

in spite of increase in the cost of production to this extent, the tea prices have more or less remained the same and they are not in a position to find finances to put back into the industry. In view of this difficulty Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action he is taking, particularly with reference to the report of the task force on tea and so many other commodities. What action is he taking to see that the fiscal policies of the tea-growing States in the country are rationalised and then inputs are provided? Also, Sir, I would like to know what arrangements are being made or he will try to make for sending food supplies to the deficit States like North-East India where tea gardens are situated. I would also like to know what action on the international front he is taking in view of what he said recently about his discussions with the Ceylon Government and the Kenya delegation which is here and Indonesia in order to see that proper tea promotion is done as a whole by the tea-producing countries so that we do not lose our competitive character in the international market. And also, I would like to know, Sir, in view of certain labour unrest as a result of certain State Governments taking unilateral action in notifying minimum wages when the agreed wages were there, what action he would take in order to see that a proper wage policy is applied to all the tea garden workers in the whole State, particularly in view of what was mentioned by my friend Mr. Monoranjan Roy. In view of all this, I would like to know what overall action the Ministry is going to take so that the health of the tea industry is restored in this country and we continue to maintain our major position as one of the principal foreign-exchange earners.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, most of the questions raised by the hon. Member have been already answered but there is only one point I would like to add and that is about the character of taking over of the tea gardens. Sir, it is in pursuance of the Task Force Report that we are thinking of bringing legislation for taking over of the management. Here our two considerations are that commercial capital should be deployed here and the expertise which is available in the country should be utilised and the Government should not set up a huge corporation with big overhead administrative expenditure. We want to see that our purpose is served, sick tea gardens are looked after and nursed back to their health, but Government would not be inclined to invest a very huge sum in this sector; commercial capital they would like to attract. Management we propose to take over and necessary legislation will be brought for this purpose before the House as early as possible.

REFERENCE TO SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RAILWAY STRIKE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thengari.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal). Sir, On a point of order. I forgot to take your permission. I have just come; my train was late. You see, some 500 women have been arrested in . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is wrong. I do not want the time of the House to be taken up like this. You should have taken permission.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: My train was late; I could not help it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another matter.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) श्रीमन्
आपने हमको एक इजाजत दिया था एक विषय
मेंशन करने के लिए...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए अभी ।

श्री राजनारायण : रेलवे पर तो सभी लोग
बोलेंगे ।

श्री सभापति : सब लोग नहीं बोलेंगे । मैंने
कहा जो बोलना चाहते हैं अपनी पार्टी से एक...
(*Interruption*) आपका वाद में होगा ।

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE (Maharashtra): Sir, why have I been denied the right to put a question? I had raised my hands from the beginning itself and I had caught your eye also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have passed on to the next item.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: That is what I am asking, why I was not given the chance before going on to the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must stop somewhere in order to control the debate.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: We are the backbenchers and we should not be ignored in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please, I, have to stop somewhere.

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE: I will take only just a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN. No, no. Now, Mr. Thengari you wanted to mention something.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): In spite of the false propaganda by the All India Radio to the contrary the fact remains that the railway strike has been a grand and unprecedented success.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, on a point of order. Are these Directors of All India Radio?

SHRI D. THENGARI: Sir, truth cannot be shouted down. The pitch of the voice is no indication of the truth.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Thengari, the CPI has come out to help and support you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I said these Members are disturbing; I take it that these hon. Members are not Directors of All India Radio. Why do you become its lawyers?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): They are the real custodians of All India Radio.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Sir, yesterday the Action Committee of the NCCRS reiterated its readiness to resume negotiations in a statement issued after its meeting. The Committee appealed to the public to bring pressure on the Government to arrive at a negotiated settlement and bring about an end of the strike. The hardships being faced by the travelling public, the effects on our national economy, all this could be overcome according to the Committee if the Government abandons its adamant attitude and takes steps to resume negotiations without further delay. That has been the reaction of the Committee. Now in this connection we all remember that one so-called 3-point formula initiated by the Government, subsequently disowned by the Government, came before the public. The implications of the 3-point formula are to be understood by the House and by the general public.

It is customary in all civilised countries—and we are one of them—to conduct negotiations while a strike

notice has been served. In the terminology of the Government's spokesman, the threat of strike is hanging over the head of the Government. Under such conditions usually and invariably negotiations are conducted. Even under the Industrial Disputes Act the Labour Department initiates conciliation proceedings after the strike notice is served. So, there is nothing uncommon and unusual about this procedure. Again, Sir, this House and the general public are probably not fully aware of the implications of the formula. We have to understand that strike notices were served by 110 trade unions and a resolution to that effect was passed in a full-fledged conference of all the 110 trade unions' representatives and for withdrawing the strike notice again there has to be a conference of those representatives. It is reported and I believe that the report may be correct. The Prime Minister has said that if after all this exercise we again come to . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Thengari, I expect that hon. Members will take only three or four minutes, because it is only a special mention.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Whatever time you give, I would be content with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN. I have made a request to hon. Members not to take more than three or four minutes, because it is a case of special mention. It is neither a calling attention, nor is it a debate.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We should have a short duration discussion, in fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you should have is a different matter, but I must go by the procedure. In matters of special mention only a very short time is taken.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Yes, Sir. I will not take long. It would be a

futile exercise to resume negotiations, because there is no primary clarification about the position of the Government on the financial demands. We might again reach the same stage of deadlock. In view of all these facts, unless the Government's position about the financial commitments is somewhat clarified to the Action Committee and unless the Government does not insist on the withdrawal of the strike notice, it is not possible for the Action Committee, within its limitations, to proceed further. The Action Committee has done a signal service to the cause of industrial peace and the country by expressing in unequivocal terms their readiness for a negotiated settlement. Now, Sir, this eagerness for a negotiated settlement is being responded to by the Government thus I am very sorry to say that throughout the country a reign of terror has been let loose on railway employees. There are many centres from which we have received reports. There is a systematic effort to force the railway workers to vacate their quarters. This procedure is not followed in any of the civilised countries of the world. During the strike period people are not forced to vacate their quarters. The day before yesterday, Mr. D. L. Sen Gupta M.P. and myself and yesterday Mr. L. K. Advani, M. P., Dr. Ramkripal Sinha, M. P., Mr. Hukam Chand Kachwai, M. P., Lok Sabha Mr. Sundar Singh Bhandari, Jan Sangh General Secretary and Mr. Jagdish Prasad Mathur, Secretary, Jan Sangh, visited the Kishanganj railway colony. In this colony we were sad to find that there was the police ordering indiscriminate arrests of people. Even small children were beaten up and male police men handled females. All these atrocities are going on.

Water supply and electricity supply which are directly under the management of the Railway Administration were stopped from 6.00 a. m.

(Shri D. Thengari:] of the 8th May. Also we have received various reports from the different centres about the repressive measures but I am not going into details. And I will confine myself to the time you have given to me . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which is over now.

SHRI D. THENGARI: This hardly indicates the willingness of the Government for a negotiated settlement; this strengthens the suspicion of the railway employees that the previous eagerness of the Government for a negotiated settlement is only a pretext, is only a diplomatic device to mislead and antagonise the people against the railway employees. In the interests of industrial peace as well as national economy, I wish to urge upon the Government (1) that the Government should immediately stop all such repressive measures, (2) that the Government should immediately release all the arrested workers and their leaders unconditionally, (3) that the Government should immediately withdraw all cases of victimisation against the railway workers and (4) that the Government should without further delay resume negotiations with the Action Committee from the stage negotiations had reached on the evening of April 30th.

Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Some members of the Cabinet, I believe, are present here. Before we come to the other things, I should also like to point out that this matter deserves our instant attention. Two days are left, today and tomorrow, for the session to adjourn *sine die*, and there will not be any Parliament for some time. I would ask the hon. Members opposite not to treat this House as a studio of the All India Radio, neither are we the announcers for Mr. Gujral. (Interruptions) They will bear with me when I say that the

hon. Members of this House are not functioning in the studio of the A.I.R. You are not the chief announcer either, Sir.

Therefore, let me proceed to point out to this House that the Action Committee, as has been already mentioned, has expressed the desire to negotiate without preconditions. Any Government in its sense, democratic sense should immediately accept this offer. As you know, when we went there to meet the Prime Minister, all of us unitedly impressed upon her and her colleagues that the negotiations should start with the release of the leaders of the workers who have been arrested so that a proper climate could be created. We could not accept the so-called 3-point formula which really makes the withdrawal of the strike a precondition when actually the workers and their leaders are held in custody by the Government, prevented from even functioning in the capacity of the representatives of the railwaymen. Therefore, we said, release them, start negotiations; and we expect that better results would follow. The suggestion, unitedly given by all of us together representing the parties of the Opposition entirely—rarely there is such a united demonstration these days—that was turned down by the Government. Do the Government think that they alone have the right to think and act on behalf of the nation, that we are outside the pale of the nation that if a national consensus is likely to be formed in regard to the approach to the situation that has arisen, we should be totally discounted—each one of us—and all of us—excepting the ruling party? Sir, we deplore this partisan, narrow, sectarian attitude on the part of the ruling party, when we are ready to discuss and find out a common solution to the approach to a point whereby the negotiations can restart in order to bring about a settlement? Sir, that was rejected.

Even after that, the railwaymen and their leaders have shown forbearance, patience, and they have said that they are ready to negotiate without preconditions. Start negotiations with the Coordination Committee. I do not know what it means really—who will come and who will not come, because they are now arrested people. I do not know why the Political Affairs Committee which seems to be the Vatican of India's wisdom today is taking such a rigid and inflexible view when it is possible to open the doors for negotiation here and now.

Meanwhile, Sir, 17,000 workers, according to the information, have already been arrested and the figure may have reached 20,000. And, as has been pointed out, women are being arrested. Children are being persecuted. Railway colonies have been invaded as if they are enemy territories and the household goods are being thrown out. Women are being insulted and humiliated. Mrs. Parvati Krishnan, a Member of the other House, who had gone to Tamil Nadu, pointed out in a public statement how they are being arrested by their hundreds and put to summary trial and imprisoned to two months, three months or even six months, like that. Have you heard such a thing like summary trial? In Tamil Nadu alone 1,500 workers have been arrested. Many of them are being subjected to summary trial. We are shocked to learn that laws are being violated. May I know under what law the Government is refusing to pay wages to the railwaymen at least up to the time of the strike; they are being denied even that wage. This is a method of pressure and blackmail of the worst type not known anywhere under a civilised government, if I may say so. What enables you to deny the wages that have been due to them as a result of their past services, at least up to the day of the strike? Why are you denying? You want to

starve their families. You want to starve their children. Not content with that they are going to the railway colonies to attack and intimidate the family members, and in some cases even molest the women and treat the children inhumanly. What you are doing with regard to the strike is bad enough. To pounce upon them in this manner on the women and children in the railway colonies and subject them to this kind of reign of terror is not only brutal, it is something worse, unknown in a parliamentary democracy. Sir, I have said you are not an All India Radio announcer . . .

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): On a point of order. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said that in Tamil Nadu alone so many people have been arrested. May I know when he is dealing with the whole of India why he should make a special mention about Tamil Nadu and why not about Kerala?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I mentioned Tamil Nadu because one of our colleagues had gone there and issued a statement.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: Then mention about Kerala also. Your Chief Minister is there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You mention that.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: We do not like Tamil Nadu alone being mentioned.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Wherever the railway workers are being arrested I protest. No question of exception anywhere. I am speaking about railwaymen wherever they work.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: People have been arrested in Kerala also.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Can I ask a question from Mr. Bhupesh Gupta? I would like to know

[Shri Lokanath Misra.]

whether the Kerala Chief Minister has been directed by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and his Central Secretariat not to take any action against the railway employees? It is a pertinent question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, he is asking a very pertinent question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhupesh Gupta, are you listening to me. This is a special mention about the strike. Please remember.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not doing anything beyond that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And the time is limited.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am mentioning about the railway strike.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: I insist about Kerala. How many people have been arrested there? Please give the figure to the House. Give this information to the House. Therefore, do not say anything about Tamil Nadu. Why does he mention only about Tamil Nadu and not Kerala.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is because a Member of our party from the other House had gone there. The hon'ble Member is also a member of the Coordination Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Finish now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very sorry. I will not bring in Tamil Nadu any more. Now, Sir, the position is this.

In other States also they are being arrested and they are being subjected to this kind of repression. The Government is aggravating the situation. This is inconsistent with the Government's declared stand—at least that is what they have declared—that they are for a negotiated settlement. That is what the Prime Minister said when we met her. That

has been said by Mr. Quresi. Mr. Qureshi has gone to the length of saying, in order to buttress their case that they are for a negotiated settlement, that they are even prepared to discuss the issues of bonus and wage parity. If that is so, then I do not see why they should not take steps—it is within their reach and power—to start negotiations, rather than go in for this kind of mass dismissal, mass victimisation, mass arrest, mass trial, and mass raid on the colonies of railwaymen. I cannot understand such things. Therefore, before I sit down, I would urge upon the Government to accept the very constructive proposal of the Action Committee that the negotiations be started immediately without pre-conditions. Well, you may have your view. The Government says that it does not stand on prestige. But do you think that you must not at all talk to them since they have not bowed to you, since they have not come to you on bended knees? Sir, in our submission, the Government should release all those who have been arrested in this connection so that the climate may change and negotiations may start. The road to negotiations should be honourably opened. I am sure the entire country is in favour of it. And that is what we want. Sir, the National Federation of Working Journalists and the All-India Newspaper Employees Federation have expressed their support and have called upon the newspapers not to publish government advertisements against the strike. May I also express my solidarity with them and appeal to the newspapers that they should not publish false statements or be a party to the publication of false statements of the Railway Board and other Government authorities either to provoke the railwaymen or to cover up the crimes they are committing? The railwaymen's cause is being sympathised with by large sections of the people. The federations of journalists and non-journalists have

given their support. On the 15th of this month, i. e. the day after tomorrow, there will be a strike all over the country, and that will again be another demonstration that the working people are solidly behind the railwaymen and that they are not going to take it lying down. This is the writing on the wall and I would urge upon the Government . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . to open the road to negotiations and stop all this repression and provocative action which . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . is a disgrace to the country and it does not befit any parliamentary democracy. Can you imagine such things in France, Italy, Britain or in any other country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, now you must sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You do not expect such things in those countries. Therefore, we are defaming our country. We are dishonouring our parliamentary institutions, disgracing and debasing them. The Government is tarnishing the fair name of the country. I strongly protest against such action. Therefore, in protest against it, we have decided to walk out from this House.

[At the stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nawal Kishore.

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बहस में तो जाना नहीं चाहता कि यह हड़ताल कितनी कामयाब है और कितनी कामयाब नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं यह बात जानता हूँ कि यह हड़ताल जो है यह देश के लिए एक बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण चीज है और जिस हद तक यह कामयाब है उतना ही हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है,

लेकिन श्रीमन्, भूपेश गुप्त जी के भाषण के बाद मुझे भी इसमें शक पैदा होने लगा है कि यह हड़ताल कामयाब है नहीं। क्योंकि अगर यह कामयाब होती तो भूपेश गुप्त जी को इस प्रकार आंसू बहाने की जरूरत न होती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने कहा कि एकशन कमेटी नेगोशियेशन्स चाहती है। मैं भी उन लोगों में से हूँ कि जो नेगोशियेशन्स को पसंद करते हैं, लेकिन नेगोशियेशन्स किस बात पर होंगे। जब अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लोक सभा में आया था तो एल० एन० मिश्र जी ने कहा था कि बोस इज नाट नेगोशियेबिल। तो जब तक गवर्नमेंट इस स्टैंड से अपने को विदड़ा न कर ले तब तक उस चीज पर तो नेगोशियेशन्स नहीं होंगे। फिर भी अगर सरकार नेगोशियेशन्स चाहती है तो मैं भी इस हक में हूँ कि सरकार को नेगोशियेशन्स करना चाहिए। असल बात इसमें यह है कि मजदूर नेता कहते हैं कि सरकार ने इसको अपनी मर्यादा का प्रश्न बना लिया है और सरकार उनको कहती है। मैं भी यह कहता हूँ कि जो लेबर है, या लेबर लीडर हैं, उन्होंने भी इस को अपनी प्रेस्टीज का इश्यू बना लिया है। भूपेश गुप्त जी ने बड़े जोर से कहा कि सारे विश्व में हिन्दुस्तान बदनाम हो गया है। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की बदनामी दुष्टी है तो उसकी ज़ुम्मेदारी उन नेताओं तथा पार्टियों पर जिन्होंने यह हड़ताल कराई है और जो उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लीडर्स को छोड़ दिया जाय और मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि उन को छोड़ दिया जाय, मगर श्रीमन्, साथ साथ यह भी होना चाहिए कि हड़ताल . . .

श्री काली मुखर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : आप के पीछे उन्ही की पार्टी के लोग बैठे हैं, जरा समझ कर भाषण दीजिए।

श्री नवल किशोर : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस में क्या आपत्ति है अगर हमारे जो

[श्री नवल किशोर]

मजदूर नेता हैं वे इस स्ट्राइक को विदड़ा कर लें। अगर इसको बिलकुल विदड़ा न किया जाय तो इस बात का एश्योरेंस ही दें कि हम इस को सस्पेंड कर देंगे। कुछ तो होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं दो-तीन बातें कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। यह कहा गया कि 20 हजार मजदूर गिरफ्तार किए गए। मेरा सैन्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट पर चार्ज है कि उसने इसमें निहायत पक्षपात से काम किया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि सी० पी० आई० के वर्कर्स उतने गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए जितने और पार्टियों के वर्कर्स गिरफ्तार किए गए। मुझे इसमें कोई सांठगांठ लगती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो कहा गया है कि उनको अप्रैल में वेजिज दी जाए मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गर्वनमेंट की ओर से अप्रैल महीने की वेजिज जो मजदूरों की है उस की पेमेंट होनी चाहिये। क्वार्टर्स से भी उनको नहीं निकालना चाहिये।

यह बात भी सही है कि वफादार कर्मचारियों को परेशान किया जा रहा है। मेरी इत्तला यह है कि क्लोनियों में स्त्रियां चूड़ियां और सिंदूर ले कर जाती है और लोगों से कहती है, कि तुम चूड़ीयाँ पहन कर बैठो। हर तरह का हरैसमेंट है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो इनोसैंट आदमी है उनके ऊपर कोई सख्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो छोड़ने की बात है उसमे मेरा कहना है कि जिन लोगों ने सेवोटेज किया है जो इंटिमिडेशन कर रहे हैं, उनको छोड़ने की बात नहीं आती। जो सेवोटेज कर रहे हैं, ट्रेनों को तोड़ रहे हैं और बाद में कहें कि सब को छोड़ दिया जाए तो मैं इसके निहायत अग्रेसर हूं। जो भी केंसिज वायलेंस के हैं या उनमें जो सेवोटेज के और इंटिमिडेशन के हैं उनको न छोड़ा जायें।

जैसा एक्शन कमेटी ने अपील की है कि पब्लिक गर्वनमेंट पर दबाव डाले कि नेगोशिएशन स्टार्ट

किया जाए तो मैं भी इस हाउस के जरिये से पब्लिक से अपील करता हूं कि पब्लिक युनाइटेड खड़ी हो जाए और इन नेताओं पर दबाव डाले कि स्ट्राइक खत्म की जाए।

श्री सभापति : श्री नीरेन घोष।

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे आश्चर्य है मेरा इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन था और आप मुझे छोड़ते ही जा रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : आप बोलिए।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आश्चर्य-चकित हो गया जब भाई नवल किशोर को सुन रहा था तो मैं समझ रहा था कि शायद रेल मंत्री का पद इन्हीं को मिलने वाला है क्या? हमारे भीतर-भीतर इतना तूफान उठ रहा था...

श्री नवल किशोर : त्यागी जी आपसे एक बात कहूंगा कि जो यह सुपर ग्रांड एलाइन्स हो रहा है जनसंघ और सी० पी० आई० का तो इसमें आप कहां जायेंगे?

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : ग्रांड एलाएन्स होना क्या पाप है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं यही कह रहा था कि आज पहली बार नवल किशोर भाई का वक्तव्य इस सदन में सुनकर मुझे क्रोध आया...

श्री सभापति : क्रोध ?

श्री राजनारायण : ... और ऐसा क्रोध आया, जैसे हनुमान जी लकां में जाकर क्रोधित हुए थे।

“अस रिस होत दसौं मुख तोरों,
लकां गहि समुद्र मंह बोरौं”

इतना क्रोध आया कि हम उनको उठा कर फेंक दें समुद्र में। तो ये कहां से कहां चले गए। मालम होता है, रेल मंत्री का पद उनको मिल रहा है। जाके पैर फटे न बिवाई सो क्या जाने पीर परामी? जिसको अपने...

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, यह स्पेशल मेन्शन है ।

श्री राजनारायण : स्पेशल मेन्शन में तो कुछ भी कहा जा सकता है ।

श्री सभापति : सिर्फ अपने विषय पर कहिए । वक्त बड़ा थोड़ा है ।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए, एक मिनट भी बोल नहीं पाया हूँ और आपने शुरू कर दिया ...

श्री सभापति : आप जो बोल रहे हैं अपने सबजेक्ट पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : आपने पहले जितना समय दिया है उतना ही हमको दे दीजिए । हमारा ही कालिग अटेंशन था । मैं पहले बता देता हूँ कि रेल के हड़ताल से अपने देश का नुकसान क्या हो रहा है । एक बात मैं आप से साफ कर दूँ कि रेल की हड़ताल जायज है । मैं रेल के मजदूरों को मुबारकबाद करता हूँ, उन्होंने शान के साथ और हिम्मत के साथ और जोखिम उठा कर हड़ताल को चालू किया और अब तक दृढ़ता के साथ उस पर डटे हुए हैं । इसलिये वे हमारे धन्यावाद के पात्र हैं, इस देश की जनता के धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं (*Interruption*) और सभी विरोधी दलों के धन्यावाद के पात्र हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मांगें जायज हैं । मैं इस पर एक मिनट आपकी सेवा में विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन कर दूँ—8.33 परसेंट वोनस मिलेगा, यह कानून किसने बनाया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण, और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम् मेहता) : पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये है ।

श्री राजनारायण : सुनिए, ओम् भाई ने कहा पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे पब्लिक

सेक्टर है कि नहीं ? यह राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है कि नहीं ? ये मजदूर राष्ट्र के हैं या नहीं ? हर जगह डिब्बे में तक लिखा हुआ है—राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है ...

श्री ओम् मेहता : तभी आप जला रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : उनको पता नहीं है रेलवे पब्लिक सेक्टर है कि नहीं । दूसरी बात है, जो मंत्री अपने ऊपर 4,000 रु० रोज़ खर्च करे, जो प्रधान मंत्री अपने ऊपर 35,000 रु० रोज़ खर्च करे, वे किस मुंह से कहें हैं रेलवे के मजदूर को 150 या 196 रु० मिलेगा । दूसरे, सरकार ने कानून बनाया है, कोई भी मजदूर 314 रु० महीने से कम नहीं पाएगा इनसे पछा जाए, जब सरकार ने 314 रु० का कानून बनाया है, तो रेल के मजदूर 314 रु० महीने क्यों नहीं पाय ? यह मेरा सवाल है । इसलिए रेल के मजदूरों से इस तरह की ओछी बात कह देना इनको शोभा नहीं देता । कौन हड़ताल करता है—बहुत जला हो तब हड़ताल करता है ।

मुझे मालूम है श्रीमन् 1951-52 में, जब कि किदवाई साहब थे, जयप्रकाश जो रेलवे फेडरेशन के चेयरमैन थे, जयप्रकाश जी को धोका दिया गया । जयप्रकाश जी जो हड़ताल करना चाहत थे, रेलवे की हड़ताल को उन्होंने टलवा दिया । उन्होंने कहा मुझको धोका हुआ है, उसका प्रायश्चित्त कर रहा हूँ, भूख हड़ताल में हूँ । आज किसी के पास हिम्मत है जो कह दे, रेलवे की हड़ताल बंद कर दो ? हमें सफाई से बताया जाए, रेल कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर है जायज बात है वह मांग रहा है रोटी, वह मांग रहा है कपड़ा, वह मांग रहा है शिक्षा, वह मांग रहा है मकान, वह मांग रहा है पानी ; और ये सरकार दे रही है गोली, लाठी, जूता, डण्डा ।

श्रीमन् म पर 10 करीब साढ़े 9 बजे अपने यहाँ पहुंचा । मेरे पास टेलिफोन आया—विजली कट

[श्री राजनारायण]

गई, पानी कट गया। उसके कुछ समय पहले हमारे 3 संसद सदस्य भी गए थे हमको लाने के लिए, हम वहां थे नहीं, तो सीधे मैं चला गया। क्या देखा? जैसा मालूम होता है कि यह जंगल है, अंधेरा है, पानी की पाईप काट दी गई है। बिजली का कनेक्शन काट दिया गया। यह चीजें मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखी हैं और इसीलिए मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं। हम लोग रेलवे कलौनी में घर घर गये और वहां पर औरतों, बच्चों और मर्दों से बातचीत की। उन्होंने बताया कि किस तरह से उनको लफंगे और गुंडों तंग कर रहे हैं। कोई कहता है कि वह नेहरू ब्रिगेड का है, कोई कहता है यूथ कांग्रेस का हूं और कोई कहता है कि मैं पुलिस का हूँ। आज वहां पर पुलिस ही पुलिस दिखालाई दे रही है। पांच हजार के करीब पुलिस वाले सादे पोशाक में आज दिल्ली में लगे हुए हैं और ये सब सी० आर० पी० के लोग हैं। यह चीज अखबार में आ चुकी है। ये लोग रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के घरों में जाकर उनको डराते और धमकाते हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह जो सरकार है वह इन्सान की सरकार नहीं है बल्कि वह जंतान की सरकार है।

आज हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में करीब दो लाख रुपये कि टिकट वापस किये गये हैं। अभी न मालूम कितने ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन्होंने अपने टिकट वापस करने हैं और जिन्होंने अपने टिकट का उपयोग नहीं किया है।

अनाज, तिलहन तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का आज बाजार में अभाव हो गया है। हमारे पास साबुन नहीं है। आज तमाम बाजार में साबुन नहीं है, क्योंकि जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, वे बाजार में नहीं मिल रही हैं। आज रेलों की हड़ताल जारी है। श्रीमन्, आज दो दिन हुए हम मुजफरनगर गये। एक ट्रेन यहां से बिल्कुल खाली धुआं निकालते हुए वहां तक गई और आप

सब लोग यह समझते हैं कि ट्रेनें सामान्य रूप से चल रही हैं। कितनी लगवी और गलत बात सरकार कह रही है।

श्रीमन्, आज कोयले की कमी के कारण कई कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं, उत्पादन घट रहा है, तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? इस सरकार पर है? जो वस्तुएं जल्द जल्द नष्ट हो जाती हैं, वे वस्तुएं जहां की तहां पड़ी हुई नष्ट हो रही हैं। इस सब की जिम्मेदारी इस पापी सरकार के ऊपर है क्योंकि यह एक पापी सरकार है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह कहती है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। तो मैं सरकार को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और अगर सरकार मेरे सुझाव को मान लेती है तो रेलवे कर्मचारी भी अगर हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तो हम भूखहड़ताल कर देंगे। श्रीमन्, मेरे सुझाव इस प्रकार से हैं। सरकार या संसद आज एक कानून बनाये जो सरकारी प्रशासन में आफिसर हैं, कलैक्टर हैं, कमिश्नर हैं, आई० जी०, डी० आई० जी०, डायरेक्टर, मैनेजर इत्यादि हैं, इन लोगों को 500 रुपये महीना से ज्यादा तनख्वाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। यह तो पहिला सुझाव है। इसी तरह से केन्द्र और राज्य के मंत्रियों को भी 700 रुपये मासिक से ज्यादा नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

श्री सभापति : यह इस सवाल से रिलेवेंट नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : यह बिल्कुल रिलेवेंट है क्योंकि सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास रुपये रेलवे कर्मचारियों को देने के लिये नहीं हैं। तो मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार तनख्वाह को घटाये। इस तरह से सरकारी आफिसरों की तनख्वाह घटाई जाय, एम० पी० की तनख्वाह घटायी जाय।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (बिहार) : श्रीमान हमारा एक प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री सभापति : क्या है ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : नेता जी जो भाषण कर रहे हैं और जो मजदूरों की हिमायत की बात कह रहे हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट तौर पर लोक सभा में यह घोषणा की है कि वे रेलवे मजदूरों और दूसरे तमाम मजदूरों के वेज सट्रक्चर के सम्बन्ध में बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ये तो सिर्फ रेलवे मजदूरों की ही बात करते हैं। और इस तरह से उनको भड़काने में लगे हुए हैं।

श्री सभापति : यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने जो तीन सूचीय फार्मूला बतलाया है उसको वे क्यों नहीं मानते हैं (Interruptions)

श्री सभापति : आप खामखाह हमारा वक्त ले रहे हैं और यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। आप जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जल्दी में खत्म कर रहा हूँ और आप की आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है। श्रीमन्, मैं यह एक उचित बात कह रहा हूँ कि सरकारी पक्ष का यह कहना है कि हमारे खजाने में पैसा नहीं है।

अगर हम इनकी बोनस की मांग को मान ले या तनक्खवाह बढ़ाने की बात को मान लें तो हमारे पास पैसा कहां से आएगा, दूसरे मजदूर भी मांग करेंगे। यह सरकार का एक पक्ष है। हमारा यह कहना है कि हमारे लिए पैसा है, हम 51 रूपया रोज लें, अपनी विलासिता को, भोगवादिता को मंत्रीगण और प्रधान-मंत्री बढ़ाते चलें जाय और रेलवे के मजदूरों के लिए पैसा नहीं है, यह बहाना हो, क्या यह न्यायसंगत है? इसलिए यह तरीका बन जाय कि

सरकारी सेवा में एक और तीन से ज्यादा का अन्तर न हों।

श्री सभापति : आप एक-एक बात को कई-कई दफा दोहराते हैं और बहुत वक्त लेते हैं। आप खत्म करिए।

श्री राजनारायण : जेल में एक कानून है किसको एक्लास दिया जाय, किसको बी क्लास मिलें, किसको सी क्लास मिले। आज आप किमी को भेज दिजिए मदन के सदस्य को, रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्य को, भेड़-बकरी की तरह रेल के मजदूरों को जेल में भर दे रहे हैं। जहां जगह नहीं है, वहां भर दिया गया है, काल-कोठरी बना दी गई है। इसके लिए किसकी भर्त्सना होगी? सरकार की भर्त्सना होगी। तमाम नियमों को, कायदे-कानूनों को, संविधान की गरिमा को यह सरकार धूल-धूसारित कर रही है। रेल के मजदूरों पर क्यों डंडा चल रहा है, आंसू गैस चल रही है, गोली चल रही है? इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार की भर्त्सना करता हूँ, निन्दा करता हूँ और अब भी कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार शीघ्र ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री का अनुकरण करे और जो यह उसकी असफलता हुई है उसके लिए इस्तिफा दे, रेल मजदूरों की मांग माने। उनकी मांगे सही हैं, जायज हैं, उनके लिए जितनी कुर्बानियाँ करनी पड़ेगी, मैं भी करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं चुनौती देता हूँ ये लोग चले जाए मुगलसराय, चले जाय वाराणसी, गोरखपुर वहां इन्हें पकड़-पकड़ खींच-खींच कर पीटा जायगा।

श्री कमला नाथ झा (बिहार) : ये सदन में धमकी दे रहे हैं कि बाहर चल कर पीटा जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't talk like this . . .

(Interruption) 2 03 2910

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कह रहा हूँ, मैं जनता के आक्रोश की सूचना दे रहा हूँ। जनता के

[श्री राजनारायण]

ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी करता है, उन पर डंडा चलवाता है, गोली चलवाता है आज उसको निकलने नहीं देगी (*Interruptions*) ललित नारायण मिश्र जाय, ललित नारायण मिश्र को खींच कर पीटा जायगा ।

AN HON. MEMBER: This should not be recorded . . .

(*Interruption*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am shocked, surprised and deeply disappointed at the attitude taken by the Government of India, because when we, the leaders of Opposition, formally conveyed to the Co-ordination Committee the gist of the talks that we had with the Government and the Prime Minister, the Co-ordination Committee took another flexible step, another step forward, in order to resolve the dispute. Though we insisted upon the release of all leaders, stoppage of victimization and resumption of negotiations, they did not insist upon the release. They said, "We are prepared to talk. Those who are in jail can be brought and sent back to jail." But the Government stuck to its position. The Government's stand was inflexible and rigid. It means that what the Government says, that it is ready to talks, to negotiate, is a bluff. It is a bluff in order to hoodwink the people of this country and in order to hoodwink the railway workers and the working classes, because, Sir, if after the withdrawal of the strike the negotiations begin they will say, "We have given all we could give; there is nothing further to be given". Then what is the meaning? This is a bluff to the people of India, and the working classes of the country.

They have adopted an inflexible and rigid attitude barring all approaches to a negotiated settlement of the dispute and the ball is in the court of the Government now. The responsibility for the consequences of

the grave calamity that has already engulfed the country and any further consequences that might flow lies squarely on the shoulders of the Government. A lot has been said about repression and I need not reiterate. Some 20,000 workers have been arrested, their women folk are being dishonoured and turned out of the quarters and there is lathi-charge. It is the most brutal act. The News week has been forced to comment that any dictator in the world can be proud of what the Government of India has done. It is an act of lunacy. The famous magazine, News week, has been prompted to say all this against the Government.

Then I come to A.I.R. Even Mr. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister, has been forced to say that its broadcasts are lies. All the journalists have said this. The A.I.R. is running the railways on the empty tracks and the T.V. is also running the railways on the screen only. I do say that there must be some movement from the side of the Government. If the Government thinks that adoption of a flexible and reasonable attitude in order to settle the dispute is a sign of weakness, then I regret to say that they are mistaken. They will be sadly mistaken and they will sadly miscalculate. They will see it later on. I want to assert that the Government must concede the questions of bonus and parity in principle at least and then they should negotiate. How far they can go or not go can be discussed. If this is not the position of the Government, then it is quite clear to the working classes and the people of this country that the Government does not want to negotiate. How can the wages of the railway workers which have already been earned, can be withheld? How can they be evicted from their quarters? They are doing all these things. The Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet is acting as a mini-dictator. It has come to

this, I feel that it is clear that all the leaders of the Opposition should come out and call upon the people of this country jointly to extend their support in a massive way and make 15th May a grand success to protest against this barbaric and uncivilised dictatorship. The Newsweek has said that this is dictatorship and nothing else. It is quite a lunacy. So, this is the position. I say that they are ruining the economy and the country deliberately and foreign hands are behind this. I apprehend that they have struck a deal with the U. S. imperialists in order to get loans. They have gone to the extent of crushing the country, sabotaging its economy and ruining India completely. This responsibility lies squarely and fully on the shoulders of this Government. No longer will this satanic Government be able to mislead the people of this country. This is what I want to say.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra): Sir, this is the last occasion during this session that we are discussing the situation that has been created because of the railwaymen's strike . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This is not the last occasion . . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, the situation is so bad that it is easy to accuse the Government for acts of violence and other things. Just now, my friends have expressed themselves in very strong words and they have condemned the Government. Sir, I am really surprised that such a thing should have happened at the hands of a Government which has again and again declared itself as the Government of the poor people in this country. Sir, the railwaymen gave a strike notice. When the negotiations started, we were told that the negotiations will be completed on the 2nd of this month. And before the negotiations could conclude, the main man in this, so far as the strike

action is concerned, Mr. Fernandes, was arrested. Sir, this is what has triggered off the entire crisis. And I cannot think of any other self-imposed crisis like the one that we are witnessing today. Sir, again and again, I asked myself the question, "Was this necessary? Could not have the Government continued with the negotiations?" Sir, the Railway Minister told us here that Mr. Fernandes had something bigger in his mind than a railway strike. And we asked him here also to explain. And when we met the Prime Minister we asked, "What exactly do you think Mr. Fernandes had in view which was something bigger than a strike?" And then she mentioned that he had made certain speeches in Calcutta and Lucknow, etc. and that from those speeches they thought that he had some ideas about sabotage, etc. etc.

Sir, I would just like to point out in this House with all the sincerity that what is reported in the Press is completely in contradiction to what Mr. Fernandes has circulated throughout India under his own signature as the 'Guidelines for the Strike'. And in that letter he has very expressly stated, not only as his opinion but the opinion of the whole Action Committee, that there must be no sabotage by the railway workers. Not only that, if they come across any acts of sabotage, they should stop them. So, this is the spirit in which these speeches were made. But, Sir, I think, it is no use talking about these points again and again.

Sir, when we met the Prime Minister, especially after her speech in the Lok Sabha on the 9th, we thought that a new atmosphere was being created. Sir, here I would like to read out to you two or three sentences from her speech in the Lok Sabha:

"Many persons from our side, my colleagues, had expressed our deep

[Shri N. G. Goray.]

appreciation of the sense of patriotism and dedication of railway workers. They have run our trains in times of danger, in time of war, in the midst of bullets and bombs. I personally shared the excitement in 1965 when I was going by train to see the affect of bombing in Punjab and our train was also shelled."

Sir, having said this about the railwaymen, having paid a glowing tribute to their sense of patriotism and their sense of duty, what has happened today? All of a sudden, have all the railwaymen become unpatriotic? Have they become enemies? That is how the advertisement says, "What enemy could not do, the railway people are doing today."

Now, Sir, it really makes me sorry that, on the one hand, on the floor of the Lok Sabha you pay glowing tributes to the patriotism displayed by the railwaymen not only in one struggle but repeatedly, even through bullets and bombs and the Prime Minister says that she witnessed it herself and today you say that all these people have become unpatriotic, that they are destroying the country and doing things which even the enemies could not do. Therefore, I say, Sir, let us stop this recrimination. So far as I understand, there are only two points which are their demands. The first demand is about bonus and the other demand is that their wages should be on par with the wages that are given to the employees in the public sector undertakings. These are the two demands. I would like to know from any Member of the House if there is any third basic demand also. What really is the Government attitude towards this?

Sir, so far as the public sector undertakings are concerned all of us know it for a fact that good production, proper production and capacity production is an exception. Every-

where you will find that production is low and still their wages are far higher than those given to the Railway servants. Now, let us look at the Railway servants. I am not quoting anything except the authentic reports which are published by the Railway Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goray, I will request you to be brief.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, this is the main point. Otherwise, they will accuse us and we shall accuse them. I am trying to show...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mention your points. But, if you start quoting from any books...

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, only two or three sentences.

Sir, I am only requesting that you go through this Report: A Review of the Performance of the Indian Railways published in 1974. In this Report the Railway Ministry has claimed that so far as labour production and productivity is concerned, during the period from 1950 to 1972, it has increased by 64 per cent. So far as the productivity in workshops is concerned it has increased by 54 per cent. Sir, one table is given here. It shows that so far as traffic units moved per employee on the open line is concerned, in 1950 it was 122 and in 1972-73 it was 200. You get all these figures here and it states that productivity has increased. If their productivity has increased, how is it that in spite of increased productivity they are getting far less than what others are getting in public sector undertakings where productivity is very low and which are working below the capacity. We are always hearing complaints that productivity is not improving. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government Benches that here and now it is possible, before it is too late, to find out a formula by which we can say that all right if the entire wage structure is going to be revised, let it take its own time but

here and now considering the fact that the productivity of labour and worker has increased during the last 15 years as compared to the productivity of the public sector employee, we are ready to initiate steps which will show that Government is earnest and ready to consider their formula or their demand. So, Sir, I am saying that this is possible. Let us not waste our time in a sort of mutual recriminations whether they are correct or we are correct.

I am surprised that one hon. friend, Mr. Nawal Kishore, said that he was surprised that so few people have been arrested. Fifteen thousand people have been arrested and this is not a small figure.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: Mr. Goray, you did not understand me correctly. I only said that out of 20 thousands very few from the C. P. I. have been arrested.

SHRI N. G. GORAY. That is all right. Just now all of us are sitting together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goray, I request you to kindly complete.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, I request that let the negotiations be resumed. The Action Committee has tried to accommodate your suggestion. They are not insisting that all the members should be released. They are saying that let them remain in jail. Let us talk. They can go back to jail after the talks are complete.

And let us try to find out whether the negotiations would be fruitful. Now, if this is the attitude and if you want to link up productivity and bonus, productivity and pay scale, if these two factors are taken into consideration I think it will be possible to look at the whole episode in a constructive manner and find out a solution. Thank you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In protest against the dictatorial attitude of the Government which is ruining the country and in support of the railwaymen, we walk out.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Shame, shame to the Government.

[At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber].

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मान्यवर, मैं जो जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहा है रेलवे के स्ट्राइकर्स पर उसके विरोध में और सरकार की हठवादिता के विरोध में सदन के अपने साथियों के साथ सिम्बालिक वाक आऊट करता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं भी अपने नेता जी के साथ जा रहा हूँ।

श्री लाल अडवानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक शब्द कहना है। अगर मैं स्वयं कल किशनगंज की लोकैलिटी में न जाता तो मैं कल्पना नहीं कर सकता था कि इतना दुष्ट अत्याचार हो सकता है। अभी नवलकिशोर जी बोल रहे थे। मैं उनसे इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आप एक बार जाकर किशनगंज की लोकैलिटी देख लें, वहां के नागरिकों से बात करें, तो विश्वास हो जाएगा कि सचमुच अनवश्यक रूप से अत्याचार हो रहा है, रेप्रेशन हो रहा है; इस अत्याचार के विरोध में रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो अप-प्रचार हो रहा है जिसका उदाहरण गोरे जी ने भी दिया, —उसके विरोध में और सरकार ने हठवादिता का जो दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है—एक तरफ तो नेशनल कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी को एक प्रकार से गतिरोध समाप्त करने का अवसर दिया है, जब कहीं नोगोशिफ्टेड सेटलमेंट के लिए तैयार है यह कहा है—तो उस हठवादिता के विरोध में मैं और मेरे साथी दल के इस सदन का त्याग करते हैं।

[At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will call two hon. Members from this side. First Mr. Rishi Kumar Misra and

[Mr. Chairman.]

then I will call Mr. Harsh Deo Malaviya.

SHRI R. K. MISRA (Rajasthan): Sir, some of the speeches. . .

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER (Tamil Nadu): Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You wanted to speak on behalf of the DMK?

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Just a moment, Mr. Misra.

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Mr. Chairman, Sir. I too associate with the other hon. leaders of the other parties and appeal to the Government that they should have averted the strike by resuming negotiations. Since they have failed, my party also is walking out from the House.

[At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Misra.

SHRI R. K. MISRA: Sir, some of the speeches of the leaders of the Opposition are themselves an indication as to whether they are really interested in having a negotiated settlement or not. [Mr. Deputy Chairman in the chair.]

When the hon. Member, Shri Rajnarain demands that the type of speech that he delivered today is an indication whether some of the Opposition parties are not trying to exploit this unfortunate strike for political purposes. The Prime Minister in her speech in the Lok Sabha made it clear, and also later during her talks with the Opposition leaders, that the Government is not interested in a confrontation with the railway workers or, for that matter, with the working people of India at

all. She also indicated that the Government is not interested in humiliating the workers or in creating a situation in which they will feel that they have been defeated or the Government has been defeated. It was in this spirit that the three point formula emerged during the discussions that the leaders of the Opposition had with the Prime Minister. Unfortunately, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Opposition leaders took 24 hours in such a serious situation in conveying this formula to strike leaders. Can you believe that the Opposition leaders took 24 hours to communicate this formula to the Co-ordination Committee? Immediately after the meeting of the opposition leaders with Prime Minister was held the Co-ordination Committee met. (Time bell rings). It issued a statement in which it was stated that the Opposition leaders had not even conveyed that formula to the Co-ordination Committee and therefore they were not in a position to react. After a delay of 24 hours they conveyed the formula. I was expecting that the reaction would be somewhat different from what it had been. That day, Hon. Member, Shri Thengari while reporting to the House what had transpired in the meeting of the Opposition leaders suggested a modification of the three-point formula and said, instead of withdrawal of the strike, will the Government consider if the Co-ordination Committee accepts the suggestion for suspension of its strike and simultaneous resumption of negotiations?

What do we find? Mr. George Fernandes, issued a statement from jail saying that the strike will not be withdrawn till the demand for bonus and parity is met. My feeling is that the Members of the Co-ordination Committee of Railwaymen have somehow become prisoners in the hands

of Mr. George Fernandes and therefore they are incapable of taking a rational decision. Otherwise how is it that in this House the hon. Mr. Thengari made a proposal that the 3-point formula should be modified and instead of withdrawal of the strike it should be suspension and Mr. George Fernandes issued a statement saying that there will be no withdrawal of the strike till these two demands are met? Evidently Mr. Fernandes is not interested in a negotiated settlement and also unfortunately the leaders of the Opposition are not in a position to influence him. Even the representatives of their trade unions in the Co-ordination Committee are not in a position to take a decision on this 3-point formula which was eminently realistic and which could provide a way out for resumption of negotiations. Then talks could be held at what to do about bonus and what to do about other demands. Instead of that he does not allow the negotiations to be resumed by issuing a statement from jail and with the inability of the Opposition leaders who say that they can only plead here and not influence Mr. George Fernandes, I do not know where we are. I do not know whether the Opposition leaders have tried to meet him or to persuade him to see the reasonableness of the formula that has been offered. I would submit, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that this strike is undoubtedly a very serious affair and all of us are concerned about it. Instead of acting in a manner as Mr. Rajnarain, who every time wants to tell the House what Dr. Lohia taught him, instead of indulging in this sort of things, some serious effort must be made to persuade the railway leaders because I can see that the reaction on that day to the 3-point formula of some Opposition leaders was quite positive and as I mentioned one of them even suggested some modification, some

change in that formula. Instead of persuading the railway leaders to see that somehow the strike is withdrawn and talks are resumed—and automatically as the formula suggests, the arrested persons will be released—instead of that Mr. George Fernandes has been given dictatorial powers to issue statements upsetting the whole thing every time a move forward is made. I would suspect that there is something more than meets the eye in his intentions.

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) उप-सभापति जी, यह तो चिल्लाहट सुनाई पड़ती है वह तो इस तरह से है :—

उल्टी हो गई सब तद्वीरें कुछ न दबा ने काम किया
देखा इस बीमारे दिल ने आखिर काम तमाम किया
मानो रात बहुत थे जागे, सुबह हुई आराम किया

ये लोग जो इतना चिल्लपों मचाते, उनसे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश की जनता इस हड़ताल के खिलाफ है। आप लोग अपने हृदयों में हाथ रख कर देखिये और सोचिये कि देश की जनता इसके खिलाफ है या नहीं? आज आप देश की जनता को रेलवे कर्मचारियों का दुश्मन बना रहे हैं। यह एक तमाशे की बात है कि आप आल इंडिया रेडियों का नाम लेते हैं और टैलीविजन का नाम लेते हैं। आप लोग कहते हैं कि रेडियों से सब झूठी बातें फैलाई जाती हैं, लेकिन बाबू साहब, आल इंडिया रेडियो से जार्ज फर्नान्डिस का स्टेटमेंट ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है। मैं तो आल इण्डिया रेडियो के ऊपर यह दोष लगाता हूँ कि वह हड़ताल का प्रचार कर रहा है। जो लोग जेल में बन्द हों, उनके स्टेटमेंट और बक्तव्य तमाम रेडियो पर और टैलीविजन पर आज ब्राडकास्ट हो रहे हैं। यह तमाशे की बात है। एक दिन सुबह सुबह रेडियो सुना, एस एम बनर्जी की ओर दो हमारे रेलवे के मिनिस्टर थे उनकी बात हो रही है और एस एम बनर्जी की पूरी टाक रेडियो पर आ रही है। यह आपका प्रचार रेडियो कर रहा है। आप

[श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय]

कहते हैं कि रेलवे कार्याकर्तृओं पर बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ है। आपको मालूम है क्या हुआ? दिल्ली की एक रेलवे कालोनी में एक आदमी जो काम पर गया हुआ था उसके घर हड़ताली गए, उसकी 16 वर्ष की कन्या के ऊपर, जिसका विवाह होने वाला था, एसिड डाल दिया। यह भी बात हुई। ऐसे लोगों को गोली मार देनी चाहिए।

श्री राजनारायण : वे तो नेहरू ब्रिगेड के थे।

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : सारी दुनिया का ठेका आपके ऊपर नहीं है। आप बक बक करेंगे तो आपसे बढ़ कर बकबक करेंगे, कायदे से ही रहिए।

श्री राजनारायण : गर्म क्यों हो गए, मालवीय जी ?

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : साफ बात यह है कि रेलगाड़ियों से कोयला पहुंच रहा है बिजलीघरों को, स्टील के कारखानों को कोयला पहुंच रहा है डेफिसिट स्टेटस को खाद्यान्न जा रहा है, हमारी जहरत की चीजें लेकर मालागाड़ियां चल रही हैं। पैसिजर गाड़ियों की दिक्कत ज़रूर है, मगर पैसिजर गाड़ियां भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। रेलवे के 10-12-15 परसेंट लोग आपके साथ होंगे, इससे अधिक रेलवे के लोग आपके साथ नहीं हैं। मुगलसराय में दो हजार गुण्डे भेजे गए।

श्री राजनारायण : ललित नारायण मिश्र ने भेजे होंगे।

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : बाहर से गए, उन्होंने काम बन्द करवाया। जब सरकार की तरफ से तेजी आई, गुण्डे हटाए गए तो मुगलसराय काम करने लगा। कहीं की ईंट, कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा-जनसंघी ठेंग ी जी मिल गए, माक्सिस्ट नीरेन घोष मिल गए, यह खिचड़ी चलने वाली नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन मीटिंग हुई बिरोधी नेताओं की प्रधान मंत्री के साथ, श्री-पोइन्ट फा ले का प्रस्ताव आया कि नेताओं को छोड़ने के लिए हम तैयार हैं बातचीत शुरू करो

आप एग्जोरेंस दे दीजिए, लिखित नहीं, ताकि समझौता हो जाय कि हम हड़ताल वापस ले लेंगे। ये माओ-त्से-तोंग के पिता नीरेन घोष खड़े हो गए, इन्होंने भाषण दिया कि वोनस दो, पैरिटी दो, फलाना दो। नहीं मिलेगा वोनस, नहीं मिलेगी पैरिटी 200 करोड़ रुपया देश की भूखी जनता के हिस्से से निकाल कर रेल कर्मचारियों की 6 मांगों को मानने के लिए दे दिया गया। अब तो शांति करो, रेल कर्मचारियों को बताओ कि ईमानदारी से काम करें। कोई पैसिजर जाता है रेलवे स्टेशन पर कालका मेल में बैठने के लिए, दो रुपया रिजर्वेशन टिकट के लगते हैं, तीन रुपए खुले आम लिए जाते हैं। रिजर्वेशन कराने जाओ तो घूस दो, पार्सल लगाने जाओ तो घूस दो, पार्सल छोड़ाने जाओ तो घस दो। इतनी बेईमानी है, यह रेल कर्मचारी छोड़ दें तो करोड़ों रुपया बच जायगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : इसके लिए रेलवे बोर्ड जिम्मेवार है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्री ललित नारायणमिश्र कितना लेते हैं। 300 बैगन का रोजाना ब्लेक होता है... (Interruptions)

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : मिस्टर फर्नान्डेज यह समझते हैं कि वही इंडिया के प्राइम मिनिस्टर होने जा रहे हैं। जब तक इस देश में इन्दिरा गांधी है इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी ही होगी और कोई नहीं हो सकता। ये जो फर्नान्डेस के सपने हैं इनके पीछे बड़े गहरे हाथ हैं। सरमायेदारों का हाथ है, पूंजीपतियों का हाथ है, विदेशी एजेंटों का हाथ है, वह चाहते हैं कि किसी तरीके से यह कांग्रेस सरकार खत्म हो, किसी तरीके से इंदिरा गांधी का राज खत्म हो और उनका राज आये। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो घबराहट इनकी है वह यह है कि हड़ताल खत्म होने वाली है, दो दिन, चार दिन, पांच दिन में जनता का रोष प्रकट हो जाएगा। तो अभी हमारे एम० पी० लोग जगह जगह जा रहे हैं, जगह जगह मास रेलियां होने वाली हैं, वह बतला देंगे कि जनता किसके

साथ है। आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमको दुख है सबको दुख है कि हड़ताल हो रही है, देश का नुकसान हो रहा है, तो कायदे की बात यह है कि हम नेताओं को छोड़ दें, हम आपसे बात करने को तैयार हैं, आप हड़ताल को सीधे सीधे वापस ले लीजिए। अगर हड़ताल वापस नहीं लगे तो चार दिन बाद नाक रगड़कर वापस लेनी पड़ेगी यह हड़ताल फेल होने जा रही है और यह राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है, न जनता के हित में है।...

(Interruption)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You had better not spoken.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: You had walked out.

(Interruptions)

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग अपनी हड़ताल को वापस लीजिए। यह आप करोगे तो आप देश का बड़ा उपकार करोगे, देश आपका उपकार मानेगा और विश्वास रखिये आपके साथ समझौता होगा। बोनस की बात भी हो सकती है, पैरिटी की बात भी हो सकती है, लेकिन इस समय नहीं हो सकती है। बाकी 6 मांगे आपकी मान ली गई हैं, दो सौ करोड़ रुपया आपको मिल गया है, जरा शान्ति रखिये, वरना तुलसीदास की यह कहावत मुझे याद आती है कि 'मच्छर के फूँकने से मदिराचल उड़ नहीं जाएगा'। आपकी हड़ताल से सरकार हटने वाली नहीं है।

REFERENCE TO RESIGNATION BY MR. JUSTICE P. C. PANDIT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, आज आप के द्वारा सदन के समानित सदस्यों के समक्ष भारत के जनतंत्र की पीठ में जो भयंकर छुरा भोंका गया है, उस घटना को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग देख चुके हैं अप्रैल 1973 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 3 बड़े बड़े जजों-जस्टिस ग्रावर, जस्टिस शेलेट और जस्टिस हेगडे- ने इस्तीफा दे दिया इसलिए कि एक जूनियर जज को चीफ जस्टिस बना दिया गया, मिस्टर रे को सुप्रीम

कोर्ट का। तमाम इस देश में ऐसा कोई हाईकोर्ट नहीं, ऐसा कोई कोर्ट नहीं, ऐसा कोई बार नहीं, ऐसा कोई वकीलों का एसोसियेशन नहीं, ऐसे कोई बुद्धिवादी लोग नहीं जिसने कि सरकार के उस कदम की भर्त्सना न की हो कि कमिटेड जूडिशियरी के नाम पर मनचाहे लोगों को चीफ जज बनाया जा रहा है जब कि सीनियर जज, अच्छे जज वहाँ पर विद्यमान हैं। श्रीमन्, अब पंजाब और हरियाणा हाई कोर्ट के नये मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पद पर न्यायमूर्ति श्री रंजीत सिंह की नियुक्ति हो गई जब कि 5 साल उनके सीनियर जज श्री प्रेमचन्द पंडित थे। तो इस वरिष्ठता का जो उल्लंघन किया गया, इसके प्रतिकार स्वरूप श्री पंडित ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। मैं श्री पंडित को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं उन जजों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो शपथ की कार्यवाही हो रही थी उसमें भाग लेने के लिए 7 जज नहीं गये। उन्होंने कहा कि यहाँ की न्यायापालिका के ऊपर कार्यपालिका अपना खूनी पंजा गिरा रही है, इसलिए हम शपथ समारोह में नहीं जायेंगे।

श्रीमन् मैं आपके द्वारा संविधान का वह अनुच्छेद पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ, अनुच्छेद 217, जिसमें लिखा है:—

"Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court..."

तो हाईकोर्ट का जज राष्ट्रपतिजी मुकर्रर करेंगे और जब चीफ जज मुकर्रर करेंगे तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का चीफ जज है जो, उस से भी वह सलाह लेंगे। महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो चीफ जज नियुक्त होता है उस के बारे में भी मैं आप की सेवा में पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जज कसे नियुक्त होता है। आप के कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह बात निहित है कि चीफ जज राष्ट्रपति नियुक्त करेंगे सुप्रीम