal and HSD Oil on the J

{Coal & HSD Oil consumption & costs on Railways for loco purposes}

Year	Coal		HSD Oil	
	Quantity (in million tonnes)	Cost including ST, Cess, Freight & Losses (in Crores of Rs.)	Quantity (in '000' K.Ls.)	Cost (in Crores of Rs.)
1971-72	14.25	104.39	627.0	48.77
1972-73	13.73	102.56	667.4	54.50
1973-74	12.68	98.08	681.0	54.73
1974-75	12.82	115.15	715.9	68.21

Transshipment points

21. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of transshipment points on the Indian Railways as at the end of 1964 and close of 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA STNGH): There were 94 transship- I ment points on the Indian Railways at the \ end of the year 1964. At the close of j 1974, the number of such points was 88.!

Effluents from Gauhati Refinery

22. SHRI KRISHNA BAHADUR' CHETTRI:
DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRA- BARTI:
SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA- GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effluents from Gauhati Refinery which are being discharged into the Brahmaputra are posing heidih hazards to residents of Gauhati and the villages down stream; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to prevent the hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Since the effluent scheme of the Gauhati Refinery as originally designed is not in accordance with the ISI specifications which were prescribed much after the refinery was constructed, the Refinery Authorities are setting up a new Effluent Treatment Plant so that the effluent discharged by the refinery is brought within the limits prescribed under ISI specifications.

Reduction of prices of food stuffs sold by the Catering Department of Railways

23. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN- YAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of wheat, edible oils and vegetables have registered a tremendous fall after the announcement of 20-point economic Programme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of food-stuffs sold by catering Department of Railways in the restaurants and in the running trains have not been correspondingly reduced;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to reduce the rates of meals, snacks etc., served by the Railway Catering Services to bring relief to the passengers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) A review of the prices taking into consideration the price of raw materials, demand etc. is under progress.

Take-over of multinational drug companies

24. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he discussed with representatives of multinational drug companies on the 20th February, 1976 at Bombay regarding takeover of these companies by the Government of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the result of his discussion with the representatives of the multinational drug companies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No discussion about take-over of multinational drug companies took place at Bombay on 20th February, 1976.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Abolition of brand names

25. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish brand names of five or six non-life saving drugs on an experimental basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b) The recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry that brand names for drugs should be abolished in a phased manner and that a beginning should be made for a change over to generic names starting with the drugs identified by the Committee are under examination and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Expansion of drug industry in public vector

26. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI BHOLA PRASAD: SHRI
LAKSHMANA MAHAPA-TRO:
SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA: DR.
Z. A. AHMAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he received a memorandum from the representatives of Indian Pharmaceutical industry at Lucknow on the 16th February, 1976 urging Government to expand the public sector in the drug industry;

(b) if so, what are the main features of that memorandum ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association submitted a memorandum dated 24th February, 1976, following the discussions held at Lucknow on the 16th February, 1976. The members *inter alia* stated that they were happy that Government were going ahead with the development of the public sector units and felt that any steps taken to assist the public sector to assume the commanding role in the drug industry should be specifically welcomed from the point of view of the country becoming self-reliant

In this context Government have provided Rs. 70 crores for expansion of the public sector drug projects viz., Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. Government have already approved the expansion of the Synthetic Drugs Plant of the IDPL involving capital outlay of Rs. 21.79 crores. The establishment of a Nicotinamide plant at a cost of Rs. 8.58 crores has been approved by the PIB. IDPL have also submitted proposals for establishment of a new formulation unit in Haryana and expansion of the Antibiotics plant, Rishikesh. These proposals are under consideration. The proposals received from Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. relate to expansion of Penicillin, Streptomycin and Semi Synthetic Penicillin plants and establishment of a new formulation unit and Erythromycin plant. These proposals are also under consideration.

Oil fields

27. SHRI RAMLAL PARIKH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 367 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th January, 1976 and state :

(a) the names of the three places in Gujarat where the O.N.G.C. has discovered oil; and

(b) the progress of drilling of exploratory well in Gulf of Kutch and what results have been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : (a) The names of the three places are: Asjol, Gannao-khurd and Siswa.

(b) Drilling of the first exploratory well in Gulf of Kutch by Reading and Bates of U.S.A. has been completed. Production testing, which has also been completed, has not revealed any interesting results.

Inheritance La us

28. SHRI OMPARKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing inheritance laws result in fragmentation of agricultural land in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove (his lacuna)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYED MUHAMMAD): (a) and (b) This Ministry has no such information.

29. [Transferred to the Mill March. 1976].

Oil Exploration by Private Agencies

30. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow private agencies other than Government agencies to undertake oil exploration in the country ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the terms and conditions on which they would be allowed to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIA) : (a) and (b) Except for the Assam Oil Company which is operating in a limited area in Assam and Oil India Limited (a 50:50 joint venture of Government and the Burmah Oil Company) which again is operating in a small area in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, there is no private agency doing onshore oil exploration in our country. Our Continental Shelf has been divided into ten basins out of which, the Bombay High basin has been reserved for ONGC exclusively for oil exploration and production. Out of the remaining areas

thrown open for bids by foreign contractors, contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal-Orissa basin with the Reading and Bates Group for the Kutch Basin for offshore oil exploration and production. The main terms of the aforesaid two contracts were given in a statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 4 answer.d on July 22, 1974. A similar contract with improved terms has recently been signed with the Asamera Group for the Cauvery offshore basin. The initial participation of ONGC in the contract is to the extent of 35 per cent and on commercial discovery of oil, the Commission will have the right to increase its participation by another 15 per cent. Exploration drilling is in progress in the Kutch and the Bengal-Orissa basins. Geophysical surveys are in progress in the Cauvery basin.

31. [Tramj erred to the \lth March, 1976.]

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex in Bombay

32. SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB

BURMAN:

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Petro-Chemical complex in Bombay for fuller exploration of the crude from Bombay High ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government and some private sector units have submitted any proposals for setting up of petro-chemical complex in the Bombay High region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government of India's decision thereon 7

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present. The matter will be considered at the appropriate time.

(c) No formal proposals in this regard have been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Hathi Committee report

33. SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN:

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee report on drug industry ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry (Hathi Committee) are still under consideration of Government. Decisions on most of the recommendations are likely to be taken shortly.

Wagon Building

34. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has asked M/s. Jessop and Company not to build wagons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Consultancy Services in Railways

35. SHRI S. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to expand foreign Consultancy Services in railway technology; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme and the objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last decade, the developing countries have been showing a growing preference for Indian Consultancy in the sphere of railway technology and a number of works have been undertaken by the Indian Railways for various countries. To organise this consultancy on a rational basis, a public undertaking under the aegis of the Ministry of Railways has been formed as an independent company i.e. the Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES in short) with its headquarters at New Delhi.

This Company offers a whole gamut of consultancy services to overseas railways in various disciplines such as (1) Techno-economic surveys for New Lines, Doublings, Gauge Conversions and Railway Electrification, (2) setting up of production units, (3) project evaluation, (4) design, development, selection and inspection of all railway equipment, (5) railway operations and (6) management consultancy etc.

RITES have also been entrusted with the work of inspection of equipment purchased by Railways from indigenous industry and to carry out surveys for new sidings and other traffic facilities required for the new industrial units to be set up in the country.

Techno-Economic and Engineering Survey by the Kerala Government

36. SHRI S. KUMARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have agreed to bear the cost of techno-economic

and engineering survey for the portion from Alleppey to Kayam Kulam;

(b) if so, whether this survey will also be taken up along with the survey of Ernakulam-Alleppey which is in progress; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey Report of Kuttipurani-Giruvayur

37. SHRI S. KUMARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey report of the Kuttipuram-Guruvayur rail link has been received by Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction work of this line is expected to be started during 1976-77; and

(d) if so, what is the amount which has been earmarked during the 1976-77 annual plan outlay for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The cost of construction of the railway line from Kuttipuram to Tri-chur via Guruvayur (length 61 kms.) is estimated to be Rs. 12 crores yielding a return of 1.4% DCF. The survey report is under examination and a decision will be taken after the report is examined.

(d) No provision has been made for the work, as a decision on the project is yet to be taken.

Survey of rail link between Cochin-Alleppey

38. SHRI S. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the rail link between Cochin and Alleppey has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the construction of this line is expected to be started during the year 1976-77 ; and

(d) if so, whether the necessary funds have been earmarked in the annual plan for this purpose ; and what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

tb) The survey is expected to be completed by the middle of the year.

(c) and (d) A decision on the construction of the rail line will be taken after the survey report is received and examined. It is therefore, too early to make any provision for the construction of this line.

Drug Complex in Durgapur

39. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA :

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : DR. Z.

A. AHMAD :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hathi Committee has recommended that a drug intermediate complex be developed in Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government had negotiated this project with the West Bengal Government. West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phyto Chemical Development Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) to (c) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in their report, while noting that recovery of chemicals from coaltar distillation products has been undertaken at Durgapur on a fairly large scale, have recommended that new units should be established for the manufacture of bulk drugs at Durgapur to utilise the available downstream products. The Committee has also recommended that the potentialities of coal carbonisation complex situated in Durgapur and elsewhere should be fully explored by the Central and State Governments.

The Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. have, on the basis of these recommendations, furnished a proposal for an integrated coal-tar chemical project for drugs, dye intermediates and chemicals at an estimated outlay of Rs. 60 crores during the current plan. The proposal is under examination.

Multinational Drug Companies

40. SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: DR.

Z. A. AHMAD:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to curb the drain of remittances made by multinational drug companies from India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which Government have succeeded in implementing the recommendations of the 'Hathi Committee report on the sphere of multinational drug companies and others ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) The activities of foreign companies in India are regulated under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act, 1973 and also the guidelines issued to administer Section 29 of the said Act.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry have in their report made the following recommendations about dilution of foreign equity of foreign drug companies:—

"The Committee recommends that having regard to the present stage of development of the drug industry for the purpose of FERA guidelines, this industry should not be eligible for the preferential treatment given to items specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973. Foreign undertakings operating in this country should be directed to bring down their equity to 40% forthwith and further reduce it progressively to 26%. This, however, is without prejudice to other concessions to which they are eligible as a result of the industry being in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973. The Committee would further recommend that dilution of foreign equity should not take the form of dispersed holdings of the shares by large number of Indian nationals. It would be desirable for Government to purchase these shares either by public sector undertakings which are directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of drugs/ chemicals or by public financial institutions or by Government itself.

The recommendation of the Committee is under consideration of the Government and final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Improvements and Economics in the Railways

41. SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN
DHULAP : SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE:
PROF. N. M. KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have worked out any detailed statement about

the improvements and economies effected in the working of the Railways since the declaration of the Emergency as has been recommended by the Railway Convention Committee in its Eleventh Report; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA STNGH): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee has been received only recently. Its various recommendations are under process.

A statement is, however, attached giving details of some of the improvements and economies effected in the working of the Railways since the declaration of Emergency.

Statement

Improvements effected

The main thrust of Railways endeavours since the declaration of emergency has been to improve the quality of service to the travelling public and augment railway revenues by improving performance and plugging of leakages of revenues.

The improvements effected during the last few months may be summarised as under:—

(a) *Punctuality*.—The punctuality of the trains has registered a spectacular improvement; against 69% trains running in time before the declaration of emergency, the trains maintaining punctuality at present average about 96% Around the clock vigil on punctuality of important trains operating on trunk routes is maintained.

(b) *Reservation Facilities*.—After the emergency unauthorised travel agencies have been totally liquidated. Reservations are easily available now and long queues before the booking windows have disappeared.

(c) *Efficiency & Productivity.*—There has been significant improvement in the out-turn from the railway workshops and the production units. Efficiency and productivity in workshops has in fact gone up by 25% resulting in increased availability of rolling stock for movement of goods and passengers.

(d) *Goods Movement.*—There has been a remarkable improvement in respect of wagon loading on the railways. During the last six months the daily average wagon loading has been 23,580 wagon* on the B.Ci. compared to 21,522 wagons in the corresponding period of the last year. In December, 1975 an all time record of wagon loading was established when the daily average wagon loading on the B.C. exceeded 25,000 wagons.

Despite the high wagon loading there was scope to load more traffic but for tall in demand from certain spheres of programmed traffic viz., iron ore for export, coal for power houses etc. As a result of improved loading, wagon demands are now being dealt with currently.

(e) *Plugging Leakage of Revenues :*

(i) *Ticketless travel.*—The drive against ticketless travel conducted with vigour since the emergency has resulted in traffic earnings going up by about Rs. 10 crores inclusive of about Rs. 2 crores realised from ticketless passengers.

(ii) *Thefts and Pilferages.*—As a result of raids conducted against thefts, stolen goods worth over Rs. 20 lakhs have been recovered. In these raids 265 criminals and receivers of stolen properties have been arrested so far.

(f) *Economies in Expenditure.*—Financial discipline on the Railways has been further tightened up to ensure utmost economies in expenditure and avoidance of waste after the promulgation of emergency.

In short the railways, have intensified their endeavours after the promulgation of emergency to improve quality of service to their customers, improving their operating performance and plugging leakages of revenues. The result is that there is marked reduction in overcrowding in trains, reservations are freely available, trains are running on time, railway employees are more disciplined and courteous, the clean-lincs in trains and platforms is better and railway finances are looking up.

Major accidents in the Railways

42. SHRI KRISHNARAO NARAYAN DHULAP :

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE:

PROF. N. M. RAMBLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1975-76 three major and serious rail accidents took place between Khandala and Karjat hilly region on the Central Railway;

(b) what were the causes of these accidents as established in the enquiries; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to avert such occurrences hereafter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SARDAR BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Only one serious train derailment took place between Khandala and Karjat stations during 1975-76.

(b) The cause of this derailment could not be determined definitely.

(c) Inspection of rolling stock and track has been intensified. Check rails are being provided at vulnerable locations of curves sharper than four degrees.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Statement of Bills assented to by the President**

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Ninety-fourth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10367/76].

Report of the Pipeline Inquiry Commission

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers ;

(i) Report of the Pipelines Inquiry Commission (August, 1975).

(ii) Findings and important observations contained in the Report of the Pipelines Inquiry Commission (in English and Hindi).

(iii) Statement (in English the Hindi) on the Report submitted by the Pipelines Inquiry Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10347/76].

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Sir, we should get an opportunity to discuss this Pipelines Inquiry Commission^ Report because this Pipeline scandal has been there for a long time.

Economic' Survey (1975-76)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10349/76]

I. Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1976**II. Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Ordinance, 1976**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances :—

11) The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (No. 1 of 1976).

(2) The Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Ordinance. 1976 (No. 2 of 1976). [Place! in Library. See No. LT-10348/76]

Presidential order in relation to Pondkherry

SHRI OM MEHTA : Sir, also I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification S.O. 174(E). dated the 6th March, 1976 publishing an order of the President made under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, in relation to the Union Territory of Pondi-cherry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10363/76]

Proclamation issued by President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu

SHRI OM MEHTA : Sir, I also lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 213 of the Constitution, read with sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976, issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 5 of 1976) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10364/76.]

Notifications issued by the Election Commission of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Election Commission of India :—

- (i) Notification S.O. No. 64(E), dated the 27th January, 1976.
- (ii) Notification S.O. No. 71(E), dated the 31st January, 1976.
- (iii) Notification S.O. No. 109(E), dated the 13th February, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10383/76 for (i) to

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (a) Notification G. S. R. No. 27(E), dated the 19th January, 1976. publishing the Customs (Publication of Names) Rules, 1975.
- (b) Notification G.S.R. No. 183. dated the 7th February, 1976.
- (c) Notification G.S.R. Nos. 74(E), 76(E) and 77(E). dated the 12th February, 1976.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10354/76 for (a) to (c)].
- (d) Notification G.S.R. Nos. 81(E) and 82(E), dated the 16th February, 1976.
- (e) Notification G.S.R. Nos. 267, 268 and 271. dated the 28th February 1976.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10391/76 for (d) and (c)]
- (f) Notification G.S.R. No. 106(F), dated the 1st March, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10354/76].

(ii) Explanatory Memoranda (in English and Hindi) on the Notifications mentioned at (a) and (c) to (f) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10354/76].

Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 1976

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification G.S.R. No. 164, dated the 7th February, 1976, publishing the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10355/76]

Notification under Indian Tariff Act, 1934

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification G.S.R. No. 75(E), dated the 12th February, 1976, under section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10354/76]

Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification S.O. No. 134(E), dated the 23rd February, 1976, publishing the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10351/76]

Wealth Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification S.O. No. 147(E), dated the 1st March, 1976 publishing the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library *See* No. IT-103 52/76]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), together with Explanatory Memoranda thereon :—

(i) Notification G.S.R. Nos. 162 and 163, dated the 7th February, 1976.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 68(E), dated the 9th February, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. I.T-10353/1976 for (i) and (ii)]

STATEMENT RE FIRE IN A BOGIE OF THAN A—BOMBAY V. T. LOCAL TRAIN BETWEEN SION AND MATUNGA STATIONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY ON THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) regarding fire in a bogie of T84 UP Thana—Bombay V.T. Local train between Sion and Matunga Stations of the Central Railway on the 12th February, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10356/76]

THE CONTEMPT OF COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Hon Members will recall that the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed with a view to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts

of courts and regulating their procedure in relation thereto. Section 14 of the Act lays down the procedure of dealing with such cases where contempt is in the face of the Supreme or a High Court.

Sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act provides that in case of a criminal contempt (other than a contempt referred to in section 14) the Supreme Court or the High Court may take action on its motion or on a motion made by (a) the Advocate General or (b) any other person with the consent in writing of the Advocate General. The section explains the meanings of the expression "Advocate General" to mean (a) in relation to the Supreme Court the Attorney General or the Solicitor General, (b) in relation to the High Court the Advocate General of the State or any of the States for which the High Court has been established and (c) in relation to the court of a Judicial Commissioner such Law Officer as the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazette specify in this behalf. The Union Territory of Delhi is unique in that it has its own High Court. There is, however, no Advocate-General in relation to that High Court. In the case of any criminal contempt of a subordinate court in a Union Territory, sub-section (2) of section 15 enables any Law Officer specified by the Central Government to make a motion to the High Court for taking necessary action. But there is no such corresponding provision in the case of any criminal contempt of the High Court in a Union Territory. The High Court has, therefore, to keep a watch and take action on its motion in all such cases.

To avoid these practical difficulties, it is necessary to amend sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act so as to enable the High Court of Delhi to take action on criminal contempt, as referred to in that sub-section, on a motion made by such Law Officer as may be notified by the Central Government or by any other person with the consent of the Law Officer.

The Bill seeks to achieve these objects.

The question was proposed.

SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN (Tripura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill is a simple one, but there is some complexity behind the apparent simplicity of the Bill, for which I draw the attention of the house. Sir, our law should be definite, concise, simple and to the point. The more complex it is, the more loopholes there will be, causing frustration, delay and abuse of the powers.

So far as the Contempt of Courts Act is concerned, before the Act of 1971, it was a very simple Act comprising three or four sections—and that met the requirement of the country before 1971. After 1971, the Contempt of Courts Act makes a division between civil contempt and criminal contempt; and in case of criminal contempt, a procedure has been laid down that the court can take action on its own motion *mo motu* or the Advocate-General may move it, or any other person with the consent of the Advocate-General can move it.

Now, Sir, the Contempt of Courts Act is meant to keep up the dignity and prestige of the courts in public. I do not understand why the public should have to take the consent of the Advocate-General if they want to move a court for any contempt of court. When a court can take action *suo motu*, if any person wants to bring up the matter relating to contempt of the court to the notice of the court, why should he have to take the consent of the Advocate-General in moving it? But the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 makes this provision. As I have already said, the more complex you make the law, the more loopholes there will be in the Act causing inconvenience to the public and giving advantage to the offenders 'whom the public wants to bring to book.

Now, in relation to the Delhi High Court, we found that from 1971 to 1976 there has been no provision for moving the High Court because there is no Advocate-General in Delhi, and no one can bring up this matter of contempt of the

court because the consent of the Advocate-General is necessary for that purpose. And now after a lapse of 5 years, it is found that the Delhi High Court has got no Advocate-General because it is a Union Territory. On the other hand, Delhi has got a High Court which other Union Territories have not got.

The provision is "in relation to the Court of a Judicial Commissioner, such law Officer as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf." The Union territory of Delhi has a High Court...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Regarding the other Union territories, excepting Delhi, they are attached to some other High Court nearby. Is it not?

SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB BURMAN : There is the Advocate-General but in Delhi there is no Advocate-General and therefore the difficulty arises.

So, as I have already said, the more we try to make the procedure complicated, the more loopholes will there be and if these loopholes are not plugged, it will cause inconvenience to the public in general, it will be to the advantage of the offenders but to the disadvantage of the public if the offenders are booked. So, our law instead of being complex, should be concise, it should be direct and to the point.

Further, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that in order to keep the prestige and dignity of the High Court, it is necessary that the judges should behave in a way which is befitting to the High Court. There should be an express provision that the judges should be prosecuted for contempt of court if they behave in a manner which is unbecoming of the prestige and position of the High Court. Just as the general public may be booked for contempt of court, for bringing down the prestige and position of the High Court, so also there should be a provision that the judges should also be prosecuted

[Shri Bir Chandra Deb Burman]

if they act in a manner which is unbecoming, which is not befitting to the prestige and position of the High Court.

Sir, this is nothing but a very simple procedural matter. This procedure should have caught the attention of the Ministry concerned much before and it has taken them five years to look into it. Now there is provision for the Union Territory of Delhi by which contempt of court cases can be taken up. So, I support this Bill.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : Sir, as the hon. Member said, it is only a procedural matter to bring it in conformity with the other High Courts, because of the fact that there is no Advocate-General here in Delhi. This was the difficulty which arose and it is rectified. About the other matters which the hon. Member mentioned, they really do not have very much relation to this small matter before the House. I thank him for the support given to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : Sir, I move :

"That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Twenty-sixth' the word 'Twenty-seventh' be substituted."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : Sir, I move :

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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : Sir, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 regulates the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and provides for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

The Act applies, in the first instance, to factories, mines, plantations and the circus industry, except those factories or establishments to which the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply for the time being. It can be extended to other establishments by the State Governments.

It will take some time to extend the E.S.I. Act, 1948 to all areas and to cover all establishments thereunder. As such, the grant of maternity benefit to women industrial workers is at present governed by the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 or the Employees'

State Insurance Act, 1948, as the case may be. The provisions for the grant of maternity benefit under the two Acts are almost similar except that all female employees are covered under the Maternity Benefit Act irrespective of any wage limit, while under the Employees' State Insurance Act, only those are covered who are in receipt of wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month.

A number of women are employed in factories or establishments which are covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 but are not covered by that Act, as they are in receipt of wages exceeding the amount specified in that Act, namely, Rs. 1,000 per month. The provision of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, also do not apply to them as that Act specifically excludes from its purview factories or establishments to which the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply. Thus, the women employees employed in factories or establishments covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and in receipt of wages exceeding the amount specified in the Act, are not in receipt of maternity benefit either under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 or under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. On the other hand, women employees drawing wages exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month and employed in establishments which are not covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 continue to get the maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as there is no wage limit for coverage under the latter Act. This is obviously an anomalous position. The Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha has also in its 25th Report recommended that the anomalous position should be rectified by suitable amendment of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

This Bill seeks to remove the anomaly with regard to payment of maternity benefit to women employees in factories establishments covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 and in receipt of wages exceeding the amount specified in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 by making them eligible for maternity benefit

under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The State Governments and Union Territories have been consulted, and all of them have supported the Bill.

I may say with great respect, Sir, that thousands of women employees are likely to get the benefit as a result of the amendment of this legislation. So, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Since this Bill is absolutely a non-controversial legislation, I hope it will be passed unanimously with acclaim by the Members of this House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Bill is very very simple but high-thinking. This Bill has a very very small coverage, but has a wider concept. I appreciate the Bill for its spirit and its idea for the future. An anomaly has been removed; it is good. But I should express a few words in appreciation of this Bill.

Sir, every individual has a duty towards society, the nation and the world community. We live in a world marked by great economic disparities where the women are the most suffering humanity. Depriving women of their maternity benefit is also a social evil. Rather it is a crime. Maternity benefit was so long considered in terms of financial assistance or as dole. But that concept is against a progressive society. It is our social task to provide for maternity benefit irrespective of any income. This Bill reflects a change of attitude towards women and maternity benefit as a new concept of social task. So I support this Bill and support it with all my might. It is not just a man's world in which we live. Women constitute 50 per cent of the world's population. We have passed the Central legislation providing for equal pay for equal work to man and woman. This is not all

[Shri Sanat Kumar RahaJ

enough for social treatment towards halt of the nation. Maternity benefit is something more than equal pay for equal job. It is the social responsibility that maternity benefit be looked as one of social obligations in human society. Last year, 1975, was considered as women's year. This year, throughout the world, has prominently displayed the concept that it is not merely men's world, but it is also the world of women who constitute 50 per cent of the world's population and who have a similar role to play for the progress of humanity.

Women labour consists of energy and idea. Women folk, have been suffering from social and economic disparities. But, however, this Bill, cannot remove, all on a sudden, some of the evils of society. I think the very concept of maternity benefit as mere dole is now removed. It is our social obligation which has been recognised by this Bill. I think this Bill should be certainly hailed and appreciated by all the members, by all communities in our society.

I hope that not only the Labour Ministry, but all other Departments will also follow this concept of womanhood and will recognise the role women have to play in the history of mankind in future.

I hope that the Labour Minister will implement this Bill without any hesitation, without any delay, in all parts of the country. With these words, I once again support this Bill with all my strength.

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra) : This is a very important Bill which has removed certain anomalies on the recommendation of the Petitions Committee. Quest for social security and for freedwn from want and distress has been a human urge for a number of years. This urge is reflected in various types of movements throughout the world. Today after

such a long time and struggle, social security has become a fact of our life and the concept of social security, as you know, is based on ideals of human dignity and social justice.

I would like to state, particularly when my predecessor has referred to the International Women's Year, that it is more important now that India, which is a founder-member of the UNO, should take steps to remove the anomalies with respect to such benefits. I would also like to tell that it is not 'hat every woman is going to get the maternity benefits under this Act. The original Act lays down the conditions under which it is made applicable to women and it applies only to establishments such as a factory, a mine or a plantation. Though the Government has been given powers under the provisions of this Act to extend its scope, its application is limited only to the mines, factories and plantations. When we considered the Bonus Act, we reduced the limit even to 10 persons employed and gave the benefit and thus widened the scope of the Act to cover a wider section of working class people, I would, therefore, like to know from the honourable Minister whether this Act is going to be applied to all types of establishments. These are all social security benefits. I mean, provident fund, gratuity, maternity benefit and so on andk in my opinion, it should apply to all women workers. Even if there is only one woman employed, it should apply, whether it is a factory or a mine or a plantation or not. Fven in such cases this maternity benefit scheme should apply. I take this opportunity to request the honourable Minister to use the provisions under Section 2 of the Act under which the Government is empowered to make the Act applicable to all factories plantations, mines and other such establishments. But, today, there is a fcandicap. ' It applies only to factories, mines and plantations.

I would also like to point out that the At-finatiort of the term "wages" in this Act limits the payment of maternity benefit to

a large extent. Major items are excluded in the calculation of wages. Maternity benefit depends on the average wage of an employee for three months. But, according to this definition, they do not take into account the total emoluments, but only the basic wages and some allowances and they leave out many other allowances which are mentioned in the definition clause of this Act. Therefore, in order to make this Act more effective and more fruitful, it is necessary that the scope should be widened in order to give the benefit of social security to a larger section of the women population. I would like to mention here what the Labour Commission has recommended. It has suggested that in our country we should have comprehensive and integrated social security scheme. Various social security Acts have provided for social security measures which have resulted in more administrative expenses, multiplication of functions, multiplication of inspectorates and in confusion with regard to the jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Labour Courts and so on. So, we should remember these things also when we are amending this Act. It is a good thing that many Acts have come in for amendment this year. Therefore, I take this opportunity to request the honourable Minister to bring forward a comprehensive and integrated social security Act for all types of workers including women.

The other thing that I would like to suggest is that the administrative expenses incurred in implementing this Act should be reduced to the minimum. There is a provision in this Act which says that there should be an inspectorate and so on. But the idea should be that the benefit is more diffused and the administrative expenses are reduced. Wider application of this Act is very important and if it is going to apply only to factories, mines and plantations, then many of the women workers who are working in small farms or factories would be excluded and they would not be able to get this very important benefit. Sir, this has the sanction of the ILO and, in 5 V 5VSS/75-5

this connection, I would like to quote from the Report of the National Commission on Labour. The Report says :

"What is the objective of this scheme?"

I am quoting from Chapter 13 on Social Security.

"Measures have introduced an element of the stability and protection in the midst of the stresses and strains of modern life. It is a major aspect of public policy today and the extent of its prevalence is a measure of the progress made by a country towards the ideal of a welfare State ..."

After discussing the maternity benefits and its defects, a recommendation has been made:

"The Maternity Benefits Acts place on the employers the responsibility for providing benefits, except where the ESI Corporation has taken it over. It has been brought to our notice that the legislation has led to a tendency among some employers not to employ married women and even discharge women workers on signs of pregnancy..."

This has resulted in a very important observation. Married women and women during pregnancy have been deprived of their service. Therefore, it has been suggested that a Central Fund should be established for maternity benefit and this Fund should be the responsibility of the Central Government. There are many women who are not covered by the Act. Many times the employers do not pay them the maternity benefit. The Central Fund should be used for providing the benefit which is very essential.

Sir, with these words, I heartily support the Bill.

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
I will briefly reply.

[Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy]

Sir, I welcome the various suggestions made by the hon. Members and the views expressed by them in appreciation of this proposed amendment.

With regard to the applicability of these provisions of the Act to wider areas, hon. Members are aware that under section 2 of this Act, State Governments in consultation with the Central Government are entitled to extend the provisions of this Act to various undertakings not specifically mentioned in the Act itself. For instance, in Assam, it has been made applicable to local bodies, in Maharashtra to hospitals, and in Madhya Pradesh to shops and commercial establishments. There is now a proposal from Rajasthan to apply the provisions of this Act to construction, development and maintenance of buildings—to the people working there. Therefore, it is our endeavour to see that the provisions of this Act are made applicable to as wide areas as possible. Therefore, we are also in consultation with State Governments. I hope that after proper consultation and consultation with Labour Ministers and other concerned authorities, this Act will be made applicable to as wide areas as possible.

Then, about one point which has been raised by Mr. Dhabe, about six days' wages, etc., the Kerala High Court has given a judgment, and now we are in consultation with various State Governments about the necessity of an amendment with regard to this. After consultation with the State Governments, necessary steps will be taken in this direction.

As I said, Sir, I am extremely grateful to hon. Members, Mr. Raha and Mr. Dhabe, for the very kind words that have been said about the proposed amendment later on.

I may also repeat, Sir, that the provisions of this amendment would cover thousands of women who are employed in various factories and undertakings, who do not have at present the benefit of this legislation.

Sir, with these words, I move that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I beg to move :

“That at page 1, line 1, for the word ‘Twenty-sixth’ the word ‘Twenty-seventh’ be substituted.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The question was proposed.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO (Orissa.) : Sir, I am concerned with the implementation of this Bill which is going to be passed in a few minutes. I will not be taking much of your time. I feel it is my painful duty to draw your attention to the circumstances which led to the passing of the Maternity Benefit Act. The Minister, while commending the Bill for the consideration of the House, did say that section 2 of that particular Act provided for the State Government to make a notification for extending the law to other institutions and organisations also. But he read the names of only a few States which have been able to see that there was such a provision whereby they could extend this particular law to other organisations. I know that there are many States in India which are still blind to this provision and which have not been able to make use of this provision. As this provision has been lost sight of all these years, there is no knowing as to what will happen to the provisions which we are introducing by this amendment.

The other thing that I want to say is not only a matter of sorrow, but it is also something very shocking. We made the law in 1961 and we have amended it so many times. One such amendment provided section 5fa). Even then our ladies working in different organisations, industries and factories were not getting the benefit of this maternity law. It is only after the International Women's Year has come to a close that we are going to enact it. This is another indication of our neglect towards our working women. Therefore, I am very much anxious about the proper implementation of this Bill.

Sir, as you know, the E.S.T. provides for so many benefits whereas only this maternity benefit is available to our working ladies under the Maternity Benefit Act. However, this amendment will be going a

long way. The law provides for the benefits to be made available through a claim application. If a claim application is made and the Inspector has checked it, this benefit can be given. As we see in our day-to-day life, this and many other things are standing as big blocks against the proper implementation of the law. If I go into the history of the Maternity Benefit Act, there are instances, copious in number, when employers have been throwing out of service ladies who went into sickness because of some natal complications. Sir, when we make such a law, the employers find methods of evading the law. One such evasive method is the method of employing ladies and calling them 'contract labour'. This law would cover such cases. Yet we see that going to a court, whether a labour court or some other court, and getting such a relief is a very difficult task for ladies who get low wages. It is something next to impossible. Therefore, the organisation which would deal with this law should be very vigilant. But it should be very vigilant. Then only can these ladies to whom we intend extending this benefit take advantage of the amendment that we are now going to pass.

Sir, the last thing is, of course, there may be some difficulties, but I am really astonished to find in the Financial Memorandum wherein it is said, "It is, however, difficult to estimate the number of women workers in factories or establishments belonging to the Central Government who will be eligible for maternity benefit under the proposed amendment." Sir, it is not really difficult if a proper attempt has been made. I feel that no attempt has been made and, therefore, I am also getting doubts about the proper implementation of this law. There is a lack of sincere effort. The difficulty would have been got over if there was a very honest effort. I am, therefore, giving a note of caution in conclusion, that this law, even if it is made, will be a law for proclamation and it will not be a law for implementation.

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir, I am fully aware of the points that have been made by the hon. Member. I can assure the hon. Member that every care will be taken to see that the provisions of this Bill are implemented, and we would also request the State Governments to see that the provisions of this Act are strictly enforced. And we have already taken steps, Sir, to write to the State Governments and the Union Territories about the necessity of extending the provisions of this Act to all industries not covered by the Act and also agricultural labourers and home workers of all industries like the bidi industry, etc. Well, as we continue our discussions with the State Governments, I can assure the hon. Member that it is our desire and our endeavour to see that the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act are made applicable to all the working women. Well, it may take some time, and the hon. Member knows that it is not easy to secure all the social security measures in one breath. And, therefore, as time passes on, all the working women will have to be covered, and this can be considered as one of the steps in that direction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING
APPROVAL OF THE PROCLAMATION
ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT IN RE-
LATION TO THE STATE OF TAMIL
NADU**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI) : Sir, I rise to move the following Resolution :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the

31st January, 1976, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

Copies of the report of the Governor of Tamil Nadu were laid in the Table of the House on the 2nd February, 1976. The Governor, in his report, spelt out the reasons why he came to the conclusion that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He has explained that the DMK Ministry which started its term of office in March 1971 had, by acts of mal-administration, corruption and misuse of power for achieving partisan ends, set at naught all canons of justice and equity which are the hallmark of a democratic administration. The DMK Ministry had hardly been in power for a year when serious complaints were received about its failings. Affairs in the State steadily deteriorated and more particularly during the last few months. At last, a stage was reached when the confidence of the people in the ability of the Government to provide a clean, impartial and efficient administration was completely eroded and the Governor felt that the continuance of the Ministry in office would be causing serious detriment to the interests of good Government and the interests of the people of the State.

The Governor has dwelt at length on various grave acts of omission and commission on the part of the DMK Government. He has stated about the instances of serious administrative and financial improprieties. There was large scale interference and misuse of Government machinery including the use of police force for the purpose furtherance of partisan ends. The Government machinery was also liberally employed for collection of party funds. Of the large number of specific allegations against the DMK Government, the Governor has reported that quite a few of them are serious and not without substance. I would refer to one of them only. Veeranam Project was designed to meet the urgent needs for drinking water supply

for Madras. The contract of this project was awarded to a firm without verification of its capacity and financial viability in a manner that smacked of favouritism and malpractice. The execution of the project which was thus handled in callous and total disregard of public welfare made little headway and the hon. Members are too well aware of the acute sufferings of the people of Madras last year due to water famine.

As the House is aware, allegations of corruption personally against Shri Karunanidhi, the former Chief Minister and other State Ministers of Tamil Nadu have been received for some time. These allegations had first been brought from within the party itself, resulting in a serious split and formation of ADMK. Subsequently, other parties which were at one time with DMK also denounced DMK on charges of corruption. These allegations were never convincingly refuted by Shri Karunanidhi. Complaints about rampant corruption in the State continued, the latest being a memorandum dated the 1st December, 1975, received from Sarva-shri K. Manoharan, M.P., and G. Vis-wanathan, M.P. The Governor in his report had recommended the appointment of a high-powered commission to inquire into the several serious allegations against the former DMK Ministry and the Ministers involved. As hon. Members would recall, a Commission of Inquiry consisting of sitting Supreme Court Judge has since been appointed to inquire into the allegations with a view to restoring public confidence in administration.

While mal-administration, mal-practice and partisan interference in the administration became the order of the day, public interest and public welfare was relegated to the background and Tamil Nadu once regarded as one of the most advanced States in the country slid down in economic and industrial progress. The DMK Government allowed the treasury being denuded for financing wasteful and unproductive projects. This resulted in the shrinkage of plan outlays and slowing

down the process of economic and industrial growth. On the point of per capita investment the State which had in the earlier plans occupied an eminent position amongst States in the country slumped down to the 18th position in 1975-76.

After the Proclamation of the Emergency when the country as a whole was generally showing a welcome return to a sense of discipline, the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu continued to adopt a policy of calculated indifference to the instructions of the Central Government. There were several glaring violations of the censorship regulations resulting in free circulation of literature including newspapers containing exhortations and public speeches highly critical of the Emergency. A number of activists of the banned organisations were not apprehended and the Government made no serious efforts to put down the circulation of clandestine literature. On sensing their progressive isolation from the people of the State the DMK leaders sought to whip up sentiments on chauvinistic and parochial considerations.

Under the cover of demand for State autonomy some important DMK publicly held out from time to time veiled threats of secession in case the desired autonomy was not granted. The sustained campaign involving propaganda, agitational approach and indirect encouragement to a climate of violence on the part of DMK to achieve "a separate Tamil Nadu" was the very antithesis of national integration.

I have recounted in brief the facts and circumstances that had inexorably led to the Presidential Proclamation in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. The decision has been welcomed by all sections of the people of Tamil Nadu who have since been whole-heartedly co-operating with the administration in maintenance of law and order and in speedy implementation of social and economic measures for their uplift. Many of the All India newspapers, including the vernacular press in the State, have widely welcomed the imposition of

[Shri K. Brahmatranda Reddil

President's rule. A leading English daily, published from Madras, stated editorially on February 2, 1976 that the removal of the DMK Ministry from office was overod will be endorsed by large sections of the public who have suffered under nine long years of such misrule

The paramount task now is to give people of Tamil Nadu a clean and efficient administration and ensure accelerated progress in all spheres so that this important State gains its rightful place once again in the country. I have no doubt that all sections of this House and the people of Tamil Nadu will give us full and earnest co-operation in this task.

With these words. Sir, I commend the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st January, 1976, under 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu for approval by this august House.

Uion was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Before we proceed with the discussion. I would like to call upon the Minister of Petroleum to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE S DISCOVERY OF OIL IN THE OFF-SHORE AREAS OF WEST COAST

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir. it is with a sense of considerable gratification that I rise to make this statement today. The hon. Members are aware of the efforts made by us in off shore exploration in an area of about 100.000 sq. km., spreading from the Snitra-shtra Coast to Konkan Line. I have already stated about the special project known as the 'Deeper Continental Shelf Project' covering an area of about 20.000 sq. km. where seismic surveys have been completed in a record time of two months. The data obtained from the seismic survey of the deeper continental shelf project area

are being processed and evaluated and the preliminary results are quite encouraging. In all probability, exploratory drilling in the deeper continental shelf area will also be taken up during this year.

Against this background of good work done by the ONGC, I would like to announce another good oil discovery made by ONGC in the off-shore areas. On the basis of seismic surveys conducted previously, several independent structures were delineated o!V the Western Coast. One such structure is located about 70 km. west of Bassein. In the light of the optimistic interpretation given by the ONGC's geo-scientists about this structure and some others, a programme for off-shore exploratory drilling was dis cussed at a two-day conference in the first week of February, 1976. As a icsult of these deliberations. ONGC launched a programme of simultaneous drilling at Bassein structure and at another structure 90 km. south of Diu. The drilling was commenced on the Bassein structure on the 11th February, 1976 and the well has been projected to a depth of 2300 metres. After drilling about 1714 metres, a 71 metre thick lime-stone section containing oil and gas has been encountered. The preliminary testing could only be of a short duration but it indicated good production characteristics. A more precise estimate of the potential of this structure can be had after the well is drilled to the projected depth and the conventional production test completed. However, I dare say that the discovery is of very great significance and the oil is of good quality. The drilling has been resumed and is likely to be completed during the course of the next few days. In order to get a quick idea of the potential of the Bassein structure as well as the prospects of the neighbouring area, a programme has been chalked out for commencing exploration and appraisal drilling without losing anytime. The exploratory-cum-assessment drilling will be completed by October. 1976. This new discovery would take us one more step towards the goal of self-sufficiency in oil.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) FOR THE YEAR 1975-76

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, [beg to lay on the Table a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary De- n March, 1976) for Grants for Ex- penditure of the Central Government (ex- cluding Railways) for the year 1975-76.

THE BUDGET (NAGALAND), 1976-77

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Nagal . for the year 1976-77.

THE BUDGET (PONDICHERRY). 1976-77

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1976-77'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The I House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

The House then adjourned for' lunch at fifty seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

STATI TORY RESOLUTION SEEKING J APPROVAL OF THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT j FN RELATION TO THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU-mz;/.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बिहार) : मान्यवर, तमिलनाडु में कर्णानिधि की सरकार की बर्खास्तगी के बाद राष्ट्र

पनि का श मन स्थापित करने का और जांच कमीशन की स्थापना का हम स्वागत करते हैं। जिन कारणों से हमारे देश में पिछले जून महीने में आपातस्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी हम समझते हैं उन्हीं कारणों से न मल नाहु में इन कदमों को उठाना आवश्यक हो गया था। हमें तो ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देर की। वह इसलिए कि जो कारण पूरे देश में आपात स्थिति लागू करने के लिये थे उसमें अधिक कारण तमिलनाडु में थे। क्योंकि तमिलनाडु की कर्णानिधि सरकार ने मान कर रखा था कि वे आपात स्थिति का विरोध करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी एवान कर रखा था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक मज्जाक है। वे कहते थे कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को तो हम पहले ही लागू कर चुके हैं। एक ऐसी शक्ति जो पूरे देश की उन्नति में बाधक हो, जो देश को आपात स्थिति से बचाने के संघर्ष का विरोध कर रही हो और इस प्रकार की शक्ति के हाथ में एक पूरे राज्य का शासन हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा था। असल में मही बात तो यह है कि वहाँ पर यह खतरा बहुत पहले से ही पनप रहा था। श्रीमन्, यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि तमिलनाडु में वे तमाम शक्तियाँ केन्द्रित होने लगी थी जो हमारे देश की धारावाही, एकता और अखण्डता को तो ने को कोशिल कर रही थी। सभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उन तमाम बातों में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इस देश में एक राज्य में ऐसी शक्ति के हाथ में शासन-मत्ता हो जो देश की अखण्डता को चुनौती दे, इनको कोई भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु के अन्दर कर्णानिधि की सरकार ने इसी प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी। यह बहुत शूरी की बात है कि सरकार ने वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया। इस अवसर पर मैं तमिलनाडु को देश भक्त जनता को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ की जनता ने जब कर्णानिधि की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया तो उसका हृदय से स्वागत किया। वहाँ के जात बातावरण को

[श्री यागन्ध जग]

देखकर हमारे 10 एम० के० के बन्धु कहते हैं कि यह बीच सलिये हो गई कि तमिलनाडु के लोग बहुत शांतिप्रिय और अनुशासनबद्ध लोग हैं। उन्होंने कोई हो-हल्ला नहीं मचाया है। अन्यथा पता नहीं, वहां पर क्या स्थिति होती। लेकिन श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जानते हैं और तमिलनाडु के लोग जानते हैं कि पिछले दिसम्बर महीने में जब डी० एम० के० की पांचवीं कॉन्फ्रेंस कोयम्बटूर में हुई थी तो वहां पर किस प्रकार के भाषण दिये गये थे, किस तरह की धमकी दी गई थी, किस तरह की चुनौती दी गई थी। वहां पर यह भी कहा गया था कि तमिलनाडु में अगर करुणानिधि की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया तो केन्द्र में भी इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार नहीं रहेगी। इस प्रकार की चुनौतियां उन्होंने दी थी। लेकिन यह चुनौती किनकी खोजनी थी? इसका पता इस बात से चलता है कि जब करुणानिधि की सरकार को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया तो तमिलनाडु की जनता ने इसका दिल खोल कर स्वागत किया। प्रधान मंत्री ने 15 फरवरी के आस पास जब तमिलनाडु का दौरा किया तो जो रिपोर्ट हमें प्राप्त हुई है उनके अनुसार उनका वहां पर व्यापक रूप से स्वागत और समर्थन किया गया (Interruption)

20 लाख लोग हों या 30 लाख, इसका हिसाब तो मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन वहां की जनता ने प्रधान मंत्री का व्यापक रूप से स्वागत किया। यह बात इस बात का प्रमाण है कि तमिलनाडु की जनता एक देश भक्त जनता है। वह इस प्रकार के खतरे को महसूस कर रही थी। इतना ही नहीं, कोयम्बटूर सम्मेलन में यह धमकी दी गई थी यदि करुणानिधि की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया तो सातवां बंडा वहां पहुंच जायेगा मैं समझता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में जब करुणानिधि की सरकार बर्खास्त की गई तो शायद सातवां बंडा अंगोला पहुंच गया था। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि तमिलनाडु की जनता ने इसका दिल खोलकर स्वागत किया। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि वहां पर करुणानिधि की सरकार देश की

एकता और अखण्डता के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा थी। हमें जो रिपोर्ट मिली हैं उनके मुताबिक वहां पर इस प्रकार की शक्तियां धनुषकोटि नामक स्थान पर इकट्ठा होना शुरू हो गई थी और उस स्थान को उन्होंने अपना बंदूक बना लिया था ताकि वहां से हमारे पड़ोसी देश श्रीलंका के साथ न केवल मनोमालिन्य पैदा किया जाये बल्कि भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच में अगड़ा भी पैदा हो सके। उस धनुषकोटि को अट्टा बना कर यहां से उन लोगों को हथियार भेजे जा रहे थे जो लोग श्रीलंका की स्थापित सरकार को उलटने के लिये संघर्ष कर रहे थे और यदि इस स्थिति को बने रहने दिया जाता तो हमारे और श्रीलंका के बीच मैत्री का सम्बन्ध तो नष्ट ही हो जाता बल्कि इस दुनिया के इस भूभाग में जो नौउपनिवेशवादी साम्राज्यवादी चाहते हैं वह स्थिति पैदा हो जाती।

श्रीमान, हमारे देश के दूसरे भागों में ऐसे संगठनों जिन को अवेध और गैर-कानूनी करार दे दिया गया है, जिनको हम समझते हैं कि वे फामिस्ती बंग से संगठन है, जैसे आर० एस० एस० वे रामेश्वरम् जैसे पवित्र स्थान को अपने हमने और तैयारी के अट्टे के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे, और उन को उन सब कामों में न केवल शरण दी जा रही थी बल्कि प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा था और ऐसी हालत में तमिलनाडु में करुणानिधि सरकार को कायम रखना न केवल तमिलनाडु की जनता बल्कि पूरे देश की जनता और पूरे देश की अखण्डता और पूरे देश की एकता के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा कहा जा सकता है।

श्रीमन्, यह कहा जाता है और शायद कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे भी, कि वहां पर बालिग मताधिकार से चुनी गई सरकार थी, विधान सभा में उनको बहुमत प्राप्त था, फिर क्यों उस को बर्खास्त किया गया; यह जनतन्त्र की हत्या हुई। शायद हमारे डी० एम० के० के मित्र और उनके कुछ समर्थक लोग भी यह बात कहेंगे। लेकिन हमको ममझ में नहीं आता

है जब वे जनतन्त्र की दुहाई देते हैं, क्योंकि यही लोग जो यहाँ पर यह बात करते हैं, ये ही लोग बिहार में बालिग मताधिकार के आधार पर चुनी हुई विधान सभा को भंग करने को सभी तरह के हमले कर रहे थे और उसका समर्थन कर रहे थे। तो जनतन्त्र की दुहाई एक भुलावे की चीज है जिसका अब मसूबा है, जिसकी अब नीयत है। उद्देश्य है, देश में जिसको हम डीस्टेबलाइजेशन के नाम से जान चुके हैं। वह उद्देश्य था, बरना वही लोग, वही दल, जिन्होंने बालिग मताधिकार के बल पर चुनी हुई विधान सभा को भंग करने के लिये आवाज उठाई वे आज तमिलनाडु में आवाज उठाते हैं वे बिहार में ठीक उसी का उल्टा करते हैं, उसी को तोड़ते हैं। तो उद्देश्य यह है—डीस्टेबलाइजेशन। डीस्टेबलाइजेशन के एक प्रधान स्तम्भ डी० एम० के० की सरकार को बर्खास्त कर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश की एकता और अखण्डता को रक्षा के लिये एक मजबूत और साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाया है।

इस सिलसिले में श्रीमान, आपकी आज्ञा से हम सदन को बतलाना चाहेंगे कि पिछले दिसम्बर महीने में डी० एम० के० वाले कोएम्बटूर में अपना सम्मेलन कर रहे थे, उस वक्त किस दिहाई के साथ, किस धृष्टता के साथ उन्होंने ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया। यदि उस वातावरण को तोड़ा नहीं जाता तो देश की वह एकता, वह अखण्डता, जिसके लिये देश के लाखों नरनारियों ने अपने प्राणों की बलि चढ़ाई, कायम नहीं रह सकती थी। श्रीमान, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उनके कुछ नेताओं के भाषण जो उस सम्मेलन में हुये हैं, के कुछ उद्धरण पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा :

The DMK is not a small party functioning within the State. It is a great movement of the Tamil people all over the world. It is the great movement of the great Tamil people throughout the world. The Tamil people in other countries look to DMK as defenders of their rights."

"इस तरह से डी० एम० के० अपने को एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्ति के रूप में पेश करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

"Several foreign missions in Delhi and other places have sent greetings to our conference. The foreign embassies have wished our conference success. The American and British diplomats have sent messages of greetings. I will not reveal their contents or their names. They have sent greetings and this shows our importance is fully recognised. Why are we important? Because it is our party alone which is fighting for the restoration of democracy in our subcontinent."

उनके लिये हमारा देश देश नहीं है और उनके लिये यह देश उर्मा तरह से है जिस तरह से भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश, इन तीनों को मिलाकर एक सब कॉन्टिनेंट बना दिया गया हो क्योंकि उनकी धारणा यह है कि तमिलनाडु को भारत में अलग करके एक स्वतन्त्र अलग अलग राज्य बना दिया जाय।

SHRI G. IAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu) : Are you quoting from the "New Age" ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : This quotation from the 'New Age' is from the speech of one of your important leaders.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : I want to know whether it is from the 'New Age'.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : If you want, it can be placed and tape-recorded. Tape-record is a machine: it is impartial.

SHRI G. IAKSHMANAN : 'New Age' is the organ of the Communist Party.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The Communist Party has placed it here with full authority. श्री श्रीमान्, मैं कह रहा था कि ऐसी शक्तियों को हम अपने देश के किसी राज्य में शासन करने की इजाजत दे सकते हैं। इस तरह की जो शक्तियाँ

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

हैं वे हमारे राष्ट्र के दुश्मनों को सहारा देती हैं और उनके इरादों को पूरा करने के लिये शासन करना चाहती हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं रह गया है कि डी० एम० के० वाले और उनके जो नेता हैं, उनके देश के प्रति खराब इरादे थे और यह बात उनकी बातों तथा कार्यों से साफ़ जाहिर हो जाती है।

इतना ही नहीं, वहाँ पर डी० एम० के० के जो प्रमुख नेता और भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री करुणानिधि थे, जब वे भाषण करने के लिये खड़े हुये तो उन्होंने इन बातों का खंडन नहीं किया और न ही उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस तरह की बात कहना किसी भारतीय के लिये एक घोर अपराध है। बल्कि उन्होंने एक किताब निकाली और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक वह किताब काफी बदनाम हो चुकी है।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : On a point of order. The Communist Party to which Mr. Yogendra Sharma belongs, came in alliance with the DMK in the year 1971. May I know when the party changed its policy ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : With your permission and time permitting, I will reply to this question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lakshmanan, you rise on a point of order. You do not raise points of order and then give your own opinion or comments.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : He should have patience and I will reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lakshmanan, when you speak you can give your reaction.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : I want to know how he came in alliance with the DMK.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When you speak, you make that point.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : तो श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब श्री करुणानिधि खड़े हुए बोलने के लिये तो उन्होंने इस बात का खंडन नहीं किया बल्कि उन्होंने एक किताब निकाली और उस किताब के नाम से अभी तक काफी लोग परिचित हो चुके हैं। उस किताब का नाम है "फीडम इन मिडनाइट"। उस किताब को निकालकर उन्होंने उसमें से कुछ पंक्तियाँ पढ़ी जहाँ पर हमारे देश के जो बड़े बड़े लीडर थे, राष्ट्रीय नेता थे, उनको उसमें बदनाम किया गया था और गालियाँ दी गई थीं। उसमें कहा गया है कि जिस वक़्त सरदार पटेल, और नेहरू माउन्टबेटन की खुशामद कर रहे थे, चिरोरी कर रहे थे कि हमने हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य सम्भाला नहीं जा सकता है, तुम इसको सम्भाल लो। उस समय डी० एम० के० के नेताओं ने कहा था कि हम सम्भाल सकते हैं और उन्होंने सम्भाला। इनके अलावा उन्होंने और किसी बात का खंडन नहीं किया और न ही इस बात को बदनाम की आवश्यकता ही है कि किस तरह से तीसरा प्लेटफ़ॉर्म सम्भालकर उन्होंने इस तरह का प्रचार किया। उन्होंने इस तरह का प्रचार किया था कि अगर हमें स्वतंत्रता नहीं मिलेगी तो हम तमिलनाडु का एक अलग राज्य बना लेंगे और उसके लिये संघर्ष करेंगे। इसके बाद मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किसी और बात की गुंजाइश रह जाती है कि इस तरह की जो शक्तियाँ देश में काम कर रही हैं, उन शक्तियों का दमन किये बिना हम अपने देश की रक्षा किस तरह से कर सकते हैं ? श्रीमान, हमारे माननीय मित्र ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि सी० पी० आई० तो पहले डी० एम० के० का समर्थन करती थी, उनके साथ संयुक्त मोर्चा था, फिर क्यों आज हम ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं। यह बात सही है। एक समय था जब कि डी० एम० के० का नेतृत्व अन्ना जो के हाथ में था। उनके नेतृत्व में राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा के साथ मिलकर चलने की एक प्रवृत्ति शुरू हुई थी और जब तक यह प्रवृत्ति रही कि डी० एम० के० राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा के साथ मिल कर आगे बढ़े तब तक हमारा और उनका संयुक्त मोर्चा रहा, लेकिन अन्ना जो की मृत्यु के बाद ...

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: शर्मा जी, क्यों घोखा दे रहे हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: मैं इतिहास की बात कह रहा हूँ। यह हमारी और आप की इच्छा की बात नहीं है। (Interruption) यह प्रोसेस की बात है।

श्री रणबीर सिंह: (हृदयशांति) यह तो जानते नहीं हम बात को।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: On a point of clarification for the House, I would say that in the year 1971 Anna was not alive and only the ex-Chief Minister of the D.M.K., Mr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister then and they came and aligned themselves with his party.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: सही बात है। मगर जब अन्ना जी की मृत्यु हुई और डी० एम० के० का नया नेतृत्व कायम हुआ तो उस नये नेतृत्व ने धीरे-धीरे उस धारा को, उस प्रवृत्ति को बदल कर एक पृथक्तावादी प्रवृत्ति और धारा के सहारे अपने को कायम रखने की कोशिश की और जब यह चीज स्पष्ट हुई तो 1972 में हमने डी० एम० के० की सरकार के उस जन विरोधी और राष्ट्र विरोधी रवैये के खिलाफ संघर्ष का आह्वान किया और हमें फकत ही कि 1972 में ही जब कर और कीमतों के खिलाफ तमिलनाडु की जनता संघर्ष कर रही थी तो 17 आदमियों का बलिदान हुआ। तो हम समझते हैं कि इसके बाद हमारे माननीय मित्र इस का विरोध नहीं करेंगे। हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी यदि वह राष्ट्र विरोधी प्रवृत्ति और विचारधारा को न अपनायें। हमें खुशी है कि अन्ना जी की विचारधारा पर वह चल रहे हैं और इस मिलमिले में सिर्फ हमारी पार्टी का कहना उतना मायने नहीं रखता है जितना कि उन की पार्टी के लोगों का। यही कारण है कि उन की पार्टी के लोगों में फूट हो गयी और उनकी पार्टी के वह लोग जो अन्ना जी की विचारधारा और प्रवृत्ति को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते थे उन्होंने अपना डी० एम० के० से संबंध तोड़ा, डी० एम० के० में फूट हुई और एक नयी डी० एम० के० कायम हुई और किस तरह से उन्होंने एक गलत प्रवृत्ति

और भावना को उभार कर अपने को कायम रखा था इस का इजहार नब हो गया जब कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद उस डी० एम० के० में भगदड़ सी मच गयी। तो इसके बाद इस दलाल में कोई जान नहीं रह जाती है कि वहाँ पर जनता द्वारा चुनी गयी सरकार को बरखास्त कर देना जनतंत्र की हत्या है। यदि तमिलनाडु की बहु-संख्यक जनता इस कदम का स्वागत करती है तो क्या यह जनतंत्र की और जनवाद की रक्षा नहीं है और फिर जो सरकार अपने यहाँ के लोगों का सहारा लेती है इस देश में दूसरे राज्यों में चुनी हुई विधान सभाओं और सरकारों को भंग करने की बात करती हो और सबसे अधिक असहनीय बात तो यह है कि जो विदेशी नागरिकों और विदेशी ताकतों के सहारे अपने को कायम रखना चाहती हो जो ताकतें कि देश में डि-इस्टैबिलाइजेशन पैदा करना चाहती है, उनके सहारे अपने को कायम रखना चाहती हो और उनका दम भरती हो, तो श्रीमन् उमे तो नहीं रहना चाहिये, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, और अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नयी स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसमें अब इस बात का मौका है कि हम तमाम देशभक्त शक्तियों को केन्द्रीभूत करें। खतरा इस बात का है कि कहीं इसका पार्टीगत लाभ उठाने के उद्देश्य में फिर हमु वहाँ पर ऐसी प्रवृत्ति या ऐसी परिस्थिति न पैदा कर दें जिसमें देशभक्त शक्तियाँ आपस में फूट जायें और ऐसी ताकतें जो साम्राज्यवाद और नव-उपनिवेशवाद का एक गुट बनाना चाहते हैं उनका बोलबाला हो।

दूसरी चीज, निश्चयपूर्वक 20 सूची कार्यक्रम का पालन होना चाहिये। खुशी इस बात की है कि अभी अभी खेत मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी 3 रुपये से 5 रुपये कर दी गई है। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि किन्तु तरह से वहाँ पर 20 सूची कार्यक्रम का पालन होता है। खुशी की बात है कि सर्वेक्षक आवल और कुछ चीजों की कीमतें गिरी है। खुशी इस बात की है कि वहाँ पर भूमि-सुधार और हृदबन्दी के काम तेज किये गये हैं। लेकिन ये तो अभी आरम्भिक और शक्तिवादी कदम है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि निश्चयपूर्वक और

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

नियमित रूप से 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का पालन होना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, 9 साल के भीतर जो प्रशासन को अन्धप्रान्तीयता और पृथक्तावादी भावनाओं में भरा गया है, उसको ठीक करना चाहिए, उसको उससे मुक्त करना चाहिए और यदि हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो फिर उसका खतरा ज्यों का त्यों बना रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम श्रीमन्, तमिलनाडु में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : उप-सभापति जी, कुछ दोस्तों का यह ख्याल हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो वहाँ की सरकार को तोड़ा यह प्रजातन्त्रीय विचार के विरुद्ध है। लेकिन जिस वक्त संविधान सभा में हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र कैसे चले और किस रूप में चले इस पर विचार था तो इस बात को उस वक्त भी हमारे नेता मानते थे कि हो सकता है कि एक समय ऐसा भी आये कि प्रजातन्त्र चलाने वाले कुछ भाई वजाय प्रजा के हित के अपने हित में राज्य को चलाने लगे, देश के और प्रदेश के हित को छोड़ जायें, अपने हित की ज्यादा फिक्र करें। यही नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि कोई नई बात इस देश में नहीं हुई, जब-जब भी वक्त आया, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी का शासन था या किसी विरोधी पार्टी का शासन था, जहाँ शासन में कुछ ढील आई और प्रदेश के हितों के खिलाफ या प्रदेश की जिस तेजी से तरक्की करनी चाहिए उस तरक्की में रोड़ा होने की बात दिखाई दी, उसी वक्त राष्ट्रपति जी ने समय समय पर प्रदेश की सरकारों को तोड़ करके उनका सही मार्ग निर्देशन करने की कोशिश की।

अभी जब शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे—मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि डी०एम०के० के भाई को गिला हो सकता है, उनकी बफादारी का कोई शक कर सकता है अगर वह इस कदम की सराहना कर दें, लेकिन त्यागी जी की बात, उनकी हंसी मेरी समझ

में नहीं आई और दूसरी तरफ हमारे काँचों के दोस्त बनारसीदास जी भी कुछ उस बात में कटाक्ष से करते दिखाई दिये। मुझे 1967 का जमाना याद आता है, जब इस देश के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़े नेता और उस वक्त के कांग्रेस के प्रधान के० कामराज जी को एक नौजवान ने चुनाव में हराया था और कामराज जी कौन थे? कामराज वह महापुरुष थे कि जिस वक्त मद्रास बंटा और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी के प्रदेश के भाई चाहते थे कि मद्रास उनको मिले और तमिलनाडु भाई जो थे वे यह चाहते थे कि मद्रास उनको मिले। उस वक्त बहुत सारे भाई आन्ध्र प्रदेश के यह मानते थे कि अगर मद्रास जायेगा तमिलनाडु के साथ तो मद्रास के लोग भूखों मरेंगे, क्योंकि चावल ज्यादातर आन्ध्र से ही मद्रास को जाता था। आन्ध्र ही मद्रास को खिलाता था। कामराज वह व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने उस प्रदेश के अन्दर बिजली के कुओं का जाल बिछाया और बिजली के तारों का जाल देहातों में बिछाया। हिन्दुस्तान में वह पहले प्रदेश का पहला मुख्य मंत्री था जिसने यह करके दिखाया कि देहातों में भी बिजली के लट्टू जल सकते हैं। उन्होंने गाँवों-गाँवों में बिजली के पम्प चलवाए। दूसरे भाई जिनको तमिलनाडु का बहुत ज्यादा ज्ञान नहीं था जो यह शक करते थे कि शायद मद्रास के अन्दर खाना पूरा नहीं मिल सकेगा उन्होंने देखा कि के० कामराज ने वहाँ के प्रदेश को इतना ऊंचा किया कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में कुल बिजली से चलने वाले पम्पों में से आधे अकेले तमिलनाडु के अन्दर चलते थे। इसी तरह से तमिलनाडु राज्य के अन्दर गाँवों में बिजली पहुँची थी। जिन गाँवों में बिजली पहुँची उनमें से आधे गाँव तमिलनाडु के और आधे गाँव सारे देश के थे। उसी महापुरुष को जिसने तमिलनाडु को बनाया, एक नौजवान ने हराया जो हिन्दी से घृणा की बात करता था, जो हिन्दुस्तान को एक नहीं रखना चाहता था। दुख की बात है कि हिन्दी के नाम पर, हिन्दी के नाम लेना जनसंघी भाईयों ने श्री कामराज की हार पर दीपे जलाये। कामराज की हार पर खुशी मनाई। आज भी उनकी आंख नहीं खुली। कांग्रेस का एक नियम

रहा है, एक प्रणाली रही कि प्रदेश के अन्दर जो भी चुन कर आए उस को मौका दिया जाये काम करने का ...

श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): वी० वी० गिरी के चुनाव में किसने दोस्त बनाया ?

श्री रणबीर सिंह: कहां तमिलनाडु और कहां चुनाव। किस चक्कर में आप फंस गये। व्यक्तिगत चुनाव के बारे में तो इलैक्शन पेट्रिशन में जाकर पता कर लिया होता। यहाँ इस सदन में चुनाव की बात कैसे ले आए। आपके चुनाव के बारे में भी कोई इसी तरह कह सकता है। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि वे शक्तियाँ जानती थीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार जानती थी कि तमिलनाडु के अन्दर जो भाई डी०एम०के० के विचार के हैं उन का विचार देश को एक रखने के बारे में शक की बात है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समझा कि उनको मौका देना चाहिये और दिया। गलती से आदमी सोचता है। गलती अगर वह करे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी सही रास्ता दिखाएगी तभी उनको ज्ञान होगा। जबतक नहीं मायनों में उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का तजुर्बा नहीं होगा तब तक वे अवाहिदा रहने का नारा देते रहेंगे। इस देश में विघटन की आवाज पैदा न हो इसको रोकने के लिये भी उनको मौका दिया गया परन्तु उन्होंने हिन्दी के खिलाफ बायु मंडल तैयार किया इसलिये नहीं कि वे वहाँ पर तमिल रखना चाहते थे। इसी तरह से ये गलत काम करते रहे। आठ-नौ साल तक गलत काम होता रहा। आठ-नौ साल के बाद भी जनसंघी भाईयों की शंख नहीं खुली।

श्री श्रीमप्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार क्यों सोती रही ?

श्री रणबीर सिंह : सरकार सोई नहीं बल्कि सरकार तो मौका देती रही। आप को भी मौका दिया। 1967 में दूसरी पाटियों को भी मौका दिया। हम चाहते थे कि अगर वे चल सकें तो चले। हमने देखा कि कई स्थानों पर जनसंघ भी ताकत में आया। लेकिन जनसंघ वाले साल या नौ महीने तो क्या दो चार महीनों में ही खलाश हो गये। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि

डी०एम०के० के लोग जनसंघ के मुकाबले थोड़ा अच्छे जरूर साबित हुए। उनके अन्दर कभी यह है कि वे देश का विघटन करना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि डी०एम०के० की सरकार को जिस खुले तरीके से सरकार को चलाना चाहिये और जिन कायदों और प्रजातांत्रिक कानूनों के मुताबिक अपना खर्च करना चाहिये था वह उनसे नहीं किया। गवर्नर महोदय की रिपोर्ट में इन सारी बातों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। मैं इनको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ। करोड़ों रुपयों का जो कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया, उसको अगर काम होने से पहले ही पास कर दिया तो पहले ही उसका बंटवारा किया जाय तो यह किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित तरीका नहीं है। यही नहीं तमिलनाडु की गरीब जनता के लिये और कहत से तकलीफ़ खुदा लोगों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो पैसा भेजा गया उसको पार्टी अपनी के लोगों में बांटा गया। स्वर्गीय श्री कामराज ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तमिलनाडु को एक बहुत ही भ्रष्ट राज्य बना दिया था। उन्होंने तमिलनाडु के अन्दर अनाज के भंडार बना लिये थे। उन्होंने वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे बहुत से कारखाने बना दिये थे। लेकिन पिछले आठ-नौ साल से डी०एम०के० सरकार ने तमिलनाडु की ऐसी स्थिति कर दी कि तमिलनाडु के प्रत्येक आदमी की आमदनी देश में सबसे कम हो गई। जो प्रदेश पहले सबसे आगे था, वह आज एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश बन गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जो सारे देश को ऊपर उठाना चाहती थी वह किस प्रकार से तमिलनाडु को एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश रहने देती। ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने तत्काल यह कार्यवाही की।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को कानून में एक और तबदीली करनी चाहिये। इस सदन में मेरे दोस्त श्री सुलतान सिंह जी ने एक वफा यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के चुनाव कानून में हम लोगों को एक तबदीली अवश्य करनी चाहिये और वह तबदीली यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो पार्टियाँ देश का विघटन करना चाहती हैं,

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह]

जो रिजनलिज्म और कांस्टिज्म का विष फैलाती है, उन पार्टियों को मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। अगर देखा जाय तो डी० एम० के० की सरकार में ये सारी खराबियाँ थी। जैसा अभी श्री शर्मा जी ने बताया, डी० एम० के० की सरकार ने ऐसे विदेशी तत्वों से रिज्ता जोड़ने की कोशिश की जो हमारे देश के विरोधी थी। यही नहीं, जो देश हमारे दोस्त थे उनसे उन्होंने बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की। हमारे देश की विदेश नीति में वे बिगाड़ पैदा करना चाहते थे। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह बात साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की पार्टियों को हमारे देश में खुले आम फूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो छोटी छोटी प्रादेशिक पार्टियाँ हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्शन कमीशन उनको मान्यता न दे। आप जानते हैं कि डी० एम० के० की सरकार ने हमारे देश को विघटन की तरफ ले जाने की कोशिश की। इसीलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसका सही इलाज किया। असल में यह इलाज बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिये था। जैसा अभी श्री शर्मा जी ने कहा, राष्ट्रपति शासन का तामिलनाडू में बहुत बड़ा स्वागत किया गया। लेकिन कुछ लोगों की तरफ से यह खफवाह उठाने की कोशिश की गई कि मद्रास में बहुत बड़ा झगड़ा फसाद हुआ। मैंने तो बी०बी०सी० नहीं सुना, लेकिन मैंने लोगों से यह बात सुनी कि बी०बी०सी० ने अपने एलानो रिपोर्ट में कहा कि मद्रास के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ है, मद्रास में बबेला मचा है। मुझे मद्रास जाने का अवसर पिछले दिनों मिला। स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की कांग्रेस के सिलसिले में मैं बंगलौर गया था। इस समय मैंने मद्रास में पूछा तो मुझे पता लगा कि वहाँ हर भाई खुश है, सारा ही प्रदेश खुश है और प्रदेश के अन्दर कोई आवाज उसके खिलाफ नहीं उठी। तो यह एक सबूत है कि डी० एम० के० के शासन में तमिलनाडू के लोग इस बात को सहसून कर चुके थे कि हमारे प्रदेश की प्रगति डी० एम० के० के हाथों से संभव नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि मैंने भी उनकी जिन्दगी पूरी होने वाली थी। यहाँ कुछ

भाई कह सकते हैं कि अच्छा होता चुनाव करा देते। जब ये लोग शासन में आये तो जो ठेका दिया, बगैर ठेके का हिसाब-किताब कराये पहले ही खपवा बांट दिया और साजा कर दिया पूरा पूरा।

जैसा उन्होंने कहा, मैं मानता हूँ कि डी० एम० के० के साथ शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी के बारे में भी, सी०पी०आई० के बारे में भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया। वह कह सकते हैं कि 1971 के चुनाव में, लोकसभा का जहाँ तक संबंध था, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने डी० एम० के० के साथ मिल कर एक चुनाव संधि की। वह एक वक्त की बात हो सकती है। कई दफा वक्त के साथ साथ आदमी को कुछ झुकना भी होता है। देश की तरक्की के लिये, देश को बढ़ाने के लिये। आपने देखा कि एक दफा बड़े बड़े समझदार और विचारक जो हैं वे भी हवा में उड़ते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि देश का विघटन शायद रेजवे स्ट्राइक से हो सके, कोई सोचता है कि शायद सरकारी मुलाजिम ही देश का विघटन कर सकेंगे, कोई कभी सोचता है कि विद्यार्थी ही शायद इन देश का राजनैतिक विघटन कर सकेंगे। तो यह विघटन करने की भावना जो है उसको रोकना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

(Time bell rings)

इस प्रदेश की तरक्की के लिये श्री कामराज जी ने जो बीज बोया था वहाँ, उन प्रदेश के अन्दर वह दरखा फले फूले और तमिलनाडू हर प्रकार से आगे हो। परन्तु आजकल की हालत में यह हो नहीं सकता था कि सब प्रदेशवासी कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे चल सकें। इसलिये यह जरूरी था कि डी० एम० के० की सरकार को तोड़ा जाय। जैसा मैंने कहा कि डी० एम० के० की सरकार को तोड़ना ही काफी नहीं है। डी० एम० के० की पार्टी की मान्यता को वापस लिया जाना भी जरूरी है। और इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कोई आगे विघटन की बात न करे, इसके लिये कोई सजा बहुत जरूरी है। जहाँ आपने वहाँ की विघटनकारी सरकार को तोड़ा, उस सरकार से राजनैतिक

शक्ति की, अपने हाथ में उसी के साथ साथ उस प्रदेश की प्रगति में कोई रूढ़ि न बने, कोई खराबी न आये, इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि डी.एम.के. जो पार्टी है उसकी मान्यता इलेक्शन कमीशन वापस ले ले।

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this promulgation of the President's rule in Tamil Nadu is a mocker) of democracy and an exposure of the federal set up which we are all wedded to. Sir, we never expected this at a time when we were completing five year of our tenure of serving the people. Instead of ordering the elections, presidential rule has been promulgated. Sir, in our voting system, two ballot papers are given to us when we contest the elections. One ballot paper is to vote for a Member of an Assembly and the other ballot paper is to vote for a Member of Parliament.

That is how this Parliament is formed and the State Assembly is formed. What is taking place now in this country is that the Central Government or the Parliament sits in judgment over an elected Government whereas the Members of the Assembly are answerable to that Assembly. If we accept the federal set-up—[do not say that we are a separate country or a separate nationality, and I make it very clear— if the State Government of Tamil Nadu is not run on sound lines or democratic lines or the State Ministers are corrupt, who is to decide? To whom are they answerable? The Tamil Nadu people or the U.P. people are elected to the Assembly. They are only answerable to the Assembly. And, therefore, this kind of action taken on an elected Government and an elected Assembly is not a democracy way of dealing with a situation.

Sir, this is not the first occasion that the President's Rule has been promulgated in the States. But, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, this is the first occasion when the President's Rule has been promulgated.

Tamil Nadu is famous for its administration. And we have lent a lot of people to the Government of India. And if the administration of the Central Government is run on sound lines, it is because we have sent Tamil Nadu people since they are considered to be the most intelligent people. Sir, what is this President's Rule? I would simply, say, Sir, this President's Rule is nothing but taking away the democratic rights of the people. Sir, even when they promulgated the President's Rule, I would say that different yardsticks have been used. Sir, with regard to Pratap Singh Kairon who belonged to the Congress Party, when a commission was appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, Pratap Singh Kairon was not asked to resign. But because the D.M.K. is an opposition party to the Congress and different from the Congress Party, I charge—I do not charge the President, f charge the Government of India—that they have behaved in a politically motivated manner. And another thing is, Sir, wherever action is taken on the State Governments controlled by the Congress Party, the action is taken only to suspend the Assembly and the Ministry. But, if it is a Government of the opposition party, immediately that Assembly is dissolved and the Ministry is dismissed. Why differnt yardsticks ? It is because different political parties are ruling the country.

Sir, with regard to Tamil Nadu, I would say that there is a complete misunderstanding of the Tamil people, their cultured way of living, and their desire to continue in this country as a part and parcel of India. We have been dubbed that we belong to the separatist movement. Sir, Anna, the great leader of Tamil Nadu, about whom Mr. Yogendra Sharma spoke so much—he is accepted by the national leadeis also as one of the national leaders of India—very clearly slated when the Chinese Aggression took place, when he was released from the Vellore Jail and when he addressed the first meeting :
"We are surrounded by enemies and therefore, there is no question of my

[Shri G. Lakshmanan]

demanding a separate Dravida Nadu." He said that we should be united. He gave up the idea of Dravida Nadu. ' And then lie made it very clear like this: "But my rights to get things from the Central Government in the federal set-up should not be denied to me." And what is happening today ? We are only asking our own share or we want the Central Government to help us.

Sir, you will be surprised to know— you would have seen in the papers, it appeared in The Hindu and therefore it must be correct— that for the past ten years no Central project was given to the Government of Tamil Nadu. This has been reported in the newspapers. My friend has said that the per capita income has not increased. Can I not say that this is because the State of Tamil Nadu was ruled by another party for the past ten years during which period no Central project was granted to Tamil Nadu ? How can you expect the per capita income to rise ? And, then, the per capita income is only the latest finding of our respected Prime Minister. Nobody before has ever spoken about it. And, now when the Prime Minister has spoken about it, it is only regarding the latest year, *i.e.* 1974-75 and the reasons have already been given for the per capita income going down. We have introduced prohibition and we are losing about Rs. 50 crores a year. But when Shri Kamraj was there or Shri Bhaktavatsalam was there, the State had prohibition. Therefore, Sir, I would say that so far as this Presidential proclamation is concerned, it is politically motivated.

I said in the beginning, Sir, that there is a complete misunderstanding of the Tamil people. The name of our party is Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. If anyone of you in North India can pronounce it— Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—, I will say you have understood us. But you pronounce it as Dravida Munnetra Kalham

and Kalham in English means rebellion. That is the misunderstanding about our party. Sir, our party is not party that was started very recently. I am very happy that Mr. Brahmananda Reddi has brought forward this Resolution because the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the then Madras State, Mr. Subbaravalu Reddi belonged to the Justice Party and from there our origin starts. We have brought forward many legislative measures when we ruled this Tamil Nadu including Andhra and Karnataka under the regime of the Justice Party and we were responsible for so many good legislative measures. Sir, hon. Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar knows it that formerly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes: were called as PALLAS and PARA-YAS. It is the Justice Party under the able leadership of Subbaravalu Reddi and Dr. Subbrayan and Dr. Shanmukham Chetti which brought forward a legislation and now they are called Adi Dravidas. We have got a hoary tradition but it is very difficult to understand us. Even the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru failed to understand us. He once said that we are a primitive people and therefore the misunderstanding continues.

Sir, the people belonging to the Congress Party have lost all contacts with the people, because there were difficulties in the year 1967. These people come and tell the Prime Minister—they want to escape from the realism—"Madam, you know the D.M.K. and Mr. Karunanidhi, want to be separated from India. See, they have no contact with the people". In spite of all these talks, I challenge that if they contest elections today, the Congress Party will not get even a single seat in Tamil Nadu because they have lost contact with the people. I again say that they will not get a single seat in Tamil Nadu because they have lots contact with the people.

(Interruptions).

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH (Bihar):
Bravado, bravado in order to escape from (the reality).

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : You may talk anything because there is a proverb that around Paramasiva there is a snake and that snake would put questions to Garuda but Garuda would always say the same thing.

SHRI oBRAHMANANDA PANDA: (Orissa): Do you believe in God?

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : That will ask Garuda : ""How are you ?" Garuda will say : "Wherever we are, we will be comfortabb". Because snake is afraid of Garuda, the snake asks Garuda: "How do you do ?" He says: "Wherever we are, we are safe." Therefore, like that, you Congress people do. Without conducting elections. Sir, they have extension for one more year and they are saying that we are not democrats. Why cannot the same concession be granted to each State ? Here the elected people want some more extension and they get it but that does not apply to an elected Assembly. But who is to decide? It has to be decided by another elected Parliament. They only can decide. Why not adopt the same procedure in the case of State Governments? Therefore, Sir, article 356 can be invoked when there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery or breakdown of law and order. There has been no breakdown of law and order or the constitutional machinery because the DMK Ministry enjoyed the confidence of the majority in the Assembly. The Governor, Mr. Shah, .sa's (hat on 24th there was a meeting of Dravida Kazhagam—not our party—which was attended by three Ministers and there, *the* demand of separation was made. That is why the Government of Tamil Nadu was removed. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says: "We expected agitations on the first of February and preparations were made by the DMK Party to have an agitation and, therefore, some action was taken against the State Government." I would say this is an anticipatory action. So many other people gave different reasons. Mr. Subramaniam says some other reason and hon'ble Mr. Brahmananda Reddi says some other reason. Therefore, I can understand that 54RSS/7S—6

'they themselves are confused and they know pretty well that they hare killed democracy in Tamil Nadu.

What is happening today? I say it is a politically-motivated decision. Now they have appointed a commission. They have dismissed the Ministry and many people have been arrested under MISA and also under sections 51 and 151 and all that. Sir, you will be surprised to know that about 25,000 people have been arrested in Madras and many people under MISA. The Chief Minister's son Mr. Stalin was arrested under MISA who was very recently married. His wife was not permitted to see her husband for ten days. Sir, I make the statement with all responsibility. You can appoint a judicial commission to find out as to why they did no? allow his wife to see him for ten days. The fact is that all those arrested under MISA were beaten like anything. If you go in a parliamentary delegation to Madras, I will bear your expenses. You come and see many of my party leaders walking as lame men. This is taking place there. What is this method? You have dismissed the Government; yon have also arrested many people.

3. P.M.

Why should the peopl* be treated like this? Is this not a Nazi way of dealing with political prisoners? Do not forget thai you are also politicians. Therefore, Sir. I would demand of this Government (hat they should enquire into this matter. I am very happy that Mr. Brahmananda Reddi has issued a circular. This is not sirtikient. The Police are taking complete Control of Tamil Nadu. How has this strength come to them¹ This is because, alter the imposition of President's Rule, whatever speeches that have been made, including the speeches of the Governor, Mr. K. K. Shah, are violent speeches. He is asking the people to bring in petitions about the former Ministers MLAs and Presidents of cooperative societies. He is trying to impress upon the people that the DMK is corrupt. The Police are taking advantage of it. They think that if they treat

[Shri G. Lakshmanan] the political prisoners like this, the Governor would be happy. If violent incidents are taking place in Tamil Nadu today, it is because of the attitude of the Governor and his speeches. He is speaking like a political figure. He is not a political figure; he is a constitutional head appointed by the President. How can he say that the DMK is corrupt and ask the people to bring in petitions? The Police think that the DMK men are very bad and that if they act according to the wishes of the Governor, he would be satisfied. Sir, I am making this statement with all the responsibility. If a delegation of MPs accompanies me to Madras, they would see what kind of treatment is being meted out to the political prisoners. Earlier, we were told that MISA would not be used against political leaders. But this is not the case today. Even a small facility like the supply of a book to leaders like Mr. Mariswamy or Mr. Maran, who are Members of Parliament, is denied. Nobody is permitted to see them. Even their kith and kin are not permitted to see them. Ever today, in one-room of 6 six 5 ft, eleven people are kept. In the mornings, they are let out; of course, within the compound. But they are not allowed to go out. They remain inside the room and they are not given beds. They are given a small mud pot and they are asked to answer the nature's call with the help of that pot. Within the room itself, they are asked to do that. The door remains closed and food etc. are given to them through the window. Sir, such things are not in the interest of this Government and they are not good for this Government. After all, you have not dealt with us honourably. You should have dealt with us honourably. Let it be proved by the Commission that we are corrupt. The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has welcomed the appointment of the Commission and he has asked the people to conduct themselves peace- I fully. Still, you are going on doing such things. There is a proverb in Tamil that when the lion is dead, even a rat will bite that lion twice. Please do not do like!

that. Do not become rats in public life. I would make a personal appeal to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the ruling party. All these things are taking place because of a complete mis-understanding of Dravida Munnetra that 'Kazhagam' means rebellion. We are the most democratic people. As I said, our party was not started yesterday. Earlier, we were a social reform organisation under the able leadership of Periyar Ramaswamy. In 1957, we asked the people whether we should contest the elections and then we contested the elections. In 1957, we captured 15 seats. In 1962, we improved our position to 50 and in 1967, we routed the Congress. But what is the Congress doing today? They should have met us politically.

They are not able to meet us politically. We captured power from them in the year 1967. They were 137 in the year 1967; we got 137. Then, again in 1971, we got 180. Instead of meeting us politically, usurping or taking over power by a cowardly method through Presidential rule is highly shameful. I would say that if you are really to meet us politically, I am prepared to challenge you: Let us face the election.

Now many things are being said. My friend, Yogendra Sharma said, "I do not know when they became national." Everybody knows their history. Their history is so nascent, so awkward. In the year 1942, during the Quit India Movement when Mahatmaji wanted that we should not co-operate with the British, these people said, because Russia joined the war, it is a people's war and so extend co-operation to the British. Such people are talking about us as anti-national. Some speech made by some person. Yes, there are in every party, people who make speeches.

What I would ask the Prime Minister and the leader of the nation is, write to Mr. Karunanidhi that some of your party-men are talking on these lines; I have got a report; pull them up. We may not sup-

port them. She can ask for a report and even the political parties can meet once in three months. All the defects brought forward by another political party could have been discussed. *(Time-bell rings)* Therefore, these are all the things.

Sir, I would finish by only stating that the Congress which was routed, defeated and completely finished in Tamil Nadu—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar was also there—has captured power through the Governor Saheb. Actually they have handed over power there to the Congress President there, a man who has got 13 thousand acres of land. Which all responsibility I am making this statement because Shrimati Chandrasekhar is here. There was a *benaml* transaction of 13 thousand acres by Karuppiyah Moopnar and he is the Congress President there. We are not sorry because the vested interests, black-moneyed people and so many other people, joined together and captured power. They have sent us out hut to whomi they have handed over power ? To Karuppiyah Moopnar who has got 13,000 acres of land. I know that in Neelathanallur, near Kumbaconam he has got his mother's picture only. But, what is the number of acres ? Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekhar knows it and, therefore, he has got only 13 thousand acres of land.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Your Government had claimed that they had made land reforms there.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : You enquire because Moopnar has become the President of Congress there.

Sir, supposing there is maladministration by the Central Government, who takes care of it ? What was your rule in the past 27 years ? You are responsible for the manufacture of Rs. 5,000 crores of black money. You are responsible for the bringing up of the one hundred families who are controlling the economy of the country. *(Interruptions)* Who is to take action ? Have the starving people come up ? No. Their number is increasing.

Therefore, who has to take action against you ? You have taken action against the Tamil Nadu Government.

I would say that this thing has taken place because of a misunderstanding of the situation. Whereas we, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, are the most cultured people, civilised people and we know... *(Interruptions)*...I think it is a misunderstanding. This is what I do not like... *(Interruptions)*...This is an uncultured act. When I say we are the most cultured people, it does not mean that other people are not cultured. I say, you can also be the most cultured people. Therefore, it is a misunderstanding. ...*(Interruption)*... I have understood you now. This is the misunderstanding and I would say, this is a cultural fight by the North against the South.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes, Smt. Chandrasekhar.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR (Nominated) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir...

SHRI KALI MUKHERIEE (West Bengal) : That is the reason you have been rightly thrown out secessionists.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR : Sir, the final sentence of Mr. Lakshmanan shows what he means by integration. He says that the North Indians have no culture and only the South Indians have culture.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : I said that it was a cultural fight.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR : I am only referring to your own statement. This is not going to simplify the question of integration. You have used the words '*kazhagam*' and '*kala-gam*'. This is exactly what you are trying to do. You are making the Dravida kazhagam people to do it. The North Indian people who speak Hindi do not understand what '*Kalagam*', means. They do not understand the meaning of '*Kazhagam*' also.

[Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar]

So, do not play pun on the words. Do not mislead the people.

Here, Sir, may I say that the people of Tamil Nadu welcome the Presidential Proclamation? Sir, that was brought to the notice of the people of this country on the 15th of February, when we, the Congress Party, wanted to hold a meeting for the unity of two Congress. It was meant only for the Congressmen but in the history of India we had never had such a huge gathering on the Marina Beach. The Tamil Nadu Government had made arrangements for 2 million people for hearing but we came to know that there were more than 2 million people, there were people beyond limit who could not even hear but they sat there peacefully, silently to watch the white figure of the Prime Minister. Although they could not hear her, they could see her and they had come there to thank her for the deliverance she gave to Tamil Nadu. That is what the hon. Home Minister also said that most of the papers had said that it was long-awaited, it was a delayed action. So, it is a fallacy if they say that this was a mockery of democracy. It is not a mockery, it is a democratic step that was taken by the Central Government to remove that Government and bring in the Presidential rule.

Sir, after the emergency was proclaimed there was curtailment of the movement of smugglers, blackmarketeters and hoarders. May I ask this hon. House whether there was anything felt in the Tamil Nadu during the DMK rule? No. Why did the D.M.K. Government not pay any attention towards this at all? Mr. Lakshmanan said that many people have been arrested under MISA. It is a fact, many people have been arrested because his Government did not take any steps against them. So, naturally when the Presidential rule was promulgated the Government took steps to bring to book those people who should have been brought to book during the time when the emergency was proclaimed.

About the prices, it was mentioned by other people that prices had come down in

other States after the proclamation of emergency. A downward trend was noticed. Was it felt by the people of Tamil Nadu during the DMK? No. They did not know what the emergency was, they did not know what the 20-point programme was. Now, after the Presidential rule you will see that the people come to know that the 20-point programme is in existence and that it is meant for the down-trodden people, to help the people of the poorer strata.

I know that you mentioned about the Justice Party changing the name of the Harijans to *Adi Dravidas*. Gandhiji also called them the children of God. So the Congress was not lagging behind in this. The Congress Party, even when it was not in Government, did take note of this. But they did not play on the sentiments of the poor Harijans. They have been taken to your fold by these methods, but they have not benefited anything at all. Your own Minister Satyavani Muthu gave statement after statement saying how the funds which were meant for the benefit of the Harijans were diverted to other backward classes by depriving the Harijans. Do not shed crocodile tears, Mr. Lakshmanan. We have had enough from the people who were saying "We are for the Harijans". If you really want to know our great leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi has the concern for them including the down-trodden and (the poorer people, weavers and others. Everyone who needs the help, who has been deprived all along, is being helped by the 20-point programme. The hon'ble House may remember how the Prime Minister made a scathing attack on Mr. Sezhiyan when he made a statement in the Lok Sabha saying that we had given up the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Can there be any greater blasphemy than that?

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) :
What is wrong in that !'

\SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHAN-
DRASEKHAR : It is not that the 20 point programme is to replace the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It is only to accentuate the programme for the down trodden, a programme for all these who have been neglected so long. And it was not meant for your

Government alone. It was meant for all the Governments, including the Congress Government. The leader wanted this 20-point programme to accentuate working for the poorer sections.

Sir, the hon. Member asked what was the need for the President's Rule? What happened after proclamation of the emergency, there was censorship. But what was happening in Tamil Nadu? Was there censorship there on the guidelines of the Central Government? No. You were penalising only the newspapers and other literatures which were bringing out anything good about the Central Government. But of those which towed your line and which was critical of the Central Government, there was free circulation, not only in the State of Tamil Nadu, but these also found their way to Kerala and Pondicherry. So this was what was happening. People from Kerala and Pondicherry said: "We have no censor in Tamil Nadu. The censor in Tamil Nadu is so weak. So we have had to find another agency to see that the censor is done properly". But, not only that. The newspapers which were not critical of the Central Government, you tried to hinder them from working. When the office of the *Navashakti* was attacked, they approached your Government for help. Was there any policeman who was able to help them? Women went inside and beat the editor and manager. Was there anybody who came to help them? No. This was what was happening. Do you think the Central Government sitting here should have watched all the irregularities going on there silently? I am not going into the question of misdeeds of your Government, because already the Central Government has instituted an inquiry Commission. If I say anything about it, it will be wrong; it will be improper on my part to say anything at all.

Then, I was happy to see that Mr. Lakshmanan is one with me to say that we have one of the best Governments in the Union of India. The Madras Government, as it was earlier called, had the best administration. But that has been ruined. By

whom? Even the best of tools can become useless if the persons using them do not use them properly. That is what happened. I do not mean to say that the officers are bad, but they were badly used. It depends on how you direct them, how you make use of them. They were thrown into distant places if they did not follow your line. Persons who had remained for long years in an office continued to be there if they followed your intentions. On the other hand, those who had put in only 8 months' service, if they did not tow your line, were shifted to distant places and they were silent sufferers. I do not know how the two Advisors who had gone to Tamil Nadu will be setting right the administration with the help of the good officers that are left behind.

Mr. Lakshmanan was complaining against the police. I need not say what they are doing. Even now, their attitude is such as to bring discredit to the Presidential rule; they are acting in such a manner as to make people feel, "Oh! the DMK Government was better than the Presidential rule". We have been told that. Whenever we visit the State, we are told that this is what is happening. Helpless people, innocent people, people who have not committed any mistake, they are being attacked. You say that the police are acting against you. No, they are acting against the common people. It is said that the men from your rank and file: those who have been recruited during the last nine years are people who are not going to deliver justice. But I know that the people will get redress. We have faith in the people as our leader has faith in them. I too, as a follower of our party, have seen the people. They know that we want good administration, that we want justice. The Presidential rule was brought in on the 31st January. Within this period of about more than a month, do you mean to say that quite a lot of changes could have taken place? With what has happened in the last nine years, the administration of Tamil Nadu will know how difficult it is for them to set things right.

[Shrimati Margatham Chandrasekhar]

Sir, if there was any improper implementation, they said every time that they were not able to properly implement the programme because the Centre was not helping them; it was not giving us projects. Wherever it was possible, the Centre gave help. I think the Minister here and other Ministers concerned will be able to answer that; I do not want to give inadequate answers.

What about your Veeranam Project ?

AN HON. MEMBER : No where.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR : You brought in the Veeranam Project spending crores and crores and still, do you think that it is going to produce any result at all? In the history of the City of Madras, 1975 was the first year when we had no water; water had to be brought in lorries and supplied to the people of the city; the people had to go without bath for a number of days. That was the state in spite of your spending crores of rupees on the Veeranam Project. In the whole country there was shortage of electricity, there was power shortage. But no where was there 75 to 100 per cent cut as in Madras State in certain places. Small industries, hospitals and essential projects were affected. But when this was happening, the thermal project at Samayanallur was sold *or* a song. All that is before the Inquiry Commission. They will look into it. They will say whether what we say is light. So, it is not for us to judge things here at all. Here, I am only saying that the people are happy. On the 15th February, the people gathered in such a large number and said, "Madam Prime Minister, we have come here to offer our grateful thanks to you for the deliverance". That was what the people said. They came walking, in lorries and trains. We could not really

believe; we could not make arrangements for such a large number.

You say that the Congress Party was weak. I admit. Our weakness was taken advantage of by you. It was not on your strength that you came to power. Time and again it has been said. Do not think that we are weak; we are not weak now. About Karuppayya Mooppanar, he will answer the question about his land, I will not. He has not got anything improper: he did not make black money or do other such wrong transactions. No, I can boldly say that the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is an honest man, a man of integrity, a man who can expose himself. If he comes within the ceiling, he will hand over the surplus land.

I know that. So we do not make such mistakes. We do not shield wrong people. We do not make them Chairmen of corporations to make money. It is not wrong to have a monied man and he will not resort to such bad practices or malpractices to make money from the public. We do not want that. We are not apathetic to people who have money. Why should we be ? They are equal citizens; they have an equal right to exist in this land. Is it only a land for the poor ? No, the monied ones are to look after the welfare of the poor also. Why do you criticise like that V Don't give faulty information or information which cannot be authenticated. Why do you say such things ? I also represent Tanjore. I know what lands are possessed by whom and in whose name. Should I say it here ? It will not be befitting, it will not be proper for me. So, please do not make accusations against a person who is without any blemish. He is a faultless man. We know what we are doing. It is our party concern. You need not be worried. If we have chosen a wrong man, it is for the people to say that and give their judgment when we go for elections.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala) :
When ? After two years ?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Never mind. Wait. We have waited for many years. We waited for nine years and suffered under them. Why are you in such a hurry? Please wait. Please bear with us. Then, during the emergency, when the Prime Minister, brought the 20-point programme, what did the erstwhile Tamil Nadu Government do? They said "There is no bonded labour in the State of Tamil Nadu". Do you know, Sir, that they denied it? But it was identified soon after the President's rule that in the Nilgiris district, among the hill tribes of Vaniyas there was bonded labour and 400 such families were freed after President's rule was imposed. Is it a small thing? Here do you—those who belong to the leftist parties—support the D.M.K. party? Is it a small thing, Mr. Kurian?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: What about bonded labour under Congress Ministries?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: You bring it to our notice. Don't just say it.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: I can publish a whole book.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Whenever it is brought to our notice, the leader of our party and the Government will not rest till action is taken. So, please don't make false accusations. If you have authentic information, bring it to us. We will rectify it.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: I am telling that Karuppiyah Mooppanar owns 13,000 acres of land. I take full responsibility for saying it. An enquiry may be made.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: I am not going to yield because you are going to raise your voice.

So, Sir, we are grateful to the Central Government for relieving us at least after nine years. We know that we are weak. I do not mean by this that we do not have

any faults. There are faults in everybody, in every human being. But when we know that there is a fault, we are ready to correct it. We do not say that we are faultless. We do say that there may be faults but we are prepared to correct them.

So, with these words, I most gratefully thank the Home Minister for having brought this resolution. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir, Mr. Lakshmanan said that Mr. Mooppanar has 13,000 acres of land. They were in power up to this time. Only for a month now they are out of power. Why didn't they take action? The ceiling on land was there for the last so many years. Why didn't they take action? It is only now that they have discovered it. So it is all motivated.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: They have got these lands in benami names. The law cannot do anything with them. Now you are going to bring a constitutional amendment. Mooppanar himself may surrender it. He has got 13,000 acres of land.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Veerendra Patil.

SHRI VELRENDRA PATH (karna-taka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, 31st January, 1976, was a sad day in the history of our democracy because the only opposition party which was in power continuously since 1967 was unceremoniously 'dismissed on that day. I think (his was for the second time that the Government of India dismissed a legally constituted Government. As the House is aware, for the first time. . .

SHRI RANBIR SINGH: Punjab Government.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: ... in 1959 the Kerala Ministry was dismissed when EMS was the Chief Minister. At the outset I would like to make it clear that I hold no brief for the DMK party. So far as my party is concerned and so far as I am concerned, we do not agree with some programmes and policies of that Party. That is different. But the way in which, the Government was dismissed is really unfortunate.

In our country we have a federal structure of Government. We have a Central Government and we have State Governments. I think it is necessary to make it clear that in this federal structure or federal setup, the State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. The State Governments and the Central Government are equals and the Central Government is first among equals. As the Central Government is elected by the people, the State Government is also elected by the people. The State Government is not answerable to the Central Government or to the Parliament. The State Government is answerable to the legislature and to the people of the State because they are the representatives of the people of the State. But what is happening here? In this case the State Government—I am sorry to say—was treated as a municipality or a co-operative institution and it was superseded. The Governor's report says that this Ministry has to go because there was a series of allegations of corruption and maladministration against this Government. Under article 356 a Government can be superseded and President's rule can be promulgated when there is a Constitutional break-down in the State and a break-down of law and order. No such situation was obtaining at the time of imposing President's rule in Tamil Nadu. If you read the Governor's report you will see that the Governor had said that this Government should go and the President's rule should be promulgated because of series of allegations against this Government. He has mentioned some of the allegations or charges. One is the Veeranam project. This pertains to May 1970. It

is not the latest one. Another charge is misuse of funds for drought relief. This again pertains to the period of 1973.

And, Sir, the other charge is that there were grave malpractices in the sale of paddy and this is also pertaining to the year 1974. Then, the next charge is that grave allegations have been made in respect of admissions to the medical colleges. These admissions have been going on ever since the DMK came to power, that is, since 1967, and this is not, therefore, the latest allegation or charge or this is not the latest act of omission or commission done by the DMK.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Is there any medical college in the country where this thing is not going on?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: No, no. In fact, in my State, for getting admission in a medical college, one has to shell out money ranging from fifty thousand rupees to one lakh fifty thousand rupees for one seat and I think the honourable Government of India and the honourable Members are aware of it because everywhere it is happening. But I have nothing to say about these allegations because the Commission of Inquiry has been appointed and, therefore, we need not go into the merits or demerits of the allegations. But, Sir, what I wanted to say was this that these are all allegations pertaining to an earlier period, that is, three or four years back. So, when this is the state of affairs, why only on the 31st January, 1976 was this Government superseded and the President's Rule imposed? If they had done these acts of omission or commission, if they had been indulging in malpractices and if they had been indulging in corruption and all that, these allegations were also before the Government of India since 1973 or 1974. Why did they not appoint the Commission of Inquiry at that time? Why did they wait for all these three or four years to do that? When they had to wait like this for three or four years, for all these years, was it difficult—I want to ask—for them to wait for another forty or forty-five days only because they were

going to complete their term by that time 7 They were going to complete their term in another forty or forty-five days and after they completed their term within that period of forty or forty-five days, you could have said: "You have completed your term and we are not going to extend your term and, therefore, we want to impose the President's Rule." I am telling this because the discussion is about the healthy precedents that we are going to establish in our country.

Sir, the Governor says in his Report that the DMK Party is a secessionist Party and he has made it clear. He has said that under the cover of making a demand for State autonomy, the DMK leaders including the Chief Minister and certain other Ministers were holding out veiled threats from time to time of secession. Sir, in this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the honourable Members that Mr. Karunanidhi has stated on several occasions that the DMK Party was pursuing the separatist policy till 1963. He has not made any secret about it. He said that they were pursuing this policy till 1963 and that in 1963 they gave it up. They had given up this secessionist policy. They have said that they have no secessionist policy at all now. Only the other day he has made another statement saying that they are not for any separatist or secessionist policy and they are not following that kind of a policy now. Then, why are we unnecessarily going on saying that they are following a separatist or secessionist policy, that they want secession, that they want to have a separate Dravida Nadu and all that? That they have given up long back, in 1963, itself. If that was a secessionist policy. I want to know why the ruling party had an understanding with a secessionist or separatist party in the year 1971.

SHRI OMPRAKASH TYAGI: Correct.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: You Congress people had an understanding with that Party and according to that understanding, you gave all your Assembly

seats to that Party in lieu of only ten or twelve Parliamentary seats. All the Assembly seats were given to them. There was an understanding arrived at with the DMK and there was an alliance with them.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR : It was a misunderstanding.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: No, no. There was no misunderstanding. There was an understanding with them.

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR ; It happened as a result of misunderstanding.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If you agree now, it is all right. If you say that it was because of some misunderstanding that you had an understanding with them, then it is all right and I accept your statement (*Interruption*). But you had an understanding with them at that time. Now you say that they were pursuing the secessionist policy at that time. Then, why did you have an understanding with them at all?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR : I said about the Assembly seats, not about the other understanding.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In Tamil Nadu, elections took place simultaneously both for Parliament and also for Assemblies. The understanding was that so far as Parliamentary seats were concerned the ruling party would have so many seats and the D.M.K., so many seats, and so far as the Assembly seats were concerned the ruling party agreed that they were not going to put up any candidates; on the other hand, they supported all the candidates put up by the D.M.K. That was the understanding. Whatever it is, now one Government has been dismissed on the plea of having corruption charges against them. That is all right. But if you accept this in principle, then you must apply this principle to all the State Governments where there are corruption

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

charges. There are so many States where there are serious corruption charges against the Government. You are aware that nearly 140 Members of Parliament signed a Memorandum and submitted it to the Prime Minister and the President of India against Mr. Bansi Lal and his Ministry. I want to know whether the Government of India appointed any Commission of Inquiry, if you did not appoint any Commission of Inquiry, why this discriminatory treatment at all? If I come nearer to my home, as the hon. Minister. Mr. Brahma-nanda Reddy knows, there are serious allegations against the Devraj Urs Ministry, in one of the Consultative Committee meetings on Home Ministry, Mr. Brahma-nanda Reddy himself admitted that there were 99 charges against Mr. Devraj Urs and his Ministry not one but 99 charges. . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) :
One less.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : One more misunderstanding.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as I am concerned, I made only two charges, and those two charges were substantiated by documents I produced. (Interruptions). Just wait. I made only two charges, and those two charges were also substantiated by documentary evidence. And on the floor of this House and in the Consultative Committee I said that as I was also enjoying a position in my State for some time as Chief Minister at one time I was not expected to make any irresponsible charges against anybody. I said that I made these charges against that Ministry with a full sense of responsibility and that if I did not substantiate those charges I made against that Ministry, I was prepared to retire from political life. Even now. I maintain that if I do not prove the charges I am prepared to retire from political life. And I am mentioning this because when you are taking some action against some Government on the basis of corruption charges against them,

without verifying, without any inquiry, without any findings of an inquiry committee, there are so many allegations, when documents have been produced and evidence has been given but you have not taken any action. In the year 1973 I made these charges. Till today the reply that I am getting is: We have received the comments of the Chief Minister; they are being examined. Why this discriminatory attitude?

I do not wish to take more time. This is the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I do not want to read the whole of it; I shall read only a part of it. There was one gentleman who was Chairman of the Karnataka Co-operative Marketing Federation for nearly 5 or 6 years and today he is the Minister for Electricity in the Karnataka Government. . . .

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA
(Karnataka) : What has this comparison of Karnataka to do with Tamil Nadu? ...
(Interruption),

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What does the Public Accounts Committee say? I quote :

"After searching examinations and careful perusal of the records of the Federation and the report of evidence submitted before the Committee, the Committee have come to the irresistible conclusion that the President and some of the Directors, and 6 officers, have by wilful collusion and connivance with private persons and firms, defrauded funds to the tune of crores of rupees in the transaction of business during the year under reference. . . ."

"And they have committed breach of trust and utterly failed in their duties and responsibilities in safeguarding the interests of the Federation. The Committee recommends that the entire activity of the Federation should be fully probed into by the C.B.I."

Such a person has been rewarded and promoted today and he is now the Minister for

Electricity in Karnataka. I do not mean that we should defend corruption. If there is corruption, then whosoever indulges in it, should be punished, whether he belongs to the ruling party, the opposition parties or any other party. But what is the impression that is created here? If the Government in Tamil Nadu had not been the D.M.K. Government, it would not have been superseded. This impression should not be created whether it is the D.M.K. Government or Congress Government or any other party Government. If any Government commits a mistake, it should be punished irrespective of its party affiliations. But unfortunately that impression has not been created and I am very sorry to say that in this case there is a clear case of discrimination. Thank you. so much.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI EOKA-NATH MISRA) In the Chair.]

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, तमिलनाडु में राष्ट्रपति जी ने, वहाँ की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, वहाँ की स्थिति को देखते हुए और वहाँ की सरकार के काले-कारनामों तथा संविधान विरोधी कार्यवाहियों को देखते हुए, 356वीं धारा के अनुसार, जो वहाँ का शासन अपने हाथ में लिया, मैं उसका स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी हमारे बड़े पुराने और अनुभवी श्री वीरेंद्र पाटील साहब ने कहा कि क्या 45 रोज नहीं ठहर सकते थे? इस बात को हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अच्छी तरह समझती थी और जानती थी कि किस तरह वहाँ की परिस्थितियाँ सम्भाली जा सकती हैं, किस तरह वहाँ की स्थिति ठीक की जा सकती है। कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार के चार्ज आये तो उस समय आपने नहीं हटाया। आपके नेता कामराज जी भी उस समय इस बात से सहमत थे कि वहाँ की सरकार कितनी भ्रष्ट सरकार थी। किस तरह से शासन में भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया था, किस तरह से जन-जीवन भ्रष्ट हो गया था। और आपने तो मुना है उपसभापति जी, कि किस तरह से तमिलनाडु में लोग पानी के लिये हड़ताकार मचा रहे थे।

यह परिस्थितियाँ हैं यह कोई कांग्रेस ने नहीं कही ये सारी स्थितियाँ, ये सारी बातें कई दूसरे लोगों ने कही।

डी०एम०के० पार्टी के अपने ही लोगों ने, एम० जी० रामचन्द्रन जी से लेकर अन्य लोगों ने कही, जिन लोगों ने उस पार्टी को सरकार में लाने में सहयोग दिया था। भ्रष्टा साहब का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन श्री अन्नादुरै की पत्नी ने कहा कि इस सरकार को निकालो, यह सरकार भ्रष्ट सरकार हो गयी है, यह सरकार जनता की सरकार नहीं रह गई। तो क्या परिस्थितियाँ आई और क्या चांशोट आयी यह कोई कांग्रेस के लोग नहीं कहने गये। कांग्रेस के लोग चांशोट नहीं लाये थे वह तो डी०एम०के० के लोग लाये थे। वास्तविकता में वे लोग आये थे जिन लोगों ने सरकार बनायी थी। लक्ष्मणन् साहब तो चले गये। उन्होंने कहा कि जनता कांग्रेस को नहीं चाहती, जनता कांग्रेस को पसन्द नहीं करती। तो उस मौके पर जब दिण्डुकल में उपचुनाव हुआ था उसके बाद पांडिचेरी में चुनाव हुए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, डी०एम०के० का उसमें क्या हाल हुआ वह भी इस देश के लोग जानते हैं। वहाँ उनके एक नेता थे मारिकर साहब, वे भी डी०एम०के० को छोड़कर अलग हुए। आज इस बात का फैसला कमीशन करेगा कि कथपानिधि भ्रष्ट है या चोर है या उन्होंने गड़बड़ी की है। हम जैसे लोगों में नहीं है जो कहें कि जब तक इन्दिरा जी के साथ हैं तो चोर हैं, भ्रष्ट हैं और जब इन्दिरा जी उसको निकाल दें तो वह श्रावणी बड़ा ईमानदार और कर्मठ हो जाये। वीरेंद्र पाटील साहब गुजरात को क्यों भूल जाते हैं जिस गुजरात में चिमनभाई पटेल के सवाल पर विधान सभा तक को भंग करने के लिये आप सभी तैयार हो गये? कहाँ तो इतने बड़े भ्रष्ट हैं कि उसके नेतृत्व में विधान सभा नहीं चला सकें और जब वही चिमनभाई पटेल को निकाला तो नमाम विरोधी दल उनके साथ बैठकर सरकार बनाये बैठे हैं और उनको बहुत ईमानदारी का मॉर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है। इसलिये यह बात मत कहिये कौन अच्छा कौन दुरा।

[श्री गृणानन्द ठाकुर]

इन्दिरा जी कहती थीं कि 45 दिनों के लिये और मौका देते लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी को पता था कि किस तरह वे लोग बैठके करके 3 फरवरी को, अन्नादुराई के जन्म दिन के नाम पर, बगावत का झण्डा खड़ा करने जा रहे थे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ, भारत सरकार के खिलाफ अगर कोई राज्य सरकार बैठकर बगावत की बात सोचे, तोड़फोड़ की बात सोचे, वदयंत्र करे, तो उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या धर्म है, राष्ट्रनेता का क्या धर्म है? राष्ट्रपति जी किम दिन के लिये हैं, किस बात के लिये हैं। कहते हैं फेडरल स्टेट है, विधान सभा भी जनता द्वारा चुनी जाती है। लेकिन विधान सभा को डायरेक्शन किस को देना है? राज्य सरकारों को कौन माइड करते हैं? क्या राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार से संबंधित नहीं हैं? क्या राज्य सरकारें सेंटर के प्रति कोई वायित्व नहीं रखती? आज तक तमिलनाडु सरकार के सारे कुकारनामों को केन्द्रीय सरकार बड़ी गहराई से अध्ययन कर रही थी, देख रही थी कि वे जाते हैं कहाँ तक? क्या वे सचमुच जनता की बात करते हैं, क्या सचमुच में जनता उनके साथ है? कभी तो वे धमकी देते थे और कहते थे कि हम केन्द्र सरकार को बड़ देना चाहते हैं कि अगर हमारे घाड़े घाई तो हम उसको तोड़ देंगे। कभी ये अमरीका के मैसेन्जर भेजते थे, कभी ये ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करते थे कि जिससे भारत और श्रीलंका के संबंध बिगड़ जायें। कभी इस तरह की बात करते थे कि जैसे तमिलनाडु हिन्दुस्तान से अलग है, कभी वे दक्षिण और उत्तर का नारा लगाते, कभी ये बगावत फैलाने का नारा लगाते, कभी ये कहते शास्त्रियों को मिटाना है, कभी ये हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का सवाल खड़ा करते थे, कभी रामायण और राम और रावण के सवाल पर लोगों को उभाड़ते थे। अगर कहीं रामलीला का आयोजन हो तो वहाँ रावण लीला की तैयारी करते थे। तो इन सारी स्थितियों को देखते हुए जहाँ ऐसी ऐसी ताकतें पनप रही थीं उनमें भी

वहाँ की सरकार को इतने दिनों तक बर्दाश्त किया गया। वह समझिये प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा जी की कृपा थी कि उन्होंने इतना मौका दिया। अब ये कहते हैं आपने उनके साथ चुनाव समझौता क्यों किया। चुनाव समझौते की बात करते हैं। आप तो जन संघ के साथ बैठ कर गुजरात में सरकार चला रहे हैं। गांधी जी की तस्वीर लेकर देश में घूमते फिरते थे और गांधीवादी की दुहाई देते थे, उस समय आपको शर्म नहीं लगती कि हम कैसे उनको काप्रेसी करें। इसलिये इस समय जरूरत है कि भाषण और राजनीति की बात छोड़िए और काम की बात देखिए। कोई भी सरकार, कोई भी राज्य सरकार, भारत सरकार से अलग नहीं हो सकती है। हमें तो लगता है उपाध्यक्ष जी, कि अन्दरूनी तौर पर ये विदेशी ताकतों से प्रभावित थे। आज जब जनता नहीं चाहती है, जब जनता ही नहीं कहती है फिर भी इन लोगों के मन में पाप बंधा हुआ था कि हम बंगला देश की तरह तमाशा खड़ा करेंगे और हमारी मदद में बाहरी ताकतें आयेंगी और तब हम एक दूसरा नबशा लेकर उमड़ कर आ जायेंगे। यह सपना उनका पूरा होगा, इस तरह का मौका नहीं आया क्योंकि वह 3 फरवरी से आन्दोलन करने वाले थे, तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही शुरू करने वाले थे। वे अपने को कहते थे कि हम अनुशासित हैं, हम संविधान का पालन करने वाले हैं, हम ईमानदार हैं और हम लोग कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इन सब बातों के लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इनकी कार्यवाहियों की जांच के लिए जो सरकारी कमीशन बैठा है, अगर वह जांच कमीशन उनको बरी कर देता है और कह देता है कि ये अनुशासित ढंग से चले हैं, अनुशासन पर चले हैं, ईमानदारी से काम किया है, किसी तरह का इन्होंने कोई अष्टाचार का कार्य नहीं किया है, तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जब माच के बाद वहाँ पर चुनाव होने वाले थे, वहाँ की सरकार को एक्स-टेंशन मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, वहाँ की सरकार को रखना है या नहीं रखना है, इसका फैसला अब होना था, तो यह फैसला केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार

बोली करना था। भारत की संसद् की और भारत सरकार की ही इस बारे में फैसला करना था। भारत सरकार आज तक वहाँ की सरकार की कार्यवाहियों को बरदाश्त करती रही, लेकिन जब उसने देखा कि वहाँ की हालत खराब होती चली जा रही है तो उसने वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया।

वहाँ की सरकार ने कभी 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के नाम पर, कभी दक्षिण उत्तर के नाम पर वहाँ के जो आफिसर थे उनको इधर-उधर करती रही। तमिलनाडु के जो चीफ सेक्रेटरी थे, उनके साथ जिस तरह से नाइसाफी की गई उसके बारे में सब लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। ये बेचारे अपनी नाइसाफी को दूर कराने के लिए मुर्झा-कौट तक दौड़ घाये थे। जिस ढंग से उनके साथ नाइसाफी बरती गई है, जिस नाम पर की गई है, उनके बारे में सारा देश अच्छी तरह से जानता है। उनके साथ किस तरह का वहाँ की सरकार ने पक्षपात किया और दूसरे आपत्तियों के साथ किया, यह बात सब लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सारे तमिलनाडु में डी०एम०के० की राय के बिना कोई कार्य वहाँ की सरकार नहीं करती थी। वहाँ के प्रेजिडेंट और सेक्रेटरी की राय के बिना कोई भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कार्य नहीं होता था और न ही चलता था। इन तीनों के अन्दर हर जगह पर डी०एम०के० की पार्टी ने लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा किया और अपनी पार्टी के लिये मकानात बनवाये। इस तरह से हर जगह पर उनकी पार्टी के दफतर बने। उनके पास करोड़ों रुपया फंड के रूप में आया है, वह कहाँ से आया ?

सत साल मुझे तमिलनाडु में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। वहाँ के नेता हम लोगों पर छप्पा-चार के आरोप लगाते हैं और उनकी यह बात सुनकर हमको ताज्जुब हुआ। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर वहाँ की विधान सभा को देखना चाहते थे और उसको देखने के लिये गये। वहाँ पर जो आदमी था उसने कहा कि पांच

रुपया दो तो विधान सभा दिखला देंगे। मैंने उसको पांच रुपया दे दिया, तो मेरे मित्रों ने कहा कि ऐसा तुमने क्यों किया ? मैंने कहा कि वह गरीब आदमी है, इसलिए मैंने उसको दे दिया। यह छप्पाचार का नमूना आप वहाँ पर देखिए और किस तरह में विधान सभा दिखाने के नाम पर पैसा लिया जाता है। आप इस बात से अच्छी तरह सोच सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर छप्पाचार किस रूप में फैला हुआ है। इसलिए यह कहना कि भारत सरकार ने जनतंत्र को तोड़ा है, एक गलत बात है। मैं तो इसके जवाब में यह कहता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनतंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत किया है। उन्होंने वहाँ की सरकार को सबक सिखलाया है कि जनता की भावना का किस प्रकार में आदर किया जाना चाहिए। जब मद्रास में डी०एम०के० की सरकार को समाप्त कर दिया गया था तो पहली फरवरी को किस तरह से वहाँ के लोगों ने खुशियाँ मनाई थीं ? वहाँ पर लोग इंदिरा गांधी को बधाई दे रहे थे और वहाँ के संसद् सदस्य लोगों से कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश की—महान नेता ने किस तरह से समय रहने इस तरह का उचित कदम उठाया।

उप-सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे तमिलनाडु की समस्या पर गहराई से विचार करें। वहाँ के जो डी०एम०के० नेता यह कहते हैं कि हमारे फलां पार्टी के लीडर के पास तीन हजार एकड़ जमीन है और फलां के पास चार-पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन का जो मामला है वह सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का नहीं है बल्कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। वहाँ की सरकार को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की गई थी उसको वहाँ की सरकार ने लागू नहीं किया और न ही वहाँ की गरीब जनता के लिए किसी तरह की कोई शोषण ही बनाई। वहाँ की सरकार ने इस राज्य में जो भय का वातावरण बना दिया था, जो भारतक का वातावरण बना दिया था, उच्चर दक्षिण की जो भावना फैला दी थी, जातीयता का जो प्रचार

[श्री गुणा नन्द ठाकुर]

वहाँ की सरकार ने किया था, वहाँ की सरकार ने हिन्दी भाषा के विरुद्ध और हिन्दी के नाम पर देश को तोड़ने की जो कोशिश की थी, उनको राष्ट्रपति शासन में दूर करना होगा। वहाँ की ही०एम०के० की सरकार ने इस राज्य के जरिए जो पड़ोसी मुल्क श्रीलंका है, उसके साथ हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध विगाड़ने की कोशिश की थी। वहाँ की जो सरकार थी उमने आफिसरों के मन में इस तरह की भावना पैदा की कि उनकी जो तरक्की होगी वह मैरिट के आधार पर नहीं होगी, गुणों के आधार पर नहीं होगी, योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं होगी, काम के आधार पर नहीं होगी, बल्कि जातीयता के आधार पर होगी। इस तरह की जो बातें वहाँ पर हो गई थी, उन सबको ध्वस्त किया जाना चाहिए। इस राज्य की तरक्की के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है, उसको वहाँ पर मजबूती के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाये। तमिलनाडु भारत का एक महत्वपूर्ण राज्य है और

भारत के लिए उसका अपना एक महत्व है। वहाँ की जनता प्रधान मंत्री की इस घोषणा से, राष्ट्रपति की इस घोषणा से कितनी आनन्दित हुई और उस ने किस ढंग से इस का स्वागत किया इस को मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उस का सन्त 15 फरवरी की सभा से मिल सकता है जिस में लाखों लोग ने इस का समर्थन किया था। कहते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी सभा आजादी के बाद मद्रास में कभी नहीं हुई थी और लक्ष्मणन साहब कहते हैं तो इस का फैसला चुनाव में हो जायेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ सभापति जी मैं आप के सम्मुख से यह मंत्री से इतना बोलना चाहता हूँ कि उन

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am surprised to hear the so-called defence by the Government of maladministration and corruption have been made but under the कार्यान्वित करें। यही सब से बड़ा संदेश प्रधान मंत्री जी का तमिलनाडु की जनता के लिए होगा।

members of the ruling party of the action taken by the President in dismissing the Tamil Nadu Government. Sir, preposterous arguments have been raised or brought forward in this House justifying the undemocratic action of the Central Government. The dismissal of the Tamil Nadu Government is a big black mark on the so-called parliamentary democracy we are having. This is nothing new. Back in 1959, the Government led by comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripud in Kerala was dismissed under the plea of a so-called liberation struggle. The Prime Minister said in the last session of this Rajya Sabha that opposition parties in India have been trying to topple down a legally-elected Government. Sir, we have another example after her speech of the ruling party of the Government toppling down a legally elected Government, namely, in Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Governor's report is a scrap of paper which I think is a second thought. That scrap of paper was prepared in Delhi and the Governor as the agent of the Central Government had to sign it. I do not want to go into the history of it. For any intelligent person who reads the Governor's report, it is very clear that charges levelled back in 1970-71-72 have all been brought together in order to take a delayed action, an action which politically they decided to take and they had to justify their action and, therefore, they brought forward these charges as a justification for dismissing the Government. On this occasion I have no intention to go into the merits of the charges levelled against the Tamil Nadu Government. Let the Inquiry Commission enquire into them. But I would like to suggest that if the Government has any sense of fair play, then they should on that analogy, enquire into the serious allegations made against various Congress Governments in various States.

Sir, allegations against the Tamil Nadu Government of maladministration and corruption have been made but under the

Constitution, normally the Central Government comes into the picture only when there is a breakdown of the constitutional process or where there is a breakdown of law and order. We have instances in the past when the so-called law and order situation was created by the ruling political party, that is, the Congress Party. We have the instance in Kerala in 1959 when the so-called liberation struggle was fomented and led by the ruling party at a time when Shriimati Indira Gandhi was the Congress President. Today in Tamil Nadu we have witnessed the so-called deliverance about which Shrimati Maragathara Chandrasekhar said which is yet another version of the so-called liberation struggle in Kerala in 1959 against the E.M.S. Ministry. Shrimati Chandrasekhar said the dismissal of Tamil Nadu Government is a democratic step, Sir. I fail to understand what "democracy" is. Sir, the meaning of the word "democracy" has been so vulgarised in this country that one shudders to think in terms of "democracy" of the type about which Shrimati Chandrasekhar spoke. If toppling down of legally-elected Governments, toppling down of the Kerala Government in 1959 and the Tamil Nadu Government now, are democratic steps, I fail to appreciate the meaning of the word 'democracy'.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar referred to the criticism made by Shri Karunanidhi and leaders of the DMK about the twenty-point programme. She referred to statements made by leaders of the DMK that the twenty-point programme is a document meant to divert the attention of the people from the failure of the Fifth Plan. She even went to the extent of saying that that was blasphemy. I fail to understand again the meaning of the word 'blasphemy'. I maintain that the slogan of the twenty-point programme has no content. We have heard such slogans in the past. Whenever there was an economic or political crisis, we have heard some kind of a programme like the 'Garibi Hatao' or the 'socialistic

pattern' and so on. Whenever there is a crisis, the ruling party tries to face the problem by trying to counter it with the propaganda machinery based on certain slogans and programmes. We have no objection if bonded labour is abolished. In fact, we have, been demanding that effective steps should be taken on the question of abolishing landlordism of all types, abolishing bonded labour and so on. In fact, our party has submitted to the people across the country at large, a detailed programme of fighting imperialism, monopoly capitalism and landlordism. One does not oppose programmes which are for the benefit of the people. But when the twenty-point programme is being doled out as a propaganda weapon, in order to divert the attention of the people from the basic economic crisis in which we find ourselves to day, one has the right to say so. In a democracy, people should have the freedom to say whether a particular action of the Government is sincerely motivated or whether it is meant only for propaganda and for gaining cheap popularity among the people. This right should be maintained.

Sir, in 1971, as my hon. colleague from the Opposition had stated earlier, the ruling party had an alliance with the DMK in Tamil Nadu. Today, when the ruling party attacks the DMK for its secessionist policies and so on, one wonders what happened to their political morality back in 1971. According to documentary evidence, the DMK had left out from their party programme the aspect of secession. In fact, the DMK has been, in the recent past, demanding only *for* larger and larger powers for the States and State autonomy, under the Indian Constitution which is a federal Constitution. My party has its differences with the DMK on the interpretation of State autonomy. But substantially, my party stands for more and more powers to the States because that is the grass-root level where developmental activities can take place. Our party had suggested changes in the Indian Constitution, giving to the Central Government only defence, foreign affairs, all-India or inter-State planning and monetary policy

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and that all the rest of the powers of the Central Government should be given to the States. My party believes that Indian unity can be achieved only in its diversity. We should accept the diversity of the Indian Union, the linguistic differences among the people and the differentiation between States and Regions. It is through this diversity that we can try to foster unity and achieve real unity. Therefore, my party believes, along with the DMK, that there should be more powers to the States. This cannot be an argument for dismissing a legally-elected Government. Therefore, it is very clear that the arguments put forward by the Governor and the arguments entertained by the Central Government or the President, are really meaningless. They are only a proxy for taking the political decision of dismissing the Tamil Nadu Government.

Not only that. This dismissal of the Tamil Nadu Government has been used also as a pretext for curbing all leftist and democratic movements in that State. Even though the emergency was misused in many parts of the country, in two parts of India, namely, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu we had at least an oasis of parliamentary democracy; there was at least a modicum of order; there was at least some amount of freedom despite the draconian laws enacted under the emergency. Sir, normal trade unions could function in Tamil Nadu before the Central Government's intervention. Today all trade union activities barring that of the ruling party the C.F.I, and the Anna DMK, its allies, have been curbed. Comrade V.P. Chintan, one of the leading trade unionists of Madras, has been arrested. He belongs to my party Comrade K. Ramani, an ex-Member of Lok Sabha, has been arrested from hospital where he was having treatment. He does not belong to the DMK. He belongs to the CPI(M). He is a trade unionist and the President of the CITU, Tamil Nadu. Comrade Anandan Nambiar, another ex-Member of Lok Sabha, a member of my party, has been arrested. Hundreds of workers belonging to the CITU and the

Communist Party ("Marxist) have been arrested. The Central Government has used the dismissal of the Tamil Nadu Government as a pretext for curbing left democratic movement in that State.

Sir, according to reliable information, I more than 200 people belonging to the DMK have been arrested under MISA and D1R. These are particularly with reference to leaders of the movement. But more than 23,000 people have been arrested, removed or taken into custody. Later, of course, some of them were released. That is a fantastic, staggering number for a State like Tamil Nadu. So far we have not seen such heavy use of police repressive machinery as we have seen in Tamil Nadu recently. I have myself visited Tamil Nadu and I have seen the sense of tear among the ordinary people, the sense of frustration that a democratic process which was set in motion in the State has been put an end to.

The so-called great, massive support to the Prime Minister in the so-called public meeting held in Tamil Nadu has a very interesting story behind it. Truck-loads of people from the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were brought into Madras. If there is an inquiry we are prepared to give the numbers of the lorries which have nameplates giving markings of other States. Truck-loads of people from neighboring States were brought. Of course they have a right to bring people from other States. I do not grudge it but the so-called claim of popular enthusiasm for the Government's action is a fraudulent one. They are sitting on an imaginary ground.

I would only take this opportunity to suggest that even at this last hour, the Government should see sense and take the verdict of the people. If the Government has any difference of opinion about the doings of the DMK Government, the only proper step should be to go to the polls and take the verdict of the people again. It is precisely because the ruling party is convinced that it has no chance of winning elections in Tamil Nadu that

it has taken this drastic step. Despite the fact that they wanted to create dissention within the Assembly and despite their attempt to win over the Congress (O) to the ruling party, they have failed miserably and it is only because the political process failed that they took the strong arm of the Government, the military, the police and the bureaucracy under the provisions of the so-called Constitution to dismiss the Government. Against this I protest vehemently and suggest that the Government should retrace their steps and take the verdict of the people.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI (Gujarat): Sir, I am very grateful to the House and to you that I am being permitted to speak on this subject. I want to participate in this debate only because O hold the people of Tamil Nadu in great respect. I consider them as one of the deeply cultured and highly religious people. They are pious to the core, who have maintained the traditional Indian ways to this day. This is the reason why many, many of us have a tremendous respect for the people of Tamil Nadu. It is for the sake of these people that now I have stood up to speak and take some time of this House.

Sir, I must tell you that since the day the President's Rule has been imposed in this part, innumerable people have come to me, they have talked to me—a cross-section of the society—and their one sense of relief is: Thank Heavens, after all your Government has taken the right step. In fact, from the first day that I became a Member of Parliament, the first thing that I did was to go to Madras and pay my respect to Rajaji and Dr. Radhakrishnan, both of whom were my teachers. Since then, time and again I have visited Madras and other parts of the country. I have discussed with them and everyone used to ask, "What is the reason, why is it that you are tolerating a Government like Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam for such a long time and why are you not taking any action?" This was the feeling prevailing all over the country and finally

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our government has succeeded and we have taken steps which are in the interest of the people and this is without exaggeration. I am sure that by now my reputation has been established that I do not colour the views that I have nor do I want to exaggerate but it is a fact that people are heaving a sigh of relief that they have been relieved from such a Government which was a Government of corruption *per excellence*, which was the Government I had had perfected the art of corruption. The procedure was set as to who was to receive how much. For any smallest transaction one had to indulge in corruption and for that there was a full list ready. There was no confusion, no doubt about whom to give and how much to give. That kind of corruption was prevailing and that was the hallmark of this Government. Of course, we know that some poor people have faith in that Government but unfortunately, they did not realise that they were not getting any fair share, only a few persons and some coterie of persons were becoming richer and richer and one had to see as to what kind of wealth was flowing in that part of the country and how the officials of this party and of this Government were conducting themselves. It has almost become a laughing-stock. We used to be surprised as to how they have amassed such a huge wealth. It was unbelievable people who had nothing to their names till yesterday, had suddenly reached a stage that they could not do anything with ordinary things. They wanted to have absolutely the best things because for a number of years they could not get them. So, with such a craving desire they were going after this corruption and making hay while their Government was going on.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Lakshmanan, from Tamil Nadu was speaking about vested interests and about the black-moneyed people. I do not think this should be the subject on which the DMK Government and the DMK members should be speaking because all of us know that if the blackmarketing and the vested interests were brought up to the pinnacle,

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it was done more by their Government and their party rather than by anyone else.

The other point which the hon. Member made was that this Government has killed democracy. I would only submit that democracy is a word which should not be defined by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government which was a totalitarian Government and a totalitarian Government shall always speak from the housetops about democracy but certainly nobody has any doubts about where democracy was and who was killing democracy.

So I would only submit that democracy should not be taken into consideration by at least this party. They are also saying that this Government was politically motivated. Sir, all of us here are in the business of politics. So all our actions are bound to be politically motivated. But if our actions were thus politically motivated, we could have taken things much differently. There was no such reason. Therefore, democracy and political motivation are not the issues which are involved, and they should not be quoted time and again.

Sir, another thing which occurs to me is that for the last so many years—and a number of hon'ble Members here have also stated it giving dates, including Mr. Vccrendra Patil—till 1965-66, they used to speak in terms of secession. Sir, I know that in a number of places they used to incite the people and systematically make them think in terms as if they are different people from the vast majority of Indians or from the entire nation. Sir, it is true that now they may not be repeating it. I would be much worried about a person who stops talking about it rather than the one who is talking about it because anything can go on underneath ; in a very subtle way, this kind of dubious propaganda was being carried on and it was felt and it hurt a number of people at large, and it used to worry right thinkaig persons of this country. I am one of those persons

who always felt whether Tamil Nadu with Rameshwaram, with Madurai with its Meenambakkam temple, will not be a part of it. These were the feelings. It is because we are culturally connected with them. This was the main burden of the discussion we used to have because we used to feel about it. Sir, I will just narrate a small, and rather a funny, story.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : You were telling us a story all the time.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KUL-KARNI : I think you will enjoy the story. The only thing is that you wanted to but in the Government of Tamil Nadu officials used to come here... (*Interruption*). It is a very small story, but it is a pertinent one and can explain the psychology. I know this because I used to belong to the Service. The officers and Ministers from Tamil Nadu used to come here.... (*Interruption* by Dr. K. Mathew Kurian). Dr. Kurian, why don't you listen to it ? It is a nice story. A Minister asked an official; "What time is the departure of the flight for Madras ?" He said, "One hour later." "But we should be going". "Sir, you need not be in a rush." "But the luggage is there. There will be Customs clearance and checking." This is the way the Ministers of the DMK Government used to feel. This will show what was there in their hearts and what they did. This is a laughable story. There is a grain of truth in this. This is a 100 per cent true story.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: True story ! That is a different matter.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: The last point the hon'ble Sbri Lakshmanan made was about the North culturally attacking the South. Sir, I beg to disagree with him. We in this country are totally impartial and we really do not feel there is any different culture at all. Now the South Indian culture is entirely submerged and woven into the fabric of this country. We cannot survive without idlis and dosas. We enjoy Bharatnatyam. We enjoy the music of Subbulakshmi. We

enjoy Shank's foreshadowings. So when some people say that the North is culturally attacking the South, it is a wrong statement. A responsible Member like Shri Lakshmanan should not indulge in this kind of statement. Sir, the people and masses at large may not be well informed, but we all are very serious about it and an honourable Member who understands the responsibility of our position should never spread this kind of a thing that there is a cultural attack by the North on the South, which is a totally incorrect thing; and I am sure that Mr. Lakshmanan would like to withdraw this kind of statement against the North or the South because there is no such thing as the North or the South; there is one Indian culture to which the North belongs as well as the South belongs.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : What is your culture, please ?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI : My culture is Indian.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: I do not accept it because there are different cultures in this country. It is a multi-national country with different nationalities and different cultures. There may be a variety of cultures. But the story of Ramayana and Mahabharata is the same from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and from Bombay to Nagaland and from Dwarka . . .

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : There is a big controversy now regarding Ramayana and Mahabharata.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: It is only the DMK Government which has doubts about these things. They used to feel that they would not be able to hold on; that was the reason why they propagated this kind of vicious things and made this false propaganda. It should not be done. We might be different in politics. You may like to be where you are; you may like to have your own government. But we must be very responsible about the cultural trends and the unity of this country which is one and which will remain

one in spite of people like Mr. Lakshmanan. This kind of mistaken propaganda should not at all be carried on.

He challenged—and that is the reason why he has got me as a speaker here—that no North Indian can pronounce Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. I can do it; I am fond of Tamil language.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: That pronunciation is not correct. I said, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam with emphasis on zha. In Tamil only you have got zha.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: The hon. Member should know that I am very fond of Tamil culture. I am related to Rajaji. Rajaji's granddaughter need not be taught Tamil. I know what Tamil is and how to speak also.

Sir, about Shri Veerendra Patil, I very much respect the hon. Member from Karnataka, and I have always felt that he is a highly balanced person. In fact, the burden of his speech was why this action was not taken four or five years ago. But most of the time he concentrated on Karnataka. Today's subject is not Karnataka, today's debate is about Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately, he did not concentrate on Tamil Nadu. He was all the while saying that these things were taking place in 1971 or in 1972. I would only say that he should admire that we have taken action. And what grudge can there be if we have taken action, though late? We wanted to give them the longest rope hoping against hope that they would meet their corrupt ways and come to their senses. It was only when we realised that there was no hope of their doing it, in order to rescue the people of Tamil Nadu this action became very necessary.

Therefore, I congratulate the Government and the hon. Home Minister for bringing forward this Bill before the House.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : I do not want to tell stories to the House. But I would like to examine this rape of Tamil Nadu in the light of documentary evidence. I do not go by hearsay.

[Shri N. G. Goray] What are the charges that have been levelled against this Government which the President dismissed? The first charge was that the DMK which was running the Government for the last nine years was a secessionist party. The second was that it was a corrupt Government. These are the two main charges brought against the DMK Government whose Chief Minister was Mr. Karunanidhi and who belonged to the DMK Party. Sir, about the secessionist demand, I would like to know: Was it still persisting or was it given up long back? Sir, I very clearly—remember the meeting that was convened by the late Prime Minister Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri in 1965. That was immediately after India J was attacked by Pakistan. On behalf of the I RSS, Golwalkar was there. On behalf of the various parties, we were there; I was one of those present. And on behalf of the D.M.K., Shri Annadurai was there. Sir, the words that were uttered by Shri Annadurai on that occasion are still ringing in my ears. When Lai Bahadur Shastri made an appeal for unity, for co-operation, Shri Annadurai, without the least hesitation, said: "There may be some misconception about us because at one time we had demanded a separate State of our own. But we have given it up. And I assure you that we have realised that we can swim with India or sink with India. So there is no difference at all." That is what Annadurai said, and I still remember that. And it was not only left to Annadurai, but even Shri Karunanidhi, during the 1971 was raised Rs. 6 crores for the defence of India; and his contribution, the contribution of his State, was the highest in the whole of the country. So I really am surprised that because you want to shoot a dog, you want to give a bad name to it. Let us be clear that you do not want to tolerate any other government under any other party. Let us be clear that throughout India, you want to have all the States under your command. It does not matter at all whether the State is being run efficiently, whether the 20-point programme is being implemented or not. Unless that particularly government is under your

thumb, you are not going to tolerate it. I can understand that position. But you say that this particular government was overthrown or dismissed because it was secessionist. Sir, in India there have been parties who shared this view. When my CPI friend there was speaking, I hail him a mind to get up and interrupt him. Did not the Communist Party once say that India was not a single nation but a conglomeration of nations? And did they not say that the linguistic groups had a right to opt out of the Union if they so chose? That was their theory. Did they not support the demand for Pakistan?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : To the best of my knowledge, our party has not advy

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I will produce evidence. Just now I have not got it, but I will produce evidence. But do we now hold them responsible for it? You say "All right, you have changed your views". Therefore, in this period of emergency, you have the closest alliance with the CPI — the CPI supporting you throughout and you supporting the CPI. You do not rake up the past because you say that they have changed. But when Annadurai and Karunanidhi cry hoarse and tell you "We have given up this secessionist demand; we want to remain with you", you do not accept it. It is not only that they have said it, but they have changed their Constitution. If I am correct, in 1963 they changed their Constitution and said "Within the framework of this Union, we are for autonomy, more autonomy". Yes, they still say so. If you remember, Sir, when a committee under Dr. Rajamannar was appointed to go into this question of autonomy, in the terms of reference also it was stated "more autonomy within the framework of the Indian Union". What more evidence you want, I do not know. So, why do you rake up this question again and again and say

that they are secessionist ? By saying this, you are creating an atmosphere to which my friend, Mr. Lakshamanan, referred, that is "North *versus* South". As my friend Shri Veerendra Patil pointed out, there are only two instances where popularly elected Ministries were dismissed. One was in Kerala and the other is in Tamil Nadu. And if these two instances happen in the south of India, will it be wrong on their part if they think that this is South *versus* North ? So it is upto you to see that these secessionist elements, these separatist elements and these isolationist elements do not prosper and you do not give them room for such thoughts. Therefore, so far as secessionist charge is concerned, I would plead with you : "Please do not bring up any charges which have no foundation in fact at all".

Now, Sir, about the charges of corruption. For the last six years I am in this House and how many times charges of corruption have not been brought against so many Ministries and Ministers ? What has been done ? Nothing. Shri Veerendra Patil wrote to the Prime Minister. I also wrote a letter with documentary evidence. If I may tell you, we have not received even a reply to that. This was against the Urs Ministry. If you really want to cleanse the political life in this country of corruption and bribery, then the same yardstick must be made applicable to all the States. It is not as if Tamil Nadu is to be singled out and others left to go on as they like. So these charges of corruption and secessionism are, to my mind, afterthoughts.

Look at the sequence of events. How quickly those things were done. On the 28th of January the Governor sends out invitations to all the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly that on the 19th February the Assembly will meet. On the 29th he sends a report charging the DMK Government of this, that and the other thing. On the 29th he sends this report from there and on the 31st the Cabinet decides in the afternoon that this Ministry has to be dismissed and in the evening of

the same day—on the 31st itself—the President comes out with the proclamation that the Ministry is dismissed. And what preparations ? I am not revealing a secret when I say that the Central Government had gone to the extent of alerting the Army also and planes were kept ready so that they could fly troops at a moment's notice. Are you working under the Constitution ? Or, are you invading a country ? Are you invading an alien country or what ? And if you dismiss the Ministry, what is the need for throwing thousands of people into jail ? Are you not satisfied that Karunanidhi and his colleagues are dismissed and you have taken it over ? When you claim that the entire population is with you, when you claim that the people are having a sigh of relief and when they are celebrating the day of deliverance, is it proper for you to throw 15,000 and 20,000 people in jail ? Who are those people ? Are they from other States ? Are they people who had gone and settled there ? They are all Tamilians. They are the supporters of DMK. They are the people who have raised money for your war effort. They are the people who have said : We are not secessionists; we want to stay in India. And not satisfied with dismissing the Ministry, thousands of these very people are jailed. I am really surprised that we call ourselves democrats. The Prime Minister, every day, is telling us that she believes in democracy. But, Sir, none of the Congress people ever thinks, how come that during the last seven months not a single person belonging to the opposition is allowed to open his lips. In Tamil Nadu, it is you who are going ahead with all the publicity.....

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: You are speaking.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: But I am speaking in Parliament. One day you will wind up the Parliament also. Mr. Kesri, if I go to Bihar and speak in Bihar, you will not allow me to do that. That is your democracy and I know your democracy. . . (*Interruptions*). You say that the Tamil

[SHRI N. G. GORAY]

Nadu Government was undemocratic just as you are saying something against the Gujarat Government also. Sir, these are the only States where a man could go and talk freely, not only the people belonging to the ruling party, the party in power, but also the other people. Your own party people could go there and speak freely. Mr. Subramaniam could go there and speak freely. I am not talking of now. But I am talking of those days when Mr. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister. Mr. Karunanidhi could address meetings : Shri-mati Indira Gandhi could address meetings; Shri Brahmananda Reddi could address meetings; and I could go and address meetings there. But are you allowing us to do that in the States where you are in power today ? Am I allowed to speak openly in Maharashtra itself, a State from which I come ? No. I am not allowed to use the microphone there and I cannot address a meeting and I cannot express myself to the Press.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN- Shame, shame.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: What is this? And, still you claim that you are the biggest democratic party and where all these things were allowed, in Tamil Nadu, you say that the Tamil Nadu Government was a dictatorship. That is what my friend on that side said. He said that everybody was afraid. Afraid of what ? Afraid of having the freedom to speak?

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Afraid of the DMK Government.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : This is what you are doing there right now. When the DMK Government was there, the late Shri Kama-raj was speaking freely and everybody was allowed to speak freely. Therefore, I am surprised that all of a sudden the Governor feels that this Government has become corrupt, that this Government has been encouraging secessionist tendencies. What a Governor !.. (*Time bell rings*)...

Sir, it is really an irony that of all persons Mr. K. K. Shah should accuse the Tamil Nadu Government of corruption! What an irony! I am quite sure that those of you who are in the know of things will laugh in their sleeves. Anyway, you have to put up with all things. He has said that it is corrupt and it has been corrupt. What were you doing all these days, Sir.' I do not want to tell stories as Mrs. Kulkarni has done. Here is some documentary evidence and this is what the Governor had to say, not on one occasion, but on many occasions. Sir, this is what the Governor of Tamil Nadu, the great Shri K. K. Shah has said ;

"I am also happy that the administration is in tune with the declared policy of democratic socialism."

I am quoting from his speech, Sir.

"It is capable of maintaining high standards and giving a lead to the other States in recognising the common man as the real master."

Who has said this ? Not the Prime Minister, not the Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddi. But it is Mr. K. K. Shah, the Governor of Tamil Nadu, who has said this in his Address to the Assembly and who has said that this is something which the other States should follow. It is really unfortunate that the other States could not follow them and could not emulate them.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : It was written for him.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Is Mr. Shah a Tamilian ? Now, if I say that this accusation also was written by somebody for the Government, is it all right for you ?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: It was written in New Delhi.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Yes, if I say that it was written in New Delhi, they cannot contradict it. Mr. Manubhai Shah, please bear with me. I know how you have been dealt with.

On another occasion, the Governor goes on saying:

"Various welfare measures have been initiated from year to year by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the benefit of the most vulnerable sections of the society and they have won appreciation all over the country."

What is it, Sir? Is the Governor a court jester that simply because Mr. Karunanidhi was in the saddle he was praising him and now, when the Centre told him, "You should overthrow him", he overthrew him and goes on accusing him? Sir, I will produce documentary proof to show that on occasion this Governor had praised the Ministry of Mr. Karunanidhi. On every occasion, this Governor praised the Ministry of Karunanidhi. In the International Women's Year celebrations, he said that this was something which should be followed by other States. This is what Mr. Shah is saying. He has said that this State has given housing to the Harijans. So, what is the charge? . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKA-NATH MISRA): Kindly allow him to wind up.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: I know you are pleading a weak case, and you are aware of it.

What I am saying is that the most dangerous thing, the most dangerous implication of what you have done is that you are really destroying the federal structure. This point has been highlighted by K. Santhanam. He has said that the federal structure was there because it was thought that in India the unitary form of government would not be able to deliver the goods, and, therefore, the States must enjoy autonomy. Now, there may be a dispute between their concept of autonomy and your concept of autonomy. It can be discussed. You may say that this autonomy cannot be extended to this subject; they may insist on more autonomy . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKA-NATH MISRA) : Kindly wind up.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Sir, it is a subject on which, I suppose, a little more thought should be bestowed. The point that I am trying to make is that this is all right that you have done it. But the consequences are going to affect the future of India. Sir, real statesmanship lies in this that you not only meet the situation at the present moment but you must also think at the same time what effect it will have on the future. And, therefore, Sir, while concluding, I would only warn you that or you destroy the federal fabric, then only the unitary form of government will remain. Our founding fathers deliberately avoided it, because they thought that India was too vast a country to be governed by any unitary form of government and, therefore, they created this federal structure. I would like to warn you that this is ultimately going to destroy the very unity for which you say, you have taken this action.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, is one born in Tamil Nadu and brought up in Tamil Nadu, and I hope I may also die in Tamil Nadu, T have a right to talk on this issue.

Sir, my esteemed colleague, Mr. Goray concluded his speech by referring to constitutional framers. Sir, their belief we have betrayed. They thought that their followers would be great and traditionally would follow their footpath. Sir, under the bogey of democracy, on which the people of India depend, they have neither been shown the way nor have they been well served. It is only a monarchical system. The Britishers gave us a unitary form of government, with a provincial governor, and subsequently they gave us some legislatures—not all. And then came the fight for freedom. Those who attained the age of 21 years got a representative character. Their representatives amassed wealth. . .

DR. K. MVTHEW KURIAN : Now the ruling party has come back to monarchy... *i, I nil rruptions)*

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Therefore, Sir, instead of 572 Maharajas, I think, we are now about 6000 to 7000 representatives representing Parliament and Legislatures in States. But they have not attained anything. Sir, I say honestly that this D.M.K. party was the offshoot of Dravida Kazhagam which was created by the Britishers themselves who consulted a section of the people of this country. From that delay came this Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, named D.M.K. You must remember that even during the freedom struggle this Dravida Kazhagam never supported the freedom struggle. They even told the Britishers: If you are prepared to give freedom to the provinces, retain the Madras Province and we will support you. This was the position if Dravida Kazhagam in these days when the entire country was smuggling against the Britishers. This is the standard of this Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. What good could the people of Tamil Nadu expect from this Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, an offshoot of Dravida Kazhagam? They came to power on account of the unfortunate Hindi agitation; because the Tamilians never wanted Hindi to be foisted on their heads. Thus, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam came to power. I know what the DMK was doing. It was serving the interests of the party. Even when there was a recruitment for Police Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, the O.M.K. party-men were asked to be chosen. I know it. Soon after the proclamation of Presidential rule one friend came to me and said: Sir, the man who stood at 167th position in the selection list, found his name when the announcement for the Police selection was made. They wanted to pack up the police force with their own party-men. As you know about it, I know that Mr. Kamaraj desired Prime Minister announced the proclamation of emergency on the 26th of June, 1975. He also announced the proclamation of Presidential rule, in Tamil Nadu on the 1st of February. Otherwise, you don't know what would have happened on the 3rd of February. At their conference at Coimbatore, they had decided that they must declare a holiday in the State and there must be protest meetings in every nook and corner of the State to see that;

the Legislature's life was extended.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : There was no such motion. He is misquoting the whole thing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : The records of the C.B.f. are there. *(Interruptions)* They wanted to declare a holiday in Tamil Nadu. Every Member of Parliament, every Member of the Legislature and every Minister had their own programme to tour the entire State of Tamil Nadu and to create chaos. Therefore, the Prime Minister, having not the information through her sources, declared, very rightly, on the 1st of February the closure of the D.M.K. Government. I think the people have liked it. The people have welcomed it. Everywhere, the conduct practices of the D.M.K. Government are in evidence. Mr. Goray said about Anna-durai. I know that Annadurai was a gentleman.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Do not mention my name. Otherwise I will have to say what Kamaraj told me.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Certainly you can also say. You said about Annadurai. Annadurai was an honest gentleman. . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY : This is what he told me. He conveyed to me and said: "I will have no truck with Indiraji. . .

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Certainly not. . . *(Interruptions)*. I say that he was trying for an all-selection was made. They wanted to pack up the India merger. Many things have happened. What do police force with their own party-men. As you know about it, I know that Mr. Kamaraj desired Prime Minister announced the proclamation of emergency on the 26th of June, 1975. He also announced the proclamation of Presidential rule, in Tamil Nadu on the 1st of February. Otherwise, you don't know what would have happened on the 3rd of February. At their conference at Coimbatore, they had decided that they must declare a holiday in the State and there must be protest meetings in every nook and corner of the State to see that;

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Sir, it is very ridiculous. Many pamphlets have been issued by the railwaymen—what was

his property when he worked as a Government servant and what is his property now ?

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I am prepared to submit . . . (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA) : Order please.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I am prepared to submit before a Commission of Inquiry. Let a Commission of Inquiry go into that and decide. I will resign if anything is proved. I am not a man corrupted. Mind it. Had I been a corrupt man, I would not have been in the trade union movement for fifty years. There is not a single pie that can be attributed to me as corruption. Never, not in the least . . .

(*Time bell rings*)

Coming now to this point. Sir, it is the most corrupt Government. People did not like it at all. But they were not able to do away with this Government. And timely came the promulgation of the President's Rule, and people liked it. Everybody welcomed it. People rejoiced. They were awaiting this. They say that it was a day of deliverance. They say that they got rid of the DMK, the worst Party in the political life that the country had ever seen. Such a political party came into power which did not sacrifice a penny worth for the cause of the nation. That party came into power. And it is only their members who say, "Here is a man who was not having even a hut. Now he has got a car. He has got a well-furnished bungalow. What is this political party for ? Is this a party for the people of Tamil Nadu or for themselves ?" This is what, Sir, they were anticipating. They were expecting the day, this day of promulgation, namely, the 1st of February, 1976. So, this is a day of deliverance. Sir, when the Prime Minister came, a huge number of people attended the meetings. Even Gandhiji had not had such a reception. The audience was so great. Even Mr. Kamaraj had not got that audience. That itself shows the jubilation of

the people. I was also very closely connected with that merger meeting. I know people from far off places, even 500 miles away, came by special trains. There was a great gathering. That itself shows how the merger is liked by the people. Therefore, Sir, the future of Tamil Nadu is bright. I also say that purification of public life is necessary. And it is taking shape. I also ask the hon. Home Minister to frame such rules and regulations whereby when a person contests for a public office, he must mention in his nomination paper as to what his property is worth today. Before he enters the municipality or the legislature or even the Parliament, he must say what his property is worth and what his assets are. He must declare before he offers himself as a candidate in any election. That will purify the future life of our country our democracy, and our national leadership.

5 P.M.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I should thank the hon. Members, Mr. Yogendra Sharma and my friends in my party for supporting the Resolution and generally replying as to why a promulgation under article 356 of the Constitution by the President had to be made in Tamil Nadu. I may also say in this connection that some of the speeches made by hon. Members in the opposition arose because of some misunderstanding. It is true just now we heard Mr. Goray, we have heard Mr. Veerendra Patil, pointing out some apparently popular questions. But, in fact, you have to look into them a little deeper with a deep insight based on information that you, from time to time, receive about the activities of any Government. I do not want to take long, Sir, but I want to inform the hon. Members and through them the whole country that in fact this action of this Government has been very widely welcomed by all sections of the people. It will not be an exaggeration at all to say that people in general in Tamil Nadu heaved a sigh of relief at the dismissal of the Government. Of course, it was too much for Mr. Goray to have called it the rape of Tamil Nadu; in fact

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi]

shuill I say, it is a day of deliverance. Shall I also tell Mr. Patil that it is not a sad or a black day but it is a red letter day for the people of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the way people receive a certain act of the Government also shows how popular or unpopular the act is. I had been, fortunately, at Madras. I had been able to address for a while the gathering. I have also been able to see the crowds. They have come not only to welcome the Prime Minister but also to tell her that this act of hers has their approval. Sir, of course, I all of us in political life are used to crowds; and, more so, when the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi goes out into the States, who has a charisma of her own and therefore the crowds do come. It is not in that way that I try to put it but you can see a sense of relief on the faces of the people, in the way they talk and act. Now as I said at that meeting—I want to tell Mr. Lakshmanan also—I did not. or the Prime Minister did not take any credit for having done this. In fact it was the result of your own misdeeds. I do not want to use a strong language, but you dug your own grave.

Sir, it is true, there can be a feeling as Mr. Yogendra Sfarma said, that the action has been delayed in this matter. May be, there can be a feeling that way but we have to look at it from the constitutional angle as has been rightly brought out here. Mr. Veerendra Patil said that unless there is a breakdown of law and order, the Central Government should not interfere. I think it is a wrong conception of the constitutional position. The correct conception would be that if the State Government is not being carried on in accordance with the Constitution, the Central Government has a responsibility to take action. It is not a question of their right; it is a question of Centre's responsibility to see that the State Governments act in accordance with the Constitution. We know it is a federal structure. We know that the State Government is not subordinate to the

Central Government. We know what federalism means. Therefore, Sir, you have to consider in the context of cumulative or the combined effect of several things that have been going on in Tamil Nadu before the Emergency and after the Emergency. Now, therefore, Sir, unless you have a clear picture of what was done, what was being done, how the people felt and how the State apparatus from the bottom to the highest was subordinated to pure partisan ends and how the people felt suffocated at the partisan way of administration in the State, unless all these things are clearly understood, you cannot take a particular item and say that this Proclamation of President's rule is the result of corruption only. It is not that. It is the cumulative effect of several things that have been happening inside the State.

Now it has been said here that Shri Annadurai while he was alive and while he was leading the party and while he was the Chief Minister also had said definitely that secessionist part of their programme has been dropped altogether from their party's policy and programme. Sir, I had some association with Shri Annadurai. In fact, both of us, fortunately or unfortunately, were born in the same year. We are educated in the same college and we were Chief Ministers of two adjoining States for some time. Therefore, I know him, not very very intimately, but fairly though I could not ever understand the ideology of this Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. That is a different matter altogether. The point will be, Sir, it is true—as the Prime Minister has made out at the public meeting—that so long as Annadurai lived, with regard either to the foreign policy or with regard to several other matters relating to the integrity of the country, there was not much of a difference, though they had their programme earlier to 1962-63. But what we will have to see, Sir, is that a change has come about ever since 1972 and thereafter.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :
This was after your alliance with the DMK.

SHRI JK. BRAHMANANDA REDDI :
After all. I may ally with you also to

improve you. That is a different matter. I am not going into that matter now. We are discussing Tamil Nadu now. There is no point in bringing in Haryana or Kerala or Karnataka into the picture now. When we say that a certain man has committed theft, let us see whether he has committed theft. It is no answer to say that someone else also has committed theft. When that question comes up, we will answer that: what is and what it is not. Therefore, you have to look at it from this angle. I would like to refer to some of the speeches of the DMK leaders. Of course, it is true that even after the imposition of President's Rule, Mr. Karunanidhi and Mr. Nedunchezhiyan have stated that there was no point in raking up the question of secessions and that they had given it up long long ago. They have been saying it. But what were they doing? What impression were they giving to the people of Tamil Nadu? What atmosphere were they creating in order to sustain themselves in power and to exploit the emotions of the people? That is what we have to look at. It is no use their saying that they stand for unity and then create an atmosphere in favour of secession through their party hierarchy and their agents. I am not referring to the speeches of small members who are very much down the hierarchy. I am referring to several important people like MLAs, MPs and Ministers who have spoken on this. There has been a veiled threat of secession. They threatened to revive the demand for secession if State autonomy, according to their thinking, was not conceded. This was most dangerous. Mr. Goray may have his own ideas about State autonomy. But I suppose, he had not stated anywhere that if we do not agree with his idea of State autonomy, he has the right to plead for secession. As he rightly says, we must view this from a larger perspective. We should not look at things from a short term angle, whether it would pay just now or not. In certain matters, we should look at things beyond our nose and look at it from a larger perspective. Therefore, Sir, I would submit earnestly that the leaders of the

Opposition should take note of this fact. This is an important fact. Sir, the demand for state autonomy was a repetitive theme at party conferences which were utilised for airing separatist views and holding out veiled threats of secession. I have said about this even in my speech this morning Mr Valampuri John is not an ordinary man; he is an MP. He appealed to the people at Madtirai on 19th May, 1975, to accept the party as a liberation movement. On 20th May, 1975, he stressed that once Karunanidhi laid down office, the DMK would be converted into a liberation movement and that Karunanidhi might even become the Prime Minister. At the party's fifth State Conference at Coimbatore on 25—28th December, 1975 it was declared that if the party's demand for state autonomy was not conceded, the DMK would have no alternative but to revive its earlier demand for separation. The party also maintained close report with the DK. You may also say that they have got an ally in the DK. As you know, the DK is the mother or the father of the DMK. It was only the Dravida Kazhagam that first took shape and then the DMK grew out of the DK and this DK is used as an instrument for voicing not only secession but also the anti-Hindi business. Therefore, you have to see what they are doing also.

Murasoli Maran—he is another important MP and a close relation of Mr. Karunanidhi declared that if the life of the DMK Government in the state was not extended, there will be a real revolution in Tamil Nadu and the State will be converted into a revolutionary base. In the 5th State Conference of the DMK in Coimbatore, Asaithambi, he is the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Tourist Development Corporation—stated that if the party's demand for State autonomy was not conceded, the DMK would have no alternative but to revive its earlier demand for separation. Nellai Buhai, party propagandist, even went to the extent of threatening—this was on January 18—that in the event of imposition of President's rule, the DMK would seize the AIR and declare independence.

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I have got many other things but I am not going into them for want of time. Therefore, I would request you, particularly the leaders in the Opposition, not to take their statements that we have given at face value. I know it is good to take and rub it into the minds of people. It is a good thing but all the same you must be aware, you must be conscious of the sinister significance of the statement made by them time and again at every conference, not only the Coimbatore conference. Whenever they got an opportunity, they made some other party people say this in their own presence and tried to see that the atmosphere of secession survives so that it can be exploited when an occasion arises. Therefore, I would like hon. Mr. Goray to consider it from that point of view.

Now, Sir, it is not a question of the President's rule having been imposed purely on grounds of corruption. Corruption grounds were there. You know about this Veeranam project. It may be that the contract has been given in 1970. It is still being executed. In spite of people who were very eager to help the poor people in the State, a project on which more than Rs. 20 crores possibly have been spent, people do not see the day when the drinking water will come. Now I am trying to point out to you the total indifference, the total neglect of the interested people. After all, in accordance with the Constitution, if the interests of the people are jeopardized, if the Administration does not work properly in the interests of the people, to the benefit of the people, then what is it? There are glaring instances which have been given. You might know that when this Veeranam project was announced at a huge public meeting, there was such a big reception. Lakhs of people attended the meeting and it was a feast to the eyes to see the gathering there. It looked as if they had come to express their gratitude to the Prime Minister for having delivered them from the demon of the DMK Government. It looked like that. There-

fore, there is no point in trying to get a point over me by saying, "You had an alliance with them in 1971, you were talking to them and your Governor has said something". The Governor might have said something in some speech. Sometimes, in the Addresses, it is not what the Governor wants to say but what the State Government wants to say. It is printed. May be, in his enthusiasm at some public meeting he said they were doing well. It does not mean anything.

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Is it applied to what the President also says in his Addresses?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : As you know Mr. Goray, they are all speeches of the Government. It is a Constitutional provision and if Mr. K. !K. Shah has said something which might have been complimentary to the Tamil Government at some time, you do not know in what context, in what position and in what situation he said that. So, things must be understood in a different light. You cannot say that just because Mr. Lakshmanan may praise me today here, it will hold good for all time. It does not mean that I am not a person who cannot commit any wrong.

Now, the other thing that I would request the hon. Members to consider is, you know it is because of anti-Hindi agitation in 1965 (that the DMK Government was able to come into being in 1967. You must be aware of it. I do not say that it is the sole reason but being nearer to that State, having been the Chief Minister in the adjoining State then, I know what it was. It may be a combination of other circumstances also which I need not go into but the fact is that it was the result of the anti-Hindi agitation, involving much violence, involving so many things and subsequently some other things which have not been handled properly that in 1967 the DMK Government came into being. After all in a federal structure like ours, a DMK Government, a Janata

Front Government or sonic other Government can come in with the blessings of the people. We have seen such things happening in India. It is not a new phenomenon to me or to you but so long as they can act within the Constitution, certainly they are at liberty to pursue their policies and programmes. But when it comes to a question of their trying to not acting in accordance with the Constitution and indulging in several things which go against the integrity of the country, the unity of the country or creating an atmosphere of violence or creating an atmosphere of not only indifference but absolute disregard of the directives of the Central Government in an emergent situation which is enjoined by the Constitution, certainly action will have to be taken in accordance with the Constitution. You know our forefathers who were very wise, had taken into account the circumstances in India and provided for such occasions when this can be taken care of.

Now, Sir, if I had, the time, I wanted to read the speeches made in favour of anti-Hindi. The moment some circular or some such thing goes from the Centre, saying that a Hindi translation may be provided or some such thing is to be done, anti-Hindi agitation threats are given. You know what Mr. Karunanidhi himself has said. He has said, I grew out of the anti-Hindi agitation. I used to tar out the Hindi names with a brush and now I will do it with a sceptre. There are many people who are captors of that feeling. My submission to you, my main theme for you to understand will be that this idea of separation or secessionism, this anti-Hindi business and this campaign carried on assiduously against North India is kept alive in the atmosphere so that it may be exploited to the best advantage at any given time.

This is the way you have to look at it. It is most dangerous in my opinion. If in Tamil Nadu there is a DMK Government, it does not matter. If it is some

other Government, it does not matter. Because the federal structure has to continue, some Governments do come, and they can come, but when things like these are indulged in for purely partisan ends, for purely small, narrow political ends, it is dangerous to the country, it is dangerous to the unity and integrity of the country. I would request a nationalist man like Mr. Goray to kindly keep it in mind and kindly consider it from the other angle. I do not want to gain a point over you. When there was an agitation in Bihar, for instance, none of the opposition parties said, "No, it is not democratic. It is not good. The elected people should not be disturbed. They can only be removed by the people at the next election." Nobody said that. On the other hand, you are trying to come and say that there was an elected Government and we tried to remove that. It does not lie in your mouth. If you had said on that occasion "No, it is not the proper way". This is not the way of defeating the Government which has 'been elected by the people", an argument like that would have stood you in good stead. We have sometimes to compare things and benefit by critieis But I am not trying to go into that. But I want you to understand, and do not want you to misunderstand, and not merely raise a slogan and say, "We gave it up in 1963. but you are trying to bring a dead man in to life". No, it is not so. We do not want to do it. Therefore, Sir, I would request hon'ble Members to consider that way. I want to inform Mr. Goray in particular about this. They were suspecting for quite a few months that their life may not be extended. Therefore, they wanted to indulge in a preemptive propaganda inciting people, involving people in emotionalism, secessionism, anti-Hindi and so many other things, so that if the general people were worked up to such an emotion, if something happened, they could take advantage and create chaos and disorder in the Tamil Nadu State. That is the angle with which you have to look at it. It does not mean that if the Central Government had stayed for a month or two, heavens w/*"M

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have fallen. You should not look at it from that point of view. They went in for pre-emptive propaganda. They had planned for this on February 1, February 3, February 5, in some guise or the other, not merely as propaganda—nobody would say it will be a violent thing but under some guise or the other.—to work, up these people to such a high pitch in regard to anti-Hindi, secessionism, the State autonomy, and what not. That is why the action had to be taken. You have to view in that light.

Now, Mr. Goray, I want to tell you—as I said just now, it is not a question of the crowds—it was a sight to see. My friend wanted to dilute it by saying that some people had been brought by trucks . . . (*Interruption by Dr. K. Muthew Xwian*) Mr. (Curias, you and I are old in this game. If millions of people came, how many could have come in hired trucks? You do not guess. You do not gather information. You do not know. Let me tell you. I would have no objection if it pleases you to say that only 10,000 people attended it. But the point will be to note the fact and why it is so. That would be more helpful to you, and to me.

Now, Sir, some point was made by my friend Mr. Lalshmanan that 25,000 people have been arrested—Gorayjt did not say the number, but he said thousands of people. Sir, of all the people arrested, hardly 3 to 4 per cent are the DMK people.

Therefore, I do not want to say anything. Not even one-twentieth of the number said by Shri Lakshmanan are in jail today.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Three or four, you said. How many MPs are there ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : Three or four per cent, I said. And my friend, Shri Lakshmanan, has made an allegation of beating up of Shri Stalin and

other detenus and of interviews having been denied to their family members. That is incorrect. It is wrong. We have made inquiries. The allegation about the beating of detenus including the former Chief Minister's son is totally baseless. The MISA detenus are being given facilities, including interviews, according to rules. In fact, six members of the former Chief Minister's family interviewed his son on 28-2-1976. The former Chief Minister himself interviewed his son on 3-3-1976 at the Madras Central Prison.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : I said, for ten days no interview was granted. When was he arrested and when was the first interview given ? When was the ex-Chief Minister permitted ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : This is too small a matter to get—when he was arrested, at what hour, what minute, by what Sub-Inspector. I know Shri Stalin myself, it is not as if I do not know him. I can tell you that he has been treated . . .

DR. K. MATHEW XURIAN : Shri V. Ramani, ex-Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested while he was undergoing treatment. Even his wife was allowed to meet him once a week. Shri Ramani was undergoing Ayurvedic treatment; he was seriously ill. He was arrested while under treatment. No proper facilities were given.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : Do not make any allegation off hand here. If he had any consideration for him, he could have told me and I could have got it enquired into.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : I have already written to Shri Om Mehta. Please look into that.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI : Very good, I will certainly look into it. He is in charge of the Ministry as much as I am. Sir, there are many other things that have been said and it may not be necessary for me to deal with them. I

would only request very earnestly the Members on my side and on the other side to see how dangerous keeping alive this atmosphere to exploit for partisan ends would be to the integrity and unity of the country and to prevent that, this action was necessary. Let us not look at it from party angles, let us look at it from a national angle, from the national unity and national integration angle. You may accuse the Central Government. In fact, my friend was saying that not many Central projects have been located in Tamil Nadu. I wish some of you compared what has been done in Tamil Nadu with that done in the entire South India, let alone North India. Let us keep that aside. Let us see right from the time when planning started, how much money has been invested in Tamil Nadu. You can take a count of it. And therefore to say that Tamil Nadu has been discriminated against is very unfortunate. In Tamil Nadu the per capita expenditure with regard to Plan has been going down because they are trying to denude their treasuries. It is rumoured—I do not know; I am not going to vouch for it—that no Chief Minister after Shri Karunanidhi can survive; he can only survive with an empty treasury. Therefore, it is not that. What I am saying is, this year we are anxious to have a 200-crore rupee plan for Tamil Nadu. We are going to step it *up* to give some help, to bring back real development in Tamil Nadu. You will be anxious to receive Why? Because you are very good at the receiving end.

I know. But the point will be that you have to fit into the national context. That is my request.

Now, Sir, even with regard to many steps that have not been taken—steps which are necessary and to which Mr. Kurian also will have no objection, steps like raising the minimum wages, like releasing bonded labour from their bonds, like helping the weavers and so on in that direction also several steps have been taken. It is our duty now with all your help, with your assistance and with your

co-operation, to bring, as I said, a qualitative change in the administration. People must feel that there is an administration which is generally in the interest of all people and not merely for narrow, short-end benefits of any party government. I would, therefore, request all of you to give your approval to this Proclamation. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA) : The question is • . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY : Sir, I still am not convinced *->-id, therefore, as I cannot support this Proclamation, i shall walk out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Since the Minister has not accepted the reasonable arguments we have made, in protest against the butchery of democracy in Tamil Nadu, I walk out.

(At this slave, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

SHRI (. LAKSHMANAN : We protest against the proclamation of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. So, on behalf of the D.M.K., I also stage a walk-out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA) : The question is :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 3rd January, 1976 under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu"

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA**n****I. The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1976****n. The ... Warehousing ...Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1976.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

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"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the In- I dian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LO-KANATH MISRA) : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1976.