

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)



*Vol. XLIII*

*August 20 to 30, 1974/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 8, 1896 (Saka)]*



सत्यमेव जयते

**Eleventh Session, 1974/1896 (Saka)**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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**(Fifth Series, Volume XLIII, Eleventh Session, 1974)**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 20, 1974/Sravana  
29, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में वंगनो की आवश्यकता

\* 408. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या  
रेल मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वन उपज की  
दुलाई के लिये राज्य के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशन  
पर प्रति माह एक एक वर्ष का औसत लेने  
हुए, कितने वंगनो की आवश्यकता है,

(ख) नवम्बर 1973 में जुलाई 1974  
के अन्त तक प्रति माह प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर  
कितने वंगन उपलब्ध किये गये हैं,

(ग) क्या वंगनो की आवश्यकता के  
बारे में रेल प्रशासन और मध्य प्रदेश के वन  
विभाग के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ था,  
और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस समझौते के  
अन्तर्गत रेल प्रशासन ने कितना महयोग दिया ?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The number of wagons  
made available each month at every  
station in Madhya Pradesh for the

1779 LS—1.

transportation of forest produce during  
November, 1973 to July, 1974 is not  
readily available. However, during  
this period, an average of 5,089 wagons  
were loaded with forest produce at  
various railway stations in Madhya  
Pradesh against the net demand for  
9,597 wagons per month

(c) and (d). A joint meeting bet-  
ween the Divisional Superintendent,  
Bilaspur, South Eastern Railway and  
the Conservators of forest, Raipur,  
Bilaspur and Bhopal Circles was held  
at Bilaspur on 19-11-1973 wherein the  
problems connected with this move-  
ment were discussed

The Forest Department furnished  
their annual requirements of wagons  
during this meeting. Consistent with  
the commitments to clear higher pri-  
ority traffic preferentially, the maxi-  
mum possible as instance is being ex-  
tended by the Railways administrations  
for the transportation of forest pro-  
duce from Madhya Pradesh

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : मंत्री महादय ने  
बताया है कि हमारे यहाँ 5089 वंगन दी  
जा रही है जब कि हमारी मांग 9597 वंगन  
की है। मंत्री महादय कहते हैं कि इस मांग  
को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा  
है। यह बात तो वह बहुत दिनों से कहते चले  
आ रहे हैं कि हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमारे  
यहाँ 1972 के इंडेंटस भी क्लीयर नहीं हुए  
हैं और इज्जत लगे हुए हैं लेकिन अभी तक  
वंगन मिल्पाई नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमारे प्रदेश  
में आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुत अधिक संख्या  
में रहते हैं और उनकी आजीविका का साधन यह  
वन सम्पदा है। इस वजह से यह बहुत आवश्यक  
है कि इसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लेजान  
का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि उनकी जीविका चल  
सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप गम्भीरता



से विचार कर रहे हैं कि हमारे यहाँ वगज की सप्लाई ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो ताकि हमारे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों को राहत मिल सके ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरजीह मिलनी चाहिए और काफी बँगज उन को देने चाहिये । यह सही है कि मई, 1974 तक कुछ हालत खराब रही और एग्नेज जो बँगज की सप्लाई रही वह 4638 रही । लेकिन जून और जुलाई में हालत काफी सुधर गई और अब एग्नेज 6664 तक पहुँच चुकी थी । अगर यही ट्रेंड कंस्टिन्वू रहा तो 1972-73 का जो बैक लाग है वह चन्द महीनों में मुकम्मल हो जाएगा ।

**श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल :** 1972 और 1973 के जो इंडेंट हैं और इंजन लगे हुये हैं वे कितने दिनों में आप बलीयर कर देंगे । किसी स्थान पर तो 1974 के इंजन आ कर खड़े हो गये हैं और किसी जगह पर 1972 से खड़े हैं लेकिन बँगन सप्लाई नहीं हो रहे हैं । कोई डूनिफार्म पालिसी नहीं है और इस कारण से बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो रही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर अपना निश्चित मत प्रकट करे ।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** रजिस्ट्रेशन जिन बँगज का 1972 में हुआ है उन को दो - चार महीने के अन्दर अन्दर हम मुकम्मल कर सकेंगे ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मध्य प्रदेश बन सम्पदा की दृष्टि से बहुत समृद्ध है । वहाँ सरकार का कहना है कि अगर रेल बँगन उन्हें मिले और माल वाहर जल्दी जल्दी जाता रहे तो उसकी आमदनी बहुत बढ़ सकती है । प्रदेश सरकार ने 9597 बँगज की मांग की है । इस मांग को क्यों

पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है और कब तक इतने बँगन आप उमको दे सकेंगे ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूसन का जो ट्रेफिक है इसमें प्रायोरिटी मिली हुई है और मध्य प्रदेश के ही इलाके में स्टील भी है, कोयला भी है, मिमेंट भी है, पेपर भी है, फूडप्रेज भी है और उनको पहले प्रायोरिटी मिलती है । इसे तो प्रायोरिटी चकि मिली हुई है इस बजह से बँगज हम पूरे तीर पर नहीं दे पाते हैं । लेकिन मई तक ट्रेंड खराब था और जून जुलाई में ट्रेंड सुधरा और 6600 से भी ज्यादा बँगज हमने दिए । यह रफ्तार अगर जारी रही तो 1972-73 के जो इंडेंट हैं उन को दो महीने में हम-मुकम्मल तीर पर पूरा कर देंगे ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** 9597 बँगज की जो उमको मांग है उस को पूरी करने में आप कब तक समय होंगे ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** इत वक्त कोई खास तारीख उमके लिए देना मुश्किल है । मई तक हम 4638 बँगज देते थे । जुलाई महीने में 6664 दिए हैं । एक महीने में दो हजार बढ़िये हैं । और यही ट्रेंड कंस्टिन्वू रहा तो यकीनन तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर ती हजार बँगज हम दे सकेंगे ।

#### Sale of Obscene Literatures at Book-stalls by M/s. A. H. Wheeler and Company

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\*409. SHRI LALJI BHAI:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. were caught selling obscene literatures at bookstalls on Railway platforms by Railway officials;

(b) whether any complaints of selling of smuggled books and magazines by them were made by Railway officials as well as passengers; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHIRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However, fifteen books having suggestive titles were seized from M/s A. H. Wheeler & Co. at Delhi Main station during the course of an inspection but a scrutiny of these books by the Administration revealed that they were not obscene literature

(b) No.

(c) In view of above the question of taking action does not arise

श्री लाल जी भाई मैंने 30 जनवरी का नाराजित प्रश्न मरुया 125 पृष्ठा था जोकि मेमर्स ए एच डी ए एड कम्पनी के साथ बुक स्टालों के लिए करार करने के बारे में था। उस में मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा था मैंमर्स ए एच डी ए एड कम्पनी के साथ कोई विशेष पक्षान नहीं किया गया है और उनके साथ करार किया गया है। इसमें माफ जाहिर होना है कि विशेष पक्षान तो नहीं कुछ पक्षान जरूर इस फर्म के साथ किया गया है। अब इस प्रश्न में भी इन्होंने कहा है कि उनेजक शीर्षक वाली पन्द्रह पुस्तकें जब्त की गयी हैं लेकिन जांच करने पर पता चला कि ये पुस्तकें अश्लील नहीं हैं। यह तो छोटी सदरी माना काइ वाली बात हो गई कि माना लोहा बन गया। अश्लील साहित्य पता नहीं कहा था दिया गया। मुझे शक है कि इसमें इनके अपना हाथ नहीं, कुछ गोलमटोल नहीं, चूनाब के लिए चन्दा आदि लेने की बात नहीं। इस प्रकार की शंका जरूर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह शंका कभी और जगह दूर कर लेना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: लम्बी शंका है, और जगह दूर नहीं होगी।

श्री लालजी भाई: रेल अधिकारियों की तथा यात्रियों की भी शिकायत थी कि यह उनेजक साहित्य है अश्लील साहित्य है। इसके सब सबूत मौजूद थे। लेकिन गोलमाल हो गया प्रतीत होता है। कहीं उमका छिपा दिया है या दबा दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पुस्तकों में क्या लिखा था यह तो बनाइये। आपने पढ़ा भी है? कौन सी पुस्तक पढ़ी है जो छिपा दी है।

श्री लालजी भाई: पुस्तकें ऐसी थी, जिन में नग्न तस्वीरें थी, जिन का बेसा जाना जनता के हित में नहीं था। ऐसी पुस्तकों को सरकार बेचने नहीं देनी है। उस प्रकार की पुस्तकें पकड़ी गयी थीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का प्रश्न क्या है?—मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ समझे हों, उस का जवाब दें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: मेरी समस्या में तो कुछ नहीं आया है। मेम्बर साहब बनाये कि उन को किस किताब पर एनराज है। मैं उन किताबों को साथ लाया हूँ और मैं उन को दिखा सकता हूँ। हाथ में 15 किताबें जवन की हैं। नाम उनके बड़े दिलचस्प थे, लेकिन अन्दर कुछ नहीं था।

श्री लालजी भाई: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन पुस्तकों के अन्दर कुछ नहीं है। मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि पुस्तकों के नाम भी खगाव थे और उन के अन्दर नग्न फोटो थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप को कौन सी किताब अच्छी लगी?—श्री डागा।

**श्री भूलक्ष्मण डागा :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि अश्लील साहित्य किसे कहते हैं और क्या उन्होंने उन किताबों को पढ़ा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वे पन्द्रह की पन्द्रह किताबें मुझे भेज दीजिए । मैं बता दूंगा ।

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** इसके लिए एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनानी चाहिए, जो यह फैसला करे कि वह आबसीन लिट्रेचर है या नहीं ।

**श्री सुहृन्मव शक्ती कुरेशी :** जो 15 किताबें जब्त की गई हैं, हमारे आफिसर्स ने उन को पढ़ा है । वे काफी काबिल आदमी हैं । पढ़ने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि उन में ऐसा कोई आबसीन बात नहीं है ।

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** May I know from the hon. Minister is there any machinery in the Railway Department to screen the books sold on these book stalls? Secondly, what is the language of the books which have been seized?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI :** These books are in Hindi. Under the terms of the contract this is a condition that these book stalls will not sell obscene literature. As and when any complaint comes checks are made. In this matter the complaint was made by a member of the Book Stall Committee and fifteen books were seized. It was found they did not contain any obscenity.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसी किताबें पढ़नी पड़ती हैं । अगर ऐसी किताबें न हों, तो सफर बढ़ी मुश्किल से कटता है ।

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** May I know if there is any ban on the sale of pornographic literature at these book stalls? Also if these fifteen books which have been seized were pornographic literature?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI :** As I said, such literature is not allowed on the book-stalls.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Is it true that because of the strange ideas of obscenity on the part of some of the authorities, the Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn's famous book *Gulag* was banned and was not allowed to be sold at some of the railway book-stalls?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI :** I have no such information.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think that is not relevant to the main question. I do not think he can mix his work with this question because that book cannot be within these fifteen books. I am sorry that would be doing injustice to the great author.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Some people take truthful things as obscenity.

#### Shortage of Crude Oil

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\*411. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**

**SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :**

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

(a) whether there is going to be an acute shortage of crude oil in the country in the coming months;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor, and

(c) what steps have been taken in advance to meet the shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :** (a) to (c). As a result of the steep increase in crude oil prices since October 1973 and further steep increases since January 1974, foreign exchange cost of crude imports to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country has enormously increased. The problem at present is not of availability of crude oil but of meeting the high foreign exchange cost of crude oil imports. Taking into account the foreign exchange availability position, the foreign exchange allocation for the import of crude oil during the current

financial year will be Rs. 858 crores. This will enable us to import about 13 million tonnes of crude oil during the financial year as against 14.07 million tonnes in the last financial year. Product import of about 3.1 million tonnes plus some speciality products, refinery chemicals etc. at a cost of Rs. 262 crores is also planned this year. Bilateral arrangements with Iraq and Iran for crude imports have been entered into in order to soften the impact of the crude oil prices.

Various measures have been taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products to match with the expected availability of crude oil and petroleum products both indigenous and imported. This is expected to meet the essential requirement.

Simultaneously, steps have been taken to augment the indigenous crude oil production in the immediate future and also to progressively increase the production level to 11.42 million tonnes by 1978-79.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Whatever may be the reasons, during the current year we have a shortfall of product availability. May I know how we are going to meet the demands?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The only way to meet the requirements of the country is to tighten our belts. We have taken steps to bring about a reduction in the use of motor spirit. We have also imposed cuts, about 30 per cent cut on the consumption of kerosene oil. We have also written to the State Governments to exercise extreme economy in the use of fuel oil and diesel oil.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** Evidently the only alternative left is to go in in a very big way for indigenous production of crude oil in the country. There are certain very prospective areas mostly in the North-eastern region. May I know whether Government are concentrating on those areas or making good efforts in those areas?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Certainly as the hon. Member has very rightly pointed out, it is time that we intensify our efforts at finding more oil in the country. The Bombay High oil find is known to the whole country. We are now trying to dig more wells in the close vicinity of the well which has been proved successful in the Bombay High.

The hon. member would be glad to know that in the eastern region at a place known as Galeki we have found a very promising well and we can expect very good results from it. As the Chairman of ONGC has said in a statement, by the end of two years we will be able to increase the production of our indigenous crude by about 2 million tonnes. That will be of some help to us.

**SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:** In Tripura?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** In Tripura, Lekwa and other areas drilling operations are in progress.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** In the context of what the hon. Minister has said just now, is it or is it not a fact that the American oil companies are wanting exploration concessions in areas nearer to Diego Garcia? If so, what are the details?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Certain areas along the coast of India were delineated and after reserving Bombay High for our own exploration, we have thrown open these areas on the continental shelf of India for exploration by any nation that is prepared to accept our terms. Some companies have already made offers and we are awaiting offers from some other countries who are showing interest.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We wanted to know the details.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** They have not asked for any special concession near Diego Garcia at all.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** They have not asked for any special concession



sear Diego Garcia. But they have asked for normal concessions. Which are the areas where the Americans want to do exploration nearer Diego Garcia? It is a very vital matter. The House debated the Diego Garcia issue because we are equally alarmed as the Government. We want to know whether the Americans are trying to build nests in the garb of exploration of oil near Diego Garcia.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is arising out of what he said. It is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister said they have not asked for any special concessions. I want to ask what are the normal concessions they have asked for.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is an international tender. Any nation can tender.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The hon. Minister stated that in order to meet the shortage of crude, one of the policies of Government is to augment production. In this context, what was the production of crude from the north-east region last year, what is the increase this year and what extent of increase Government contemplate by the end of this year?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not have the exact breakup with me at the moment. But it is increasing every year.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will he kindly supply us the figures?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Certainly.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon. Minister tell us whether oil was found in Assam for the first time in India and whether refinery in Assam has now been closed for quite a long time? May I also know whether there was exploration in West Bengal and there was a particular prospect of finding oil in Baroda in my constituency? Why has that

been abandoned when there was a chance of getting oil at that point?

MR. SPEAKER: This is too general a question, not your constituency alone.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: In West Bengal we drilled but we did not find anything very promising.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: What about Assam?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are exploring in Assam.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: In view of the acute shortage of kerosene oil, I would like to know whether Government are thinking of reducing the price of cooking gas LPG—which has, I think, no high cost value and which is being used not only by women in urban areas but also to some extent by women in rural areas also. I was told in the consultative committee for this Ministry that LPG is used by the higher class families only, which is not a fact. I would request the Minister to look into the matter and reduce the price of cooking gas, which can't some extent solve the problem.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The ministry is not thinking of it because there is not much scope for it. Now, that the hon. lady member has made the suggestion, we will have another look at it.

#### Allocation for Naphtha Cracker Project at Koyali

\*412. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL  
BHATIA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Indian Petro-chemical  
Corporation has asked for a hundred

per cent increase in allocation for Naphtha Cracker Project at Koyali, Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have considered this request?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) to (c). The revised cost is estimated at Rs. 58.06 crores as against Rs. 29.8 crores estimated earlier. Reasons for increase are:—

- (i) change in exchange rate,
- (ii) increase in customs duty and handling charges,
- (iii) escalation in prices,
- (iv) increase in pre-production interest,
- (v) increase in engineering/procurement/supervision fees etc.,
- (vi) increase due to quantitative changes consequent upon re-design and technical variations,
- (vii) increase in pre production expenses, township, licence fees, and
- (viii) increase in contingencies.

The revised cost is under consideration in Government.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** This naphtha cracker project has been delayed in spite of all promises of the Government. In view of the fact that a large number of industrial units are dependent on the availability of this product, has the Government prepared any schedule for commissioning this project? Have they found the exchange required for this project or does it continue to be still uncertain and for how long it will remain like this?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is true that there would be a delay of about two years in the commissioning of this plant due to various factors which I have just mentioned. The

proposal for increase in project cost is receiving the attention of the Government. I cannot make any commitment at this moment.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** The other day the Petroleum and Chemicals Minister was talking about the take-over of foreign refineries. He said they are committed to it. Government is also committed to the expansion of industrial production within the country based on petroleum as the raw material. Would it be that you would fritter away the limited resources in wasteful acquisition of existing capabilities or would it be that the money would be saved for implementing a large number of public sector projects in the fields of fertilisers, petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals and various other chemicals which fall under this ministry? I am talking about resources.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The resources position, as is generally known to the House, is difficult in the country. But this project has already started. We have placed orders for over 76 per cent of the equipment. Civil engineering works have started. We have already made good progress and we are very hopeful of going through with it.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** I want to know when the commissioning will take place.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We hope to commission these plants by about 1976.

#### Charges against Hindustan Lever Ltd.

\*413. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been charged by the M.R.T.P. Commission with unfair and restrictive trade practices;

(b) if so, what are the main charges; and

(c) what action if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c) The M.R.T.P. Commission received a complaint, dated the 3rd July, 1974 from M/s. Shah Manilal Motichand & Sons, Poona alleging that the Hindustan Lever Limited are indulging in several restrictive trade practices. Pending the hearing and final disposal of the application for interim orders, the Commission restrained and prohibited the respondents by an *ad-interim* order and injunction from terminating the redistribution stockship of the complainants. This *ad-interim* injunction was subsequently vacated. The application for injunction was dismissed with costs quantified at Rs. 250 on the 22nd July, 1974. A copy each of the complaint from M/s. Shah Manilal Motichand and Sons, the standard form of redistribution stockists agreement entered into by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited with various dealers, and the notice issued to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited under Regulation 7 of the Restrictive Trade Practices (Enquiry) Regulations 1970, is laid on the Table of the House, which would indicate the various unfair restrictive trade practices alleged to be indulged in by the Hindustan Lever Limited [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-3230/74]. Since the matter is *sub judice* before the Commission, it has not been possible for the Commission to furnish any additional information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If it is before a Commission, why should the House be deprived of information? It is not a court of law. So, it cannot even be called *sub judice*. There is no such practice that I am aware of.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Commission is not a court of law.

श्री बबू लिखते : अब हर चीज में सब-जुडिस लगा दिया जाता है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में सोच-समझ कर फैसला करना

चाहिए, अब यह हर चीज में माने गया है, ग्रन्डर-सी-लैडस के बारे में सबजुडिस, हर चीज में सबजुडिस, पार्लियामेंट का मखौल बन रहा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That term *sub judice* comes from the word judiciary.

Where is the judiciary in this? This is only a Commission.

श्री बबू लिखते : बढ़िया तरीका यही होगा कि हर चीज को कमीशन के पास भेज दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: What type of Commission is this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): There is a distinction between the functioning of the Commission in respect of allegations of restrictive trade practices and the inquiry that the Commission makes in regard to monopoly practices. In respect of restrictive trade practices, when complaints are heard by the Commission it acts not as an advisory body, but as a tribunal. They have quasi-judicial functions and they take evidence. They function as a tribunal and their decision is binding on us, so far as restrictive trade practices are concerned. In the other case, where you refer a matter in connection with monopolistic trade practices for a report of the Commission, they are acting in an advisory capacity and their decision is not binding on us.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 41 (xxii) says:

"it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the mat-



ter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry."

So, it should not be matters which may influence the findings of the Commission. When Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu asks, I have to be very careful.

श्री मधु सिन्धु: आप ऐसा कीजिये-उसी हिस्से को स्वीकार करिये जो तथ्यों के तहत आता है :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख कर बतलाउगा कि कैसे आता है ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I may point out that in the papers which have already been laid on the Table by the Minister, the details of the complaints made by these parties are given. The whole standard from signed by these parties has been given. Normally, in a case which is *sub judice* such things will not be given.

MR. SPEAKER: I have always been saying that in cases of such inquiries, the facts about their procedures about the parties' complaints, can be asked. But when you comment on the merits of the case pending before them or you comment on the cases this way or that way, that is bound to influence the findings. You could avoid that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister can certainly furnish further information in the matter which can be called strictly facts. He has refrained from doing that also. Will you kindly direct him to do so?

MR. SPEAKER: I must know what type of facts you want.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, the observation that you made in your wisdom about me, that you have to be very careful when I put a question, I thank you because I take it as a compliment knowing what your attitude is towards the Government and us. I take it as a great compliment that the Government has to be very careful about me.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very clever man.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is or it is not a fact that the Hindustan Lever Ltd. marketing system was based on unfair and restrictive trade practices because distributors were not allowed to sell below the prefixed catalogue price and also is it a fact that the Poona distributor was dismissed because he sold the Hindustan Lever product at a price lower than what was fixed by the Company?

About this Company I want to say that the Company with 85 per cent foreign holding earned a profit of Rs. 5 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 10.5 crores in 1972-73.

I want to know whether the Poona distributor was dismissed only because he sold the Hindustan Lever product at a price below the pre-fixed catalogue price.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Hindustan Lever within the cognizance of the Department? You asked about the M.R.T.P. Commission. Anyhow, I leave it to the Minister to reply if he has got the information.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: All the information which the hon. Member asked for in the Question has been supplied. Let us see whether I am correct or not. First of all, he wanted to know whether the Hindustan Lever Ltd has been charged by the M.R.T.P. Commission with unfair and restrictive trade practices. Technically speaking, it is not the M.R.T.P. Commission but we brought it to the notice of the House that there is a complaint filed before the Commission in respect of the restrictive trade practices by a firm in Poona which is described as the stockists for that area. I have also laid on the Table of the House the actual complaint made by the complainant before the Commission. I have also laid the notices issued by the Commission to the persons concerned. All these are matters which are under investigation.



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I wanted to highlight this point that when the distributor defied the Company and sold a commodity at his own discretion, at a price below the pre-fixed catalogue price, he was dismissed. Is that the only reason that he has been dismissed?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is for the Commission to find out, not for him to give a decision here.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** My second question is, whether it is or it is not a fact that the Company is selling commercial glycerine in collusion with the firm, M/s. Manoharlal Munshilal, which have accumulated stocks over a long period of time, at an enhanced rate which is much above the catalogue price that is prevalent and, secondly, whether it is also not a fact that they have made it a condition for the distributors, agents and sellers to sell soap, for each cake of soap, the person is forced to buy two or three packets of detergent. You can find that out from the sales figures of the last six months as to how their detergent figures have gone up in the market. This is a very serious matter. We would like the Minister to tell us whether it is true and if so, what steps they are going to take in this regard.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** The last mentioned allegation is true. There are a large number of restrictive trade practices being registered with the Commission. We are already processing and filing several cases of this type before the Commission for inquiry.

Regarding the sale of commercial glycerine, we do not have any information about that. The administrative Ministries look after these matters. Whatever information, whatever allegations, we have received from different sources and hon members, we have already forwarded them to the administrative Ministries and we have asked them to inquire into all those cases and give us a report on those matters. Also, so far as the Commis-

sion is concerned, whatever is possible, we will certainly put up before the Commission—if any restrictive trade practices are put up before us.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He has avoided giving reply to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No more supplementary please. He has very clearly answered.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** This Government is subservient to the monopolists, particularly foreign monopolists, and that is why they are behaving like this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you satisfied now with all these observations? Mr. Naik.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** I want to know whether this case of Hindustan Lever versus the private trader from Poona was an instance of action taken *suo moto* by the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and whether this is the first case and if it is the first case of this nature where MRTTP Commission has taken cognizance *suo moto*, by itself, whether such complaints will be entertained in future in large numbers so that they serve as a sort of Ombudsman as the papers have said.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** This is not the first case in regard to restrictive trade practices. We have other cases also. In fact, we have filed several cases. This was not a *suo moto* case; the aggrieved party had approached the Commission and then the Commission is inquiring into it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** In view of the fact that the Hindustan Lever is probably the largest manufacturer in this country of soaps and of the dalda brand of vanaspati, both of which are hardly available in the country to the ordinary consumer, I want to know, in case the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, after due investigation finds that these complaints are justified and that the company has been gull-

ty of restrictive trade practices which have contributed to the present acute shortage and high prices of these essential commodities, what action Government would take. I want to know what is the action which Government takes in such cases when a company is found to be guilty by this tribunal of restrictive trade practices which are harmful to the interest of the community, what is the prescribed form of action that is taken by way of penalty or anything else by the Government. Or is it that nothing is done and it is simply recorded? What happens, I want to know.

**SHRI R. H. GOKHALE:** If the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission finds ultimately, whether in this case or in any other case, that a restrictive trade practice is committed, certainly appropriate action will be taken.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** What is that appropriate action?

Are they prosecuted or punished in any way? Or, are they simply asked to change the terms of contract? They are holding the country to ransom.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** About the real position regarding the products that the company has made, I would not like to go into details because except for the inspector's report, we do not have much information before us. So far as Vanaspati is concerned the company has always been representing to government that it is not profitable because of the raw material prices being high. On inspection we have found this from their accounts. I do not say that this is the final thing, there may be other factors like costing and so on. But on the basis of the preliminary report we found that they were losing from Rs. 100 to a little more per tonne.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question was regarding penalty and punishment if

these companies are guilty of restrictive practices.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** The position is this. Controlling the price is one thing and restrictive practice is another thing. The development ministries are concerned with control of prices, raw materials prices etc. Regarding soaps, there are two kinds of soaps for some we have informal price control, for some we don't have. For restrictive trade practice they can be prosecuted.

But restricted production which the hon Member has alleged will not alone be sufficient as a subject-matter for enquiry into restrictive trade practice.

**SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA:** I am talking of restrictive trade practice. If they are found guilty will the Government normally take action by way of prosecution?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** I may be frank with the House. I would say that even with regard to that I will examine the position whether prosecution is possible or not and put it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** All these years you don't know!

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** They took so long to prosecute the company.

श्री मधु निमये : इच्छक महोदय श्रीमती  
दंडवते ने मुझ से कहा कि मुपर बाजार में  
जब वे लवस, रेक्सोना साबुन  
खरीदने जाती हैं तो लाइफवाय भी लेना  
पडता है और कपड़ा धोने के चिप्स भी लेने  
पडने है तो क्या यह बात-सही है और यह  
रेट्रिक्टिव प्रैक्टिस में नहीं आता ?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:** If it is a fact I can bring it to the notice of the Tribunal. Let him write to me.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**

From the facts stated in reply to the question I find that there are two parts. On the basis of the application submitted by the particular firm at Poona, an *ad interim* injunction was issued by the court. Subsequently that was vacated. The second part is that before the Commission also there are long list of complaints which has been declared as a matter of *sub judice*. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what happened and what basis the injunction was vacated against the firm? What are the findings of the court?

**SHRI H R. GOKHALE:** *Ad Interim* injunction is granted by courts, judicial or *quasi-judicial*, in *prima facie* cases. They must have probably decided that there was a *prima facie* case but I won't vouchsafe that. If possible, I can obtain a copy of the order and place it before the House.

**Production of Vitamin 'C'**

\*414. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) What is our present bulk production of Vitamin 'C', separately in the public and private sectors;

(b) what is the installed capacity and the actual production per annum;

(c) to what extent does the indigenous production fall short of the country's estimated requirements today and is expected to fall short during each of the next four years; and

(d) what steps are being taken for ensuring that the indigenous capacity is expanded so as to cover the country's requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Details of installed capacity for manufacture of Vitamin C and its actual production during 1973 are given below:—

(figures in tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Party	Licensed Capacity	Installed Capacity	Actual Production in 1973
<i>Public Sector</i>				
1	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	125	125	Nil (Trail production started in 1973. They are yet to report commercial production)
<i>Private Sector</i>				
1	Sarabhai M. Chemicals . . . . .	120	N.A.	261
2	Suneeta Vitamins and Chemicals Ltd. . . . .	125	Under installation	Nil

(c) Production of Vitamin C in the country during the year 1973 was 261 tonnes and imports during 1972-73 & 1973-74 were 280.63 tonnes and 306 tonnes respectively. During the year 1974-75 a quantity of 270 tonnes have been planned for imports through S.T.C. No estimates of shortfall of production of Vitamin C during the next four years have been made as the quantity to be imported will depend upon the indigenous availability.

(d) Task Force on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals set up by the Planning Commission has assessed the 1978-79 demand of Vitamin C at 900 tonnes. HAL a Public Sector undertaking propose to expand their capacity to 250 tonnes per annum during the 5th plan period.

Application of M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals for expansion of capacity upto 480 tonnes is being processed.

A letter of intent for a capacity of 150 tonnes per annum of Vitamin C has been granted to Shri D. R. Gandhi for the establishment of a new unit. The proposal of M/s. Goenka & Co. for the grant of an industrial licence for a capacity of 125 tonnes of Vitamin C is being processed.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the hon. Minister please explain why they are still resorting to imports of such a large quantity when the existing capacity could be increased?

(a) When will the Hindustan Antibiotics be in a position to produce it? When will the Government take a decision on Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals' application for an extension of its capacity upto 480 tonnes?

(b) A letter of intent had been given to M/s. D. R. Gandhi for 150 tonnes. When is it likely to go into production?

(c) The proposal of Shri Goenka is now under process. When will Government take a decision and when will the company start erection of the plant? In other words, when will further indigenous capacity be established? By what date do they expect to establish the indigenous capacity in each of the case?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** As far as Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., is concerned, the hon. Member knows probably that they are working on the technology of the National Chemical Laboratory. There has been some delay. The plant is complete. We are already producing such things. I have every hope that within the next six months or so, they will go into actual production of Vitamin 'C'.

As regards Sarabhai Chemicals, they have submitted an application for further expansion of the capacity to 480 tonnes. That is receiving the attention of the Government.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** You are importing today 306 tonnes. You expect the import demand in the country to rise to 900 tonnes. Today, the indigenous production is only of the order of 260 tonnes. That means you want to import further.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Patel, you have the second chance to get up. Let the Minister complete your first part of the question. Please do not interrupt him when he is replying.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I do not mind provided he gives a correct answer.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The matters are now before the licensing committee. I am sure that they are fully apprised of this situation. They

will not take long. Now, a certain procedure has been streamlined. I can assure you that there are no undue delays. I have every hope that a decision will be taken very soon in this matter. We feel confident that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan we hope we shall be in a position to meet the full requirements of the country in Vitamin 'C'.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** My second supplementary is this. Will the Minister please indicate what is the cost—what is the foreign exchange cost—for importing, say, hundred tonnes of Vit. C? If they have to import 600 tonnes, how long will it take for the Sarabhai Chemicals who are to-day producing 260 tonnes to increase their capacity? And how long will it take for the people who are producing this, such as Shri Gandhi and Shri Goenka who have not done any production before? They might take more time because of that. How long will it take for Messrs. Sarabhai Chemicals to increase their production if permission is given to them? Will Government please consider whether, if they have given permission, they can produce? If so, will it not save a considerable amount of foreign exchange? This is the import of my question. Now, will they tell us what is the cost of Vitamin 'C' which they import? What is the amount of foreign exchange involvement today and what will it be in future?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** In 1973 we imported 300 tonnes of Vitamin 'C'. The cost of that was Rs. 1.12 crores. I entirely agree with him that Sarabhai's who are already producing Vitamin 'C' would be in a position to produce it quickest of all the units which are being licensed.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** When did they apply?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Sarabhai's applied some time in June 1973.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** You say the licensing procedures have been improved and they can expedite. It is now more than a year when they applied. When did the others apply?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Patel, you want to settle everything here and now.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** If you look at the statement in the last column the actual production by HAL in 1973 is 'nil'. Assurance had been given in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and also on the floor of the House that HAL is going to produce Vitamin 'C' before 1972. I would like to know what are the reasons for not implementing that assurance?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** As I said they were trying to produce Vitamin 'C' in cooperation with the National Chemical Laboratory. There were technological problems and that had delayed it.

#### Plan to put off opening of New Railway Lines

\*416. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:**

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the present economic crisis, the Railways have been asked to put off its programmes of opening new lines and even some pruning has been done in the original outlay of Rs. 100 crores; and

(b) if so, what other works have been postponed due to such instructions of Planning Commission?

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

(b) Does not arise.



**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** आपने कहा है कि प्लान के खर्चे में आप कोई कटौती नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1974-75 के एन्ग्रल प्लान में रेलवे के विक्रम के लिये किन-कीन धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है और किन-किन रेलवे लाइनों पर काम शुरू करने का आग्रह इरादा है ?

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** 1974-75 के लिए सात नई रेलवे लाइनों को बनाने या कनवर्ट करने का फैसला किया है। ये हैं रोहतास मिशानो (बी जो), जयपुर मफरो (एम जो) बी जी निकमट रामनगर/कठगो-दाम झारपुर-नाहा बाजार (एम जो) बीबीनगर-नाडीकट (बी जो) बामो पानी - जालपुर (बी जो) और जयपुर कुमारघाट (एम जो) इन कार्यों की अनुमानित लागत मिवाय नई लाईन धर्मनगर में कुमारघाट तक 81.28 करोड़ रुपये है। इन कार्यों के लिये 1974-75 के बजट में 0.65 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जिन रेलवे लाइनों का काम शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में लयन किया है, क्या उन का कोई माडर्नाइजेशन है या सरकार ने इन रेलवे लाइनों का काम पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के कारण शुरू करने का फैसला किया है। राजस्थान में हिम्मत गगर-फोटा रेलवे लाइन अभी तक पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक पूरी की जायेगी।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** किमी इलाके को ब्रूकरन को देख कर बड़ा रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाती है। इस में कोई पोलिटिकल कनसिडरेशन नहीं होता है।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Absorption of Persons Recruited during Strike Period

\*406 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new persons recruited on the Indian Railways in various zones during the Rail strike of May, 1974;

(b) how it is proposed to absorb them after the Rail strike was withdrawn, and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee to advise Government about the cases of employees who have been suspended or have a break in service or whose services have been terminated?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI L N MISHRA) : (a) About 6,940 persons were engaged on a purely temporary basis, mostly on daily rates of wages.

(b) Since the appointments were made on a purely temporary basis the extent rules for absorption of substitutes/casual labour will also apply in their case.

(c) No, Sir.

### सुनहटी सरखडी स्टेशन का निर्माण

407. श्री मुल्की राज सनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महारनपुर जिले में सुनहटी सरखडी स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

(क) और (ख) सुनहटी खरबड़ी में पहले से ही एक हाट स्टेशन खुला हुआ है जहाँ सभी बुनियादी सुविधाएँ मौजूद हैं।

**Expenditure on Elections by Political Parties**

\*410. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to put curbs on expenditure by political parties during election;

(b) whether under the new proposals, political parties will have to publish the sources of their funds for election campaign and file returns of their expenditure, constituency-wise;

(c) whether in order to have cleaner elections many suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner in his report which were rejected by Government are being reconsidered and re-examined; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The suggestions made by the Election Commission in this behalf were examined in detail by a Sub-Committee specially appointed by the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law and after careful scrutiny, the Committee came to conclusion that due to various practical difficulties, it is not possible to accept the recommendations of the Election Commission on this point. Government has agreed with the views of the Joint Committee on this matter.

**Conversion of Lakarmandi-Mankapur Line into Broad Gauge**

\*415. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on conversion of the Lakarmandi-Mankapur Line into the broad gauge has since been started; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) An engineering-cum-traffic survey to examine the conversion of Mankapur-Katra (near Ayodhya Ghat, also known as Lakar Mandi) M.G. line has been sanctioned on 25-6-1974. The survey work is likely to be completed in about three month time. The question of taking up this conversion will be considered after the survey report is received from the North Eastern Railway Administration and examined.

**Release and Reinstatement of Arrested persons after Railway Strike**

\*417. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the persons who were arrested during Railway strike have been released;

(b) whether all the persons who have been released have been taken back in service;

(c) if not, the number of persons who have not been taken back in service; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Sir, out of about 19,500 who have been released, only about 3,500

have not been taken back to duty so far.

(d) They have not been taken back to duty because they have been either dismissed from service under the Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal Rules, or have been convicted as a result of the Court proceedings against them, or are still under suspension.

**Dieselisation of Mahalaxmi Express**

\*418. SHRI ANNASAHEB COT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pressing demand to dieselise train Nos. 303 and 304 Mahalaxmi Express on South Central Railway; and

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

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

(b) Dieselisation of long distance overcrowded Mail/Express trains is being done on a programmed basis having regard to the limited availability of diesel locomotives which are primarily required for clearance of goods traffic. As and when additional diesel locomotives become available after meeting the requirements of goods traffic, dieselisation of 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express will be duly considered alongwith other similar demands.

**Direct Express Train between Dhanbad and Patna and between Gomoh and Kharagpur**

\*419. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to introduce Express train services direct between Dhanbad and Patna via Gaya in the Eastern Railway and between Gomoh and Kharagpur via Adra in the South Eastern Railway; and

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(b) if so, the date proposed for starting the services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच तेज गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना**

420. श्री रामप्रवतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल हड़ताल के बाद कलकत्ता से दिल्ली और दिल्ली से कलकत्ता जाने वाली प्रायः सभी रेलगाड़ियां घण्टों विलंब से चल रही हैं ;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी)**

(क) और (ख) : जी नहीं। मई, 1974 में रेल हड़ताल के बाद कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों के समय पालन में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन विभिन्न कारणों जैसे खतरे की जंजीर खींचना, होजपाईप का कनेक्शन टूट जाना, तस्करी और समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा कलेपेट वाल्व खोलना और मिगनल तथा दूर संचार उपसकरो की चोरी आदि के कारण गाड़ियों का समय पालन वांछित स्तर पर नहीं पहुंच सका है।

(ग) सभी रेलों पर गाड़ियों के समय पालन के बारे में क्षेत्रिय रेलो द्वारा सभी स्तरों पर और रेलवे बोर्ड स्तर पर कुछ चुनी हुई गाड़ियों के समय पालन पर बड़ी निगाह रखी जाती है। गाड़ी चालन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से अनावश्यक विलम्ब के मामलों में कार्यवाही की जाती है। गाड़ियों के संचालन में सुधार



करने के लिए निरन्तर अभियान चलाया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप हकालाफत के पहले की अवधि की तुलना में जुलाई, 74 के महीने में कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों के समय फालतू के प्रतीकत में सुधार हुआ है।

#### Introduction of Microwave Automatic Warning System

\*421. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI N. E. RORO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to introduce a microwave automatic warning system in trains to eliminate chances of accidents caused by any human error;

(b) if so, the average proportion of accidents due to human error;

(c) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited who have taken up this work have tested its performance and whether its installation is expected to revolutionise the entire signal warning system; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. However, there is a proposal to provide automatic warning system of the induction type on the Railways.

(b) On an average about 7 per cent of accidents are due to the human error of drivers passing signals at danger.

(c) This equipment is still under development by Bharat Electronics Limited and has not yet been offered for test by the Railways.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Seismic study of oil prospects along Kerala Coast

\*422. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Russian Vessel named "Akademic Archangelski" made a seismic study of the oil prospects along the Kerala coast and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, in 1964.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose the results of the seismic surveys conducted by the Soviet Seismic Party

#### Black Market in Rail Tickets

\*423. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing black market in Rail tickets all over the country, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some cases of sale of tickets of reserved accommodation at a premium during periods of heavy rush by unauthorised persons have come to notice.

(b) With a view to checking the various malpractices in reservations, the following important steps have been taken:--

1. The Indian Railways Act was amended in the year 1964 to deal with cases of transfer of tickets on which reservations have been made. Such transfers are now illegal and

persons travelling on such reservations can be prosecuted under the Act.

2. The number of berths that could be reserved by one party is limited to four and for a family to six. Only in genuine cases of bonafide parties like scouts, etc. can a relaxation be given to the existing limit by the local Railway authorities.

3. Public co-operation is sought through the press, notice boards at stations and announcement through the public address system to the effect that the passengers should purchase the tickets only through booking counters and not through unauthorised sources. Additional counters are being opened to render quick service.

4. Supervision has been tightened up at booking and reservation offices and at certain important stations and a task force consisting of R.P.F., G.R.P. and Railway Officials exercise checks just before the opening of reservation offices to prevent the activities of anti-social elements who corner reservations and sell at a premium.

5. Raids are organised to ensure that no unauthorised passengers are carried. Surprise vigilance checks are also made to detect irregularities committed by TTEs in the allotment of berths in trains.

6. Since the problem is basically due to the available accommodation being less than the demand, special trains are run during the rush season and trains augmented wherever necessary.

7. A committee of Members of Parliament has been appointed to look into the problems arising out of the existing rules and procedures pertaining to the sale of tickets and reservation of trains accommodation. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to identify the nature of malpractices and irregularities

committed by outsiders including unrecognised Travel Agencies in securing unauthorised reservations and to suggest measures to stop the same. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

### **Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi**

**\*424. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether according to a newspaper report dated the 20th July, 1974 the proposed mass rapid transit system in Delhi—both underground and surface railway will take at least 15 to 20 years to build after work is started on it according to experts engaged in it;

(b) whether tentatively, 50 kilometers of underground tracks and nearly 100 kilometers of surface tracks are being planned under the system; and

(c) whether the network is likely to cost more than Rs. 500 crores at the present cost level and the cost may go up to Rs. 1000 crores by the time the network is completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) The Mass Rapid Transit network with complementary bus feeder services as identified by the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission is extensive enough to need 15 to 20 years to implement.

(b) The identified network consists of two underground systems (about 36 km) and a surface system (about 100 km) and is now under techno-economic feasibility study by the Delhi Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organisation

(c) The network, which will be finally justified, its cost and phasing for implementation will be known only after the Government have received and considered the Feasibility Study Reports and the recommendations contained therein.

**Persons Honoured by Indian Railways  
for Rare Gallantry**

\*425. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of persons honoured by the Indian Railways for the rare gallantry of spirit of sacrifice in the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the Railways propose to encourage the employment of such

among them as are willing to join and are eligible for appointment in the Indian Railways in the various categories of employment; and

(c) if so, whether any scheme about it has been formulated?

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

(b) and (c). The question of giving employment to such persons does not arise as they are already railway employees.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name	Designation	Name of the honour
1	Shri Durga Shanker	Fireman Grade 'A' Western Rakilw, Udaipur.	VIR CHAKRA
2	Shri Ram Prakash	Asstt. Station Master, Northern Railway, Kotkapura.	Shaurya Chakra
3	Shri Balwant Singh	Engine Driver, Northern Railway, Kotkapura.	Do.
4	Shri Balbir Singh	Leading Fireman, Northern Railway, Kotkapura.	Do.
5	Shri A.S. Cheema	Asstt. Station Master, Northern Railway, Gurdaspur.	Do.
6	Shri O.P. Chopra	Asstt. Engineer, Northern Railway, Samdari.	Do.
7	Shri Roop Chand	Permanent Way Inspector, Northern Railway, Gadra Road.	Do.
8	Shri Kishan Sharma	Driver, Northern Railway, Jodhpur	Do.
9	Brig. P. V. Gole	Divi. Supdt. Central Rly. Bhusaval (Commanded 472 HQ. Rly. Engineers Brigade).	ATI VISHISHT SEWA MEDAL

**डीजल की कमी का कृषि उत्पादन पर प्रभाव**

2876. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पट्टिपै : क्या 'डीप्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री' यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल के उपलब्ध ना होने के कारण किसानों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों को नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर डीजल उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) गन वर्षों में डीजल एवं तेल की प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) जुलाई के दौरान (कृषि मोसम) प्रप्रता पर उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कृषि प्रयोग हेतु डीजल तेल की स्पलाई का विनियमन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है ।

**Violation of Companies Act by Birla Group of Industries**

2877. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions and the number of cases when Birla Group of Industries have been found violating the provisions of the Companies Act since 1971; and

(b) what action Government have taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-

BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Utilisation of Rock Phosphate produced in Rajasthan**

2878. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the rock phosphate produced in Rajasthan is being sent out of the State for being used as raw material for plants located in other States;

(b) whether enough economic potentialities already exist in Rajasthan where rock phosphate can be fully utilised within the State; and

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any plans to the Centre for its fuller utilisation within the State and if so, the salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

**Shortage of Raw Materials in Small Scale Plastic Industry, West Bengal**

2879. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious trouble being faced by the Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers in West Bengal due to the non-availability of raw materials threatening the jobs of thousands of workers of this industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A representation was received in the Central Government from the Indo-Bengal Plastic Association, Calcutta some time back stating that a large number of cottage units engaged in the manufacture of various plastic products, were not getting any raw material and that they were lying closed.

The Association was asked to advise its members to avail themselves of the raw materials imported through the State Trading Corporation in accordance with their entitlements as provided in the Import Trade Control Policy.

**दिल्ली में महाने के साबुन की कमी**

2880. डा० लक्ष्मीनाराण पांडेय :

**श्री चन्द्र मोहर सिंह :**

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

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों से दिल्ली में महाने के साबुन की भारी कमी है तथा लोगों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और लोगों को साबुन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) साबुनों की कुछ कमी के बारे में सरकार को कुछ रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) 1974 के पहले पांच महीनों में संगठित क्षेत्र में साबुन के उत्पादन की औसत-

मासिक दर 1973 में हुए उत्पादन से लगभग 7% कम थी, इसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—  
मात्रा मीटरी टनों में

वर्ष टायलट कार्बोलिक कपड़े धोने क जोड़

1973 45276 36879 152745 235000

1974 18440 15150 56965 90555

(जनवरी से मई)

भारतीय साबुन तथा सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन निर्माता संस्था ने साबुनो के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन दिया है और बताया है कि वर्तमान भलाभकारी मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखने हुए वे प्रचलित ऊंचे मूल्यों पर तेलों की प्रयाप्त मात्राएँ खरीद करने में असमर्थ हैं। अभ्यावेदन पर जाच की जा रही है।

देश में साबुन का आधे से अधिक उत्पादन लघु उद्योग द्वारा किया जाता है जिस पर कोई सवैधानिक नियंत्रण नहीं है।

सरकार साबुन के उत्पादन के लिए ध्यान की भूमी के तेल तथा छोटे छोटे बीजों के तेलों, जैसे साल, कर्म, नीम और महुआ के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए साबुन के उत्पादन में गोन तेलों के प्रयोग के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट में नगभग एक बर्ष पहले काफी वृद्धि कर दी गई थी।

उपभोक्ताओं को साबुन की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन ने साबुन का निर्माण कार्य करने वाली दो सबसे बड़ी कम्पनियों अर्थात् मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान लीकर्स लि० तथा मैसर्स टाटा प्रायव लिम्स् कम्पनियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकें बुलाई थी और निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए थे :—

1. साबुन का वितरण पंजीकृत सहकारी स्टोरों की मार्फत करना।
2. प्रत्येक बाजार/बस्ती में सप्लाई को फुटकर बिक्री की विधत संघ तक सीमित करना।

3. कुछ बौक विक्रेताओं तथा छोटे छोटे बिक्री केन्द्रों के लिए वितरण समाप्त करना ।

4. मेसर्स टाटाओं द्वारा विभिन्न बस्तियों में चलती फिरती गाड़ियों द्वारा बिक्री करना मुनाफा खोरी तथा जमा खोरी को रोकने के लिए शिक्षणी प्रशासन ने छापे मारने की गति को बड़ा दिया है ।

#### Opening of Railway Schools in Fifth Five Year Plan

2881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has any provision for opening more Railway schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these schools are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Provision for opening of more schools where considered necessary is included in the provision under the head 'Staff Welfare' in the draft Fifth Plan document.

(b) Pinpointing of places is done as and when Railway Administration feel the need for the opening of such schools having regard to the fact that Education is a State subject and the Railways open schools purely as a staff welfare measure at places where schooling facilities provided by the State Government or other private agencies are inadequate or totally non-existent.

#### Promotion of Sports among Railway-men

2882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote sports among the Railway-

men in the various zones; and

(b) whether any special provision is being made for this purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Ad hoc grants amounting to over Rs. 9 lakhs are given to Railway Administrations for the promotion of sports activities every year. In addition, special casual leave and passes are also given to Railway employees for participation in sports events.

(b) Provision for this is included under the Plan head "Staff Welfare" in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document.

#### Demand to shift Rajendrapul Halt

2883. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long standing demand for shifting the Rajendrapul Halt further south just near the Northern extremity of the Rajendrapul which will facilitate the journey of pilgrims to Smarkia Ghat and also increase railway revenue; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and action proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The matter has been examined. It is found that it would not be possible to shift this halt just near the Northern extremity of Rajendrapul as the railway line is on a heavy gradient and high bank.

#### New Railway lines constructed in Fourth Plan in Kerala

2884. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of construction of new railway lines in the

Fourth Five Year Plan has been fully achieved in Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the extent of shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Targets for the construction of Railway lines are not laid State-wise but on over all national considerations, keeping in view the maximum utilisation of the natural resources, exploitation of mineral wealth and on operational requirements of Railways. However, the progress achieved on construction and survey of new lines falling partly or wholly in the State of Kerala in the Fourth Plan period is indicated below:—

(i) Ernakulam-Trivandrum conversion from MG to BG--221 Kms. The project had been sanctioned in December, 1971 and progress achieved upto 31-3-1974 was 32 per cent. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1976.

(ii) Trivandrum to Tirunelveli BG line via Nagercoil with a branch line to Kanyakumari—164 Kms. This project had been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.53 crores. Progress achieved upto 31-3-1974 was 18 per cent. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed by 1976-77.

(iii) A traffic survey had been carried out for a new rail link from Ernakulam to Kayankulam via Alleppey in 1970, the results of which were known in 1971. The survey report revealed that the link will be financially unremunerative. The proposed link has, however, been included in the list of new railway lines proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of backward areas subject to availability of additional funds for the purpose by the Planning Commission.

Accidents on Southern Railway during the last six months

2885. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which occurred on the Southern Railway during the last six months;

(b) the amount of loss suffered by Government as a result of these accidents;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the amount given to the injured and families of the deceased as compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During the period 1-2-1974 to 31-7-74, there were 46 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Southern Railway.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents was estimated at approximately Rs. 5,09,000.

(c) In these accidents, 2 persons were killed and 32 injured, of whom 3 sustained grievous injuries.

(d) No compensation has so far been paid to the victims of these accidents. However, a sum of about Rs. 1200 was paid ex-gratia.

#### Unmanned Railway crossing in Southern Railway

2886 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway crossings in Southern Railway; and



(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid accidents at such crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Three thousand one hundred twenty two.

(b) To reduce accidents at unmanned level crossings, the following preventive measures have been taken —

- (i) Stop Boards have been prominently displayed at the approaches to all unmanned level crossings within railway boundary to warn the road-users to cross the railway track cautiously;
- (ii) Whistle Boards have been fixed adjoining upon the drivers of the approaching trains to whistle as the train approaches the unmanned level crossings as an additional warning to road users.
- (iii) The State Governments have also been requested for provision of road signs on approaches to all unmanned level crossings.
- (iv) The State Governments have also legislated under the Motor Vehicle Act requiring the drivers of passenger buses to stop their vehicles short of unmanned level crossings and then cross the railway line with the conductor of bus walking ahead;
- (v) Educative campaign to spread safety consciousness amongst the road users is also being carried out by way of appeals to automobile associations, etc; issue of leaflets in regional languages through the police authorities to owners/drivers of fast moving vehicles; publicity through the medium of rural programme of All India Radio, cinema-slides, etc.

The level crossings where both road and rail traffic is heavy and/or visi-

bility is restricted are also being manned on the basis of traffic census or on receipt of request from State Government/Road Authority which is a continuous process.

#### **Indigenous Technologies for Re-refining of used lubricating engine oils**

2887 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist in our country's technologies and units using these technologies for re-refining of used lubricating engine oils.

(b) if so, whether Government departments sell to these units, their stocks of used engine oil for the purpose of re-refining;

(c) if not, the reasons for not selling these used oils to these small scale units, and

(d) whether the use of re-refined oil is frowned upon by the Ministry because of the craze for imported lubricants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Major Government-owned consuming organisations such as State Road Transport Undertaking, largely dispose off used oils on commercial terms to parties including re-refining units.

(d) No Sir

#### **Proposed Investment of Rs 2 Crores by Straw Products Ltd in J. K. Industries Ltd.**

2888 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the J. K. controlled Straw Products Limited have proposed to invest Rs. 2 crores in J. K. Industries Limited, a company which inten-



ds to manufacture automobile tyres and tubes; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withhold such permission and send the matter to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for investigation of the problem of inter-connection and control of investments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application of M/s. J. K. Industries Pvt Ltd. for manufacture of Automobile Tyres and Tubes has already been approved under section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The present application is under section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 which does not provide for a reference to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission before disposal

**Release of Furnace Oil to Small Scale Industries in Haryana by I.O.C.**

2890. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is not releasing furnace oil to small scale industrial units despite the issue of permits in their names by the Haryana Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the procedure laid down for release of furnace oil to established users and new industrial units in Fariabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Since January, 1974, the oil companies were

meeting upto 90 per cent of the furnace oil requirements of all industries including small scale industries based on their 1973 offtakes. Except in the case of 33 priority industries, an additional 10 per cent cut was imposed for others from May, 1974. This is continuing till date.

Requests for any increase in quota for old units and for supplies to new industrial units are considered by the Standing Committee on FO headed by Secretary and Director General, Technical Development. A bulk quota has also been placed at the disposal of State Governments with effect from 1st July, 1974 to meet the requirements of small scale units in the States. The State Governments are to set up their own mechanism for allocation of this quota. Oil Companies will however be associated in the above arrangements at the State level for ensuring smooth flow of supplies.

**Managing Agency System**

2891. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

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

(a) whether some Companies are still having managing agency system;

(b) if so, the names of such companies in India; and

(c) in what form this system is prevalent now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969 abolished the system of management of companies by Managing Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers with effect from 3-4-1970. It has, however, been noticed that some companies have entered into agreements with erstwhile Managing Agents/Secretaries and

Treasurer, in respect of Secretarial work, consultancy etc. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1974 provides that the approval of the Central Government shall be obtained in all such agreements.

**Construction of water Oil Terminal by I.O.C. at Salaya in Gulf of Kutch**

2892. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation plans to construct an off-shore deep water oil terminal at Salaya in the Gulf of Kutch;

(b) if so, whether this oil will be pumped to Gujarat refinery; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian Oil Corporation with the assistance of the Engineers India Ltd., who are their prime consultants and contractors for the project, are setting up an offshore terminal in the Gulf of Kutch for receiving the very large crude carriers and unloading the imported crude from such carriers. A submarine pipeline will connect the terminal with the tankage installed on the shore. The crude will be transported through an overland pipeline to the expanded Koyali Refinery. The offshore terminal and the attendant facilities are expected to be ready in time for the commissioning of the expanded Koyali Refinery by February, 1977.

The cost of the Off-shore System is estimated at Rs. 6.2 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 4

crores. Work on the project is in progress.

**Decision to modify the design of Barauni Refinery**

2893. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to modify the design of the Barauni refinery so as to utilise fully the Rostum crude which was going unutilised;

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and how far the work of re-designing has been completed; and

(c) whether the modernisation plan has been shelved and if so, the reasons therefor and how will it affect the production targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Barauni Refinery with a capacity of 3 million tonnes was originally designed to process low sulphur crude oil from the oil fields in Assam. Pursuant to a decision taken by Government in December 1969 to process additional crude oil in Assam itself, a project for the modification of Barauni Refinery for processing about 1.2 million tonnes of Middle East Crudes including Rostam Crude in addition to about 2.2 million tonnes of indigenous Assam crude, was approved by Government in June, 1971. However, pending the modifications, the refinery started processing small quantities of imported Iraqi crude, from 1972 onwards.

The design and engineering of most of the facilities required for processing imported crude had progressed by the end of 1973. While the project on modifications and additions of Barauni Refinery for processing imported crude was being implemented, a reassessment of the production possibilities from the ONGC's fields in Assam early

in 1974 indicated increased availability of crude oil which could sustain the 3 million tonnes capacity of Barauni Refinery as well as meet the full requirements of the Assam Refinerie. Following this development and also on account of the very high price of imported crude oil, it has been decided to abandon the modification project for processing of imported crude oil at Barauni.

With the increased availability of indigenous crude from Assam oil fields, the Barauni Refinery is expected to operate at its installed capacity of 3.0 million tonnes. The production targets are therefore not likely to be affected.

उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो गिरपसार तथा रिहा किये गये तथा जिन पर मुकदमें चलाये गये

2894. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे में रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा 8 मई, 1974 से की गई हड़ताल में कृमि नितने कर्मचारियों गिरफ्तार किये गये थे

(ख) उनमें से कितना कर्मचारियों को अब तक रिहा किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस समय कितने कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 822

(ख) 822

(ग) 794

मई, 1974 में दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में रद्द की गई रेल सेवाएं

2895. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1974 में सरकार ने दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का चलाना बन्द कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इससे सरकार को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ?

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

(ख) मई, 1974 में हड़ताल के कारण प्रतिदिन औसतन लगभग 34 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियों और 190 मान गाड़ियों का चलना रद्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) इस कारण से लगभग 10.08 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान है ।

पूर्वांतर रेलवे में बर्खास्त किये गये, निलम्बित किये गये और पुनः काम पर लिये गये कर्मचारी

2896. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 8 मई, 1973 को शुरू हुई रेल हड़ताल के दौरान पूर्वांतर रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी सेवा से बर्खास्त किए गए और कितने मुअत्तल किए गए ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अब तक पुन नौकरी पर लिए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) (i) नौकरी से बर्खास्त किए गए/हटाए गए 683

(ii) निलम्बित किए गए 860

(ख) (i) (क) (i) में से बहाल किए गये 312

(ii) (क) (ii) में से ड्यूटी पर वापिस लिये गए 450

**रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के जवानों द्वारा गेहूं और चीनी की कथित चोरी**

**2897. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

क्या रेल मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का न्याय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की और दिलाया गया है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के जवानों ने पारसनाथ रेलवे यार्ड पर रेलवे बैगनों से बड़ी मात्रा में गेहूं और चीनी को निकाल कर बेच दिया गया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) :**

(क) और (ख) जी हा। लेकिन जांच करने पर मालूम हुआ कि पारसनाथ स्टेशन पर अथवा यार्ड में गेहूं और चीनी की चोरी तथा उठाई गिरी उनके बचे जाने के बारे में पारसनाथ स्टेशन के रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हाथ होने की कोई गामना नहीं हुआ है, जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में छपा है। एक मामले में, गोमी चोकी के रक्षक बैजनाथ राय, जिसने की पारसनाथ स्टेशन पर काम किया था, के घर की तलाशी 1-4-74 को रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा ली गयी थी और उसमें से 10,100 रुपये नकद, एक रबड़ की मोहर, रेलवे तिरपाल का छोटा टुकड़ा, एक भरा हुआ कारतूस और कुछ अन्य सामान बरामद हुआ था। इस रक्षक के विरुद्ध रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने, रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम के अधीन रेल सम्पत्ति के विधि विरुद्ध कब्जे का एक मामला दर्ज किया था और स्थानीय

पुलिस ने शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन, गोली बारूद के गैर कानूनी कब्जे के सम्बन्ध में एक अन्य मामला दर्ज किया था। इस रक्षक को निलम्बित कर दिया गया। ये दोनों मामले अदालत में चल रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, भ्रष्टाचार निवारक अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन, इतनी भारी रकम बरामद होने के बारे में जांच कर रहा है।

**Prosecution Initiated against Companies under the Companies Act**

**2898. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:**

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

(a) the number of prosecutions initiated against companies and their officers for various offences committed under the Companies Act during the period 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974;

(b) number of cases decided by the courts; and

(c) the number of cases out of them which went against Government?

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

**Production of Methanol by F.C.I.**

**2899. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:**

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

(a) the production of Methanol by Fertilizer Corporation of India during the years 1973 and 74;

(b) the marketing and distribution policy of the F.C.I. and the list of priorities made thereunder;

(c) whether F.C.I. is selling Methanol directly to actual users or does it sell partly or wholly through the dealers; and

(d) whether there are any dealers on the list of F.C.I. for Methanol distribution—if so, what are their names and what quantity has been released to them during the years 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

- (a) 1973 — About 23270 tonnes  
 1974 — About 18190 tonnes  
 (Upto 15th August)

(b) The policy in this regard is constantly reviewed by the FCI with reference to the availability position and demand for Methanol to meet the requirements of the 'Key' Sectors of the economy and of other priority industries like drugs and pharmaceuticals to the maximum extent possible.

(c) and (d). Sales are made mostly to actual users, but some quantities are also sold through the dealers as indicated below:

(Qty. In tonnes approx )

	1973	1974
		Up to 15th August)
1. Maharashtra Drug Chem.	134	70
2. Nukem Corpn.	117	57
3. Metro Chem.	45	48
4. Rashtriya Chemicals	29	18
5. National Solvent Corporation.	3	25

Railway Accidents during 1972 and 1973

2900. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of accidents on Indian Railways between 8th May, to 27th May during the years 1972 and 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): There were 56 and 31 train accidents, in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways during the periods 8th May to 27th May of 1972 and 1973, respectively.

Earnings of Indian Railways from 8th May to 17th May in 1972-73 and 1973-74

2901. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total earning of Indian Railways; from 8th May to 17th May in the year 1972-73 and 1973-74, respectively; and

(b) the reasons for decrease in of earning from 8th May to 27th May 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member wants to know the earnings accrued to Railways during the period 8th May to 27th May 1974 with comparative figures for corresponding period in 1973. The figures of earnings for these periods have been broadly estimated at Rs. 45.44 crores in 1974 and Rs. 65.62 crores in 1973;

(b) The main reason for fall in earnings during May, 1974 compared to the earlier year was the all India Railwaymen's strike which severely



impeded train movements and immobilised a large number of wagons on the Railways.

#### Allocation of More Diesel Oil to Bihar

2903. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have recently approached the Centre for immediate allocation of more diesel oil to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No request for allocation of Diesel Oil has been received in the recent past from Bihar Government. Except for temporary local shortages resulting from transport difficulties no reports have been received of diesel oil shortage in Bihar;

#### Agreement with Dubai for Setting up of an Oil Refinery in India

2904 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the ruler of Gulf Shaikhdom of Dubai for the setting up of an oil refinery in India for which the crude will be supplied by Dubai on 'soft terms'; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates visited India in June 1974. No

formal agreement was concluded during this visit. Understanding was, however, reached that there would be exchange of delegations to consider, *inter alia*, the possibility of setting up joint ventures in oil refining and supply of crude oil to India.

#### Protocol for setting up Schedules of Supplies and Design Parameters for Mathura Refinery

2905. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed a protocol setting up schedules of supplies and design parameters for the Soviet-aided oil refinery in Mathura; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A Protocol was signed in July, 1975 between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR which provides for technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the construction of the Mathura Refinery. Under the Protocol, the concerned Soviet organisations shall supply equipment, machines, materials and spare parts for the project within the period of 1974—April 1, 1978. The Soviet side will make complete process design, detailed project report based on Soviet technology including the working drawings and supply the equipment/materials (as is not available in India) for the Electric Unit, Vacuum Unit, Bitumen Production Unit and Sulphur Production Unit. The Indian side shall provide the basic design parameters for the Desalter, Atmospheric Distillation above units.

In pursuance of the above protocol, the Indian Oil Corporation has signed

a contract with Neftechimpromexport, Moscow on 6th December 1973 which provides that the detailed project report will be made available by the Soviet organisation by January, 1975 and the working drawings will be prepared by them within fifteen months from the date of approval of the detailed project report and delivered to the Indian Oil Corporation according to the schedule agreed to at the time of approving the detailed project report.

#### **Installation of Computers on Indian Railways**

2906. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers were installed on Railways in August, 1966;

(b) what was the total expenditure incurred on them;

(c) whether the process of computerisation of stores accounting and inventory control has been completed and if so, from which date; and

(d) how much loss Government had to suffer for not installing them in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESH): (a) Only one computer at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was installed in August, 1966. The other 13 computers were installed subsequently, vide Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-823/74].

(b) The current monthly rentals for the computers are shown in Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-823/74].

(c) The progress made is indicated in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8231/74].

(d) Computers were installed, in replacement of Unit Record Machines, on a programmed basis. The question of any loss to the Government does not arise

#### **Manufacture of Soaps in Public Sector**

2907. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to start manufacturing soap in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Two units in Public Sector, one under the Government of Karnataka and the other under the Government of Kerala are already engaged in the production of soaps licence for the manufacture of soaps has also been issued to Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for an annual capacity of 7,200 tonnes of toilet soaps

#### **Wagons for Goods Traffic in Rupsa-Bangriposi Section Kharagpur Division (South Eastern Railway)**

2908. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient wagons are not available for movement of goods traffic offering in Rupsa-Bangriposi section of Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware of the position that upto now only two wagons have been transferred from Nagpur to this section instead of the promised five;

(c) whether this has compelled the traders to move their traffic on road to various places; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Demands for goods wagons are being met with to a large extent on Rupsa-Bangriposi section of Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) Five Narrow Gauge wagons have already been transferred from Nagpur Division to this section and put into commission.

(c) and (d) Traffic on this section is for long distances and is low rated. It is not likely to move by road.

**Dilapidated Condition of Coaches of Narrow Gauge Passenger Train in Rupsa-Bangriposi Section**

2909. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches of narrow gauge passenger train in Rupsa-Bangriposi Section of Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway are in a dilapidated condition with roofs leaking and electric fittings out of order;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these difficulties are causing great inconvenience to the passengers, including causing risk to their lives; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to set matters right?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Except for the exterior of the Narrow Gauge Coaches plying on the Rupsa-Bangriposi Section which gets affected because of the saline atmosphere in the region, the condition of the interior fittings including electric fittings are normal. The condition of the undergear is good. However, four coaches were found with leaky roofs and withdrawn from service for repairs.

(b) and (c) The coaches running on this section are in good condition and considered safe for travel. Further sick line facilities for maintaining the coaches are also available at Rupsa which is the starting station for the passenger trains. Apart from day to day maintenance, repainting of the coaches is done and thorough attention is given during the scheduled periodic overhaul.

**Recommendations of Costs and Accounts Committee on Profits of Foreign Drug Companies**

2910 **SHRI N. E. HORO:**  
**SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

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

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Cost and Accounts Committee on the profits of foreign-controlled Drug Companies have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). No such Committee was set up. Perhaps, the reference is to the Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to examine the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs, including Empty Hard Gelatine Capsules. Government have already announced their decision on the Report submitted by the Group in respect of the two specific terms of reference viz, (i) the fair selling prices of 24 bulk drugs and (ii) the norms for process loses conversion costs and packaging charges. A statement to this effect was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 19-4-74. The recommendations of the working Group under its residual term of reference are under consideration. It may, however, be mentioned that the Working Group was not specifically asked to examine



and report on the profits of the foreign-controlled Drug Companies as such.

Proposal for modernisation of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

2911. SHRI N. E. HORO:  
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether proposals have been finalised for modernisation of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of these proposals; and

(c) the additional capacity which is likely to be generated consequent upon the implementation of the new proposals?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme envisage production of an additional 1,28,500 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 89 crores. The scheme will use fuel oil as the feedstock, in lieu of Coke/Coke oven gas presently in use as feedstock at Sindri.

Licensed capacity of the Indian Explosives Limited for production of fertilizers

2912. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed licensed capacity of the Indian Explosives Limited for production of various categories of fertilizers;

(b) what was the production of fertilizers by the company during the last two years; and

(c) whether the excess production has been authorised by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHANAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement containing the desired information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) :	Item	(Tonnes per annum)	
		Licensed capacity.	Installed capacity.
	Ammonia	3,00,000	2,74,000
	Urea	4,50,000	4,50,000
	Polythene bags	2,500	..
(b) :	Urea Production :		tonnes
	1972-73	.	3,39,000
	1973-74	.	2,50,000
(c) :	Does not arise.		

धनबाद रिफ़ाइनरी एंड सी. सी. कार. का कार्यालय :

2913. श्री रामभातार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डिबीजनल रेलवे एम्पलाईज की-आरबीवेजल कर्मिटी का कार्यालय तथा रेलवे में स्ट्रगल की समन्वय समिति वा म्यानेज शाखा कार्यालय धनबाद में पुराने स्टेशन के समीप रेलवे के एक भाकल में कई मर्चों से कार्य कर रहे थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या संसद सदस्य श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद ने उस कार्यालय का उदघाटन किया था ;

(ग) क्या 27 मई, 1974 को, जब राष्ट्रीय समन्वय समिति ने हड़ताल वापिस लिए जाने की घोषणा की थी तब रेलवे अधिकारियों ने कार्यालय को पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट कर दिया था तथा 8,000 रुपये की सम्पत्ति को लूटवा दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मे (घ) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों ने अनधिकृत रूप से एक टूटा फूटा ढांचा खड़ा कर लिया था; अनधिकृत होने के कारण उसे तोड़ देना पड़ा। इस प्रतिके दौरान कोई सम्पत्ति नहीं हटायी गयी थी।

हड़ताल के दौरान नौकरी से हटाने गये आल इण्डिया रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन के नेताओं का नौकरी पर बहाल किया जाना

2914. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आल इंडिया रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन के अधिकांश नेताओं को, जिन्हें रेलवे हड़ताल के दौरान नौकरों से हटा दिया गया था; अब नौकरियों पर फिर से बहाल कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों और संगठनों के नौकरियों में हटाये गये नेताओं को अभी तक काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में दीहरी नीति और बल्लडण्ड अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही, उनके किमी श्रम संगठन के पदाधिकारियों होने के नाते नहीं बल्कि रेल कर्मचारियों के रूप में उनकी गतिविधियों के लिए की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

M.P. Government's complaint for supply of wagons to Mineral Industries in Madhya Pradesh

2916. SHRI MARTAND SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has complained to the Central Government that the mineral industries of Madhya Pradesh do not get an adequate supply of railway wagons; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Army by Railway authorities

2917 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army was also called to help the Railway authorities during the last Railway strike; and

(b) if so, places where Army help sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, only in a very limited way, mainly to assist in maintenance of tele-com-

munications, electrical services and Loco-Sheds.

(a) (1) *Central Railway*: Bombay, Kurla, Chola Power House, Matunga, Kalyan, Igatpuri, Bhusaval, Manmad, Itarsi, Nagpur, Jabalpur, New Katni, Jn. Jhansi, Agra, Bhopal, Satna, Amla, Mathura, Pune and Lonavla.

(2) *Eastern Railway*: Calcutta, Howrah, Sealdah, Andal, Asansol, Dhanbad, Danapur, Mughalsarai, Burdwan, Gaya and Patratu.

(3) *Northern Railway*: Delhi, Ambala, Ferozpur, Amritsar, Jullundur Cantt., Bhatinda, Kalka, Ludhiana, Pathankot, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Rewari, Allahabad, Moradabad, Lucknow and Varanasi.

(4) *North Eastern Railway*: Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Kasganj, Izatnagar, Samastipur, Barauni, Varanasi, Sonpur, Muzaffarpur, Chupra, Narkatiaganj, and Gonda.

(5) *Northeast Frontier Railway*: Maligaon, Alipurduar, Lumding, Rangiya, Siliguri, Gauhati, Mariari, Jorhat and Karihar.

(6) *South Central Railway*: Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Sholapur, Hubli, Balharshah, Guntakal, Dhond, Kazipet and Moulahalli.

(7) *South Eastern Railway*: Waltair, Adra, Kharagpur, Chakradharpur and Bilaspur.

(8) *Southern Railway*: Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Olavakot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Villupuram.

(9) *Western Railway*: Bombay, Bulsar, Surat, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Ratlam, Kota, Rajkot, Jaipur, Suratgarh and Ajmer.

#### **Absorption of Railway Electrification Staff**

2918. SHRI JAGDISH BHATACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of Railway Electrification staff working in different Railway Zones;

(b) the Status and salary of these employees; and

(c) whether there is any difficulty experienced by the Railway Electrification staff while being absorbed in the Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta?

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

#### **Mode of Addressing Judges in Courts**

2919. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether imperial tradition of addressing Judges in courts as 'My Lord' is still continuing; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The manner of addressing Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is purely a matter for consideration by the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of the High Courts.

#### **Allocation of diesel oil to Madhya Pradesh**

2920. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of diesel oil to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) the actual quantity of diesel oil supplied to the State during the same period; and

(c) whether Central Government will increase the allocation of crude oil in view of the shortage of crude oil in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Supplies of all petroleum products except kerosene oil are made on the basis of pricing and supply zones. These figures are not maintained on a State-wise basis. Except for some temporary local shortages, demand of diesel oil in Madhya Pradesh has so far been met in full.

#### **Suspension of local trains**

2921. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of local trains feeding mostly branch lines continue to be suspended even after a lapse of nearly two months after the Railway strike was called off; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when will they begin to run normally?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Some of the passenger carrying trains including branch line trains still remain suspended in order to conserve coal for running more essential traffic. Restoration of these trains is being done progressively by Railways.

#### **Utilisation of motors manufactured by B.H.E.L. in Barauni and other Fertilizer Plants**

2922. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Plant of Fertilisers Corporation of India is being equipped with industrial motors of various ratings designed and manufactured at the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Bhopal; and

(b) whether these motors are suitable for other Fertilisers Plants and different drives?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters who participated in strike**

2923. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters who participated in the strike on all Railways, Zone-wise?

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

#### **Survey for oil in off-shore areas of Kerala by O & N.G.C.**

2924. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation of finding a rich source of oil in the off-shore areas of Kerala were conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in 1957;

(b) if so, whether the results were intimated to the State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No investigation for oil was carried out in the sea off Kerala by ONGC in 1957.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

**Development works at Kadakavur Station**

2925. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the different development works undertaken at the Kadakavur Station of the Southern Railway in Kerala; and

(b) whether the work has been progressing as per schedule and if so, the salient features of works completed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The following developmental works are proposed to be taken up at Kadakavur station under the scheme for conversion of Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam section from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge:

- (i) Extension of existing low level platform to accommodate longer trains
- (ii) Provision of one new island single face rail level platform
- (iii) Provision of goods shed and goods platform
- (iv) Cover over the platform to Broad Gauge standard
- (v) Separate lavatory for ladies in the upper class waiting room.

Out of the works mentioned above, the work at (i), extension of platform, has already been extended to 16 bogies length to cater to the length of the trains now running; further extension to 18 bogies length is in progress. The work at (v) above is also in progress. The balance works will be taken in hand, as per schedule, along with the conversion scheme and are likely to be completed by March, 1976.

**Amendment to Election Laws in the Light of findings of Inquiry into Bye-Election in Gaighata in West Bengal**

2926. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 314 on the 23rd July, 1974 regarding report of inquiry into malpractices committed in bye-election in Gaighata in West Bengal and state:

(a) whether in the light of the findings about the attempted rigging of Gaighata bye-election in West Bengal, the Election Commission will be asked to recommend measures for prevention of rigging, violence, booth-capturing in elections to be held in future; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the existing Election Laws in the light of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Stray occurrences of the nature referred to in the Question in a vast country like ours with a mammoth electorate do not necessarily imply either the absence of effective legal provisions or that adequate preventive measures are not being taken in this behalf.

However, Election Commission has taken due notice of the same and has issued necessary instructions to the authorities concerned to take adequate and effective steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. Besides even earlier, in the Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973, suitable amendments to make the existing provisions comprehensive have been included, particularly in clauses 36 and 37, to cover situations of this kind.



**Complaints of shortage of Wagons for Soda Ash Plants located in Saurashtra**

2927. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of shortage of wagons have been received from the Soda Ash Plants located in Saurashtra;

(b) what are their requirements and what is actually made available to them in the last six months; and

(c) the reasons for short supply and when the full requirements will be met to clear the accumulated stocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Complaints have been received from M/s. Tata and Saurashtra Chemicals.

(b) and (c). During the period from January to June 1974, 8,714 metre gauge wagons were loaded as against net demands for 9,854 wagons.

Consistent with the commitments of the Railways to clear traffic in higher priorities preferentially, every endeavour is being made to ensure adequate movement of soda ash from these factories. As a matter of fact, loading was stepped up in July 1974, and 1,774 metre gauge wagons were loaded in that month as against a monthly average loading of 1,452 wagons during January to June 1974.

**Furnace Oil supplied to Power Houses by I.O.C.**

2928. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of furnace oil supplied to power houses by the I.O.C. is such as might cause opera-

tional hazards affecting loss of efficiency;

(b) if so, whether the causes thereof have been investigated; and

(c) the steps taken to supply right quality oil to power houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NIWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. But in certain power houses in the Eastern region, the high viscosity of furnace oil caused some operational problems, and until the necessary modifications are made, the supply of low viscosity oil has been arranged.

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

**Cut in Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Import of Crude**

2929. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on severe cuts in the allocation of foreign exchange for import of crude in the current year; and

(b) if so, how it is going to affect the refining capacity and the demand and supply position of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As a result of the steep increase in crude oil prices since October 1973 and further steep increase since January 1974 foreign exchange cost of crude imports to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country has enormously increased. The problem at present is not of availability of crude oil but of meeting the high foreign exchange cost of crude oil imports. Taking into account the foreign exchange availability position the foreign exchange out go for the import of crude oil and other petroleum products during the current financial year will be about

Rs. 1,120 crores (including Rs. 858 crores for crude oil), against Rs. 571.25 crores last year (including Rs. 429.70 change expenditure, total crude through-put in refineries and product availability during 1974-75 is likely to be a little less than last year. Various measures have been taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products to match with the expected availability.

**Petrol Stations run by M/s. Balkrishna Poddar in Madhya Pradesh**

2930. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of stations supplying petroleum, mobil oil, diesel oil and kerosene held or run by Messrs Balkrishna Poddar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what is the total number of such stations held by others in that State; and

(c) how many unemployed engineering graduates have been given licenses to run such stations in that State?

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

**Soda Ash accumulated in Plant due to Non-availability of Wagons**

2931. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the one hand glass factories are starved of soda ash and on the other hand the two major producers of this commodity are suffering from accumulation of stocks;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making adequate number of wagons available to these soda ash plants; and

(c) the quantum of the soda ash accumulated with each plant at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The two major producers of soda ash are M/s. Tata and Saurashtra Chemicals located in Gujarat State.

According to information furnished by these plants, 21,800 tonnes of stock is available with M/s. Tata Chemicals and 1,000 tonnes with M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals. Railways supply wagons to these factories according to the demands placed by them and the factories distribute these wagons to different consumers. Railways have no say in this distribution of soda ash to the different industries.

Traffic in soda ash from these factories moves under priority class 'D'. Despite the unsettled conditions caused by different staff agitations and civil disturbances, particularly in Gujarat State, the loading of soda ash from these factories was maintained at a satisfactory level. During the period from January to June, 1974, 8,714 metre gauge wagons were loaded as against net demands for 9,854 wagons.

Consistent with the commitments of the Railways to clear traffic in higher priorities preferentially, every endeavour is being made to ensure adequate movement of soda ash from these factories. Loading has been stepped up in July 1974 and 1774 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded in that month as against a monthly average loading of 1,452 wagons during January to June 1974.

**Amendment to METP Act to make it more effective for Industrial Development**

2932. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:  
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government are considering amendments to the Monopolies



and Restrictive Trade Practices Act with a view to make it more effective for industrial development;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands and salient features thereof;

(c) whether prior to introduction of the concept of 'larger house' and the MRTP Act, the rate of industrial production was 6 per cent whereas the production had fallen to 3 per cent after introduction of MRTP Act owing to stringent regulations which are reported to have prevented larger houses from putting up new industries; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stimulate industrial growth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Certain modifications in regard to administrative, procedural and verbal changes relating to some of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act with a view to removing what may appear to be anomalies and ensuring the effective implementation of those provisions are under consideration and it is expected that the necessary legislation for the purpose will be brought forward as early as possible.

(c) A statement (Annexure 'A') furnished by the Ministry of Industrial Development, showing the rate of growth of industrial production during the last decade or so, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed Library. See No. LT-8232/74]. It would not be correct to say that prior to the introduction of the concept of Larger Houses and the M.R.T.P. Act, the rate of industrial production was 6 per cent and that rate of growth of production had fallen to 3 per cent after the introduction of M.R.T.P. Act. It will be seen from the statement that the rate of growth of industrial production in 1972 was as high as 7.1 per cent. This was significantly higher than the rate of growth of industrial production in

any year other than 1969, after 1965. In short, the fall in rate of the growth of industrial production in a few years cannot be ascribed to the introduction of M.R.T.P. Act, but to circumstances which are quite different and specific to the years in question. During the years 1966 and 1967, for instance, the rate of industrial growth became negative because of recessionary conditions in the economy after devaluation of the Rupee, and the transitional problems which led to a fall in demand. The decline in the rate of growth of industrial production during 1973 has been due essentially to large scale power shortages. To the extent that power supply has very largely been in the Public Sector all along, it is not as if the introduction of the M.R.T.P. Act has had anything to do with the decline in availability of power, for which the reason in 1973 was partly the failure of rainfall which led to a decline in the generation of hydroelectric power, and partly maintenance problems in various thermal power stations. The year 1973 has also been characterised by transport difficulties and a shortage of essential inputs required by industry like coal, steel and aluminium for which again the problem of power supply as also difficulty of rail movement have been major contributory factors.

(d) A statement (Annexure 'B') showing a series of the more important steps which have been taken by the Ministry of Industrial Development to give boost to industrial development and industrial production is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-8232/74].

#### Killer Pole near Vikhroli Station in Bombay

2933. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report that there is a

killer pole at the railway track near Vikhroli Station in Bombay which has claimed hundreds of lives; and

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

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

(b) The structure does not constitute any infringement of the prescribed moving dimensions and allows for adequate clearance on either side of the track. However as there have been accidents at this place, as an added precaution, the Administration is arranging to increase the clearance further.

Shares held by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. in M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., New Delhi

2934. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of shares held by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. in M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., New Delhi manufacturing safety razor blades;

(b) the amount of dividends received by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. per annum since the investment by them in M/s. Sharpedge Limited; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop this drain of foreign exchange especially by the Hindustan Lever Ltd. which is not rendering any technical services to the Indian company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA): (a) As per the Annual Return made upto 14-6-1974 filed by M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi,

M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. held 47.5 per cent of equity share in it.

(b) The amounts of dividends (after tax) received by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. since their investment in Sharpedge Ltd. made in 1965 are as under:—

Year	Rs.
1965 . . . . .	Nil
1966 . . . . .	79,657
1967 . . . . .	1,38,941
1968 . . . . .	2,33,412
1969 . . . . .	3,00,086
1970 . . . . .	3,50,082
1971 . . . . .	3,47,518
1972 . . . . .	3,45,603
1973 . . . . .	2,16,003

(c) Government's policy regarding foreign exchange remittances is set out in guidelines issued under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

#### Laying of New Lines during Economic Emergency Period

2935. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Ministry has asked the Railway not to have any new lines constructed during economic emergency period; and

(b) if so, whether this has effected laying of new lines in Orissa?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Industrial Licences granted to Orissa for Chemical Industry**

2936. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any industrial licences has been granted to Orissa for Chemical Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): As far as the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is concerned, the requisite information is given in the statement attached.

*Statement*

S. No.	Name of Undertaking	Letter of Intent / Licence	Item	Capacity in tonnes per annum	Location	Present Position
1.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Brij Raj Nagar.	Licence	Caustic Soda	3240 TPA	Brij Raj Nagar	Already implemented.
2.	M/s. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	42,000 TPA	Ganjam	16,500 TPA already implemented. Balance under letter of intent in good progress.
3.	M/s. Titagarh Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	1650 TPA	Chowdwar	Under implementation
4.	M/s. Orissa State Industrial Development Corporation, Bhubneshwar.	Letter of Intent	Do.	33,000 TPA	..	..
5.	M/s. Orissa State Industrial Development Corporation, Bhubneshwar.	Do.	Soda Ash	66,000 TPA	..	..
		Do.	Ammonia Chloride	66,000 TPA	..	..
6.	Shri J. Patnaik Baripada.	Do.	Synthetic Detergent.	10,000 TPA	..	..

**Offer of Employment to Dependents of those killed while on Duty**

2937. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities offer employment to the dependents of those killed while on duty;

(b) if so, the names of those who have been given employment under

this category during the past three financial years, year-wise;

(c) the number of cases which are pending before the various Zonal Managers for disposal; and

(d) the likely date by which they would be disposed of?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Plan of O&NGC for Self-sufficiency in Drilling Equipment**

2938. SHRI DHAMANKAR:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have formulated a plan for self-sufficiency in drilling equipment for exploration and production of crude oil; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) (1) Deep drilling rigs of capacity 5000/6000 metres with electric drive are intended to be manufactured by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in collaboration with foreign manufacturers.

(ii) The Commission is examining the question of manufacturing:

(a) Six nos. of Work-over-rigs of 50 tons capacity; and

(b) Six nos. of Crawler type Work-over-rigs of 28 tons capacity.

**Employment for Sons/Daughters of Loyal Workers belonging to Scheduled Castes on Southern Railways**

2939. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any circular was issued by the General Manager, Southern Railway or the Divisional Superintendents, calling for applications from

the sons/daughters of the loyal workers for recruitment; if so, when;

(b) how many applications were received in each of the Divisions in Southern Railway;

(c) how many were from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes; and

(d) how many were recruited from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how many from general category?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). No such circular was issued by Southern Railway inviting applications from loyal workers for appointment of their wards. However, a number of applications have been received by that administration which are under scrutiny. So far, appointments have been offered to 111 including 5 scheduled castes. 46 more persons including 3 scheduled castes were to be offered appointment but this could not be done in view of the stay order issued by the High Court of Madras on a writ petition filed by two employees.

**Vacancies Reserved for S.C./S.T.**

2940. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Service Commissions have filled up all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1972-73, 1973-74;

(b) if so, how many were filled up in each category in the above mentioned years;

(c) if not, whether the unfilled vacancies have been filled up by the General Managers by invoking the special powers; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Holding of examination in Hindi by Railway Service Commission**

2341. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the Railway Service Commission examinations in Hindi also;

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

(c) the time by which the new procedure would be implemented and the zones where this procedure would be introduced?

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

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

**Reduction in price of Aviation Fuel sought by Indian Airlines**

2942. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has sought a reduction in the price of aviation fuel to off-set its losses; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) It is under consideration.

**Despatch of Ore from pit-head in Kiriburu**

2943. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kiriburu mines had to be closed down temporarily for some days in April-May, 1974 because the Railways failed to assist the mine in moving ore from the mines;

(b) if so, the despatches of ore from the pit-head during the last five months and the shortfall in supply of wagons against the demand; and

(c) what steps are being taken to augment wagon supply and what is the present position?

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

(b) Against a total programme of 67 lakh tonnes, 5.57 lakh tonnes were loaded during the 5 month period between March, 74 to July, 1974.

(c) Except of a small quantity, the bulk of the movement from Kiriburu is for Bokaro Steel Plant. The extent to which loading of iron ore from Kiriburu can be increased is limited by what the Bokaro Steel Plant can take. The stock of iron ore at Bokaro is reported to be good.

**Shortage of Cooking Gas in the country**

2944. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp shortage of cooking gas in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons for this shortage; and



(d) what attempts are made to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is obtained by processing crude oil in the refineries. Its availability is therefore, limited. The overall demand for LPG is much beyond the existing availability and marketing facilities with the oil companies. Demand from existing customers are, however, met by oil companies more or less satisfactorily except for cases of temporary shortages. Arrangements are also being made to maximise the production of LPG from refineries and to expand marketing facilities for its full utilisation.

At present there is a shortage of cooking gas particularly with Burmah-Shell and Caltex due to reduction of crude throughout in their refineries from July onwards. The extent of shortage is likely to be 2400 tonnes for Burmah-Shell and 1000 tonnes for Caltex per month.

Arrangements have been made to transfer some markets currently fed from Bombay refineries to Koyali and obtain additional LPG from two petro-chemical industries in Bombay. This will result in additional availability of about 1300 tonnes per month in the Bombay area. For the balance, efforts are being made to localise the shortage in specific areas and provide additional kerosene oil for the purpose. In the Vizag supply area served by Caltex, availability is likely to improve with the production of LPG from Haldia Refinery. In the meantime arrangements are being made to provide some additional quantities from Madras Refinery.

**Decline in production of soaps due to uneconomic fixed prices**

2945. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices fixed by Government for soap are considered, uneconomic by the producers;

(b) whether the production of soap has declined recently; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no statutory control on selling prices of soaps. There is, however, an informal control on the selling prices of soaps produced by the organised sector, except the premium grade toilet soaps, whereby the Indian Soaps and Toiletries Makers' Association (ISTMA) consult Government before making any upward revisions in the prices. ISTMA have stated that in view of the present unremunerative prices of soaps, they are unable to purchase adequate quantities of oils at the prevailing high prices, and have represented for increases in the price of soaps. In the last few months there has been some fall in the production of soaps by the organised sector. ISTMA's representation for increases in the soap prices is being examined by Government.

More than half of the soap production in the country is, however, by the small scale sector on which there is no price control. Further expansion in the capacity for production of laundry soaps is reserved for the small scale sector.

Government is encouraging the use of rice bran oil and minor seed oils such as sal, karanj, neem and mowrah in production of soaps and with this objective the excise rebate for use of the minor oils in soap production was

substantially increased about a year ago. Government has also granted a number of fresh approvals for capacity for synthetic detergents. Synthetic detergents are also produced by the small scale sector.

**Urgency Certificate for Apta-Dasgaon Railway Line**

2946. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an urgency certificate has been sanctioned for the Apta-Dasgaon line;

(b) if so, when and what action has been taken on this certificate; and

(c) what work is proposed to be done on this line in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, to cover the supervisory cost of earth work and final location survey.

(b) The earth work was carried out by the State Government of Maharashtra for about 4 months as a drought relief measure and later suspended on 15-6-1973 as conditions improved. The total quantity of earth work completed by the State Government was 1.07 lakh cubic metres out of 18.90 lakh cubic metres.

(c) A Final Location Survey between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed and the reports are under preparation. The proposal will be considered further after examination of the survey reports and taking into account the availability of funds.

**Proposal to Reform Electoral System**

2947. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a wide gap between the percentage of votes polled for various political parties and seats secured by them in the previous elections; and

(b) if so, whether there is any move to reform the electoral system so as to reduce this gap?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Harijans and other Scheduled Caste Employees in Railway Service**

2948. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Railway services;

(b) the total number of officers and others separately among them; and

(c) the total number of posts reserved for them and the time by which all the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be filled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees

on Railways as on 30-9-1973 was as under:

	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total
Officers . . . . .	337	50	387
Other than Officers . . . . .	2,29,395	38,857	2,68,252

(c) The reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is calculated on the number of vacancies that occur during a particular year and is not related to the total strength of staff in a department.

*Statement*

**Number of Judges in High Courts  
and Supreme Court**

2949. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges in High Courts, State-wise and the number of Judges in Supreme Court including Chief Justice;

(b) the number of Judges out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if there is no Scheduled Castes Judge in the country, the steps taken by Government to make some reservation for Scheduled Castes in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) A statement giving the number of Judges in position in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts as on 1st August, 1974 is attached.

(b) There are three Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes—one each in the High Courts of Bombay, Karnataka and Madras.

(c) Does not arise.

Serial No.	Name of Court	No. of Judges
<i>Supreme Court</i>		
		13
<i>High Court</i>		
1.	Allahabad . . . . .	35
2.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	15
3.	Bombay . . . . .	33
4.	Calcutta . . . . .	41
5.	Delhi . . . . .	18
6.	Gauhati . . . . .	6
7.	Gujarat . . . . .	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	5
10.	Kerala . . . . .	16
11.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	19
12.	Madras . . . . .	19
13.	Karnataka . . . . .	13
14.	Orissa . . . . .	7
15.	Patna . . . . .	24
16.	Punjab & Haryana . . . . .	14
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	10

**Upgradation of posts of Assistant  
(Class III) in Railway Board's Office**

2950. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Class I and Class II upgraded recently as per Pay Commission's recommendations and the percentage thereof as compared to the total posts; and

(b) whether some posts of Assistants (Class III) have also been upgraded to those of Section Officers in the Railway Board's Office, if so, how many?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some of the recommendations about upgradation of posts made by the Third Pay Commission are still under consideration. As part of re-classification of gazetted structure on the Indian Railways, however, the Government have approved of the following upgradations which are implemented in phases—

- (i) Junior Administrative Grade to Senior Administrative Grade (Level II)=218 posts.
- (ii) Senior Scale to Junior Administrative Grade=500 posts.
- (iii) Junior Scale/Class II to Senior Scale=250 posts.

The percentage of these upgraded posts to the total number of gazetted posts as on 31-3-1973 is 11.9.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Electrification of Trivandrum  
Ernakulam Railway Line**

2951. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion work of Trivandrum-Ernakulam line to broad gauge is in progress and it would be

economical to electrify this line at this time; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the matter keeping in view the fact that the State Government is ready to offer power for electrifying all the railway lines in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The conversion work of Trivandrum-Ernakulam line to broad gauge is in progress. It would not be economical to electrify the section at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**New Broad Gauge line between  
Delhi-Shahadra and Saharanpur**

2952. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed new broad gauge line between Delhi—Shahadara and Saharanpur is being laid in place of former S.S. Light Railway; and

(b) whether the new railway line is being diverted to exclude Loni area in District Meerut thereby depriving the residents and thousands of prospective house builders of the area from availing of the railway facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Construction of a new B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, has already been approved. A final location survey for the same is in progress. A final decision regarding the alignment to be followed and the location of stations will be taken after the survey is completed and the survey report is examined from all angles. As such it is too early to say whether the Loni area will be served or not.



**Rail connection between a Loni (District Meerut-U.P.) and Delhi**

2953. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to connect Loni, District Meerut (U.P.) with Delhi by rail in order to facilitate the plot-holders of about thirty colonies springing up in the area to construct their houses there; and

(b) whether with the implementation of the above proposal, the accommodation problem in Delhi will be solved considerably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Loni station existed on the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway. Construction of new B.G. line in the area formerly served by the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, has already been approved and a final location survey is in progress. The final decision regarding the alignment to be followed and the location of stations will be taken after the survey is completed and the report examined. It is therefore too early to say whether Loni, which had a station on the former alignment of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, will have a station on the proposed B.G. line also.

**Applications received for Indane Gas Agencies under New Scheme**

2954. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new scheme of appointing new dealers for Indane gas has been widely publicised and if so, how many applications from each of the different categories such as War Widows, Harijans, Tribals, Ex-Ser-

vicemen and unemployed Engineers have been received for Delhi; and

(b) how many of them are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) For award of Indane distributorships to defence personnel, no press advertisement is issued. The possible locations are intimated to the Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, and the appointments are made on its recommendation.

For award of distributorships to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, applications are invited through Press advertisements. Against the Press advertisement made in the month of June, 1974 for two Indane distributorships in Delhi, 214 applications were received, out of which 161 were from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Appointment letters for two distributorships in Delhi to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes have already been issued.

**Statements by Railwaymen under pressure**

2955. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports that certain railwaymen were being pressurised to make statements before being allowed to resume duty; and

(b) whether several employees had been directed to state that they were totally misguided and misled over the issue and had no control over their thought and therefore resorted to erroneous means?

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

(a) and (b). No railway employee has been pressurised or directed to make any such statement.

**Demand for setting up a Bench of High Court at Meerut**

2956. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh have demanded to set up a High Court Bench at Meerut in order to mitigate the hardship of the poor litigants; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Representations for the setting up a Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Meerut have been received from time to time.

(b) The question whether a High Court should have a Bench at a place other than the principal seat is primarily for the State Government concerned to consider in consultation with the High Court. There has been no proposal from the Government of U.P. for the establishment of a Bench of the High Court at Meerut.

**Demolition of Railway line near Rail-cum-road Rajendra Bridge over Ganga in Bihar**

2957. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the completion of Rail-cum-road Rajendra Bridge over Ganga in Bihar, the railway line near Simariaghat station was demolished rendering about 1,500 acres of land cultivable;

(b) what income the Railway has derived from that land so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to give that land to Harijans or landless persons for cultivation and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**New lines during Fifth Five Year Plan**

2958. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new lines both in metre gauge and broad gauge to be constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the amount allocated for the purpose; and

(b) to what extent these lines would help in quicker movement of passengers and goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Proposals for inclusion of new lines in the Fifth Plan as a whole have not yet been finalised. A provision of Rs. 100 crores have been made in the Draft 5th Five Year Plan for the construction of new railway lines. Following new railway lines have been proposed to be taken up during the current financial year:

1. Nadikude-Bibinagar (BG) 150 kms.
2. Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (MG) 42.3 kms.
3. Rohtak-Bhiwani (BG) 44.3 kms.
4. Dharamnagar-Kumarghat (MG) 33.5 kms.
5. BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur (BG) 169 kms.
6. Sakri-Hasanpur (MG) 75 kms.

7. Jakhapura-Banspani (BG) 176 kms.

Construction work in respect of the first three projects listed above is in progress. The sanction for the projects at 4 to 6 above is under consideration. The construction of a railway line from Dharamnagar to Kumarghat may be taken up subject to the funds being made available by the NE Council. When opened to traffic the projects mentioned above will provide means for the quicker movement of goods and passengers in the backward areas of the country to be served by them.

#### Commissioning of Durgapur Fertilizer Unit

2959. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Fertiliser unit has been fully commissioned for production;

(b) if not, the extent of its present production capacity;

(c) facts about the difficulties being experienced by the project;

(d) steps taken by the F.C.I. to remove equipment and operational difficulties;

(e) when the unit is expected to be commissioned for full production; and

(f) the names of the F.C.I. high officials and technicians who were entrusted with construction and operation of Durgapur Fertiliser project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (f). The Durgapur Plant was mechanically completed in October 1971, but could not be successfully commissioned immediately thereafter, mainly on account of the failure of some of the major items of imported equipment. The mechanical defects and other operational bottlenecks were

systematically identified and necessary corrective action in regard to them was also taken. The plant is presently under commissioning and various sections of the plant have been tested to operate between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of capacity. The plant commenced production in October, 1973, but occasional shutdowns had to be taken to attend to the defects which came to light while the different sections of the plant were under operation. Additional steps are also being taken to stabilise production. The plant is designed to produce 3,80,000 tonnes of urea per annum. Production monthwise since October 1973 has been as under:—

		tonnes (in round figures)
1973	October	230
	November	2320
	December	1570
1974	January	3460
	February	5000
	March	760
	April	Nil
	May	160
	June	2740
	July	1640

Apart from the measures that have been taken by the FCI in consultation with the foreign suppliers in regard to rectification of defects in the equipment, a consultant has been engaged by the Corporation for an end to end survey of the plant to find out deficiencies and bottlenecks and suggest suitable remedies.

Apart from the mechanical troubles, for ensuring steadiness of power supply, steps have been taken by the Corporation to go into the problems jointly with the Durgapur Projects Ltd. and the DVC.



Besides FCI's P&D Division and the Durgapur site organisation and FEDO, a number of foreign contracting firms were also involved in the implementation of the Project.

**कोयला श्रवण नेप्वा पर आघारित उर्बरको के उत्पादन के बारे में विवाद 2960. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर':**

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

(क) क्या उर्व को के उत्पादन के बारे में यह विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है कि उर्व को का उत्पादन कोयले पर आघारित होना चाहिए, श्रवण उमका उत्पादन नैपवा पर आघारित होना चाहिए और श्रवण जड़ की नैपवा की कीमत लगभग दगुनी हो गयी है इस विवाद का महत्व अधिक हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उर्बरको के मामले में देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने और उमका मन्नी दरों पर उत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं .

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में उत्पन्न कोयला निर्यात का सम्बन्धित उपयोग करके पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्व को का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन बातों में श्रवण तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :**

(क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसे विवाद के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है किन्तु यह सरकार की नीति है कि उर्व को संभरण मामलों में अत्यधिक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विविधित सम्भरण सामग्री पर उमका उर्व को कार्यक्रम आघारित हो ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) नलचर (उड़ीसा) रामानुजम (ग्रान्ध प्रदेश) एच कोरवा (म०प्र०) में तीन बड़े कोयला पर आघारित मयत्र कार्यान्वयनाना न है । ये संयत्र नैवेली (निगनाइट पर आघारित) वाराणसी गउरकेला (कोक कोके श्रोवने गैस) पर कार्यान्वित पुराने मयत्रों के अतिरिक्त है ।

**समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) तक बड़ी लाईन**

**2961. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर':**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाईन बिछाने का काम चल रहा है .

(ख) क्या बड़ी लाईन बिछाने का यह कार्य अत्यन्त धीमी गति में चल रहा है और सरकार निर्धारित श्रवधि में मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाईन बिछाने में सफल नहीं होगी ,

(ग) यदि हा तो इस धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का काम कब तक पूरा होगा और इस बड़ी लाईन पर गाडिया कब में चलने लगेंगी ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :**

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) निर्माण कार्य तिरिक्त कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है और आशा है वर्ष के अन्त तक यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा । इस निर्माण कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के तन्त्र बाद गाडिया चलनी शुरू हो जाएंगे ।

(घ) पगन नहीं उठना :



**Allotment of land to Territorial Army Personnel who worked during Railway strike**

2962. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted to the Territorial Army Personnel who worked during the recent Rail strike;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government where that assignment of land has been denied to such Territorial Army Personnel who worked during the period on the Eastern Railway, Dinapur (Bihar) and instead land has been allotted to the undeserved personnel other than Territorial Army personnel; and

(c) if so, the reasons for ignoring such persons?

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

**Foreign technicians employed by M/s. Hoechst and M/s Warner Hindustan**

2963 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign technicians are employed by M/s. Hoechst, a foreign dominated drugs firm in India, what is their pay and perquisites individually; and

(b) whether M/s. Warner Hindustan has also employed a number of foreign technicians if so, how many of them have been given approval and their pay and perquisites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Details of technicians

employed by M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are indicated below:

S.N.	Name of the Technicians	Salary p.m.
1.	Dr. H. Harkht	Rs. 8140/-
2.	Dr. H. Kohl	Rs. 5760/-
3.	Dr. Reich	Rs. 8000/-

These technicians are also entitled to the usual perquisites such as provident fund, gratuity, bonus, medical aid, benefits, rent free quarters, free use of company's car etc. as are available to other senior Executives of the Company. The value of such perquisites in monetary terms cannot be precisely indicated.

(b) M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. do not have any foreign technician employed in their company at present.

**Conditions for permitting diversification**

2964 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the conditions for allowing diversification is that the name and capacity of each item should be notified by the D.G.T.D. (Drug unit) in their records;

(b) whether parties are required to obtain permission for each and every item from D.G.T.D. before commencing production; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of diversification viz. item and capacity, number and date of approval letter during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Industrial Undertakings going in for the manufacture or production of new articles or articles in pursuance of the revised policy of free diversification are required to get themselves registered with the D.G.T.D. or any other concerned technical authority in accordance with the new registration process.

dures by addressing a letter to that authority giving particulars of licences held by them and the extent of diversification/increase in production effected.

(c) Details are indicated below:—

by them and such other particulars as may be relevant, but no permission is required.

S.No.	Name of the Party	D. G. T. D's letter No. and date	Item & Capacity p.a.	
1.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	D&P/7(53)/71/5788 dt. 9-6-1972	1. Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine	5 lakh doses
			2. Tetanus Antitoxin	4000 million I.U.
		D & P/7 (53)/70/11063 dt. 3-11-1972	Hostacortin H	13 million Vials
		D & P/7 (53)70/6460 dt. 11-6-71	Hostacycline Dry Syrup	900 Kgs.
		D & P 7(53) 70/508 dt. 18-1-1973	(15 gm and 30 gm granules)	
2.	Balus India (Ltd.)	(i) D&P/7 (85) /70 dt. 18-5-1971	(i) T. C. F. Seril Tablets (ii) T. C. F. Milkrease Powder	
		(ii) D&P/7(85)/71 dt. 20-6-1972	(i) Cal.—B-Vet. Inj. (ii) PETAB Tablets	
3.	Gluconate Ltd.	D&P/7(38)/71 dt. 24-2-1972	(i) Tercera Tablets (ii) Phenindone tablets (iii) Adrenostal Tablets (iv) Adrenostal Inj.	
4.	East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	D&P/7(32)/71 dt. 30-7-1973	(i) Acidin tablets (ii) Aknil tablets (iii) Keralin ointment (iv) Tetracycline Hcl tabs Caps (v) Chloramphenicol tabs Caps. (vi) Chloramphenicol Streptomycin Tabs/ Caps  (vii) Chloramphenicol/Quiniodochlor Tabs/caps. (viii) Methaqualone tabs caps. (ix) Emulsion of Benzyl Benzoate. (x) Benzyl Benzoate with Quin—Iodo- chlor Cream	
5.	Indian Process Chemical Laboratory.	D & P /7 (59) / 71 dt. 16-6-1972	(i) APC tablets (ii) Dover's Powder/tablets (iii) Cal. Gluconate tabs. (iv) Sulphaguanidine tabs.	
6.	East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	D & P/7 (32) /72 dt. 23-10-1973	Aknil Syrup.	
7.	Warner Hindustan Ltd.	D&P /7 (113) / 68 dt.	Lozenges etc.	

**Production of Foot and Mouth Vaccine by M/s. Hoechst and Pfizers**

2965. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foot and Mouth Vaccine are licenced to M/s. Hoechst and Pfizers;

(b) why this formulation has not been connected with the manufacture of bulk drug; and

(c) the reasons for giving this concessional treatment to foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay have been granted letters of Intent for the manufacture of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine. In addition M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd are producing this Vaccine at present under the provisions of diversification.

(b) This vaccine itself needs to be produced first in the bulk form and after determining the potency, toxicity etc., the final form of use is adjusted.

(c) Does not arise.

**C.O.B. licence applied for by M/s. Hoechst**

2966. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when M/s. Hoechst applied for C.O.B. licence and whether the items mentioned in the application were being actually manufactured by the firm under diversification and if it contained any import content;

(b) whether their application is time-barred; and

(c) how many licences including permission letters are at present in

possession of M/s. Hoechst showing items and capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As far as the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are concerned, M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay applied in October 1970 and was granted a C.O.B licence for manufacture of the following, vide Licence No. L/19/11/70/77 dated 11-5-1971:

Items	Annual Capacity in terms of technical material
Formulations	
1. Thiodan	50 tonnes
2. Morocide	20 "
3. Bressical	5 "

The technical material is imported one. The party has also applied for carrying on business licence for various activities viz. diversifications, registration with the DGTD etc. which were covered under exemptions from the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act prevailing from time to time. The party has applied for carrying on business licence in accordance with the Ministry of Industrial Development's notification dated the 16th February, 1973. As per this notification, the last date for submission of application was 16th August, 1973. The party submitted applications on the 31st August, 1973. As the applications submitted by the party are under processing, it is not possible to indicate the import content and whether the party is producing the items at this stage.

(c) Two statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8233/74].

**Manufacture of Picolines by M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited**

2967. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited are manufacturing Picolines required for the manufacture of Niacynamide;

(b) if so, what is the quantity manufactured, the imports and its price during Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the quantity to be imported during the Fifth Plan with its estimated price; and

(c) how many applications for import of this material were received in his Ministry and from whom, which of them have been approved and the fate of the others?

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

(b) Information regarding quantity manufactured, imports and its price during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Picolines for the Fifth Plan period has not been assessed. The weighted average c.i.f. price for imports during the year 1974-75 has been indicated by the STC at Rs. 16.67 per kg. for Beta Picoline;

(c) Imports of Beta and Gamma Picolines have been canalised through STC from the year 1973-74 and Alpha Picoline is banned for imports as per ITC Policy for 1974-75. As such the question of receipt of any import applications by this Ministry for import of Picolines does not arise.

**Recommendations of Study Team for liquidating Foreign Equity of Foreign Drug Firms**

2968. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the study team constituted for liquidating the foreign equity of foreign firms in pharmaceutical industry;

(b) how many meetings were held of this committee;

(c) what are the decisions and when they are expected to be implemented; and

(d) the reasons for giving stronghold to multinational foreign firms based in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). In June, 1970, a study group was appointed to consider, *inter-alia*, progressive indianisation etc. of foreign companies. This Group held one meeting and decided about collection of the relevant data. No specific recommendations were made by this group. Government have since issued in February, 1972, the Guidelines for reduction of foreign holdings in foreign majority companies and these are being followed.

(d) Foreign majority companies and branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies have been operating in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals since long. The majority production of drugs is, however, no longer by such companies as it has been Government's policy to encourage the Indian sector.

**Proposal of M/s May & Baker for liquidating its Foreign Equity**

2969. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the proposal of M/s. May & Baker for liqui-



dating its foreign equity in 1965 and why it was not implemented; and

(b) what is the loss of foreign exchange to our country for not implementing this proposal till now?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal submitted by M/s. May and Baker Ltd., in 1964-65 envisaged conversion of the company into an Indian Company, associating Indian Capital to the extent of 10 per cent, payment of royalty at the rate of 7½ per cent on the sales for 15 years etc. Acceptance of such a proposal would not have resulted in saving in foreign exchange.

#### Licences issued to M/s. Hoechst

2970. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial licences for advance release of raw materials or price approval issued to M/s. Hoechst during the last three years;

(b) the original licenced capacity and other details about their licences i.e. date of application, date of approval, items and capacities, including registration certificates may be given; and

(c) the reasons for giving such consideration to this foreign firm?

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

#### Representation from I.D.M.A. and A.I.M.O. for not placing Indian Drug Industry at par with Foreign Pharmaceutical Firms

2971. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.D.M.A., A.I.M.O., and other institutions have represented

against not giving formulations to Indian sector and placing them at par with foreign pharmaceutical firms; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). I.D.M.A. has requested that no foreign company should be allowed formulation capacity in anticipation of the production of bulk drug and that in the case of the Indian sector, even if formulation capacity involves some imported content, the Indian sector should be given preference.

The Indian sector of the industry is given preference in the approval of manufacturing schemes. Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs.

#### Composite Plan for movement of Coal

2972. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has in consultation with Transport Ministry evolved a composite plan for movement of coal; and

(b) if so, how far this will remove complaint of consumers about coal movement?

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

(a) and (b). The proposal to move coal by the inland water transport is only in the initial stage of consideration at present.

**Implementation of demands of Employees, conceded by Railway Authorities**

2973. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 200 on the 23rd July, 1974 regarding demands of employees conceded by Railway authorities preceding the strike and state:

(a) how many of the demands already conceded to the Railway employees have been implemented and what are the demands so implemented;

(b) total amount released and disbursed to-date in this connection;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent statement issued by the representatives of the Railwaymen's Unions wherein they have said that not a single demand already conceded, has been implemented till date; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) The concessions given by Government are as under:—

- (i) Implementation of Miahboy's Award in toto
- (ii) Cadre review and upgradation of Class III and IV staff.
- (iii) Job Evaluation within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations
- (iv) Certain policies with regard to employment of casual labour
- (v) Opening of fair price shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 families.
- (vi) Removal of anomalies arising as a result of Pay Commission's recommendations.

As regards Items (i), (iv) and (v) instructions have been issued to the Railways and these are in the process of implementation. As regards item (ii) a Departmental Cadre Review Committee has been formed and cadre review in regard to certain categories of staff is expected to be completed shortly. As regards item (iii) preliminary studies are in progress. Regarding item (vi) a meeting of the Anomalies Committee is being convened shortly.

(b) No amount has been released separately for implementation of each of these demands as the expenditure on their implementation will be incurred according to the progressive extent of implementation, which will be reflected in the Budget of Railways under the relevant heads of Account

(c) Specific reference to this effect is not available.

(d) Does not arise in view of what is stated in reply to part (a) of the question

**Drilling Equipment (P) Limited**

2974 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the company 'Drilling Equipment (P) Ltd.' was floated and what is the address of its registered office;

(b) the main line of business, liabilities, assets and the sources of finance of the Company;

(c) names and particulars of its shareholders and value and number of shares held by each;

(d) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company, and

(e) whether the Company is, in any way, connected with 'Maruti Limited' Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) M/s. Drilling Equipments (P) Ltd. was registered under the Companies Act in Delhi on 14-5-1973. Its registered office is situated at K-55, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

(b) As per the Memorandum of Association, the main objects of the company are:—

1. To acquire and take over Industrial Licence and/or the Letter of Intent granted to Shri Devinder Singh Grewal for the manufacture of Rock Roller drilling bits and to pay out of the funds of the company in cash or allot shares for the equivalent amount for the total expenses involved in said Letter of Intent as may be demanded and considered reasonable by the Company.

2. To carry on the business of Mechanical engineers and manufacturer of different types of rock roller drilling bits, water well screen accessories and tools in the field of Oil & Water Well Drilling.

3. To manufacture, buy, sell, treat and deal in all kinds of light and heavy machinery, tools, re-rolled products, conductors, accessories, machine tools, casting, forging wire drawing, fabrication of all kinds job masters malleable iron, galvanised iron, special steel, alloy steel, tungston carbide balls & roller bearings, hardwares and building requisites of all kinds, expanded metal grills, strainers.

4. To buy, sell, manufacture, repair and service geological and geophysical instruments and Well Logging Equipments and components, parts, tools etc.

Since the company was registered only on 14-5-1973, its first annual accounts are not yet due. The information regarding the liabilities, assets and sources of finance of the company is, therefore, not yet available.

(c) The company has not so far filed any return of allotment of shares/

annual return under Section 159 of the Companies Act. However, according to the records available with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, the following three persons have each subscribed 10 equity shares of Rs. 100 each:—

1. Shri Devinder Singh Grewal,
2. Shri Sanjay Gandhi;
3. Shri Arjan Dass.

(d) According to the latest available information the Board of Directors of the Company is comprised of the following:—

1. Shri D. S. Grewal.
2. Shri Sanjay Gandhi.
3. Shri Arjan Dass.

(e) No company by the name 'Maruti Limited, Calcutta' appears to be registered under the Companies Act.

#### Assets, production and profits of certain drug firms

2975. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total assets, turn-over profits as in 1960, 1970 and 1972 or 1973 of M/s. Pfizer & Co., Glaxo Laboratories, Ciba India Ltd., Roche Products Ltd., Sandoz (India) Ltd., Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Cynamide India Ltd., Anglo French Drug Co. and Warner Hindustan; and

(b) total remittances abroad made by these companies year-wise, during the last three years under each head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement containing requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8234/774].



**Setting up of Chemicals Corporation of India**

2776 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state when the Chemical Corporation of India is likely to come into being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) As far as the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are concerned, there is no proposal to set up a Chemical Corporation of India in the public sector.

**Construction of Viramgam-Okha Broad-gauge Railway line**

2977 SHRI ARVIND M PATIL  
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the total amount earmarked for the construction of broad gauge line between Viramgam and Okha, and

(b) the total amount spent upto 31st March 1974, the time fixed for the construction of line and the progress made in respect of construction of rail line so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) The total amount earmarked for this conversion is Rs 42.92 crores

(b) The amount spent on this work upto 31-3-1974 is Rs 5.82 crores, approximately and the corresponding physical progress achieved on this work is 22.75 per cent

**Interim Relief to Drug Industry to compensate price increase**

2978. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to grant an interim relief to compensate the drug industry for the sharp price increases which have occurred recently, and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Because of significant increases in the prices of raw materials, packaging materials etc during the last few months the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, who have been entrusted with the work of price revision/fixation of drugs have been confronted with a large number of price revision applications. In order to give quick relief to the drug manufacturing units and to ensure continuity of supplies of drugs to the consumers it has been decided that pending detailed examination of the price revision applications Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the first instance would consider and recommend increases on account of the costs of major inputs only.

**Cases pending before M.R.T.P Commission**

2979 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many cases are pending before the M.R.T.P Commission at present,

(b) whether case of Shaw Wallace Company is also pending before the M.R.T.P Commission, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA):** (a) Following cases under various sections of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 are pending before the Commission at present:—

Under Section 21	..	Two
Under Section 22	..	Five
Under Section 27(r)	..	One
Under Section 31(1)	..	Three
Under Section 37(4)	..	Two
Under Section 10(a) (i) 37	..	One
Under Section 10(a) (iii) 37	..	Sixteen
Under Section 10(a) (iv) 37	..	Eight
Under Section 41	..	One

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

**Procedure for giving Contract for the Supply of Wooden Sleepers**

2980, **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present procedure of giving contracts for the supply of wooden sleepers in different zonal Railways;

(b) the number of such contracts given to displaced persons in the hilly areas; and

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received about inadequate facilities given to contractors by State Governments?

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

(a) The Railways enter into agreements with the Forest Departments of different States for the supply of wooden sleepers. They do not have contracts with any individual or firms.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of answer to item (a) above.

**Setting up of Creosoting Plant in the Country**

2981. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start more creosoting plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the places where it is being started?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Petrol stations run by I.T.D.C.**

2982 **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.T.D.C. run petrol pump stations in the country;

(b) whether practice of allotting petrol pumps stations to unemployed engineers, doctors and educated youth is still in vogue; and

(c) the reasons for allotting petrol stations to I.T.D.C. in preference to unemployed engineers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) One.

(b) IQC's scheme for allotment of Retail Outlets/Petrol Pumps to unemployed graduates/engineers was suspended in December, 1971 in favour of disabled defence personnel and widows/dependents of those killed or missing in action during the last war etc. However, commitments made prior to this date are being honoured.

(c) The Retail Outlet at Niti Marg, New Delhi, was originally allotted to two unemployed graduates. However, as these two unemployed graduate dealers were unable to meet the pro-

jected sales and face competition from Retail Outlets of other oil Companies in the area, this Retail Outlet was handed over to I.T.D.C. and these two graduates were allotted a Retail Outlet at Hauz Khas.

**Facilities provided to Directors of F.C.I.**

2983. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH  
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

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

(a) the names and number of Members of the Board of Directors of the Fertiliser Corporation of India;

(b) the item-wise facilities provided by the F.C.I. to its Members and its top officers during the last three years, year-wise and the expenditure incurred on each of the items; and

(c) the steps taken to economise in their perquisites and the date from which such steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corpn. of India as constituted at present consists of 12 members as detailed below:—

- 1 Shri K. C. Sharma—Chairman and Managing Director.
- 2 Shri S. K. Mukherjee—Director (Production).
3. Shri R. Hasan—Director (P&IR).
- 4 Shri Bhag Israni—Director (Marketing).
- 5 Shri R. S. Gupta—Director (Finance).

6. Shri N. K. Sreenivasan—Jt. Secretary, Min. of P&C.

7. Miss. Anna R. George—Jt. Secy. Min. of Agriculture.

8. Shri J. S. Bajjal—Jt. Secy. Min. of Finance (EAD).

9. Shri B. K. Khanna—Chairman & Managing Director, FACT, Alwaye (Kerala).

10. Shri Kamaljit Singh—Ex. Managing Director, Indian Oil Corpn. (Mktg. Divn.)

11. Shri S. Fareedhuddin, Director (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) Bombay.

12. Shri Atmaram, former Director General CSIR, New Delhi.

(b) The following facilities are being provided to the Chairman & Managing Director and the full time Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

- (i) Use of staff car for private purposes on a payment of Rs 100 per month, subject to a ceiling of 6,000 K.M. per annum.
- (ii) Use of company's furniture and fixtures at residence on payment of prescribed rental charges.
- (iii) Provision of furniture for maintaining office at the residence of the officer.
- (iv) Payment of appropriate rental charges for maintaining office at the residence at a rate not exceeding Rs 250 per month. Expenditure incurred by the Corporation on this account during 1973-74 was Rs. 2250.
- (v) Entertainment expenses at residence for official purposes upto a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per annum.
- (vi) Accident Insurance Cover for air/train journeys.

The expenditure incurred on the above items during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in Rounded figures)

Items	Years			Remarks
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
(i) Staffcar . . . . .	..	..	..	Not quantifiable.
(ii) Furniture at residence . . . . .	1800	70	8100	
(iii) Furniture for officer at residence . . . . .	7200	8200	11,200	
(iv) Entertainment . . . . .	8600	7100	13,000	
(v) Insurance . . . . .	1500	1400	1,100	

NOTE:—In regard to items (ii) & (iii) the figures do not include those relating to the Managing Director.

The non-official Directors are entitled to draw the following:—

- (i) 1st Class A.C.C. Rail Air fare from the place of residence on actual expense basis.
- (ii) Sitting fee Rs. 100, - only fixed irrespective of duration of meeting.
- (iii) Daily incidental—Rs. 100/- for the 1st day and Rs. 50 - per day for the subsequent days.
- (iv) For journeys by road, the same road mileage allowance as is admissible to Class I Government of India officers.

The total expenditure incurred on non-official Directors during the last 3 years is as follows:—

(In round figures)

1971-72	....Rs. 31,200
1972-73	....Rs. 7,200
1973-74	....Rs. 6,300

(c) The facilities indicated in reply to part (b) are considered to be the minimum necessary consistent with the responsibilities etc. attaching to the top level posts. The need for exercising the utmost economy in the use of staff cars etc. has been impressed on all the officers concerned.

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report about scarcity of life-saving drugs in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) The matter was discussed with the representatives of the pharmaceutical industry and the trade who agreed to ensure adequate and regular supplies of drugs in the market. Government have also taken steps to maintain supplies of necessary raw materials to the manufacturers.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Scarcity of Life Saving Drugs

S. N. Q. 5. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

RE. S.N.Q. No. 5

12 hrs.

WELCOME TO THE SPEAKER OF  
BRITISH COLOMBIA

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I avail of this opportunity to inform you that we have a friend sitting in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, Mr. Speaker Gordon H. Dowding of British Colombia. On behalf of you all, I welcome him. He is also accompanied by his wife. Both of them are very welcome to our country.

We wish them a very happy stay here.

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTION  
NO. 5 ON SCARCITY OF LIFE SAVING  
DRUGS

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the short notice question. Short Notice Question No. 5 Shri Vasant Sathe. The hon. Member is absent.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): This is a very important question, Sir, and it may be answered.

श्री मधु लिखने (वाका): ग्रन्थ महादय, इस बारे में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस भी दिया गया था। अगर आप उस को मान लेने, तो एक सदस्य के गैरहाजिर होने पर अन्य चार सदस्य पूछ सकते थे। इस का कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस के रूप में ले लिया जाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): क्या श्री बसन्त माटे को बताया गया था कि आज वह लंबाल आ रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He was here when it was distributed.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Most likely, it is a conspiracy.

श्री मधु लिखने: इसको इयानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव के रूप में ले लिया जाये।

1779 LS-5

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Shri Sathe is a person against whom no conspiracy is necessary.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Kindly permit a call-attention on this.

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

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I think privilege motion should come before Papers to be Laid.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CEMENT (CONSERVATION AND REGULATION OF USE) ORDER, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cement (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 492(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8228/74].

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY FOR 1974 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report (1974) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the progress of the Aluminium Industry (Hindi version) under sub-



- section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8227/74].
- (2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (a) The Cotton Textiles (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 2534 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.
- (b) The Textiles (Production and Powerloom) Control (First Amendment) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 2535 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.
- (ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8228/74].
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection), Act, 1965:—
- (i) The Export of Printing Inks (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1933 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (ii) The Export of De-oiled Rice Bran (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1934 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (iii) The Export of Rubber Ice Bags (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1935 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (iv) The Export of Rubber Beltings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1936 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (v) The Export of Rubber Gloves (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1937 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (vi) The Export of Rubber Belts (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1938 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (vii) The Export of Rubber Hot Water Bottles (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1939 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974.
- (viii) The Export of Coir Matings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S.O. 1940 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8229/74.]

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE  
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE  
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES  
TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking)—Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Reserve Bank of India and its Associate Institutions.

12 03 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE  
DELAY IN LAYING ON THE TABLE REPORT  
ON BHARGAVA COMMISSION ON NATIONALISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

MR SPEAKER: Now, Shri L. N. Mishra to make a statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Scrapore): We have not received the copy of the statement.

\* MR. SPEAKER: It comes only to the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): After the question of striking railwaymen was raised in the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): At what stage are you allowing privilege motions? I have been standing right from the time before you had called the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: What privilege?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already given notice of a privilege motion. As far as the Bhargava Commission's report on nationalisation is concerned, it had been submitted to the Government on the 15th May, 1973. On the 16th May, the former Agriculture Minister, Shri F. A.

Ahmed had admitted that only the previous day, that is, the 15th May, 1973, he had received the report of the commission on nationalisation of the sugar industry. According to section 3(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1953, the appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before the House of the people or as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, if any, on the inquiry made by the commission under sub-section (1) together with a memorandum of the action taken thereon within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the commission to the appropriate Government.

So, though the Report was submitted on 15th May 1973 and it has appeared in the press that almost all the members of the Committee had expressed themselves in favour either of creating a Sugar Authority or nationalisation of the sugar industry, because of the pressure of these recommendations deliberately the reports are being withheld from this House.

I am bound to point out as a precedent that you were kind enough to admit another motion submitted by me in connection with a breach committed by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs when as required by section 62 of the MRTP Act, he had failed to submit any reports of the MRTP Commission. On that occasion, Shri Gokhale came before the House and tendered an unqualified apology. Then I myself said that since he has given an unqualified apology with an assurance that as required by section 62 of the MRTP Act hence forward all the reports would be submitted, I did not press my privilege motion.

Shri Ahmed is no more the Food Minister. But when he was the Food Minister, he had said before this House on 16th May 1973 that 'yesterday the Report was submitted'. So many months have elapsed. Not only

has the Report not been presented to us but no memorandum regarding action taken has been given to us. We very much suspect that because the recommendations are against the sugar magnates, probably due to some obligation to them Government wants to skid back and prevent the House from knowing about these official reports.

This is a clear breach of the provisions. This is a breach of privilege of the House and, therefore, I suggest that I should be permitted to move a privilege motion against the Minister.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 16 मई, को श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद द्वारा यह कहा गया था कि 15 मई को हम को रिपोर्ट मिल गई है, वह रिपोर्ट एग्जामिनेशन में है और उस के बाद हमको सदन में रखा जायेगा। यद्यपि आज इस बात को एक साल से ऊपर हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक यह रिपोर्ट नहीं रखी गई है। आप जानते हैं कि जब 26 नवम्बर, 1973 को हम ने हाउस में इस मामले को रोज किया था, तो आप ने कहा था कि इस पर यहाँ बहस होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रिविलेज का मामला तो नहीं है, लेकिन प्रोप्रायटी का मामला है। इस सदन में इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए और मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में ब्यान देना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में टर्ज्ज आफ रेफरेंस को चेंज किया था और कहा था कि शूगर नेशनलाइजेशन का एक अलग विषय है और उस पर विचार होना चाहिए। इसी लिए कमीशन ने उस पर अलग रिपोर्ट दी, जो 15 मई को पेश की गई। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट या फाइनल रिपोर्ट का प्रश्न नहीं है। इस के अलावा शूगर नेशनलाइजेशन पर कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

इस लिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह रिपोर्ट को

सदन की भेज पर रखें, ताकि वहाँ उस पर विचार हो सके। 1970 में कांग्रेस पार्टी इस बारे में अपना फैसला ले चुकी है। आज शूगर मैगनेट्स मारे देना में जनता तथा सरकार को परेशान कर रहे हैं। कनज्यूमर्स और लेबरर्स दोनों परेशान हैं। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसानों का मित्त-मालिकों पर 60 करोड़ रुपये बाकी है। यह प्रोप्रायटी का मामला है और मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रिपोर्ट को मय सरकार के मेमोरेण्डम के सदन में पेश किया जाये।

**SHRI MADHU LIMYE (Banka) :**  
On a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I passed over the formal business because you had given two motions, one under 377 and the other as a privilege motion.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I did not give it under 377. I will not commit that mistake. It is a clear breach of privilege. Pandeyji has done it because he is feeling embarrassed since he belongs to the ruling party. Though our sentiments are the same, because he is on the other side, he does not want to embarrass Government.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जिन कानूनों में स्टेट्यूटरी प्राविजन होते हैं कि फर्ना फर्ना रपट फर्ना फर्ना समय के अंदर देनी चाहिए उसमें वह उनके लिए जरूरी होता है। आप को याद होगा कि विगत साल टेरिफ कमीशन के तीन मामले उठे थे और तीन मंत्रियों ने यहाँ आकर माफी माँगी—बंरूप जी ने, ललित नारायण मिश्र की ओर से नये ब्यापार मंत्री चट्टोपाध्याय ने और सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने माफी माँगी। फिर आप का यह आश्चर्यजनक है कि आज तो मैं इजाजत दे रहा हूँ लेकिन अविध्य में मैं इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करूँगा—आइ क्वीट नाट टालरेट दिस



इन फ्यूचर। ये आप के वाक्य मुझे याद है। अगर आप मुझे थोका देंगे तो उसे हड़ निकालूंगा। तो आपने कहा था कि यह भविष्य की बात है, अब आप इस को बिलकुल बर्दाश्त न कीजिये और 227 के तहत सीधे प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दीजिये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I support the privilege motion tabled by Prof. Dandavate. Although I agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri N. N. Pandey, this is a clear case of privilege. All the Chief Ministers of U.P., whether it is Mr. Kamla-pati Tripathi or Shri Bahuguna, have been telling in the State Assembly that we cannot nationalise the sugar factories unless the report is submitted and the Centre has considered it. I agree with Prof. Dandavate that this is being shelved and not laid on the Table because of the tremendous pressure of the sugar magnates from U.P. and Bihar. Mr. Maurya said the other day that the Government will take some time to consider the Bhargava Commission's report and the report cannot be placed on the Table without the memorandum. Now it is more than a year since the report was submitted in May 1973. All of us have been crying hoarse here that the report should be laid on the Table. You should direct the Government to lay the report on the Table immediately and also allow this privilege motion against the present Food Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, who should face the music. Unless you assert yourself as the Speaker, this report will never see the light of day because the entire finances of the Congress Party for the elections come from the sugar magnates. I submit that you should direct the Government to lay this report on the Table and also allow this privilege motion under rule 227, because we want to expose this Government to the hilt and prove that their policy of socialism is only on paper.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है मुगर एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में प्रश्न काल में भी मायना उठा था और श्री मौर्य ने यह उगार दिया था कि रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है और जब सरकार फैमला कर लेगी तब रिपोर्ट रखी जायेगी। सरकारी फैसले के बिना रिपोर्ट नहीं रखी जा सकती। उस दिन भी हम ने कहा था कि यदि सरकार स्वयं फैमला करने में देर कर रही है तो भी रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखने में देर नहीं हानी चाहिए। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। सरकार ने फैमला बाद में किया। लेकिन पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रख दी गई। तो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर न रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। सरकार अगर असमजस में है राष्ट्रीयकरण करे या न करे और असमजस्य के कारण राजनैतिक हो सकते हैं तो असमजस के कारण सरकार देर लगा सकती है लेकिन रिपोर्ट को मदन की टेबल पर रखने में देर नहीं लगाई जा सकती जब कि कानून इस बारे में साफ है कि 6 महीने के अंदर रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आ जानी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER When was it received by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On the 27th September. Six months are not over.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें एक भ्रम हो रहा है। जहां तक कानून का सवाल है यह मधु जी का कहना अपनी जगह सत्य है कि—स्टेच्यटरी प्राविजन एक है कि 6 महीने में रिपोर्ट आ जानी चाहिए। उसमें शब्द रिपोर्ट है, उसमें इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट शब्द नहीं है और रिपोर्ट का अर्थ सरकार फाइनल रिपोर्ट लगाती है। फाइनल रिपोर्ट 27 सितम्बर को मिली थी। उसके त्रिमास में इस मेशन



में आ जाना चाहिए। मैं पहले भी इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ और राज्य सभा में भी कि करीब एक हफ्ते के अंदर वह रिपोर्ट सदन की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी।

जहाँ तक सरकार के बारे में शक किया गया है कि सरकार दगदे के माय इस रिपोर्ट को पीछे रख रही है और कमी भी यह रिपोर्ट दिन को रोगनी नही देख पायेगी, यह सब उनका अपने मन को धारणा है। हमने कोई सत्यता और सार नहीं है। निश्चयपूर्वक सरकार एक हफ्ते के अंदर भागवत कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** फाइनल रिपोर्ट कौनसी तारीख को आई है।

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** The six months period is not over yet. It will be over on the 28th.

**MR. SPEAKER:** When was the final report submitted to the Government?

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** On the 27th September of this year. Six months period is not over. I am not sure of the month. It may be February.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** फाइनल रिपोर्ट कब आई है।

Give me the date. If you are not sure, you may give it later on today or by tomorrow. You have to state the date on which this report was submitted. Because, the date you mention is yet to come.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA:** On the 27th February 1974.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, one submission regarding facts. Shri Ahmed in this very House on the 16th May,—you can check up from the proceedings—had already stated that the Bhargava Commission Report

on nationalisation has been submitted on the 15th. Last time your ruling was regarding the MRTF Report. There is no question of a final report; whether it is an administrative report or any other report, every report has to come before us. That was your ruling. That was also the advice given by the Attorney-General. Sir, you are not listening to me.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने उन से डेट पूछी है कि इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट कब आई है और फाइनल कब आई है। मैं अपने पहले की रूलिंग भी देखना चाहता हूँ और फिर आप से बात करूँगा।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** One submission regarding this point. I am quoting a precedent in this House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will see every precedent. Please send it to me, giving the date.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, Please announce it in the House. Otherwise, they will come and talk with you in the chamber.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर मैं उन से भी हाउस में मिला तो फिर आप भी मजबूत से अंदर बात नहीं कर सकेंगे। मजबूत से या कर बात करने हैं, रिक्वेस्ट करने हैं, तो पहले यह मान लीजिये कि

Nobody will see me in my chamber.

**SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri):** Mr. Speaker, Sir...

**MR. SPEAKER:** We cannot take up two at a time. आप ने लिखा है कि

आपका पार्लियामेन्टी ड्यूटी में रुकावट डाली गई, इस लिये कि आप आगरा नहीं जा सके। आगरा से उधर आने में रुकावट होनी तो देख सकते थे, लेकिन उधर जाने में रुकावट नहीं होती है : पार्लियामेन्ट से आगरा उस तरफ है, आप उधर जा रहे थे, इसमें रुकावट कैसे हो गई ?

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY MINISTER'S DISCUSSION WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT POST-STRIKE SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the question of striking railwaymen was raised in the House on the 19th instant, I contacted Shri Abdul Hamid, Press Secretary to the President, and got from him a text of the President's answer to the question submitted by the PTI correspondent. I quote the extract of the portion pertaining to the President's talk with me on this subject:—

"I met the Railway Minister on the 17th and we both had a fruitful discussion regarding the re-instatement of all the employees not charged with sabotage or violence. He assured me that this will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone. I want all parties to unite in this effort. I am sure, justice will not be delayed."

I may add that I did assure the President that cases of individual railway employees would be looked into sympathetically.

Some Hon. Members rose—(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So many of you are speaking at a time. I cannot listen. I can listen to only one Member at a time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I have asked for a discussion on this matter under Rule 193. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, the paragraph which the Railway Minister has quoted just now and which, he says, is confirmed by the Press Secretary to the President, Shri Abdul Hamid, is the same. I was comparing, as he was reading, from the newspaper report. There is no difference. Word for word, it is

the same here. But he has not quoted the previous paragraph. His quotation begins from the words:

"I met the Railway Minister...."

The previous paragraph to that, in this interview, is:

"I would like that those who are not responsible for violence and sabotage should, without exception, be taken back into service without victimisation or break in service. If this is followed, we shall have no regrets later and the economy of the Railways will improve."

Yesterday, I had quoted this also. I wanted to know what is his reaction on behalf of the Government to this very clear request made by the President. He has not said anything about that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Of course, this is a delicate matter. The President's statement is being quoted. I would request the hon. Members to go by the facts, not by emotions and sentiments.

I got a copy of the statement from the Press Secretary to the President, Shri Abdul Hamid. There are other paragraphs also but not concerned with the talk with me. In the last paragraph, he says:

"I met the Railway Minister...." I am only quoting what he told me. These things are his views. What has been conveyed to me is the last paragraph. I have honestly quoted what he conveyed to me. I assured the President that individual cases would be looked into sympathetically. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो मामला उठाया गया था, वह केवल इतना नहीं था कि राष्ट्रपति जी और रेल मंत्री के बीच में क्या बातचीत हुई। मामला यह था कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने सार्वजनिक रूप से जो बात कही है और जो सरकार के

लिये सलाह के रूप में है कि किसी भी नेलवे कर्मचारी को किसी तरह की सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए, सिवाय उनके जो सेवोट्राज से ग्रोर बागलेस ले जुड़े हुए हैं, यहां तक कि ब्रैक-इन-सर्विस भी नहीं होनी चाहिए—इसके बारे में रेल मंत्री की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? क्या सरकार इस सलाह को मानने के लिए तैयार है या रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकने जा रही है ?

**श्री एल० एन० मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी की राय को सर्वदा इज्जत से, आदर से देखा जाता है और आगे भी देखेंगे। लेकिन जैसा आप ने कहा क उन्होंने मुझसे क्या कहा—मैं इनना ही कह सकता हूँ जो मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, इसलिए जो उन्होंने मुझसे कहा और जो उन की राय है उसे आप जानते हैं। हम हमेशा उन की राय को इज्जत से देखते हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या देखते हैं ? यह तो वही बात हुई कि हम आप को इज्जत की नजर में देखते हैं, लेकिन आप की बात नहीं मानेंगे।

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तजुर्बा तो आप को भी है—

All of us respect you, and you always accuse us of not following your advice.

गवर्नमेंट यही कर रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात छोड़िये। कल आप ने कहा तो मैंने गवर्नमेंट को डायर-रेक्वायरी कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस पर जो कहा है उस के बारे में अपना स्टेटमेंट कीजिए। अब यह स्टेटमेंट मुझे तो नहीं जाना है, उनको लिख कर लाना है। अब आप मुझे कहें कि मैं ही उनकी तरफ से लिख दिया करूँ यह कैसे हो सकता है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I rise on point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Point of order on what? I cannot force the Minister to make a statement in a particular way; I can only direct him to make a statement. In my opinion, all that you can do, in case you are not satisfied, is to ask for a discussion.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta-North-East): Could I have your guidance? This matter has been permitted to be raised because of the importance of it. The President, like the Crown in England, has the right to encourage, the right to be consulted, and the right to warn, and he has done it in this case. Having done that, surely, certain results ought to ensue, and judging from the sentiments of the House, at least on this side, you can see how the public are agitated. Therefore...

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर मैं फाई-गिडज नहीं दे सकता हूँ, इस पर तो आप ने मिनार कोजिये।

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Therefore, you may kindly facilitate a discussion which is being called for, of which notice has already been given by one of us, and this might possibly be expedited so that you take note of the emotions in the country and get the Government tell us in detail about its reaction to the Presidential advice. The President has warned the Government, he has given his advice, and the Government can ignore it only at its own peril. That being so, this House has a right to discuss it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is your right. Kindly sit down. If you can gain anything by doing like this or shouting, I will keep on sitting till some solution comes.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** (Coimbatore): The Minister was asked to make a statement as to the reaction of the Government. We

have not asked for confirmation of President's interview. The President is a great democrat and we would have gone to him straight. He is only giving a confirmation of..

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I gave my reaction.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What is Government going to do about it? What are you going to do in line with the President's advice. That is the point. We were not questioning the veracity of what has happened..

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): He has given his reaction.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: No reaction. The President has given certain advice and he has to say what he is doing in line with the President's advice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order now. We are very much behind time. Order please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Shri Indrajit Gupta has clearly stated what the President had said. He has not replied what he is going to do about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has quoted from the official copy of what the President has said. May I request all of you to kindly sit down? Please don't do it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here is a categorical statement by the President of the country that the Ministry should take back all those employees who are not directly charged of sabotage but what is his reaction about that?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force the Government to come out with a statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Does he give an assurance that all the employees will be taken back? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to listen to all of you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप यह तो देख सकते हैं कि यह जो बकबक दिया गया है वह पूरा है या नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): They want to have reaction of the Government, Sir, and the Minister had already given such a reaction. He said, he respects the advice of the President. He will see that the advice of the President is reflected. What more reaction do you want? They should take advantage of this and leave it here. What more reaction do they want?

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: So many thousands of families of railway employees are starving. Are not the women and children your sisters? (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want a discussion on this. Otherwise we will not allow the supplementary budget to be presented. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take the time of the House like this everyday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want the Railway Minister to tell us as to what will happen to these 22,000 employees. We want reinstatement of all of them. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Will you kindly sit down? I have been listening to you patiently.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: All that we want is a discussion. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): All that we want from the Government is a statement.



Are they going to heed the advice of the President? Why are we not able to have a discussion on this? Let the Government tell us as to what they are going to do with the President's advice.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** From the paragraph which he has quoted, I take it, that he does not challenge the authenticity of it. He has quoted it in his own statement. Now, will you please tell the House clearly whether you agree with this statement which you have read out as attributed to the President, namely, 'He assured me', that is, you assured the President that the question of reinstatement will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone? This is what you have read out—the text of the President's statement. I want to know whether you agree with this that you assured him that this will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone. Have you given him this assurance or not? If not, you must deny it? If 'Yes', you must stand by this assurance.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA:** Perhaps Shri Indrajit Gupta did not hear me properly. I said: 'I may add' this is what I assured the President—that cases of individual employees would be looked into.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** No, no. (Interruptions).

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मदन को समझा दिया जा रहा है। प्रिवलेज का मोशन लाना पड़ेगा।

**श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :** मरामर झूठ बोना है।

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:** Sir, the Government has declared war on the working class. In that context don't you think it important that the Leader of the House, that is, the Prime Minister is ultimately responsible for whatever policy is implemented or

sought to be implemented be called to the House and made to answer. The advice of the President is to the Government through Mr. L. N. Mishra. We have the right to know how the Prime Minister as the head of the Government reacts to the advice of the President. We want to have a full-fledged discussion. There is a declaration of war by the Government on the Indian working class. If it is so, you will have to do something.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE:** We want to know was the advice of the President was considered by the Cabinet? It is not a simple matter. The advice has been given publicly. (Interruptions)

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मेरा व्यक्त्या ना प्रश्न है। आगे निर्णय पर रेल मंत्री ने बयान दिया है। उस बयान को लेकर विवाद खड़ा हो गया है कि सचमच ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय से रेल मंत्री को क्या वागदोर हुई थी। राष्ट्रपति जो का बयान अखबारों में छपा है उसे देख कर और रेल मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है उसे मन कर ऐसा लगता है कि रेल मंत्री महोदय ठीक बात नहीं कह रहे हैं।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** राष्ट्रपति ने इनको क्या कहा वह पूछें आप।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राष्ट्रपति के दफ्तर में कर्तव्य सन्धि में लागू हैं वह हमें। मैं अब क्या पूछना करूँ कि प्रेश में जो घाया है वह ठीक है या वह जाला है वह ठीक है। मैं यह भी नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि जो प्रेश में घाया है वह गलत है। राष्ट्रपति के दफ्तर ने जो उनका दिया है वही उन्होंने पढ़ा है।

**श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** पूरा नहीं पढ़ा है।

MR. SPEAKER: He may better lay it on the Table.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes, I am doing so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He read out only one paragraph.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order. I want to draw your attention to one important matter. This question is related to the statement that has appeared in the press in the name of the President, and that statement was a full and complete one and that was read out by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday and he had reiterated the same thing today. You, Sir, in your wisdom said yesterday that the hon. Minister would make a full statement in regard to what actually had transpired between the President and the hon. Railway Minister....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvatupuzha): No, only his reaction.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA ...and the reaction of the hon. Minister. The most important point now is that keeping back the most relevant point and the relevant portion of the statement of the President that had appeared in the press the hon. Minister has reported to this House only that portion which suited his purpose.

The President had said this some time earlier, and he said the same thing another time also. I had also met him and he had categorically said that the Railway Minister had categorically assured him that those who had not been prosecuted on charge of violence or sabotage activities would be reinstated without break in service. This was what the President had categorically told me. When he categorically told me, he used the words 'without break in service all who were not

involved in sabotage or any violent activities'. Now he has repeated publicly what he told the Railway Minister in his own chamber. It has appeared in the press.

Now what is the constitutional obligation? The constitutional obligation is not to sign a scroll; it is not to bring out a stamp in honour of the President. The constitutional obligation of Government is to honour his advice which is constitutional (*Interruptions*). As Shri H. N. Mukerjee has rightly pointed out, an advice has been communicated through the Railway Minister to the Prime Minister. Therefore the Railway Minister has concealed facts. I want to know whether Government are going to honour your statement and at the same time honour the advice given publicly by the President which is usual but they are taking the unusual step of having a stamp or having a scroll for him which has not been accepted either in the case of Dr. Rajendra Prasad or in the case of Dr. Radhakrishnan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have a limited point of order and I want your ruling on that. We are in a peculiar situation. A report said to be the gist of a talk exchanged between the President and Shri L. N. Mishra regarding the employees who participated in the railway strike came out in the press. Taking advantage of this, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, raised it on the floor of the House with your permission. When the entire House at least this side of it, was agitated, you in your wisdom asked for a statement from the hon. Minister. What was that statement about? We wanted to know what transpired between the President and the hon. Minister, what was the advice given by the President to the hon. Minister and whether he had acted on that advice. This was the limited question.

He has not quoted the entire statement. When a pertinent question was

put to him by Shri Indrajit Gupta as to what was the advice given by the President....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point of order. You are making a regular speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not making a speech. When a question was asked to what was the advice given by the President, no answer came.

We cannot go to the President to check up on this. We cannot ask him to address both the Houses and say what he did say to the Minister. So I want either a discussion or you give us your ruling on this. The entire proceedings of the House must be referred to the President. Even today he is the President. Tomorrow that gentleman may be elected or defeated. That is not the thing. The point is that even today he is the President. The entire proceedings must be sent to him. Let him know. Let the country know what was his advice. Or allow us to put a question to him and expose this Government on the 22nd when we are giving him a farewell.

As I said, we cannot check up with the President. So I want your ruling. The proceedings should be sent to him. Or send an all-party delegation to the President to ascertain the full facts. The fate of the railway employees is hanging on that. I would appeal to your impartiality and sense of justice and fairplay to agree to this.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: We are not entitled to know what advice the President gave to X or Y. But we are entitled to this, the government reaction to the public announcement of the advice tendered by the President because the government reaction affects the condition of the working class which today feels it is being fought in the most barbarous fashion by government action in the railways. This is a point arising out of what you

have permitted to be said in this House. We in this House surely want a discussion in which the Government represented primarily by the head of the Government should answer whatever charges arise in our minds in regard to this entire episode. This episode is constitutionally, politically and economically important for this country at the present stage. Parliament has got to take notice of it and you as Speaker, have got to help Parliament take notice of it in the proper fashion.

श्री मधु लियये (बाँका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आप ने निर्देश दिया था कि रेल मंत्री इस विषय पर वक्तव्य दें जैसा कि अश्ववारों में आया है, क्या राष्ट्रपति जी ने उनको कहा है कि जिन लोगों पर हिंसा और भेदाचार के आरोप नहीं हैं, उन सभी को वापिस काम पर लिया जाये और क्या रेलमन्त्री ने राष्ट्रपति जी को यह आश्वासन दिया कि उन सभी लोगों को वापिस लिया जायेगा और इस मामले को 'द्वि सैटिमफ़ेशन आफ एबीवाडी' हल किया जायेगा। हम आप की यह व्यवस्था चाहते हैं कि क्या आप के निर्देश का पालन हुआ है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You should understand the implications of the situation. Already many dismissed employees are committing suicide. Thousands of them are on the street. The advice was categorical and there is no ambiguity about it. He categorically assured that those who have no charge against them of sabotage will be taken back and he would do it to the satisfaction of all. "All" means all railway employees, those who have been dismissed or suspended or have suffered a break in service. He has suppressed this assurance which he gave to the President. I do not know why he is playing this dubious role. Already so many corrup-



tion charges are there against him and he should feel ashamed. Now he is doing this also.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Your observation yesterday was that the Government should tell the House what they are going to do in the light of the President's advice. I was anxiously waiting to hear an elaborate statement from the Railway Minister stating what reaction Government has generated in itself on the face of what the President has advised, but so far the Railway Minister has gone nowhere near it. Would you kindly read your own observation from yesterday's debate and make it mandatory on the Railway Minister or Prime Minister to make a statement as to what they propose to do in the context of the President's advice which was very specific.

13.00 hrs.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yesterday this point was raised based on the observations made by Rashtrapati and I asked the minister to come out with a statement and reaction. About the statement made by Rashtrapati this is the copy given by Mr. Abdul Hamid, Director in charge of Publicity, Rashtrapati Bhavan. The first para contains general observations—that the solidarity should be kept, this and that. The last para is like this:

"Talking of the recent strike, I would like"—this is the portion other than the one quoted by him—

"I would like those who are responsible for violence and sabotage should, without exception, be taken back into service."

—the words used are "without exception be taken back into service—

"without victimisation or break in service."

(cheers) Suddenly your mercury goes up and then it comes down so suddenly.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Sir, we are applauding the President and not your ruling.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In these few years my skin has grown very thick. But it is not so thick as to endure all this. I cannot continue my link if you break it like this. I will just sit down if you so desire.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** There should be no break in service for the railway employees.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There should be no break in my speech also. The Rashtrapati says:

"Those who are not responsible for violence and sabotage should without exception, be taken back into service without victimisation or break in service. If this is followed, we shall have no regrets later, and the economy of the railways will improve."

The last paragraph is as quoted by the Minister:

"I met the Railway Minister on the 17th and we both had a fruitful discussion regarding the reinstatement of all the employees not charged with sabotage or violence. He assured me that this will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone. I want all parties to unite in this effort. I am sure justice, will not be delayed."

Now, the Minister's reaction is in two lines:

"I may add that I did assure the President that cases of individual railway employees would be looked into sympathetically."

The advice given by the Rashtrapati is that "those who are not responsible for violence and sabotage should, without exception, be taken into service without victimisation or break in service" whereas the assurance of the Minister is that individual cases will



be looked into sympathetically. Later on the the Minister says that he did assure the President. So, there is difference between the two. The Rashtrapati says that the Minister assured him that this will be resolved to the satisfaction of everyone. But the Minister comes out with a statement that individual cases should be looked into sympathetically.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said, all individual cases would be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not say whether the Rashtrapati is wrong or the Minister is wrong. I am not holding anybody wrong.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप के निर्देश का पालन नहीं हुआ । जो राष्ट्रपति जी का बयान अखबारों में छाया था और जिस के अनुसार सब कर्मचारियों को बिना ब्रक-इन मॉविस के लेना है, उम के बारे में रेल मंत्री का रिप्रेजेंटेशन क्या है यह हम जानना चाहते हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन उन्होंने दिया है वह भी आप के सामने है और जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने दिया है वह भी आप के सामने है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मिनिस्टर ने जो आप के सामने कहा है वह आप के सामने है और राष्ट्रपति जी का जो पेर में आया है और जो उन के पब्लिसिटी आफिसर ने दिया है वह भी आप के सामने है । मैं किस को कहूँ गलत है, किस को कहूँ सही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिप्रेजेंटेशन आप समझ लीजिए ।

I am not there to judge.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What the President has said has not been denied by the Minister (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We walk out. (Interruptions) Some Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. I have called Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh.

Please do not waste the time of the House. It should not go on like this indefinitely.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone to the next item. I have called Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh. The previous item has been disposed of. I have told you that if you are not satisfied you could ask for a discussion. That is over now. (Interruptions) Order, order. I am not able to listen to anything. There is a clear procedure. I cannot force the Minister to give a statement.

13.15 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (1) REPORTED FAILURE OF ALARM-CHAIN SYSTEM IN UPPER INDIA EXPRESS

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of raising a grave matter of public importance namely, the failure of the alarm chain system in the trains in times of emergency. I am further grateful to you for having condoned the delay in giving notice for the motion. (Interruption) The Speaker has clearly told you that you can have a discussion. Why are you shouting? (Interruption) Sir, they are preventing me from exercising my right to speak in this House. I seek your protection. You have all the powers in your hand to

have them ousted bodily from the House. (*Interruption*) Sir, on the 16th myself and another Member of Parliament from Varanasi were coming to Delhi by the Upper India Express. A portion of the compartment caught fire and we were suffocating. On investigation we discovered that a corner of the compartment was in flames. The alarm chain was pulled by all the three passengers in the train jointly and severally. This speaks volumes about the strength of the materials used in the Railways. The chain did not snap, nothing happened to the speed of the train nor did it stop. We tried to draw the attention of neighbouring coach to request them to pull the chain. It stopped only after eight or ten minutes at Algarh where we detained. We were put into another compartment and we continued on this journey to Delhi. If luck did not hold, the incident might we'll have resulted in an obituary reference in respect of two members of this House. The alarm chain failed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has given that statement. If you are not satisfied, what can I do?

SHRI MUHAMMED KUHDA BUKHSH: As regards the failure of the alarm chain system I was told, on enquiry, that non-functioning of the alarm chain was due to a directive given by the Railway Minister. The driver did not take notice of it; the system was immobilised. The driver was given the instruction not to take notice of alarm-chain pulling. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems you are listening to them more than you are listening to me even though I am in possession of the floor. You should listen to me more than you should listen to them. They walked out in protest just now. What are you listening to?

Sir, the order given was highly dangerous and irresponsible—almost senseless. If the order issued by the Railway Minister has been issued, then he should get up and tell us that the order has been issued. If that is so, then the Ministry is certainly answerable to the House why such a dangerous order was issued at all to the engine drivers. (*Interruptions*).

I am sure you are not at all able to hear me. They are more interested in shouting and giving exhibition of their lung power and entering into competition.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI MUHAMMAD KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the Railway Minister tell us categorically whether any such order was issued to the drivers to ignore the alarm-chain pulling? If the order was issued, he should be able to explain before the House, to its satisfaction, as to why such an order was issued by the Railway Ministry.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Because of the noise I am not able to listen anything.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, my point of order is very simple.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): Sir, are you allowing him to raise the point of order. If you are permitting him we will not allow it to go on. In that case I am also on a point of order. My point of order is nobody shall raise a point of order without your permission. (*Interruptions*)

13.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY MINISTER'S DISCUSSION WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT POST-STRIKE SITUATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Let all hon. members please sit down. Let them kindly sit down. I think we are all tired of this....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Tempers are running high and Members are agitated....

MR. SPEAKER: Let all hon. Members please sit down. I have not called anybody.

SHRI P. K. DEO: On the basis of your own observation the Railway Minister has deliberately misguided the House. So, it is a *prima facie* case for a privilege motion ...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of privilege. And there is no point of order.

क्या आपने इसी तरह ममलों को हल करना है? अगर ऐसा है तो न कोई बहम की जरूरत है और न हाउस की जरूरत है। मुझे माफ करें आप यह कहने के लिए। मैं बड़ी देर से देख रहा हूँ कि कहां तक आप जाते हैं। एक दिन से नहीं देख रहा हूँ कई दिन से देख रहा हूँ। अगर इसी तरह से आपने हर चीज करना है तो यह तशवीश वाली बात है। आज आप ऐसा करने पर तडे खुश हुए होंगे। लेकिन यह कोई अच्छी परम्परा आप नहीं डाल रहे हैं। हाउस में ऐसी बात भी होती है कभी कभी जो आपको पसन्द न हो। कई बातें होती हैं जो आप में बैठ कर हल की जा सकती है, कई ऐसी होती हैं जिन्हें को बन्द अगर दिया जाए तो वे हल हो जाती हैं। न कायदा न, हल, न चेंबर की बात आप मुझे और न हाउस के बक्त का ख्याल रखें तो बड़ा मुश्किल ही

जाएगा। अगर आप इसी तरह करें तो बड़ी मुश्किल है हाउस को चलाना। मैं आप से अपील करूँगा कि आप ऐसा मत करिये।

May I repeat it? After all, there is no use continuing like this. If you go on like this, there is no way out. I proposed in the very beginning that if you are not satisfied with the reply or statement of the Minister you can have a discussion on it. In the meantime they (Ministers) may also have second thoughts. But if you think that we can proceed like this, I do not think it will lead to any solution. You can have a discussion. We can have some thoughts about it. Then some solution may be found, but not like this. They have known your views or reactions. If you create obstruction, nothing is solved. You have strongly shown your reactions. After that instead of going on like this with points of order, this and that saying 'we will not let the House go on and so on that will lead to nowhere which will only hold the House to ransom and make the Chair ineffective. Let us proceed with our business. I sincerely advise you. If you are not satisfied, we can discuss it. In the meanwhile, they will also think over it. Of course, their attention has been drawn. But this is not the way to proceed. After all we have to run the House. Yesterday you got one hour; today you have been holding up the House for one hour. If this goes on, the time of the House is taken. The only alternative is, if you are not satisfied with the statement you can have some discussion. You do not like discussion. You have taken all the time since 12 O'clock. We are not able to proceed with the business of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the business of the House be suspended so that the matter can be discussed immediately. I have given a motion.



MR. SPEAKER: Will it lead to anywhere?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, because President's advice is mandatory on the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why don't you find a way out? You can take full advantage of the time available. Why should we suspend the business of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any motion. I would advise you not to do like this. You proceed in a way so that they have time to think over it and the proceedings of the House are not blocked like this.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री आप ने फरमाया है कि इस विषय पर बहस हो सकती है और बहस के लिए आप इजाजत देंगे। लेकिन हम में एक दो दिक्कतें हैं। हम बहस का मुख्य विषय यह रहेगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने सार्वजनिक तौर पर—पब्लिकली—क्या उपदेश दिया है, क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस उपदेश को दुबल किया है और क्या मंत्री महोदय सत्य बोल रहे हैं या असत्य बोल रहे हैं। हमारे नियमों के अनुसार—भ्रगर आप चाहे, तो मैं आपको वह नियम-विशेष भी बता सकता हूँ—इस सदन में किसी बहस में राष्ट्रपति के नाम का विवादस्पद् उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन आप जिस बहस का सुझाव दे रहे हैं, उस में राष्ट्रपति जी के नाम की अनिवार्य तौर पर चर्चा होगी और माननीय सदस्य राष्ट्रपति जी पर आक्षेप भी करेंगे।

इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस सरकार को यह निर्देश दें कि वह राष्ट्रपति जी की सलाह पर तत्काल भ्रमल करें। इस बारे में केवल बहस करने से कोई नतीजा

नहीं निकलेगा। (ब्यवधान) राष्ट्रपति जी ने पहली बार पब्लिकली फ्रामेंस एडवाइस दी है। उस का भ्रनादर नहीं होना चाहिए। (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: भ्रगर हाउस को एडजार्न करने से आप का कुछ काम बन सकता है, तो मैं उस को डजार्न कर देता हूँ। भ्रगर आप यह नहीं चाहते हैं, तो फिर आप हाउस को फक्शन करने दीजिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You expressed the hope a little while ago that in view of the demonstration of feeling which has been expressed here in this House, an unprecedented demonstration, they might also have second thoughts. In that case, I would request you to consider whether you are in favour of a suggestion that you give them time to have their second thoughts, about which you are more optimistic than I am, but I respect your optimism, and you would direct the Minister that before he comes forward tomorrow to make his statement in connection with the budget, it should be preceded by another statement which will show us whether they have second thoughts or not, whether the President's recommendation, which is in the nature of a policy recommendation, is to be accepted by them or they are going to hang on to this thing of looking into individual cases. The President has made a policy recommendation that everybody except certain people should be taken back. The minister is trying deliberately to reduce it to the status of pettyfogging looking into individual cases through departmental procedures, leaving it to the officials. This is what has irritated us so much today.

MR. SPEAKER: If I had gone out perhaps you could have said that I am having second thoughts. But I have seen the strong reaction among all the opposition parties today. That



[Mr. Speaker]

is the background of my observation. So far as adjourning the House is concerned, in modern times it is an out-dated thing. What do I gain if I adjourn the House for a day or two, or even for half an hour and then we come back again? So that is no solution. Instead of that, I thought that we should proceed with the business and give them time to think over it. In view of the strong reaction expressed in this House, I also offered, it could be discussed later on. But if you think that everything should be decided on the spot after your giving expression to your views in a moment's time, I do not agree with you. After all, we should have some system of working. They have seen it and I very much expect they will consider the strong reaction of the hon. Members. Now you say that he should come with a statement before the railway budget. I have no objection, if he does that. But suppose his reaction does not come by then?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then our reaction will continue to be what it is now....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In that case let me know what I should do.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आप से जो कुछ प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ वह यह है कि यह केवल रिएक्शन का मवाल नहीं है । आप ने भी राष्ट्रपति का बयान पढ़ा और मंत्री महोदय का बयान पढ़ा और आप ने खुद अनुभव किया कि दोनों में अन्तर है । मंत्री महोदय ने जानबूझ कर यह पैराग्राफ नहीं पढ़ा जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने पब्लिक इंटरव्यू में कहा है . . . . .

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : वह मेरे साथ का नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पैराग्राफ मंत्री के इंटरव्यू का नहीं है । वह प्रेस के साथ जो बात हुई वह है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल जो फैसला हुआ था उस के अनुसार उस पैरे पर सरकार को अपना रिएक्शन देना था । इन्होंने रिएक्शन नहीं दिया । अब अगर कठिनाई यह है कि कैबिनेट ने विचार नहीं किया, प्रधान मंत्री से सलाह नहीं ली गई तो इन के पास 24 घंटे हैं, इस पर विचार कर के इसे रखें और आप इन्हें निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि ये पूरे के पूरे बयान को फिर रखें ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The President says the Minister agreed with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Every view point has come on this.

जब राष्ट्रपति जी की बातें सारी आई हैं तो मेरा तो उन के साथ ऐड करना बसे भी नहीं बनता है । मुझ से बड़े हैं वे । और फिर इन दैट केस . . . . .

श्री एस० एम० ब्रैनर्जी : प्रधान मंत्री देश में हैं या विदेश में हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह देश में हैं या विदेश में, ऐसी बातें करते हैं आप . . . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister should come....

MR. SPEAKER: We will proceed with the business of the House. There will be enough time for us to consider this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कल उन्हें बजट नहीं रखने दिया जायगा . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जाप जानें वह जानें ।

I am not one with you. So far as this House is concerned, the Speaker has to go by the Rules of Procedure.

उम के बाद जो अपस में यहां फीलिंग्स है वह नेचुरली जो भी मेम्बर हाउस में बोलना है उस का ऐक्शन रिप्लेशन होता है और

That should reflected in the proceedings, which is already there.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : (राजनंदगांव)**

जा मदन में प्रदर्शन हुआ आप पर यह अमर हुआ कि आप यह आज्ञा देना चाहते हैं कि इस पर वहम भी हो सकती है और यह बात भी नहीं है कि मुझ पर जब अमर हुआ तो मंत्री जी पर भी अमर हो सकता है और आप ने यह इशारा किया थोड़ा सा मंत्री जी को भी इस प्रदर्शन को देखने हुए विचार करने के लिए कुछ अवसर प्राप्त हो। यह इशारा काफी है। मैं समझता हू कि मदन की मर्यादा और आप की मर्यादा की रक्षा करते हुए यह अ बजर्वेशन जो आप ने दिया जा निर्दोष दिया वह ठीक है। उन को कम से कम यह अक्षमर मिलना चाहिए कि मेकेंड थाट्स में कोई न कोई विचार करके कोई मांग निरूप्य नके।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Sir, you yourself read out the official version of the President's interview and you compared it with the Minister's quoting not all paragraphs but only one paragraph. Therefore, you were naturally embarrassed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you involving me?

**SHRI P.G. MAVALANKAR :** As the Speaker you cannot compel the Minister to give answers satisfactory to us. But they should be satisfactory to you.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not even to me.

आप जो परम्पराये बनते हैं, मुश्किल है कि कुछ यह कोई तरीका हो, कास्टीट्यूशन या रूल बदलना पड़े, मैं रेजिस्ट नो बहुत करना हू कि इधर से भी बात चलत चली, उधर से भी चली आती है, अगर मैं जजवात में वह जाऊं

और जिस तरह माहोल देखा वंसी हो हल्लि दे दे तो यह तो मेरे लिए कतई मुश्किल है। तो नडा आज यह क्या हो रहा है ?

मेरी बैकग्राउण्ड जो है वह आप के पिता जी से शुरू हुई है...

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :** That is why I am also concerned.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, आप पर उतना अमर नहीं है जितना मुझ पर है उनका। मैं आप से नहीं बताना हू। वे अगर आप को इतना जोर करने देखें तो कभी अप्रवृत्त करें

**श्री पी० जी० मावलंकार :** मैं तो शोर करता ही नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** मैं आप का धनाऊ, पांच माल उन के समय में मैं पत्राव का स्वीकार था, व यहा के थे, बराबर कान्फरेंस में शामिल होना था। उन की मोहयत में आने का उनके साथ मिलने का अवसर मुझे मिला, इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा सा दिमाग है। जब कोई और आएगा तो वह चाहे तो उधर चल देगा उधर चल देगा, मुझ से तो चला नहीं जाता। मैं तो कोणित करता हू कि टक रखा, किसी दरख्त से न जा टकगए, कहीं किमी गडे में न गिर जाय। आप इसमें हिलाते तो बहुत हैं मुझे कि इधर गिर जाऊ, उधर गिर जाऊ, मैं कोणित करता हू कि न गिरूँ। लेकिन आप के जजवात की तरजुमानी करने की कोणित करता हूँ इसीलिए मैंने वह वह दोनो पढ दिया।

to help the minister and also to help you.

He should come out with something. do not fix the time-limit. 0 1.

14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(ii) REPORTED DAMAGE CAUSED BY  
CYCLONE AND TIDAL WAVES IN MIDNA-  
PORE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I want to draw the attention of the Government through you, Mr. Speaker, to the worst cyclone that has devastated a large part of Midnapore area particularly the coastal area of the district. I have got reports that five lakhs of people have been rendered homeless and about 20,000 houses collapsed. Although the District Magistrate asked for 10,000 tarpaulins, even 100 tarpaulins could not be provided in that area. This area has experienced the worst kind of cyclone. The coastal belt area of Midnapore and other parts has been extremely affected by the cyclone and tidal bores.

14.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I was saying, five lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. More than 20,000 houses have collapsed. But the Government could not provide any kind of relief to the people affected by cyclone and tidal bores, particularly in the coastal region of Midnapore district. It has been reported in the Calcutta press that about half a million people have been rendered destitute by the cyclone and floods in Midnapore district and the prospects of giving them immediate relief appear bleak because of the inadequate resources position. The State Government the district authorities believe, will take up with the Centre question of improving resources in cyclone-prone areas in pursuance of the recommendation of the Centrally-sponsored Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee." This is the most important point. This Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee is Centrally-sponsored. I want to know from the Government whether the Central Government is going to help the State Government of West Bengal to render the

necessary help and assistance to organize relief measures to the people affected by cyclone and tidal bores

I do not want to say anything more. I would only repeat what I said earlier. This is one of the worst cyclones that has ever hit the State of West Bengal, as has been reported by the press, and that is also the assessment of the Meteorological Department. I would like to know whether the Government will come out with a statement in regard to their assessment of the extent of devastation that has been caused there by the cyclone and tidal bores and about the relief measures that they are going to undertake particularly what steps the Central Government propose to take to help those distressed people.

This matter has been permitted to be raised under Rule 377. Naturally we expect a statement on this from the hon. Minister concerned. Could I know, Sir, when the statement from the Government will be coming?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would not be able to say that. You have made your points and these will be taken note of.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also not here.

An HON. MEMBER: His Deputy is here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can I have an assurance from him, Sir, as to when I will get the reply from the hon. Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he give an assurance? He can only convey this to the Minister concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The urgency of the problem has to be taken into account. The cyclone occurred on the 15th. Now over a week has passed. In the Calcutta newspapers this has appeared in three-column and four-column headlines. Five



lakh people have been rendered homeless, and the relief measures have been very meagre. The Government of West Bengal could not provide relief to them. The District Magistrate wanted 10,000 tarpaulins; they could not provide even 100. The Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee has given the report that the Central Government has a responsibility in such case. I want this statement to be made tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):  
You have made your suggestion. Leave it at that

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I represent that constituency. 5 lakhs of people are rendered homeless. At least tomorrow or day after tomorrow you may ask the Government to make a statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
(Serampore): I represent that State. Kindly allow me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you even one hour, but it must be according to the rule. I cannot go beyond the rule.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:  
I am drawing your attention to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do it under the rules.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I gave a Calling Attention Motion. That was not admitted, why, I don't know. I don't know for what reasons it was not admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here is matter under Rule 377. Only the name of Shri Samar Guha is there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I gave Calling Attention Motion. It was not admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is something else.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA  
On the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi has said that you are having opportunity to discuss all those things on 24th.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Flood is different. That debate will deal the problem of flood and drought. This is cyclone and tidal bore.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can bring that under floods: Cyclone and tidal bore. This can be brought in there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)  
The hon. Minister of Finance is here. People have been asking us about this. The Central Government employees have been asking us about the second instalment of dearness allowance from the 1st of June, 1974. Since the Finance Minister is here in connection with the Finance Bill, let him make an announcement here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going out rather too much. We have had enough excitement today. Let us reserve something for tomorrow.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDER:  
(Mathurapur): Do you advise me to submit a Motion to raise it under Rule 377 for the next day?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not advise you anything. Next item.



14.00 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL 1974—Contd.  
New Clause 4

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Finance Bill. We have disposed of Clauses 2 and 3. There is an amendment given notice of by Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri A. B. Vajpayee and Shri H. N. Mukerjee.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let the hon. Finance Minister tell us what amendments he wants to accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which seeks to include a new Clause into the Bill. Are you moving it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: (Gwalior) I beg to move\*.

Page 2,

after line 23, insert—

"4. The taxes or duties referred to in section 3 shall cease to have effect from the 1st day of April, 1975." (57)

प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय : हम एक नया क्लॉज जोड़ना चाहते हैं। सरकार इस विधेयक के द्वारा जनता पर नये टैक्स लगा रही है। प्रश्न यह है कि के टैक्स कब तक लग रहेगे ? क्या इसे स्थायी करारधान में शामिल किया जायेगा ? क्या यह बोझ जनता पर हमेशा के लिए पड़ेगा। जो उद्देश्य सरकार ने इस विधेयक के बताये है उनके अनुसार इस समय मूद्रास्फीति के कारण जो वार्षिक संकट पैदा हो गया है उससे निपटने के लिए जो कनेक कदम उठाये जा रहे है उनमे से बहु एक कदम है। लेकिन वह कदम स्थायी नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि हम प्रशास करते हैं यह संकट भी स्थायी नहीं होगा, देश इस संकट पर विजय पाने में सफल होना और वित्त मंत्री ने जी बड़ी प्रसन्न

प्रकट की है। लेकिन वे इस प्रश्न पर भौंक रहे हैं कि यह करों का बोझ कब तक सदा रहेगा। इस संशोधन के द्वारा हम सींग मीन कर रहे हैं कि इस संशोधन में एक सीमा तब कर दी जसमें चाहिए और मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अगर वे इन टैक्सों को स्थायी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें हल्करा संशोधन स्वीकार करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I cannot accept it. In that case everything depends upon the possibilities and probabilities. At the present moment, I am not in a position to accept the amendment of the hon. Member limiting the time of the taxation proposals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My duty is to put it to the House

Amendment No. 57 was put and negatived.

The Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Schedule. There are large numbers of amendments. But, many of the Members are not here. Mr. Sokhi, are you moving your amendments?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): I beg to move.\*

Page 3, line 7,—

for "Two hundred and fifty".  
Substitute—

"Three hundred" (1)

Page 3, line 10,—

for "Sixty" substitute—

"Fifty five" (2)

\*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

Page 3, line 17,—  
for "Thirty" substitute—  
"Twenty-seven and a half" (3)

Page 3, line 20,—  
for "Fifteen" substitute "Twenty"  
(4)

Page 3, line 23,—  
for "Seventy" substitute "Sixty"  
(5)

Page 3, line 27,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"Four thousand and five hundred"  
(6).

Page 3, line 28,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"Four thousand and five hundred"  
(7)

Page 4, line 5,—  
for "Thirty" substitute—  
"Twenty-seven and a half" (8)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA  
(Serampore): I beg to move.\*

Page 3, line 7,—  
for "Two hundred and fifty"  
substitute—  
"One hundred and fifty" (9)

Page 3, line 10—  
for "Sixty" substitute—  
"Twenty-five" (10)

Page 3 line 11,—  
for "Twenty-five" substitute—  
"Ten" (11)

Page 3, line 17,—  
for "Thirty" substitute "Fifteen"  
(12).

Page 3, line 20,—  
for "Fifteen" substitute "Ten" (13)

Page 3, line 23,—  
for "Seventy" substitute—  
"Twenty-five" (14)

Page 4, line 3,—  
for "Twenty-five" substitute—  
"Ten" (15)

Page 4, line 3,—  
for "Forty" substitute "Fifteen"  
(16)

Page 4, line 4,—  
for "Fifteen" substitute "Five"  
(17)

Page 4, line 5,—  
for "Thirty" substitute "Fifteen"  
(18)

Page 4, line 14,—  
for "ten" substitute "Five" (19)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
I beg to move.\*

Page 3, line 10,—  
for "Sixty" substitute "Fifty-one"  
(31)

Page 3, line 11,—  
for "Twenty-five" substitute—  
"Twenty-one" (32)

Page 3, line 14,—  
for "Sixty" substitute "Fifty-one"  
(33)

Page 3, line 17,—  
for "Thirty" substitute "Twenty-six" (34)

Page 3, line 20,—  
for "Fifteen" substitute "Eleven" (35)

Page 3, line 23,—  
for "Seventy" substitute "Fifty-one" (36)

Page 3, line 27,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"One thousand five hundred and one" (37)

Page 3, line 28,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"One thousand five hundred and one" (38)

Page 3, lines 28 and 29,—  
for "Four thousand and five hundred" substitute—  
"One thousand five hundred and one" (39)

Page 3, line 30,—  
for "Twenty" substitute—  
"Eleven" (40)

Page 3, line 34,—  
for "One thousand and five hundred" substitute—  
"Five hundred and one" (41)

Page 3, line 35,—  
for "One thousand and eight hundred" substitute—  
"Eight hundred and one" (42)

Page 3, line 36,—  
for "Twenty" substitute "Eleven" (43)

Page 4, line 3,—  
for "Twenty-five" substitute—  
"Twenty-one" (44)

Page 4, line 3,—  
for "Forty" substitute "Thirty-one" (45)

Page 4, line 4,—  
for "Fifteen" substitute "Eleven" (46)

Page 4, line 5,—  
for "Thirty" substitute "Twenty-six" (47)

Page 4, line 22,—  
for "Fifty" substitute "Five" (48)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:  
I beg to move: \*

Page 3, line 27,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"One thousand" (49)

Page 3, line 28,—  
for "Four thousand" substitute—  
"One thousand" (50)

Page 3, lines 28 and 29,—  
for "Four thousand and five hundred" substitute—  
"One thousand and five hundred" (51)

Page 3, line 30,—  
for "Twenty" substitute "Seven" (52)

Page 3, line 34,—  
for "One thousand and five hundred" substitute—  
"Five hundred" (53)

Page 3, line 35,—

for "One thousand and eight hundred" substitute—

"Six hundred" (54)

Page 3, line 36,—

for "Twenty" substitute "Ten" (55)

**SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI** (Jamshedpur): Sir, I have given notice for eight amendments. In the first amendment, I have proposed that the duty of 250 per cent on manufactured tobacco and cigarettes etc., should be increased to 300 per cent because it is consumed by the people at high-level and a fashionable society.

Similarly, the customs duty on foreign liquor should also be raised from Rs. 80 per litre to Rs. 100 per litre because this is injurious to health. By this amendment (Amendment No. 2) I request the Minister of Finance to reduce the proposed duty on tyres of motor vehicles from 60 per cent to 55 per cent at least because this affects directly the general public and the public transport. The reduction of five per cent will give some relief to the motor vehicle owners and thus check the inflation to a certain extent because transport is one of the very vital parts of the country's industrial development. Sir, my amendment No. 3 relates to cement which is mostly used by public in both the urban and the rural areas. So, I suggest the proposed 30 per cent duty should be reduced to 27½ per cent and, I hope, the hon. Minister would be generous in accepting it.

As regards my amendment No. 4 I have suggested an increase in duty proposed in the Schedule from 15 per cent to 20 per cent because asbestos-cement products are used by big business houses and it does not affect the common man. In my amendment

No. 5, I have the proposed duty 70 per cent be reduced to 60 per cent because it relates to the common man and affects him because items like iron, pig iron etc. are mostly used by poor cultivators, small scale industries for manufacturing agricultural implements etc. which are of public utility. Again, I would say this directly affects the general public.

As regards my amendment No. 4 it relates to copper and does not affect the common man. So, I suggest the duty may be increased from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 4,500/-. Now, I come to my amendment No. 7. Similarly, in this amendment as in amendment No. 6 the duty may be raised from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 4,500/- as this item is used by big business houses.

Coming to the last amendment No. 8, the items under this amendment are generally consumed by middle-class as well as poor-class people. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reduce the duty by 2½ per cent, that is, from 30 per cent to 27½ per cent which would give some relief to the middle-class people of our society.

In conclusion I may mention that some of my amendments suggest an increase of duty whereas in some of the items I have suggested to reduce the duty. In a democratic country like ours it is the duty of the Government to see that the poor as well as middle-class people do not suffer whenever taxes are levied. Lastly, I may say if the adjustments as suggested by me are accepted neither the Government would be put to loss nor the public in general would suffer so much. With these amendments I support this Bill.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): Yesterday, when the general discussion was concluded and the Finance Minister made his speech I heard that he took the plea



[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

that the taxes that have been imposed are not on items which are used by the common people. That may be so. Though the tax is not direct, yet, if we go through the list of items on which tax has been increased, doubled in some cases and made abnormally high in certain other cases, we shall find that ultimately the burden would be passed on to the common man in an indirect manner, except in the case of cigarettes which are consumed also by the common man. I have myself tabled an amendment in this regard to reduce the tax from 250 per cent to 150 per cent. It may appear that it is only the rich people who use this luxury item. But that is not so. The Char Minar cigarette is used by the very ordinary people; even the plantation workers use it.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Does he use it?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I do not smoke now. Previously I used to but not now. But everybody knows that the price of cigarettes has gone up so high, that most of the people who were smoking better brands are now coming down to Char Minar because still it costs about 50 paise for 20 cigarettes....

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): No; it costs 60 paise or 65 paise for 10 cigarettes

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If the duty is increased to 250 per cent it will go up still further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already taken effect.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: So, it is not a fact that it is only a particular section of the people that uses cigarettes. Then, take the duty on tyres. Tyres are used by commercial vehicles like buses and trucks. It is a fact that the common man does not own the bus but the bus-owner passes on the increase in the cost of tyres to the common man by

increasing the fares, and this is taking place everywhere.

Again, there are items like pig iron, asbestos, cement, iron rods etc. These items are consumed directly also by the common man for constructing houses etc. In the rural areas, when the people do not get corrugated sheets, they use asbestos sheets. So they have to purchase asbestos sheets. So, they are affected directly by the increase in duty on these items.

Then, we have items like rubber goods and diesel oil. These are intermediate for manufacture of the finished goods. If taxes are imposed on these intermediates which are necessary raw material for the manufacture of certain items, automatically the cost of the finished items goes up.

My point, therefore, is that there is no justification for imposing these new taxes in the name of bridging the gap or narrowing down the gap between the actual income of Government and the actual expenditure. It will not help Government very much in that way. Of course, indirect taxation will be doubled. In the last budget, more than Rs 200 crores were imposed as indirect taxation; this time also Rs 232 crores will be imposed, bringing the total to more than Rs. 400 crores. This is absolutely intolerable. This will be a direct cause for increasing prices. It will further aggravate inflation instead of curbing it. So the talk of fighting inflation and rising prices and bringing about a better economic situation is bogus. Nothing will happen, only people will be taxed and again we will see in the next budget, if not before that, further proposals for taxation because the country's economy, thanks to the policy of the Congress Government during the last 27 years, has almost reached a crashing position.

That is why originally they did not bring the demands for which this money is necessary. The technical defect was not by chance but it was intentional to suppress the real picture of our economy. So it is nothing but an eye-wash to hoodwink people and tax the ordinary people by imposing new taxes on tobacco, iron which is necessary for building purposes and cement which is not available anywhere at the price fixed by Government. You cannot get it from the distributors who are supposed to supply it at the fixed price. At least in West Bengal we have seen that we had to pay Rs. 35 a bag; now after the taxation proposals, we have to pay Rs. 75. Even then you have to approach him many times and then he will bring it; you cannot get it in the general way.

So in respect of every item mentioned here, I have asked for reducing the tax. Even the taxes imposed last time were so heavy that the people cannot bear it. That is why the people who were poor are becoming poorer while the richer, the blackmarketeers and big business people are becoming richer. So instead of fighting black money and inflation, you will be helping the blackmarketeers and more black money will be created.

Look at the funny way the Government is dealing with black money. They announced that on such and such day the income tax or customs people would go round the city and approach people door to door where black money is there. That is, after informing the persons who may have black money, the Government goes there.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): How do you know?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This has come in the papers. It was announced that on the 16th of this month in Calcutta Government would

take steps to unearth black money. So after giving information to the people with black money, the police or customs or income tax people go there to get the black money. But these people are not so foolish. That is why only in rare cases black money has been unearthed. Of course, some news items have appeared saying Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 lakhs have been unearthed. We do not know how much has actually been unearthed. But it is a fact that even two or three years ago there were Rs. 7,000 crores in black money running as a parallel economy in the country.

The Finance Minister himself has admitted on various occasions that this is the only dominant economy which is prevailing in the country. If they are serious, then Government should take certain steps. But, they are not doing that. They should take certain steps like demonetisation; implementation of land reforms, not in the interest of rich kulaks but in the interest of the ordinary poor peasantry, etc. Such steps should be taken. The big monopoly houses should be nationalised. All the black money which the big giants possess and which are hidden in the lockers of different banks should be unearthed. Why don't you decide that the Government will take charge of all these lockers in a day? If you do that, you will be able to bring out crores of rupees. They are not taking such steps because they know that if they touch them, they will no longer be there; they will lose their position and the Government will topple down. This is the reason why they are not ready to touch the real owners of black money and they are not taking the necessary steps. They are depending more and more on the holders of black money and the big monopolists. That is why, we are facing all these difficulties. If the prices

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya] are at a particular level in the morning, they go up in the evening. You will be astonished to know this. As soon as the new taxes were imposed, the ordinary toilet soaps were not available in the market; they were out of the market. In regard to cloth, you may say that you have imposed taxes only on the finer varieties. After increasing the price of the coarse cloth some time back, you have come up new proposals for imposing taxes on the finer varieties of cloth. But, in Calcutta—I say this from my personal experience—we were not able to get any variety from any shop at prices which were prevailing before the imposition of new taxes. As you know, everywhere, prices of all varieties of cloth have gone up.

Now, about cement and other things. There is already a demand that the people should be given full quota to build their own houses, especially people belonging to the middle income group. But, after these new taxes, seldom they will get any chance or scopes because cement will not be available; iron will not be available; they will not get asbestos at the prices prevailing earlier.

So, my submission will be, you should see that the taxes imposed on certain items which are very necessary for the common man and which are necessary as intermediaries for manufacturing finished items should be withdrawn. That is why, I have moved amendments in respect of all items. I propose that the taxes which were imposed in the last February Budget should also be reduced. This is my submission, Sir. I hope the Finance Minister will not deal with the situation in this way. The situation is very serious. The number of people who are dying of starvation is increasing. Something must be done. This sort of playing with the lives of the people should be stopped immediately. Otherwise, the people will take their own course of action and

force the Government to abandon this sort of policy of fleecing the people.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : (पटना)

मैं अपने 20 से 30 तक के ग्यारह संशोधनों को पेश करते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने प्रयास किया है कि तम्बाकू, सिगरेट, टायर, बस्ब, लोहा, एसबेस्टो शीट्स, कपडा वर्ग रह पर कर काफी ज्यादा बढ़ाए जाएं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इन करों में वृद्धि करने का स्वाभाविक नतीजा यह होगा कि इन तमाम चीजों की कीमतें काफी बढ़ेंगी लेकिन साथ साथ उन चीजों की भी बढ़ेगी जिन पर कोई कर बढ़ाने का आपने कोशिश नहीं की है। इस तरह की चीज हम नित्य प्रति अपने अनुभव में देखते हैं। सरकार किसी चीज पर कर बढ़ाती है तो उसका स्वाभाविक प्रसर तमाम दूसरी चीजों की कीमतों पर भी पड़ता है और उनकी कीमतें भी बढ़ जाती हैं। सरकार तो कहती है कि हमने फला चीज पर कर नहीं बढ़ाया लेकिन जो व्यापारी है, जो मुनाफाखोर है, जो गल्लाचोर है, जो बड़े बड़े घग्ना मेठ हैं वे उन चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ा देते हैं और सरकार के पाम ताकत नहीं है कि वह उनको ऐसा करने में रोक सके। कहने के लिए सरकार है जरूर लेकिन देश के आर्थिक जीवन पर जो असर है वह मुनाफाखोरों का है, गल्ला चोरों का है और बड़े बड़े इजारेदारों का है और वही उस पर कब्जा किए हुये हैं और सरकार नपुनक बन कर देखती रहती है, टुकुर टुकुर ताकती रहती है जैसे हमारे यहां बिहार में कहते हैं। उसकी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या किया जाए। यह आज से नहीं वर्षों से हो रहा है। फिर भी सरकार इस से सबक नहीं लेती है। नतीजा यह है कि कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं और इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हमारे देश को लूटने वाले, डाका



डालने वाले, बड़े बड़े ब्यापारी, गल्ला चोर, इजारेदार, टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया और देश के 75 जो इजारेदार परिवार है, वही उठाते हैं अब भी सरकार ने वही करने की कोशिश की है सदन में मांग की जाती है कि घनासेठों पर टैक्स अधिक लगाओ, आयकर तथा दूसरे कर अधिक लगाओ लेकिन बजाय उन पर अधिक टैक्स लगाने के, उन पर लगे हुए कर कम कर दिए जाने हैं और आम जनता पर करों का बोझ बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

आजकल बहुत सी चीजें तो मिलती भी नहीं है। जितनी चीजों का इस में जिक्र है क्या वे उपलब्ध हैं? कम से कम आम जनता को तो वे मिलती नहीं है। लोहा नहीं मिलता है, सिमेंट नहीं मिलता है, टायर नहीं मिलते हैं। टायरों की बात मैं इसलिए जानता हूँ कि टायर एसोसिएशन के साथ मेरा सम्बन्ध है और जो दाम टायरों के तय हैं उन में तीन सौ, चार सौ, पांच सौ और कहीं कहीं एक एक हजार और इसमें भी अधिक दामों पर वे मिलते हैं। कहने को स्कूटर के टायर आपने छोड़ दिए हैं। लेकिन क्या वे छूट सकेंगे? इनके दाम भी ब्यापारी वगैरे ने बढ़ा दिए होंगे। सिमेंट लोगों को मिल नहीं रहा है। सरकार मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा नहीं दे रही है आर्थिक स्थिति में गड़बड़ी हो जाने के नाम पर और किन्हीं सौभाग्यशाली लोगों को अगर कर्जा मिल भी गया हो तो वे सिमेंट के अभाव में मकान नहीं बनवा सकते हैं। बिहार में 25,000 या 27,500 रुपये का कर्जा देने का नियम है, लेकिन मकान बनाने पर उस से कई गुना ज्यादा पैसा लग जाता है, क्योंकि मजदूरी के साथ साथ सीमेंट लोहा और ईंट आदि सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं।

सरकार ने बल्ल और ट्यूब पर भी कर बढ़ा दिया है आज शहरों में साधारण से साधारण व्यक्ति, और जिन गावों में बिजली पहुंच गई है, उन में साधारण और गरीब किसान भी एक बल्ल लगा कर रोशनी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करना है, क्योंकि किरामत तेल मिलता नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि हम बहुत किरामत तेल दे रहे हैं। लेकिन डाक्टर साहब बताते हैं कि कलकत्ता में अगर चाय बनाने के लिए किरामत तेल खोजने हैं, जिसका दाम नब्बे पैसे प्रति-लिटर है, तो वह दो रुपये पर भी नहीं मिलता है। गरीब लोग किरामत तेल के अभाव में बल्ल का उपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर भी कर लगा दिया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने जो टैक्स लगाये हैं, उन का असर केवल उन्हीं लोगों पर पड़ेगा, जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसा है। लेकिन वास्तव में इन टैक्सों का बोझ सभी वर्गों के लोगों पर पड़ेगा। उन में पहले से ही बहुत असंतोष है, क्योंकि महागाई बहुत बढ़ रही है, बेकारी है, उन के पास पैसा नहीं है खरीदने की नाकत नहीं है।

मैं सिगरेट पीने का विरोधी हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तम्बाकू और सिगरेट पर जो कर लगाया गया है, उस का असर इस देश के लाखों करोड़ों सिगरेट पीने वाले लोगों पर पड़ेगा। इस का असर शीशु पीने वालों पर भी पड़ेगा। साधारण किसान और मजदूर भी बीड़ी पीता है और उम के बिना वह काम नहीं कर सकता है। इस कर का बोझ इन तमाम लोगों पर पड़ेगा।

अपने संशोधनों के द्वारा मैंने यह मांग की है कि तम्बाकू और सिगरेटों पर कर को 250 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 150



[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

प्रतिशत टायरों पर 60 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 25 प्रतिशत, लेटेक्स शीट्स पर 25 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 10 प्रतिशत, मिमेंट पर 30 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 15 प्रतिशत, एस्वेस्टम शीट्स पर 15 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 10 प्रतिशत, लोहे पर 70 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 25 प्रतिशत और वस्त्रों तथा ट्यूबों आदि पर 25 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 10 प्रतिशत, 40 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 15 प्रतिशत 15 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 5 प्रतिशत, 30 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 15 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 5 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये।

पेसा करने का मेरा उद्देश्य यह है कि सरकार को थोड़ी ग्रामदत्ती भी हो जाये, लेकिन जनता पर कम से कम बोझ पड़े। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, सरकार ने पहले से ही इतने टैक्स लगाये हुये हैं कि इन में से कोई भी नया टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सजाधनों पर विचार करें और थोड़ा रीजनेबल धनन का प्रयत्न करें। जनता पिस रहो है।

सरकार काले धन पर कोई अक्रुश नहीं लगा रही है। हम ने बटना में पूछा कि मछली का क्या दाम है, तो बताया गया कि 8 रुपये किलो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप मछली भी खाने हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री वाजपेयी भी मछली खाने हैं।

श्री अटन बिहारी बाजसयी : लेकिन मैं रिश्वत नहीं खाना हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तभी ब्लैक मनी वाले एक सरकार जी आये और कहते लगे कि दम रुपये किलो मैं दूंगा, और वह सब मछली उठा कर ले गये। हम लोगों को मछली नहीं मिली। यही हालत फलों का है, हम लोग पाल्मिथामेंट के मेम्बर फन नहीं खा सकते हैं। गरीबों को बीमारी में भी फल नहीं मिल सकते हैं। लेकिन काले धन वाले किसी भी भाव पर माँ सौ रुपये का फल ले जाते हैं।

12,000 करोड़ रुपये का काला धन हमारे देश में है। सरकार उस पर अक्रुश नहीं लगा सकती है। वह माँ रुपये के नांटे का चलन बन्द नहीं कर सकती है। लेकिन जिन गरीबों के नाम पर वह बांट मांगती रही है, और आगे भी मांगेगी, उन पर वह करों का बोझ बढ़ाती चली जा रही है। 1974 आ रहा है; उस वकत मानूँ होगा कि क्या दान बाला है।

सरकार जनतन्त्र की बात करती है और समाजवाद का नाग लगती है। मैं उस को समाजवादी तो बिल्कुल नहीं मानता। समाजवाद में इतना बल है कि उस का नाम लिये बिना वह जनता को धोखा नहीं दे सकती है। समाजवाद की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, यह सरकार पूँजीवादी वर्ग में अपना नाता तो तोड़े। वह टाटा, बिड़ला और डार्लमिया आदि को मालामाल कर रही है। वह उन पर अक्रुश लगाये। मैं इसी कमौटी पर इस सरकार का जांचना चाहता हूँ। हम ने उस को पहले भी जांचा है और जांचेगे। जनता ने आप लोगों को 1967 में कुछ भ्रवक सिखाया था। अगर सरकार ने जनता के मत के मूनाबिक काम न किया, तो जनता 1976 में भी उस को सबक सिखायेगी।

हमारे देश में प्रतिगामी, फासिस्ट, अप्रजातान्त्रिक और प्रतिफ्रियावादी ताकते बढ रही हैं। वे लोग श्री वाजपेयी, श्री

मोरारजी देसाई और श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। मैं श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि कुछ ज़ोने सरकार ही जायेंगे। ये कांग्रेसी लोग श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, श्री ब्राह्मपेयी, श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री चरण सिंह जैसे प्रतिगामी लोगों के हाथ मजबूत कर रहे हैं। मैं उन्हें कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के हाथ मजबूत करके ध्यान गरीबी मिटा सकें और न समाजवाद ला सकें।

इस विषय में नज़र निम्नोक्त है, बेरोज़गारी बढ़ रही है कि यह सरकार अपनी जन-विरोधी नीतियों को प्रकट करे, वह समझ रहे हैं। वे जायें, वह राष्ट्रिय भाव दिखाने को देखें और उसके बावजूद जनता के मन के अनुकूल काम करें, वार्क जनता को रहने के लिए मकान मिल सकें, जोतने का जमीन मिल सके, खाने को पुराना मिल सके, पहनने के लिए कपड़े मिल सकें—जबकि इस देश की 56 करोड़ जनसंख्या यह समझे कि देश में जो संकट है, वह हमारे विषय भी आई है और हम उस संकट को उबार रहे हैं। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो वह केवल कागज़ पर शासन करे जायेंगी, कोई उस को पूछेगा नहीं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इन संशोधनों पर विचार करें और विमर्शता और निर्लज्जता के साथ उन को रिजेक्ट न करें, बल्कि उन को मंजूरें। अगर वह उन्हें नहीं मानेंगे, तो हमें अपने समय में फीसला होने वाला है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लेंगे और ऐसी नीति अपनायेंगे, जिस से देश के गरीब, किसानों और मजदूरों, जिनमें 17 करोड़ लोग मजदूर भी हैं, के साथ दयात्मक हो सके।

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी जिस निर्विकार मुद्रा में बैठे हैं उसे देखते हुए अपने संशोधनों पर बल देना कोई फलदायी होगा ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता। लेकिन एक प्रश्न मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँगा। क्या केवल टैक्स बढ़ा कर इन्फ्लेशन के खिलाफ लड़ाई जीती जा सकती है? जिस पेंशन की चर्चा की जा रही थी उसमें एक तो टैक्स बढ़े हैं या जो बेतनभोगी वर्ग है उस का कमाया हुआ रुपया वह खर्च न कर सके इस तरह का प्रति-बन्ध लगाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। लेकिन इतने मात्र से तो मुद्रास्फीति नहीं रुकेगी। अगर मुद्रास्फीति को रोकना इतना सरल होता कि टैक्स बढ़ाते ही मुद्रास्फीति रुक जायगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया के जो 26 देश इस समय मुद्रास्फीति से ग्रस्त हैं, यूनाइटेड नेशंस के सेक्रेटरी जनरल के अनुसार जिस में भारत का नाम बड़े छोटे छोटे देशों के साथ आता है, कैम्बोडिया, इण्डोनेशिया, माली, मारुतानिया, ये देश मुद्रास्फीति के संकट से ग्रस्त न होते। प्रश्न यह है कि हम टैक्स बढ़ाते जायें, लेकिन विकास की दर बढ़ाने की कोशिश न करें, इन्वेंटमेंट न बढ़ाएँ, बचत के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहन न दें, उत्पादन की बढ़ि के लिए प्रयत्नशील न हों तो मुद्रास्फीति से हम छूट नहीं सकते।

वित्त मंत्री अब यह कहने लगे हैं कि साठे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं चलने दें जायगी। भूमे याद है इसी सफल में इसी सरकार के प्रयत्न इस सिद्धांत पर लभताएँ बल दे रहे थे कि एक विकासशील अर्थ-व्यवस्था में डेफ्लिसिट फाइनेंसिंग आवश्यक है, अनि-वार्य है, अनसोयी है।

आज वे तक सब झूठे पड़ गए। सरकार की विफल नीतियों ने सरकार को आज ऐसे संकट के बाने में खड़ा कर दिया है जहाँ सारी पुरानी घोषणाएँ, मान्यताएँ अपना अर्थ खो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी.]  
 चुकी है। बजट में जो घाटा बढ़ जाता वह घाटा न बढ़े, वह आवश्यक है, इस दृष्टि से धन साधन इकट्ठे करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है तो उस के बारे में भी विचार हो सकता है। लेकिन समस्या केवल टुकड़ों से हल नहीं होगी। और मेरा इस विषय के खिलाफ यही सब से बड़ा आरोप है। अभी हमारे मिन चर्चा कर रहे थे कि कुछ वस्तुओं पर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया और वह मांग कर रहे थे कि टैक्स कम किया जाय। मैं नहीं समझना कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन को अनुगृहीत करेंगे। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जो वस्तुएं टैक्सों की दृष्टि से छोड़ दी गई हैं क्या उन के भाव नहीं बढ़ें? क्या कुल मिला कर टैक्स बढ़ाने का परिणाम और अधिक मूल्य वृद्धि में नहीं होगा? अभी मनी बजट इस को कहा जाता है जो मंजूर बजट से भी बढ़ गया है टैक्सों की दृष्टि से। बजट लाने के बाद आज तक जो मूल्यों का चढ़ाव है उस को देखें तो क्या यह बजट और ये कर प्रस्ताव मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने में सहायक होंगे? अब कन्स्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स 1961-62 को आधार मानकर अगर सौ था तो फिर 1973 के दिसम्बर और गत जून के बीच में 165 परसेंट बढ़ गया और होननेल प्राइम इंडेक्स अगर मार्च 1962 के आधार मान कर लें, उस समय अगर सौ था तो 13 जुलाई को ममाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में वह 262 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। रुपये की कीमत निरन्तर फटती जा रही है। हमारा केवल 28 पैने का रह गया है। इस स्थिति में लोगों को बचत के लिए कैसे प्रेरित किया जा सकता है; वित्तमंत्री यह प्रस्ताव लेकर आते कि लोग हमारा जमा करें, लेकिन रुपये की कीमत में जो ह्रास हो रहा है, कर्मी आ रही हैं, उस का असर पड़ने नहीं दिया जायगा, जो रुपया कम करता है व्याज की दृष्टि से या रुपया बापस होने की दृष्टि से,

जैसा कि बजट में उहाँ कि मुद्रास्फीति बहुत दब गई थी इस तरह का वधम उन्होंने उठाया, लेकिन बजट में जो सरकार की तरफ से और भी प्रस्ताव आये हैं उनके से इस दिशा में वित्त मंत्री का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता।

मैं फिर अपनी बात बौहराना चाहता हूँ कि केवल टैक्स बढ़ा कर मुद्रास्फीति से नहीं लड़ा जा सकता। जिस पैकेज डील की चर्चा की जाती है, वह पैकेज डील कहां है? वह कब आएगा? इस संकट से लड़ने के लिए कारगर कदम कब उठाए जाएंगे? जनता को भी इस संकट से लड़ने के लिए आप को तैयार करना है। क्या जनता को तैयार करने का यह तरीका है? आज वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं। टैक्सों की वृद्धि के कारण उन की उपलब्धि और घट जायगी और घट गई। फिर मुद्रास्फीति से लड़ने के लिए आप जन-समर्थन कैसे जुटा सकते हैं? मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार अगर अर्थ-संकट पर विजय प्राप्त करना चाहता है तो केवल टैक्सों का भार बढ़ा कर अपने अर्थ-व्यय की इतिश्री न समझे, कम्प्लेसरी डिपॉजिट या कम्पनी के डिबिटेड जिसमें छोटे हिस्सेदारों को भी नहीं बचा गया, उन्हें लपेट में लाना अच्छा नहीं है काफी और कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है। उन का बजट भाषण या ये कर प्रस्ताव इस का संकेत नहीं देते। इसलिए हम इन बढ़े हुए टैक्सों का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

Most of the speeches are speeches which could have been made at the time of the first reading of the Bill. These are of a general nature. But of course they have raised very important points. I would like to deal with them very briefly. Shri Vajpayeeji asked the relationship between inflation and taxation. We have never made a claim that we have formulated a policy which will by itself eliminate



inflation. We have never claimed that position. I have already said that this taxation measure is intended to reduce deficit finance which is likely to be of a greater size than what we had anticipated at the time of the last Budget. When I presented the Budget I explained the new tax proposals on the commodities that are included therein. What exactly the Government chose to do, I would like to make clear again. These commodities of mass consumption have not been touched. Those included in the tax proposal are those which would have given rise to some sort of windfall profit in the black-market. There are certain commodities which are used in the consumption of common people. In the case of paper there are varieties of paper which do not go into the consumption of common people. They have been excluded. Take cement. It is a commodity which is used for building purposes, common man's house can be built; but what happens is, the common man does not get it. This is the present position. The idea is to try to get at some of the windfall of the profits which these anti-social elements try to get, and see that Government is helped to raise more resources. This is the philosophy; this is the motivation behind the tax proposals.

15 hrs.

Shri Vajpayee Ji was asking me about the package. Package is there before them. They cannot say now that there is no package. Package, really speaking, means the steps taken in different directions. We have tried to raise more resources with a view to reducing the deficit financing. We have to curb—we have tried to curb—the money supply in the form of dividends etc. We have already discussed the Bill in this House and, immediately afterwards, we have taken certain steps to restrain consumption of some of the scarce materials. This is also one of the intentions in our

trying to make these commodities somewhat costlier. We are trying to make the scarce materials such as iron and steel to be costlier to restrain the consumption of the scarce commodities. Restricting the consumption of the particular commodities is one of the measures of the package so as to make them scarce and to make them a little costlier and to make the credit also a little costlier. That is also one of the measures in the package. He is asking whether this is the package. Package means a variety of proposals or measures. One of our aims is to reduce the artificial pressure of demands and, at the same time, to try to increase the supply of commodities which are in need. There too we are taking steps.

For that certain control measures will have to be reconsidered. We are trying to invest more. We are resorting to measures of economy. We try to see that the vital sectors of our economy are not affected. We shall also try to see that even if they need more, we shall have to give them more. Whatever we save by the cut in expenditure in non-essential things will be ultimately used for the increase in the production. In case of agriculture, possibly, more and more fertilisers production will have to be undertaken. These areas will have to be taken care of by this package. I would request the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee just to think for a while. When you say there is no package perhaps, you are not prepared to look at it. I would only say that this is a long-term programme. You cannot expect us to get results within a few weeks' time. It will be a reasonably long-term programme. I am sure that we are taking steps in that direction. One clear thought in our minds is just to systematically go about it with the support and cooperation of the people. Otherwise we will not succeed in this matter.

Therefore, Sir, I express my inability to accept any of the amendments moved by the hon. Members.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless any Member wants any particular amendment to be put separately, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments. (Nos. 1 to 8).

*Amendments Nos. 1 to 8 were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendments of Shri S. M. Banerjee. Nos. 20 to 30, are barred because they are the same as amendments Nos. 9 to 19.

So, I shall now put all the other amendments (Nos 9 to 19 and 49 to 55 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and Nos. 31 to 48 moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee) to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 9 to 19 and 31 to 55 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN-Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री मधु लिनये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मंत्री महोदय मेरे ऊपर बहुत मेहरबान थे और उन्होंने अपने भाषण वा एक तिहाई हिस्सा सरी दलीलों को वाटने के लिये खर्च किया—इस लिये मुझे भी थोड़ी दाद देनी चाहिए मैं इस समय सिर्फ दो मुद्दों पर बोलूंगा। कल इन्होंने यह कहा कि डीमोनिटाइजेशन के

जरिय करेती नोट्स के रूप में जो वर्तमान काला घन है, वह भायद हम लोग निकाल सकते हैं, लेकिन जो लगातार काला-घन उत्पन्न होता चला जा रहा है उसके लिए डीमोनिटाइजेशन इलाज नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ—काला घन उत्पन्न होने की प्रक्रिया क्या है? उस की एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। कल मैंने अपने मित्र श्री अन्नामाहिब शिण्डे को अपने एक पत्र द्वारा उम की जानकारी दी है, उसी का कुछ हिस्सा आप की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने रोलर मिलज के द्वारा मैदा, सूजी, आटा आदि चीजे पैदा की जाती हैं, जिन्हें व्हीट प्राइक्टम कहा जाता है, उस के विषय में पत्र लिखा था, हालांकि उनसे सारा पत्र व्यवहार पहले से चल रहा है। इस पत्र में मैंने लिखा है—

"Take the case of Orissa and West Bengal for example. According to the schedule of prices attached to your letter, the maximum wholesale price approved by the Government of India for both these States is Rs. 170/- per quintal. However, the milling margin in the two States is not the same.

In the previous 2-3 years period, there was throughout the country a uniform milling margin of Rs. 80/- per ton fixed by the Centre. In Orissa, the same margin is being allowed at present. The roller mills find this margin quite profitable even now.

इस तरह ये 80 रुपये प्रति टन में भी पर्याप्त मुनाफा करता है, लेकिन बंगाल में क्या हुआ ?

However, I reliably understand that delegation of the roller mills in West Bengal held secret confabulations with Mr. Siddharth Shankar Ray, and it was decided

that the millers in West Bengal should be given a margin of Rs. 200/- per ton. On the million of say, 6 lakh tons per year, therefore, the extra profit would be Rs. 7.20 crores. And on the milling of 3 lakh tons it would be Rs. 3.60 crores. The roller millers are out to make huge profits at the expense of the consumer. But Mr. Sidharth Shankar Ray is not anybody's fool. A vast sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was used to overcome the scruples of Mrs. Siddharth Shankar Ray, his henchmen and other officials. Of course since Mr. Ray enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister, you will not be able to do anything in the matters."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ एक तरफ 80 रुपये टन का मिलिंग मार्जिन दिया है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप 200 रुपया टन का निर्णय करते हैं। यदि वहाँ 6 लाख टन गेहूँ मिल किया जाता है तो इस तरह से 7 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये का मुनाफा होता है, इतना पैसा ये लोग कमायेंगे—यह क्या हो रहा है? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वासित करेंगे कि व इस मामले की जांच करेंगे? अगर उड़ीसा में 80 रुपये टन में फायदा हो सकता है तो बंगाल को 200 रुपया टन देने की आवश्यकता क्या है?

दूसरा मामला डी० एम० टी० और कॅप्रोलैक्टम के बारे में है। बल मंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा था कि इम्पोर्टिड डी० एम० टी० का बिक्री मूल्य मेरी राय में 38 हजार रुपये है।

आपने इसको स्वीकारा है आपने भाषण में लेकिन फिर आपने कहा कि मूल्यों में फर्क वहाँ है? मैं आपका ही वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"So, the fear of any price gap being exploited by somebody seems to be unrealistic."

अब आपने डी० एम० टी० और कॅप्रोलैक्टम में कुछ कफ्यूजन किया है। आपके कथनानुसार ही, जो आपने कहा है मैं उनको पढ़ रहा हूँ?

"My information is that the ex-factory price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 16,000 per tonne."

अभी आपने जो क्लोज पास किया उसमें आपने 25 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है तो 16 हजार का 25 प्रतिशत होता है 4 हजार।

श्री वसन्त राव बह्माण 25 प्रतिशत बिन्स पर लगाया है?

श्री मधु लिये डी० एम० टी पर।

16 हजार एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइज है इंडिजीनस डी० एम० टी० की। 25 फीसदी एक्साइज ड्यूटी आपने लगा दी तो दाम हो गया 20 हजार। अब एक्स० टी० सी का मार्जिन है या नहीं यह मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन आप स्वयं मानते हैं कि ये दान है, क्योंकि जब मैंने पूछा तो आपने कहा:

"I told you it is about Rs. 38,000 per tonne."

इम्पोर्टेड डी० एम० टी० का बिक्री मूल्य, आप स्वयं कहते हैं, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में, कि 38 हजार और इंडिजीनस प्रोड्यूस डी० एम० टी० का दाम क्या होगा? आपके कहने के अनुसार 20 हजार रुपया होगा। तो 18 हजार का मार्जिन है। अब मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज क्यों नहीं मुनाफे में चल रही हैं, आप एक्स फैक्टरी प्राइज को क्यों नहीं बढ़ा देते हैं। अब आप तो टन पैदा कर चुके हैं या हजार टन कर रहे हैं या दस हजार टन कर रहे हैं—यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि पैदावार तो बढ़ती ही चली जायेगी, 20 हजार की आपकी कंपसिटी है। तो यह जो मार्जिन आपके कहने के अनुसार 18 हजार रुपया प्रति

उन का हुआ और डी०एम०टी० का इस्तेमाल पालिएस्टर फाइबर और पालिएस्टर यार्न के लिए किया जाता है, उसमें कौन कौन लोग हैं उनके नाम मैं फिर गिनाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। तो आपके कहने के आधार पर, आपने कैप्रोलैकटम और डी०एम०टी० में वनस्पतजन पैदा कर दिया इस लिए आप वनस्पतजन में आ गये अब तो आप मेरे इस निष्कर्ष पर आइये कि जो बिक्री मूल्य है, चाहे इम्पोर्टेड स्टाफ हो या स्वदेशी हों, एक, रखना चाहिए और यह जो 18 हजार का माजिन आज मोनोपनी मिनरल और पालिएस्टर फाइबर का इस्तेमाल करने वालों को जाएगा आप उसे पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटैकिंग को दीजिए। अगर आपको टैकम के रु० में पूरा दिया जायेगा तो आप प्रशासकीय खर्चों में बरबाद कर देंगे लेकिन अगर आप पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटैकिंग के रिजर्व को बढ़ाने के लिए देने तो पैदावार का विस्तार करने में उसका वे इस्तेमाल करेंगे। इसके लिए मैं ने कल सोचा था कि ज्यादा टोकना अच्छा नहीं है, थर्ड रीडिंग पर मैं इसका खुलासा कर दूँगा। अब कैप्रोलैकटम के बारे में आप बाद में अपनी फीजर्स को बँक करके हम सदन में जो कहना है वह कहिए क्योंकि अभी तुरन्त आप जवाब नहीं दे पायेंगे। आपने अपने भाषण में जो एडमोनिशन्स किए हैं उनके आधार पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

अब डी०एम०टी० में कितना मुनाफा है, इसके बारे में आपको एक जानकारी देकर मैं खत्म करूँगा। आजकल आयात के लिए, इम्पोर्ट के लिए जो लाइसेन्सेज दिए जाते हैं उसमें बड़ा घपला चल रहा है और उसके बारे में व्यापार मंत्री से मैं एक अर्थ में जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहा था। इसमें दो कम्पनियाँ—इम्पीरियल कैमिकल गुट, जो विदेशी कम्पनी है, उसकी दो संलग्न कम्पनियाँ आई०ओ०सी० और काफी है। आई०ओ०सी० का इंडियन आयाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह अलग है। यह आई०ओ०सी० और काफी आई०सी०आई० की अफिलिएट्स हैं।

मैं कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के पत्र से कुछ पढ़ रहा हूँ।

"We took this matter up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. They have made inquiries and have ordered investigation into some of the reported transactions. They have informed us that Messrs. CAFI supplied only 2 tonnes of chips for trial purposes while IOC sold between June and 7th August, 1973, 14.1 tonnes of polyester chips to Messrs. Shree Synthetics...."

यह मेरा क्यान हे डागुड का कन्मन है।

"Messrs. Nirlons,...."

यह नानूभाई ज्वैलर्स की है।

"...Messrs. Lamina Industries and Messrs. J. K. Synthetics...."

यह इनके प्रिय पाव है मिधानिया माहब।

"...in order to find out the suitability of their chips for manufacture of polyester filament and fibres. Messrs. IOC also informed the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals that they had received orders from Messrs. Nirlons and Messrs. J. K. Synthetics for the supply of 300 tonnes and 150 tonnes of polyester chips respectively.

"The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals strongly objected to the sale of polyester to the various parties and they were advised not to make sale of any chips to any party pending receipt of government orders on this points. No sale of chips has been made by Messrs. CAFI and Messrs. IOC after August, 1973".

"An investigation has been ordered into the abovementioned violation of the conditions of the import licences issued to Messrs. IOC for import of DMT".

पूरा इम्पोर्टेड लाइसेन्सेज का यह मामला ऐसा है कि इसमें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर घपला है,

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इसलिए मैं खड़ी महोदय से कहूंगा कि क्या आप हम लोगों से उम्मीद करते हैं, कि ये सब हम लोग पकड़े हम क्या विजिलेन्स कमीशन हैं, हम क्या रेबन्ड इन्टलिजेन्स है? क्या आप समझते हैं हम एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट हैं? हमारे पास क्या यह सब जानकारी रह सकती है। क्या हमारे पास मशीनरी है? हमारे पास जो जानकारी घाती है उसके आधार पर हम लोग काम करते हैं। मेरा सवाल है कि हम आपको लिखे, जानकारी दे—इसके लिए आप क्यों रुकते हैं? यह जो भारी इंटेलिजेन्स सर्विसेज हैं, विजिलेन्स कमीशन है, हर डिपार्टमेंट में विजिलेन्स संरक्षण रहता है जिसपर लाखों रुपया जनता का बर्बाद हो रहा है, अगर हमको ही यह काम करना है तो कम से कम उन लोगों को बर्खास्त कीजिए ताकि कुछ प्रभासकीय खर्चा बचेगा और हम लोग कम साधनों का इस्तेमाल करके ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से काम करेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा इस मामले में जांच करने के लिए आप तैयार हो जायें, एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी हो, नहीं तो मैं अभी ज्योतिर्भय बसु को देख रहा हूँ, उनकी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में यह सारा मामला जाना चाहिए।

**SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat):** I want to raise some questions in regard to the general economic situation in the country because this is a discussion on the Finance Bill. Government off and on makes the claim that the recent steps taken with regard to raising some finances by impounding a certain portion of employees, wages and DA are measures intended to control inflation. A few minutes ago, Shri Chavan said that Government are trying to control and curtail certain in essential consumption in which he has taken cement, iron, asbestos and corrugated sheets. He has also admitted that cement is not available in the open market, nor is pig iron or any form of iron available. If these things are not available in the market, has Government considered

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it necessary to see that they are made available in the market?

A little while ago, Shri Ram-avatar Shastri was mentioning about the absence of certain commodities in the market. What is happening in the country? Where is this Government taking the country to. That is the moot question today before the public. The question is not whether the Government is raising some money or not. The Citizens' Council of India and the Consumers' Council of India—I do not know who they are, but off and on we see their advertisements and statements in newspapers have stated publicly, and it is reported in the newspapers, that as soon as these new taxation measures had been anticipated by the producers of certain commodities, there was a rise of 30-40 per cent in prices

We were discussing about tobacco. I am a person who smokes very cheap cigarettes because of poverty. But as soon as it was known that certain types of manufactured tobacco would be taxed, immediately the prices of the lowest or worst type of tobacco consumed by the very poor people went up. Where is the Government machinery to control it? Sir, one month back, it was sixty paise, now it is 70 paise in this city of Delhi. It is 65 paise in Calcutta, whereas one month back it was 58 or 60 paise. How will the people have confidence in the Government when the Finance Minister gets up and says that only those commodities which are not used by common people are taxed.

In regard to cloth, in regard to paper, and in regard to every commodity, this is the case. Sir, it is called open market. All market is open, but, it is black market. I came from Calcutta only today. For the last three days, not a drop of kerosene is available in the market and even in the black market, last week it was Rs. 1.20 paise per litre, today, it is Rs. 2/- per litre. Even



[Shri Ranen Sen]

then, it is very difficult to get. People would like to know, who are governing this country. Is it this Parliament? Is it the Government that months all sorts of phrases or those people, the black marketeers? People know from their own experience that the only economy which is present, which is dominant, inside the country is the black money economy. Today, it is not a parallel economy; it is the dominant economy.

In regard to controlling this black market, what has the Government done? Excepting mouthing some good phrases and using some platitudes, what has the Government done in regard to this? It has become a joke. Government wants to know, the Income-tax Department wants to know the amount of black money which each individual possesses. Sir, two days back, there was a newspaper report to the effect that the income-tax officials will visit posh areas to conduct investigation. Is it a joke or what? When the officials go to these people who are having black money, who are evading taxes, will they say, 'We have some black money, some unaccounted money, with us; here is the amount, please take it?' They have gone mad or what? Government are playing jokes with the people. This has been reported in the Calcutta newspapers two days back. Therefore, we would like to know from the Government, what steps are they taking? By raising Rs. 235 crores by way of new taxes on some commodities which have been taxed earlier over and over again, they may be able to collect some money. But, where would the money go? If there is a price rise of 1 point every week, what happens immediately? Within two months, all the money raised by the Government will become infructuous. It has been admitted—probably Mr. K R. Ganesh has admitted in this House—that today, the value of the rupee is 25 paise. If that is so and if there is a price rise of 1

point every week, what will happen after two or three months? What will be the value of the rupee? This is one side. Another side is the black market and the resultant artificial scarcity. The whole country is going to dogs, to ruin and to destitution. Only this Government is responsible for this situation. It has also been admitted in this House that the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks have given more amount, more money, to the hoarders, black marketeers and big monopolists. By whom, this money has been given? The money has been advanced by the Governmental institutions like the nationalised banks and the Reserve Bank. What has the Reserve Bank done in regard to this?

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In order to check inflation, they have raised the interest by 2 per cent. People who are making profits of 50 per cent, 100 per cent and even 200 per cent, would not mind paying 2 per cent more to the bank. Is it the way to fight inflation and control prices? The whole thing has become a heax and a cruel joke on the common people. Can the Finance Minister give us the assurance that all the measures he has taken in 1974 under this package deal will at least arrest the further rise in prices if not bring them down? Nowadays he has refused to give that assurance. He says, the cumulative effect of this package deal would be that inflation will be controlled, production will increase and gradually there will be some improvement. But how long will it take? The country has lost faith in the utterances of this Government: It is a wonderful situation. A few days ago, the Prime Minister said, this is a global phenomenon, But after visiting Czechoslovakia and Moscow, Mr. Chavan has publicly said, this is a global phenomenon. In the socialistic countries there is no inflation." I congratulate him on this. But after saying that, Mr. Chavan is trading the same old path and uttering the same old words. The country has come to such a pass

that the common people cannot bear this burden of high taxes, high prices, unemployment and the total economic crisis.

Sir, I know this Bill will be passed with the Congress votes, whether there will be conscience votes or not. Ultimately, can he guarantee that within a few months again he will not be taxed this time? We want to know the result of the last budget, how Government has fought this inflation, black money and black market, which have become dominant. Would he give this assurance that in this year there would not be any more taxes? He has rejected demonetisation and I do not want to raise it. What are the measures he proposes to take to control inflation and get the black money out of the people who have hoarded money and goods? Today it is known that there is a relative scarcity of materials, but it cannot be said that production has totally collapsed. There are huge stocks lying with certain people. What steps does Government propose to take to unearth those stocks and the hoarded black money? These are the points I wanted to raise and I have taken this opportunity to raise them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, if you read the Finance Minister's speech on 31st July, it says:

"In the background of great hardships being endured by the common man, there is clearly no case for imposing fresh levies on articles of mass consumption."

It sounds very fine. If it goes to a foreigner who does not know the living conditions of the weaker sections of the society in India today, he will give an award to Shri Chavan. But if somebody took a little more pain to find out the magnitude of his fleecing the common man, the weaker sections

of the society through the method of indirect taxes, he will come to an entirely different conclusion, which I can prove by giving a few figures.

Before the fresh imposts the total imposition on luxuries came to Rs. 749 crores while the total revenue from common goods came to Rs. 1,096 crores. So, the true appearance of Shri Chavan is visible from this. While he is most reluctant to touch the bloating affluent sections of the society in the country, like a thief he enters into the stomach of the weaker sections through indirect taxation. This is revealed by the fact that while the luxury goods give a tax return of Rs. 749 crores the return from the common man's goods is Rs. 1,049 crores.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: But what is the volume of goods?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not worried about it. The figures will show that his claim is nothing more than a stunt. Let us read the break-up for the benefit of Shri Naik and also his leader both of whom come from one part of the country. The figures which I am giving are excluding the new imposts. The figures I am giving are all in lakhs. In the case of sugar the figures are as follows:

1960-61	44.19
1970-71	109.01
1972-73	140.66
1974-75	153.00

From 44.19 it has come to 153.00 lakhs. This is the way you are drilling the hole. In the case of tea it has risen from 747 to 4140 and for cigars and cigarettes from 12797 to 17200. In the case of motor spirit it has gone up from 4046 to 40180. In the case of kerosene it has gone up from 829 to 1,30,00 when the entire country is in darkness. There are many other items like soap, cement, paper, matches and so many other items. Shri Chavan represents the Government which goes on taxing the people like a thief.



SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): But a thief never taxes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It sounds to me as if I am casting pearls before a bunch of swines.

The other day I heard Shri Ganesh objecting to the Self Removal Process, which was introduced by Shri Morarji Desai when he was the Finance Minister. How pious and how honest you are! Things have come out in the open and it is stinking everywhere. I want to ask a specific question. You cannot raise your finger and say a word against the lady because then you will get the sack tomorrow. It was a collective decision in the Cabinet, a cabinet presided over by no other person than the Putli of black-money Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She was the presiding deity of the cabinet when the decision was taken by S.R.P. While I do not agree with all that Shri Morarji does, I am only revealing the truth. When the S.R.P. was brought in by Mr. Morarji Desai, you all approved it whole hog, including Mrs. Indira Gandhi. When you have got the absolute power you have not got the guts to undo it. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was also a very renowned Finance Minister of this country, a very knowledgeable person, a financial witch—I cannot call her wizard—and she did not bother to undo the S.R.P. Mr. Ganesh has not got the guts to undo it. From 1969, we have been having it....

AN HON. MEMBER: He has used the word "witch". (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have used a clean parliamentary language.

Mr. Ludwig Erhard is a financial wizard of West Germany. If I call her a financial wizard of India will it be grammatically all right? That is why I call her a financial witch.

The Venkatapiah Report has brought out all the skeletons from the cupboard. It says:

"Large-scale evasion of Central excise duties takes place in a wide variety of commodities including sugar, tea, matches, soap, medicines, rayons and artsilk and electric goods...."

It has listed a lot of items; I do not know how many items. Then it says:

"In certain segments of production, it may be said to be almost universal the report said."

According to the committee, large-scale evasion was due to two sets of circumstances. It further says:

"One was slack, non-existent or dishonest supervision...."

Where is the Report? Why have they not laid the Report on the Table of the House? Why do we get reports only from the press? Again, the task comes on me to bring the Report on the Table. Whether they say or do not say they have had enough pills from me, starting right from the interim report of the Wanchoo Commission. Why don't they lay the Report on the Table of the House?

From 1969 to 1974, I challenge the leadership—no other person has any say in the Government—why the S.R.P. has been allowed to dominate. Mr. Chavan, you have allowed a plunder because if you do not allow the plunder, you will go out of existence. So will your leadress. It is crystal clear to anybody. Any objection to the word "leadress"? No. It is good. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): On a point of order, Sir. Whatever may be the ideological differences or otherwise, there should be some standard of decency adopted. He has used the word "witch". What is the language that the hon. Member is using? Let them fight with us but not use this kind of abusive language. You can fight, we can fight. That is a different

matter. we are not afraid of you. But let us have some standard of decency at least in the use of language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only say it is very unfortunate....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are joining them. Which word you call unparliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Generally I would say, you should use a courteous language and make your point. We do not need to wound the feelings of others by using strong words. I know you are clever. I do not want to enter into hair-splitting. But the meaning of what you say is clear to everybody. I would request you not to use strong language.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I thank you for your sermon.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: On a point of order, Sir. The advice given by the hon. Deputy Speaker has been dubbed by the hon. Member as a sermon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nothing wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sometimes, we have to sermonise also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can you not recommend Deputy Ministership for him for all the labour he is doing so that we can have a quiet House?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Member used a term in relation to the Prime Minister. The word used by him was "witch". You kindly tell us whether that word is parliamentary or unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has put it in such a clever way that I have to think about it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Crude way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in a crude but clever way. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As a member of the House let him observe some decency. I hope his party has got a stronger ideology than the gutter speech he is making. It is a gutter speech...../(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My party has something very strong, very great and that is why they got rid of you.

About Mrs. Lakshmikanthamma, she has been very angry ever since the Narasimharao Ministry fell in Andhra Pradesh....

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Do not descend to this level. It would not strengthen your argument if you want to fight, you fight on a decent level. Do not descend to this filthy level. That would not strengthen your case. That is why you have been failing this country and the people to provide an effective opposition. It is not a question of being clever. If you want to fight, politically you should fight on a higher level, on a decent level. I can also talk about your private behaviour outside. If you want to descend to this dirty and filthy level, it will not be tolerated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Agreed.

Now, coming back to S.R.P. if Mr. Chavan has his ears close....

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, please give your ruling on the expression 'witch' which he has used. It should be deleted from the record.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The word "witch" was used in a very crude sense. It should be deleted.



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Which one is common gender?

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:** The word 'witch' should be removed.

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : रीमूव कर दीजिए ।

Coming back to S.R.P...What does Mr. Khuda Bukhsh want to say?

**SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH:** The feminine gender of 'wizard' is 'wizardess'.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** All right. I stand corrected.

**SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, unless that expression is removed, we are not going to allow him to proceed. That is not a parliamentary word. According to the rules of Parliamentary procedure, it is not a parliamentary expression. It should be removed more so when it has been used against a woman.

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : उस को भी निकाल दीजिए । हम को भी निकाल दीजिए ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think, Mr. Ganesh has given an effective reply. He has described his expression as a gutter expression. That should be quits.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Mr. Ganesh is capable of apologising, crawling and all sorts of things. We have got that on record.

If Mr. Chavan has got his ears close to the ground the U. P. Superintendent of Vigilance has made a Press statement that the industrialists do not show more than 40 per cent of their total production in their books of account. Mr. Chavan, we want to know, after that has come out in the press what you have done. You have to give a clear and categorical reply. You are a clever Parliamentarian. You are a much better retreator. You know how to run away. But please do not apply your talent on me on that

score. Please tell us, after this was made public, what steps you have taken. We have been talking all the time about inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue. But you never want to put your hand there. You want to go through certain drills and gimmicks, some phoney Bills and Joint Select Committees and Select Committees. This is not solving any problem. A Superintendent of Police, who is an established man, has made a public statement. Forty per cent of the total industrial production in U.P. only goes on record. The value of the cost of production of the other sixty per cent is dumped on this forty per cent and then what happens is that the sale proceeds of the entire sixty per cent goes as black money. This is the present position. But still they cannot touch black money; because if they touch it, they will go out of existence. So, I say this so-called drive against black money is a hoax and a farce both. I have repeatedly stated and I have proved by documentary evidence too, that Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Chavan, their party and their Government will not survive for a day if they do not get the black money, because, Sir, their very existence is on black money. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be touched.

Having said this may I say about the number of searches made and the outcome of them? Let us see the outcome. The number of searches made in 1972-73 was 532. The value of money involved therein was of the order of Rs. 454 lakhs. In 1973-74 more searches were made but less money was the outcome of those searches; there were 530 searches and the total value of money was Rs. 440 lakhs.

Now, Sir, last night I had an anonymous phone-call and I had to take all the steps to find out what the truth is and, I have found out the truth. In Bombay, a raid was conducted on the premises of the Kapadias. Lot of things have been found. Lot of things

have been booked. But since Kapadias were involved with a V.V.I.P. son in the motor-car project here very closely, pressure has gone from Mr. Chavan's end, and, under instruction from his superior that the Kapadia's search findings should be underplayed and should be hushed up. I want a clear and categorical reply.

Then, they talk about economy. What is the economy which they have enforced? If you see the reply given to my Starred Question No. 2681 you will see the position. The total saving on Education is Rs. 11.76 crores. The total saving on agriculture is Rs. 13.84 crores. The item relating to Expenditure (Finance) of Rs. 158.45 crores includes Rs. 93.98 crores of savings in the Central assistance to States Plan, Rs. 34 crores savings in Employment schemes and Rs. 30 crores in regard to advance action for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. So, you will now understand how the savings are effected. These savings are effected in a vital sector which will help the weaker sections of our society.

They talk about economy. Take a very small example, the Prime Minister's bungalow. Before the pre-economy announcement in August, 1972 the small monthly maintenance expenditure was Rs. 16,246, but, now according to the figures given by them the post-economy figure from August 1973, the expenditure is of the order of Rs. 17,253. That is the economy which they are bringing about.

Then, Sir, the stock markets are great barometers of what they do. What did they do really? This is what happened. The stock market improved on hopes of dividend relief. The news-item says:

"When the supplementary budget was presented by the Finance Minister, on July 31, as scheduled the market heaved a sigh of relief—a negative satisfaction indeed—because

of the absence of fresh imposts on the Corporate sector."

And then it says:

"The worst fears of the stock-exchange fraternity have been belied by the Supplementary Budget.

....The stock-brokers who were mauled badly by the dividend limitation ordinance, not long ago had been waiting for the Budget proposals with bated breath. There were fears of a heavy dose of taxation including excess-profits tax, hike in surtax, etc. but the Finance Minister has done nothing to add to their worries."

So, that is the certificate which Mr. Chavan has got.

Then, Sir, this is a most important thing which happened due to the hush-hush of Mr. Chavan. A section of people made billions. A man called Dantriwala was operating in Calcutta Stock Exchange and because he had contacts with the right persons at the right places and right times, he got information and he sold his shares; I am told in one day he made over Rs. 2 crores.

Here is a piece of information which I want to give regarding the point of leakage of Dividend Ordinance raised in this House by hon. Members. As a matter of fact more than 25,000 Century shares were sold in Bombay market, a day before the Ordinance was published—by one Mr. Sohanlal Paschisiya of Calcutta/Delhi through three Bombay brokers. One was Hiralal Kothari (Firm Girdharlal Tikamlal) of the famous budget leakage case of about ten years ago when he was prosecuted by the Government. Another broker has been Mannu Mank, a very active broker for Calcutta and Delhi interests. In addition, mandj operations were also covered between 425/- and 470/- making a profit of more than 125/- to 150/- per share as the sales had taken place between Rs. 585/- and 600/-.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

You can imagine the profit, nearer to Rs. 3 crores by just getting advance information from Shri Chavan.

Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is nothing better than a wind bag. She said many things under the caption 'Capitalists supporting fascist forces'. Let us now see who are making the capitalists and who are supporting them. They are supporting the fascists. Who are fascists in this country? I shall come to that.

In 1960, the Mahalanobis Commission said that the Government's economic policy has consolidated the big business. Let us see the statistics here. The figures are a little old because I have not got the latest figures. I am not resourceful as my friend Shri K. R. Ganesh is. The figures for 1964 (March), 1966 (March) and 1971 (March) are as follows:

	1964	1966	1971
	(In Crores)		
Tatas. . . .	418	505	711
Birlas. . . .	293	458	687
ICI. . . .	37	51	229
Martin Burn.	150	153	173

Now, I shall come to a wonderful piece of information Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company is controlled by the British. Their turnover in India in 1972 was Rs. 4557 lakhs—an increase of 32 per cent in the year 1973 from Rs. 4557 lakhs to 6014 lakhs. The profit before taxation was Rs. 467 lakhs in 1973 but it was only Rs. 235 lakhs in 1972—an increase of 99 per cent.

After socialism has taken itself—after it has consolidated itself—in the nest of Parliament House, from Rs. 235 lakhs it has gone upto Rs. 467 lakhs. The profit of Shaw Wallace and Co. before taxation in 1972 was Rs. 177 lakhs but it was Rs. 333 lakhs in 1973.

The rise is only 88 per cent. You want these people to fleece us and make them to go in a circle. The Chairman of this company, Mr. Hayward a very great person for your Government, says that in a Review:

'Although the year 1973 was a particularly difficult one for the Indian economy, the Shaw Wallace Group once again recorded a spectacular increase in above the line profits which at Rs. 46.69 million were 98.5 per cent above those of the previous year.'

You are in turmoil. But, the bandicoots in their trade in one year are able to raise a profit of 100 per cent. Now, I have to ask another question. This is regarding the case of Shri Ram Nath Kapur. This man tells that he is powerful and he is overholding some block of shares in Mannu Mank and Co. He has a controlling interest with a number of shareholdings in tea gardens at Darjeeling. There they have their startling interests. Now, this man has been covered in London daily paper as having committed serious economic offences in the matter of taxation and foreign exchange regulation. I want to know if Mr. Chavan's empire has been able to get hold of this piece of news and if so, what have they done.

Shri C. B. Gupta has brought out a news item that he has got tape-recorded evidence that Rs. 5 crores were given to the ruling party during the last elections. Who does not know this was from the Birlas in consideration of their having been granted Goa Fertiliser Plant. We all know about it. But let us get all these things out. I have complained time and again that they have evaded taxes to the tune of Rs. 78 crores. The fire in the Central Bank building had a lot to do with this National and Grindlays tax evasion case; otherwise steel rods of such a width cannot bend or twist unless a very potent explosive is planted there. This National and Grindlays Bank tax



evasion case is a very serious matter. Now, the Directors and Chairman have become financiers and bankers of a VIP's son. We want Mr. Chavan to tell us categorically what is the magnitude of evasion of National and Grindlays Bank and what are they doing about it.

Now, I take up another important point—this American bank involved in foreign exchange racket. Whenever I give a short notice question it is denied. It is not admitted. Who are they shielding? We want to know the details of this case and we want to know what the Government is doing about it.

Then, bank finances are in your hands. What are you doing with them? In one year the five houses comprising of 393 companies have got more than 186 crores whereas the small-scale companies for which you were constantly shedding crocodile tears—their member being 80,547 units—got only Rs. 365 crores as advance. I want to ask Mr. Chavan for whom you have bell-tolls.

Sir, another very serious matter has come to my notice. I would like Mr. Chavan should clarify it today. It is U.P.C.C. read-rollers scanda. A lot of bank and government money was involved in that. The matter came on the floor of the House repeatedly during the last Lok Sabha. The Public Accounts Committee also made elaborate reporting on that. Now, I hear the Maruti Motor Company has taken over that road-roller affair for a small consideration from the bank and these road-rollers will be now marketed under Maruti label. I want a clarification or denial from Shri Chavan. If there is denial I will try to establish that with documentary proof.

16 hrs.

Then, they talk about cut in the Home Ministry. But what is the Home Ministry's cut? Do you know the cut in the Prime Minister's Secreta-

riat? The economy is Rs. 2000. Of course, you cannot touch the Home Ministry. The Central police which had a budget of Rs. 3 crores in 1950 today in 1974 has Rs. 170 crores as its budget. The State police which had a budget of Rs. 13 crores for the entire country in 1946, the year of turmoil when there were communal riots, today has Rs. 313 crores as its budget.. And what are they doing? I have raised issue after issue in this House. As regards the atrocities, even a High Court judge in Punjab said the other day that the firings and the killings that the police are doing now did not take place even during the British regime. I have quoted here the atrocities in the north-east region of the country, by the border security force, the CRP, in the Manipur area, in the Nagaland area, in Shillong, by the Border Roads Organisation etc. You had made some observations on this only the other day. Only four days ago, three policemen of the Meghalay area were dragged by the security forces, and beaten up. I get a horrifying letter from the Mizo Hills from no less a person than the editor of a newspaper saying that it is a very frequent happening that mess rapings are taking place; while the menfolk are tied by ropes in a central place, the security force personnel, taking advantage of the absence of the menfolk in the village, enter into the houses and go far mass raping. They are even using acids and caustic soda for defacing the people; beating up, breaking bones, maiming them and so on has become a daily occurrence. This north-east region should receive the special attention of Parliament, because the atrocities and barbarism that are being committed there have no parallel in history. It is coming out so frequently in the papers and in the international press that we have to hang our heads in shame. You know about the Rewasa case in Haryana whose Chief Minister is a great favourite of the leaders. What happened there? A brother was



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stripped nude in the presence of his sister who was also stripped nude within the premises of the police station, and I do not want to say what happened thereafter. This is the civilisation that the Congress Government is bringing to this country, tarnishing the good name of the country all over the world.

Today, I gather that Mr Lalit Narayan Mishra has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores to five lakhs so-called loyal blacklegs by way of one year's advance increment. We have known in the past that there have been bank strikes, but the stooges were presented with a token thing, a table lamp or some such thing. They have been given one year's advance increment costing the exchequer Rs 5 crores. We want to know about this.

Finally, I have got some documents with me to show what the Central Government pay for spraying on agricultural crops. I have got original documents to show how far the helicopters used, the company called Southern Aviation (P) Ltd, Sambudoss Street, Madras—I owned by some Somanis—I have got the daily flying and engineering log; I have got the originals here with me—they have inflated the amount in each and every bill, how they have increased the acreage; and the rate for increasing the acreage, for the agricultural officials there is Rs. 4 an acre. This is a very serious matter because this whole country is an ocean of corruption and blackmarketing. The country gets what the leadership does and the people sitting opposite mean. This is a case which I want Mr. Chavan to inquire into. I have got all the documents. The company is the Southern Aviation (P) Ltd. The money has gone from the Agriculture Ministry. We want to check this. I shall produce and the documents I have got the engineer's logging in his own handwriting and the books which show that the bills in each and every

case, almost without exception, were highly inflated. Even on days when they did not fly or go up, they have charged the Government.

Again, take the corruption in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The Kapur Commission has given its verdict in clear and categorical language, putting the blame on Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra squarely, that he has fiddled with the money. I had given a motion on 2nd August, and today in the 20th. 19 days have passed, and the Prime Minister has not got the time to find time for this discussion because he is one of her 'close associates'.

He cannot be touched because if he is touched, he will divulge a lot of things. If the Government is worth its salt, if the Government tries to talk about prevention of corruption, it should come forward immediately and agree to a debate and remove that man who has acquired notoriety in this country. He is not known as 'Lalit Narayan Mishra'; he is known as 'Loot Narayan' or 'Naqad Narayan Mishra'. Therefore, we are all ashamed of this Government and its Ministers and its policies. Therefore, I oppose this Finance Bill lock, stock and barrel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): There are a few points which the hon. member has made which require some clarification. I am intervening only with this object.

Firstly, I do not wish that a wrong climate should be created at this point of time when the machinery of the Income-tax Department and other enforcement agencies are trying their best; they may not be able to contain and attack the entire thing, but they are trying to do their best. So, at this point of time creation of doubts is not desirable. Therefore, I would like to clarify a few points.—

The hon. member is leaving. That is another matter.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I have a PAC meeting.

**SHRI K. R. GANESH:** He has said about a raid on Kapadias. He said he had some information last night. Till yesterday we had no information about any raid on Kapadias. I do not know if after that he got the information. If any raid has been there, that is a separate matter. Apart from that, raids are being conducted, whether on Kapadias or anybody.

He further said that because a raid was conducted there, therefore the Finance Ministry stepped in and tried to stop it. I may mention here that, firstly, I am trying to be very careful as far as the information we have is concerned. Till yesterday, no raid has been conducted on Kapadias. Therefore, there is no question of the Finance Ministry trying to stop it. Even if a raid is conducted whether on Kapadias or anybody else, it is not one single individual, a fictitious individual in whose premises raids are conducted; raids are conducted on very powerful persons. This is what I would like to say.

In the case of Kapadias also, certain assessments have been reopened very recently because the Income-tax department thought that there has been some omission and various things as far as income tax matters are concerned.

He has mentioned about other things. One was about National and Grindlays Bank. In this House, I have a number of times answered questions about National and Grindlays Bank and their tax dues. I must give the hon. member credit for the interest he has taken in this issue. He has written a number of letters to the Finance Minister as well as various authorities in the Board. The whole tax evasion mechanics of Na-

tional and Grindlays Bank are under strict scrutiny.

He mentioned also about the fire in the bank premises. We have also replied in the House about this. As far as the basic records of National and Grindlays Bank are concerned, about their managerial staff, except their salaried staff, all that is there in the central place. It was not destroyed.

He also mentioned about Westinghouse, that we did not give information about it. The matter about Westinghouse's Asia Director was most widely publicised in the press and in answer to a certain Short Notice Question, information has been given. Full information has been given to him and this morning, there was a starred question on this; a detailed discussion had taken place. This is as far as Westinghouse is concerned.

He is also aware, which he does not want to admit here, that there is a separate Cell, a special Cell, on monopoly houses. Birlas and Bajoria Jalans are being investigated by the Cell. This House has been informed a number of times that hundreds of Wealth Tax, Income Tax and Gifts-tax assessments have been reopened. But, it is a different matter if they have gone to the Court and they have been able to employ the best lawyers available. This is a matter in regard to which the hon. Member could pay his attention also. In that great city, they are in a more advantageous position than the Government and they employ the best legal luminaries available. Hundreds of writ petitions are pending in the High Court. This is one aspect.

Sir, everybody says that Birlas are financing us. This is being said day in and day out. The hon. Member should also look to this question that there is also a charge by a very large body of political opinion that Birlas are financing some other political parties.



श्री एस० एम० खन्ना (कानपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी 5-10 मिनट के बाद ही यह जितने टैक्स है वह जनता पर लागू हो जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ जो कुछ भी दलील हमने पेश की है उनसे सरकार में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा लोग इस चीज को जानें कि 27 माल की आजादी के बाद भी नव मत्ता की बागडोर एक ही दल के हाथ में रही तो इस देश का क्या होगा। आज जब यह बहस हो लगी है तो लोग इस चीज को जानें कि 25 प्रतिशत से लेकर 60 प्रतिशत तक चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। आज कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो ऐसी हालत है—चाहे महाराष्ट्र में हो, नार्थ बिहार में हो, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हो या दूसरी जगहों में हो—कि वहां चीजें मिल नहीं रही हैं। आज आप देखें, मैं इसी दिल्ली शहर की बात कर रहा हूँ, अगर डालडा का एक टिन कहीं नगर आ जाये मार्केट में तो लोगों की इनकी शक्ति होती है जैसे नयी दुल्हन देख रहे हों। तो एक तरह की चीजें मिल नहीं रही हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनके दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। जिस तरह से दाम बढ़े हैं उनको घटाने के लिए जितनी भी कोशिश की जा रही है उनके बावजूद दाम घटे नहीं हैं। तो इन 27 सालों में हमने आपने मिलकर देखा कि इस देश की हालत क्या हो गई है। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद जो कर्षण धर्म के करोड़पति हो गए, जो करोड़पति थे वे धरतपति हो गए ? जो एक कारखाने का मालिक था वह 27 कारखानों का मालिक गया। जिसके पास सौ करोड़ की पूंजी थी उसके पास 5 सौ 6 सौ करोड़ की पूंजी हो गई। दूसरी तरफ मी रूपए महीने पाने वाले एक गरीब आदमी की कमर डम मड़गाई ने तोड़ दी। एक मामूली मकान में रहने वाला शोपडी में रहने लगा, शोपडी में रहने वाला परेशान होकर फूटपाथ पर सोने लगा और फूटपाथ पर सोने वाला बिना कफन के मर्यद की तरफ जाने

लगा। यह दो तस्वीरें आज हमारे सामने हैं जो हम और आप देख रहे हैं।

यह टैक्स लागू होने से पहले मैं चाहता था कि काला धन किम तरह से बाहर आये उम्मा कोई इलाज बताया जाता। यह 7-8 हजार करोड़ या भगवान जानें कितने हजार करोड़ यह जो काला धन छिपा हुआ है आखिर इसको निकालने के लिए कोई कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं ? या सिर्फ पॉलिटिकल डोनेशन में ही जिनका बाहर आ जाये बाकी निकालने का नहीं। हमने डिमान्ड-इजेशन के लिए कहा लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को वह मजूर नहीं। मालूम नहीं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का क्या डर है ? अगर सी रूपए का नोट डोमान्ड इज क' दिया जाये तो उम्मे गरीबों को क्या नुकसान होगा ? आज कितने गरीब हैं जो सी रूपए का नोट लेकर घबरे रहते हैं ?

इसी तरह से कानपुर जहां से मैं चुनाव जीत कर आता हूँ वहां पर कुछ परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने आजादी के बाद कोई टैक्स सरकार को दिया ही नहीं। नान पेमेंट आफमवर्नमेंट रेवेन्यू ही उनका कॅंपिटल है। आखिर उन पर कोई ऐक्शन लिया जा रहा है या नहीं ? चीजों के दाम घटाने के लिए क्या हो रहा है ? अपने बेज फ्रीज कर दिया। डीवरनेस एनाउन्स 50 परसेन्ट काट लिया जायेगा। कहा जा रहा है कि उनको फायदा होगा। जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के कहने के ही अनुसार रूपए की कीमत 29 या 27 पैसे रह गई है तो उम्मे यह पैसा जमा करके दो साल बाद उनको वापिस मिलेगा तब मालूम नहीं रूपए की कीमत 15 पैसे भी रह जायेगी या नहीं। तो चीजों के दाम घटाने के लिए क्या हो रहा है ?

इसी तरह से बेकारी की समस्या है। लोग काम न मिलने की वजह से खुदकशी करते जा रहे हैं। उड़ीसा में या दूसरी जगहों पर जहां कल्ल है, अकाल की स्थिति है वहां पर मां को

अपना लड़का बेचते हुए आपने मुना है। मुहश्-  
वर्दी के जमाने में बंगाल में जो हालत हुई थी  
वही हालत आज है कि इस्टबिन में खाने के  
टुकड़ों को कुत्ता या इनसान में से कौन खाता  
है। यह जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है इसके लिए  
जिम्मेदार कौन है ? प्रधान मंत्री जिनके नेतृत्व  
में देश चल रहा है क्या जब जरूरत आई, जब  
चीनी आक्रमण हुआ, पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण  
हुआ तब क्या सारे देश के जवान देश पर न्योछा-  
वर होने के लिए इकट्ठा नहीं हो गए ? क्या  
उस समय सारे हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई,  
बंगाली, विहारी सभी एक नहीं हो गए ?  
किस चीज की कमी थी, क्या शक्ति थी जो  
उनको नहीं दी गई ? क्या चीज थी जो वे नहीं  
कर सकती थी ? लेकिन बे फंसला नहीं कर  
सकती। शुगर मिल्स के नेशनलाईजेशन का  
सवाल आया तो जो रिपोर्ट थी उसको शायद  
नहीं किया गया, उसको टेबिल पर नहीं रखा  
गया। उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति सुधर नहीं  
सकती है जब तक कि वहाँ के चीनी के कार-  
खानों को नेशनलाईज नहीं किया जायेगा।  
मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपका इरादा क्या है,  
क्या वाकई देश में आप समाजवाद लाना  
चाहते हैं ? समाजवाद लाने में आप किन लोगों  
को लूटना चाहते हैं ? किन लोगों की आप जेब  
कतरना चाहते हैं ? क्या गरीब इनसान के  
खून का जो आखिरी कतरा रह गया है उसको  
भी आप जोंक लगाकर चूसना चाहते हैं ?  
शायद आप सोचते हैं बहुमत आपका है, अग्रे  
भी रहेगा, आप समझते हैं विरोधी कमजोर  
हैं, ठीक है कल हम रहें या न रहें लेकिन जो  
नौजवान व० एस-सा०, एस० एस-सी० और  
एम० ए० करने के बाद भी नौकरी नहीं पाते  
हैं उनकी आंखों के सामने रेब की पटरी होती  
है, वे सोचते हैं या तो रेलकी पटरी पर खुदकशी  
कर लें या फिर समान की इस पटरी को ही  
उखाड़कर फेंक दें पिस्तौल या लाठी के जरिए।  
आप उनको कहेंगे यह नक्सलवादी हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री ने लाखों लोगों के सामने  
कहा कि हमें समाजवाद की तरफ जाना है,  
हम सब कदम मिलाकर चलें लेकिन कहाँ चलें ?  
क्या एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज की तरफ या  
भुखमरी या बेकारी की तरफ ? प्रधान मंत्री  
ने जब 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात की  
थी तो सारे देश में जयजयकार का नारा गुजा  
था लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है ? गल्ले के  
व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण के नीति को क्यों  
बदला गया ? आप आप गरीब मजदूरों पर  
टैक्स लगा लीजिए लेकिन आज नहीं तो कल  
या परसों मजदूर ष हथौड़े से आपका निक-  
लेगी, अगर वोटों से सरकार को गिराया नहीं  
जायेगा तो दूसरी तरह से उसको चोट पहुंचाई  
जाये क्योंकि पार्लियमेन्टरी डिमोक्रेसी से लोगों का  
विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। आज आप  
फाइनेंस बिल के जरिए से गरीबों पर टैक्स  
लगा लीजिए और टाटा बिड़ला को छोड़  
दोजिए लेकिन कल देश पर अरक हुआ तो यह  
आपके काम नहीं आयेगा। जब हमारी पाकि-  
स्तान से लड़ाई हुई तो सर श्रीराम ने हिन्दुस्तान  
और पाकिस्तान दोनों को चन्द दिया।  
पाकिस्तान में जो उनके कारखाने थे वहाँ से  
पाकिस्तान को चन्दा दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान से  
लड़ो और यहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान को चन्दा दिया  
कि पाकिस्तान से लड़ो। उनकी यह हुव्वुल-  
वतनी ठी है लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने  
हड़ताल कर दी तो देश भाग नहीं रहे।

आखिर में इसका विरोध करते हुए मैं  
कहना चाहता हूँ कि दीवारों पर लिखी हुई  
बातें आप के सामने हैं। अगर सरकार की  
नीतियों में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तो मैं कुछ  
कहूँ न कहूँ, मैं लड़ना कुछ करने करे लेकिन  
कोई दबचे ऐसे पैदा होंगे जिनको गांधी जी ने  
बजाये भगतसिंह की पिस्तौल पर विश्वास  
पैदा हो जायेगा और वे इस समाज को बदल  
की कोशिश कर सकते हैं।



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was speaking in this debate, at one time I had decided not to speak and reply because there was nothing to reply in the speech of Shri Bosu. It was such an unfounded, baseless, irresponsible speech with no sense of decency in it. He made all sorts of allegations, right and left and then walked out before listening to any information in the reply about the allegations that he has made. This is a very unfortunate development. Because, a debate is expected to throw some light on the problems of the country, some guidance from this House to the country. But this is what is happening. I thought I might just mention this.

Secondly, according to parliamentary conventions, during the third reading stage of a Bill the discussion should be confined to the amendments or the special features of the Bill as such. Except Shri Madhu Limaye, who mentioned some of the aspects of the Bill, others made general speeches which should have been made during the general discussion. Therefore, when I am replying to the debate on the third reading of the Bill, there is no single point of the Finance Bill to which I have to give a reply. Sir, I have done.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा कि मैंने कुछ बिल के बारे में कहा है।

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : आपने तो इन्फार्मेशन देने के लिए कहा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : देखिये यह जवाब देने से कैसे भागे जाते हैं। मैंने इनके भाषण के आधार पर कहा था, आपने कहा था कि विदेशी डी० एम० टी० का बिक्री दाम 38,000 रुपये है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I thought personally you wanted to give this information to me so that

I can make some corrections. You asked a question in your speech as to what is the sale price of imported DMT and I told you it is about Rs. 38,000 per tonne, I think that was wrong. It was for caprolactum. I am quoting from the debates:

"If I have understood him correctly, he said the price of indigenously produced DMT is Rs. 18,000 per metric tonne and the landed cost of Russian DMT is Rs. 30,000."

Then you corrected it by saying that it is Rs. 21,500

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Including duty, it is Rs 38,000.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am reading from the proceedings.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रायः फी गम दे दीजिए कि क्या गे. है यह मरा मीध। सवाल है

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will give the figures. In the case of caprolactum, the indigenous price.....

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले डी० एम० टी० का बताइए कि कितना मूल्य इम्पोर्टेड स्टाफ का है और कितना इन्डोजिनस का है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I certainly will give you that information. I am told—I have to check it up—the imported price of DMT is Rs. 24,000 I do not know what is the selling price.

श्री मधु लिमये : वही गेप है। आप प्रश्नों जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो बाद में दे दीजिए।

श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण : इसीलिए तो मैं जवाब नहीं दे रहा था लेकिन आपने जवाब देने के लिए कहा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप जवाब नहीं देना चाहते थे तो यह कह देने कि क्या जवाब दे देंगे।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because, it is a question of prices. I know the figures you have given. If we sit together, we can compare the figures.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the selling price of imported DMT? What is the new price of the indigenous DMT under the new Bill?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The ex-factory price is Rs. 16,000, with 25 per cent duty it becomes Rs. 20,000; in the case of caprolactum, it is Rs. 26,000 and with 50 per cent duty it becomes Rs. 39,000.

श्री मधु लिये : ना 18,000 का गेप हो गया। आप अलग अलग कर का बताइए कि इम्पोर्टेड डी० एम० टी० का सेलिंग प्राइस क्या है और इंडीजिनस का क्या है

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You are confusing between DMT and caprolactum. I have no figure about the selling price. I am talking about the imported price.

About D.M.T. I am telling you, it is Rs. 24,000 per tonne.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is unnecessarily creating confusion.

उपरोक्त महोदय, आप पहले इनकी विद्वेष्टा दे कि फॉर्गर्न बलेकट करक करव ब स्टेटमेंट दे।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No. No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before put the question to the House, I would like to say that the debate on the third reading of the Bill is confined to arguments for rejecting or accepting the Bill. This being the Finance Bill, it relates to the entire economy of the country. Therefore, there are various questions and almost anything can be discussed under this Bill relating to the administrative functioning of the Government, or whatever it is, relating to the economy of the country.

That is why I allowed the Members to make all the points that they made.

Furthermore, I allowed it because we had some time, almost three hours. We had begun at about 2 o' Clock. Therefore, I gave the Members enough opportunity.

I would like to say one thing, that when the Members make their points in this House, they should make them with all seriousness. I agree with the Finance Minister that this House should not only shed light on the various problems but it should also provide a guidance to the country.

I disapprove of the behaviour of the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. After making all those points, all those allegations, he went away....

AN HON. MEMBER: He had some other business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, this is the most important function.

When he has made all those serious allegations, he should be here to listen to the answers to those allegations. Just to make allegations and go away is making light of the whole thing. I can appreciate the difficulties of the Government. They may not be fully prepared with all the answers. For example, the hon. Member Mr. Madhu Limaye, feels that he is not satisfied with the answers given. Therefore, we had evolved a convention that whenever Members want to participate in the third reading of the Bill, they should in advance give in writing the points that they want to make so that, if possible these can be passed on to the Government and they come prepared with the answers. But if you just suddenly make points and you expect the Government to answer them, it is very difficult to do that. That is all I have to say about it.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.28 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE  
DISAPPROVAL OF ORDINANCES  
NOS. 7 AND 9 OF 1974 AND COMPANIES  
(TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS  
ON DIVIDENDS) BILL.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, we take up the next item. There are two Statutory Resolutions given notice of by Shri R. R. Sharma and Shri S. M. Banerjee. The first Statutory Resolution relates to the Ordinance and the second Statutory Resolution of Shri S. M. Banerjee relates to the amended Ordinance. I was attracted by it as to how there can be two Statutory Resolutions relating to the same Ordinance.

We also take up the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill.

All these will be taken up together. Shri R. R. Sharma.

**SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1974."

Sir,....

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** Why not allow all of us to move first? All these three motions are to be considered together.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That will be creating a little confusion. He first moves, then makes his speech; then Mr. Banerjee moves and makes his speech; and then you move and make your speech. That is the order which we have been following.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** All right.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** MR. R. R. Sharma.

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

**श्री राम रतन शर्मा :** सत्तारुद्ध दल द्वारा एक लम्बे असें से किए जा रहे अविश्वनीय खंडनों के बावजूद इस बारे में दो मत नहीं हैं कि आज देश अभूतपूर्व आर्थिक संकट में से होकर गुजर रहा है। यह भी उतना ही सच है कि इस संकट से उबरने के प्रयासों के अभी तक कोई टोस परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं। अर्थ शास्त्रियों, विशेषज्ञों और नीम हकीमों ने भी इस समस्या के समाधान के प्रयास किए हैं लेकिन फिर भी हमारी समस्याएँ ज्यों की त्यों ही हैं।

1966 में लगभग ऐसी ही समस्या उत्पन्न हुई थी और उसके लिए हमारे शासक दल ने फसल अच्छी न होना, विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों और राजनीतिक अस्थिरता को दोषी ठहराया था। 1967 के चुनाव में देश के आठ राज्यों में कांग्रेस को पराजय का मुंह देखना पड़ा। उस समय राज्यों की अपेक्षा केन्द्र कहीं अधिक कमजोर था। उस समय जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई उसका सामना करने के लिए आपको रुपये का अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा था जिस के कारण हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को काफी कमजोरी सहनी पड़ी। परन्तु आज जो संकट हमारे सामने है इसका कारण क्या है? अब तो संसद् में कांग्रेस का अभूतपूर्व बहुमत है। जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इतना बड़ा बहुमत संसद् में इससे पहले कांग्रेस दल का कभी नहीं था। अधिकतर राज्यों में भी कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कांग्रेस की सरकारें राज्यों में नहीं इसलिए आपको विपरीत परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा हो। जनता ने राजनीतिक स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए, गरीबी हटाने के स्पष्ट आश्वासन

के बाद कांग्रेस को और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को सत्ता सौंपी। परन्तु एक वर्ष के भीतर ही हमें यह देखा पड़ गया कि गरीबी हटाने के बजाय बढ़ रही है। 1967 में देश में 30 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे थी और आज पचास प्रतिशत में भी अधिक जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रही है। जब हमें स्वतंत्रता मिली थी तब हम अधिक धनी थे। 15 अगस्त 1947 को भारत के पास सोलह करोड़ पाउंड जमा था। अगर देशों निकासी जाए तो प्रति व्यक्ति अस्सी रुपया बँटती है। अस्सी रुपये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के हिस्से आते थे। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 1947 से पहले जो भारत के काम पर कर्मी लिया था उसके बारे में 1929 में श्री भूलभाई देसाई के समापनत्व में एक कमिशन की स्थापना हुई थी और उसने स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने जो भी भारत के नाम पर रुपया लिया है उसको हमको वापिस करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार ने जैसे और बहुत सी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया उन्हीं तरह में इस रिपोर्ट को भी ताक पर रख दिया और स्पष्ट घोषणा के बावजूद भी वह रुंधा उनको अदा कर दिया। इस तरह में पंद्रह अगस्त तक रईम होने के बावजूद 1972-73 में हम कहा पहुंच यह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 1972-73 में हमारे ऊपर कुल 16 लाख 8 हजार 420 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज था जिस में से विदेशी कर्ज 7 हजार 328 करोड़ रुपये था। पी एल 480 का कर्ज 3200 करोड़ था। 1972-73 की कीमतों के हिसाब से प्रति व्यक्ति आय 500 रुपये आती नहीं थी। इतना ही प्रत्येक भारतीय पर कर्ज पड़। सोसायल जस्टिस के लिए ऋण पर 1967-68 करोड़ रुपये देय हैं।

इस में से केवल 52 180 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। उम्र सब को जोड़ने पर भारत सरकार पर ऋण भार होगा 35000 करोड़ रुपये का। इस हिसाब से प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण भार 6.35 रुपये बँटता है। अगर सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के क्रियन्वयन के लिए प्रति वर्ष जितना ऋण ले रही है उससे इस ऋण के अग्र तक प्रत्येक भारतीय पर 800 से अधिक का ऋण हो जाएगा। यह खपत चुकता नहीं किया जा सकेगा ऐसे ऋण को आसानी विच्छाद दे रहे हैं। अगर यही सरकार बनी रही और योजनाओं का यही रूप बना रहा तो हमारी सब योजनाएँ आगे चल कर ठप हो जाएगी।

मुद्रा स्थिति न केवल हमारी वर्तमान व्यवस्था के लिए खतरा है बल्कि हमारे समाज के ढांचे को ही वह नष्ट कर रही है। यह एक सामान्य बात है कि मुद्रा स्थिति से आय के वितरण में निरकुश तथा अक्षम परिकल्पना होते हैं। अगर मुद्रा स्थिति इसी अवधि गति से बढ़ी तो देश में अराजकता और बर्बंता पैदा हो जाएगी।

बढ़ते हुए भावों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए बनाई गई नीतियाँ बुरी तरह में असफल हुए हैं। आप महंगाई को नियंत्रित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसके स्थान पर एम.के.के. अथवा एम.के.के. के स्थानों पर महंगाई फल गई है जहाँ पर महंगाई होना अनुपेक्षित ही नहीं सर्वथा अनुचित भी है। महंगाई रोकने के लिए जितने भी कंट्रोल लागू किए गए हैं उन सब का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कंट्रोल की गई वस्तुएँ ब्लैक मार्केट में आ कर बिकने लगी हैं और महंगाई रोकने के बजाय बप बढ़ी ही है और कंट्रोल महंगाई को बढ़ाने है। इस क्षेत्र में भी सरकार असफल रही है। तरह तरह के प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद भी ब्लैक मार्केट टरोकने में सरकार असफल



[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

रही है। कोई भी प्रभावशाली कदम या इफेक्टिव माध्यम आज तक आप नहीं निकाल सके हैं। सबसे कंट्रोल के बाद ब्लैक मार्केट को रोका जा सके।

— मूल्य वृद्धि के साथ साथ उत्पादन बढ़ना चायिये था। 1964-65 में ही बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास की गति कम होने लगी। औद्योगिक विनियोजन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन की दर में कमी तथा योजना की तुलना में योजनेतर व्यय में अपेक्षाकृत वृद्धि में मुद्रा स्फीति की सम्भावनाएं धीरे धीरे पनपने लगी थी। भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था आंशिक रूप में ही योजना बद्ध है। एसी व्यापक तथा मशरूफ याजना भारत में आपने कभी नहीं बनाई जा कल्पनीय तथा अव्यवस्थित सकटपूर्ण स्थितियों का सामना करने में सक्षम हों। उम अर्थ व्यवस्था के तीन भाग हैं, निर्धारित, अनियोजित और नजी में बढ़ने वाले काले बाजार की अर्थ व्यवस्था। नियोजन, नियोजन और नजिय निर्धारित करने में सम्बन्धित योजना की रणनीति का महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत खतरनाक हो गया है। इसके दो कारण हैं। पहला नौकरशाही या निर्यात एवं व्यापारियों में अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाने लगे हैं। दूसरा नियोजन और नियमन व्यापारी वर्ग के लिए मेफ्टी वाल्व का काम करने हैं। राजनीतिज्ञ, नौकरशाह और व्यापारी तीनों इस व्यवस्था के अन्दर अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। नौकरशाह चाहता है कि राजनीतिज्ञों और व्यापारियों में उनकी शक्ति बढ़ी रहे। राजनीतिज्ञ चाहता है कि नौकरशाह और व्यापारियों में अधिक उसके पास शक्ति रहे और व्यापारियों इन दोनों में घुस कर और घुस का सहारा ले कर नौकरशाह और राजनीतिज्ञ को दबा कर, उनका खरीद कर अपना उल्लेखीयता करता है। जनता अपने भोलेपन और अर्थ शास्त्री अपनी चाटकारिता के कारण यह मान लेते

मस्या नियंत्रण और विनियोजन

अथवा कुशल व अकुशल नियंत्रण की है। लेकिन वास्तविक समस्या अविज्ञानता वर्ग द्वारा शक्ति हथियाने, आंतरिक सत्ता संघर्ष और आर्थिक बचत पर उसके नियंत्रण की है, उसकी भूख की है।

काला बाजार की एक समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, जिस की देन है बेरोजगारी, गरीबी और भ्रष्टाचारी। जनता दो ओर धकेली जा रही है। जब ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग में धन पदा करने है, तो यह प्राकृतिक है कि बहुत से लोगों के पास धन की बिल्कुल कमी हो जाएगी और वे भ्रष्टाचारी के शिकार हो जायेंगे। जब आदमी भ्रष्टाचारी का शिकार होता है, तो वह गैर-कानूनी व्यापार की श्रांति होता है।

जनता को गैर-कानूनी व्यापार की श्रांति को धकेल रहा है, आप को इस की उध में जाता चाहिए। जब काला बाजार बढ़ा और जनता भ्रष्टाचारी मरने लगी, तो पचासों तरह के गैर-कानूनी उद्योग-धंधे पनपने लगे। मगलिंग, गैर-कानूनी दुर्ग में शराब बनाना आदि तरह तरह के धंधों का नाम लिया जा सकता है, जिन में काले बाजार ने जनता को जतन-बूझ कर धकेल दिया है।

पाचवीं योजना के प्राप्ति में आत्म-निर्भरता के उद्देश्य को ताक में रख दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीयकरण अथवा स्वदेशी की बात धनसुनी कर दी गई है। प्रस्तुत सदर्ष में विचारते समय लगता है कि वे आर्डिनंस अधकचरे प्रयत्न हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इकानॉमिक टाइम्स दिनांक 19-7-74 को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"New Delhi has finally come out with an attempt to contain inflation, by issuing two Ordinances, one to restrict dividend distribution by companies and the other to impound

additional wage claims. Evidently further measures are being contemplated. But as it is, it is clear that the measures announced do not form part of a coherent strategy and, as such, they constitute only half-baked attempts in dealing with a serious situation. To think that large dividend distributions add to inflation is far fetched, particularly in a situation like the present when capital formation is sluggish. Evidently, New Delhi seems to have been carried away by the high ratio of dividend distributions to the net profits of companies. According to the Cabinet Secretary, companies are paying 45 to 49 per cent of the net profits as dividends and this is being sought to be restricted to 33.3 per cent. The net profit of a company is defined under the Ordinance as the one computed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 349 and 350 of the Companies Act, 1956. This would mean the net profit arrived at after providing for depreciation but before taxation and development rebate. A recent study by the Reserve Bank of the finances of 350 large public limited companies in 1972-73 indicated that the average ratio of dividends to profits before tax of these companies was only 31.8 per cent, against 29.3 per cent in 1971-72. This ratio of dividends to net profits may have gone up in 1973-74. But what is more important from the point of view of the shareholders is the actual dividend distribution on their risk capital. The RBI study shows that of the 350 companies, only 92 companies (against 82 in 1971-72) declared dividends above 15 per cent on the paid-up capital. Of the balance 115 companies fell in the dividend group 10 to 15 per cent. That no less than 91 companies paid no dividend at all is also significant. Taking the 350 companies together, the average rate of dividend was only 11.4 per cent. The level of dividend distribution for 1973-74 has generally gone up, tex-

tile companies, pharmaceuticals, etc, being the prominent among those which have made larger distribution. Surely, the shareholders of these companies will be considerably affected by the limitation of the dividend to 12 per cent of the face value of the shares of 33.3 per cent of net profit as defined under Sections 349 and 350 of the Companies Act.

What made the government think that rate of dividend above 12 per cent is on the high side is not clear. It is, on the contrary, considering the fact that the minimum lending rate of banks is 15 per cent and the rate of interest which the government proposes to pay on the impounded wages is itself 11 per cent. There should be some allowance for the risk capital. There has always been a wide gap between the deposit rates and lending rates, of banks on the one side and the rate of interest (dividend) on the risk capital, on the other side. But by limiting the dividend to 12 per cent, the government has narrowed down the gap. This is bound to have its repercussions on capital formation, which is not, as it is, very encouraging. In fact, the RBI study of 350 large companies shows that the rate of gross assets formation declined from 9 per cent in 1971-72 to 7.8 per cent in 1972-73. After all, what does the government hope to achieve by this measure?"

सभापति महोदय : आप स्वयं प्रपना भाषण देने के बदले इकात्मिक टाइम्स में भाषण दिला रहे हैं ।

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I want to quote because to my assessment it is a very valuable suggestion which the Economic Times has given. "Only about Rs. 50 crores are expected to accrue to companies and will be available for their expansion and production programmes. While the dividend restriction will have only a limited success in fighting inflation.



[Shri R. R. Sharma]

it has, on the contrary, created a panic in the capital market. It would have caused a crash in the share market and a payments crisis, but for the fact that the stock exchange authorities have suspended official deals and have asked the brokers to carry over the business at a fixed carry over rate. Even so, many institutions, like the UTI, will be considerably affected by the depreciation in the value of their investments, once the market reopens. It is to be hoped that the government would reconsider its decision."

श्रीमन्, आर्डिनेंस और बिल जाए जाने की वैधानिक स्थिति पर एक बड़ी डीवेट हो चुकी है। 6 जुलाई को आर्डिनेंस जारी किये गये थे, जबकि 22 जुलाई में पार्लियामेंट का सत्र प्रारम्भ होने वाला था। इस लिए यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं था कि इस को आर्डिनेंस के रूप में लाया जाता। इस को बिल के रूप में लाया जा सकता था।

जहां तक वेज स्क्वीज का सम्बन्ध है, राजकीय कर्मचारियों के बढ़ते हुए महंगाई भत्ते में कटौती कर के पहले से कमजोर वर्ग को और कमजोर किया गया है। महंगाई भत्ता महंगाई के कारण दिया जाता है। जब दो साल के बाद उन को वह महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है, उस समयपता नहीं भावों की क्या स्थिति होगी और क्या सरकार उस को रिपे करने की स्थिति में होगी या नहीं। सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए था और इस तरह वेज स्क्वीज नहीं करना चाहिए था। भारतीय आर्थिक संकट वस्तुतः 'भास्तीय राजनीति' का संकट है—कुछ राजनीतिक दलों, नेताओं तथा कुछ संस्थाओं ने जिन में शासक कांग्रेस और इन के पिछलग्गू कम्यूनिस्ट प्रमुख हैं, ने राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों और उद्देश्यों के अनुसार कार्य करना बन्द कर दिया है। उन की रूचि देश की जनता का शोषण कर के और विदेशी पूंजी के हाथों

पूरी तरह बिक कर स्वयं को सत्ता में जमाये रखने तक ही सीमित है। इसका नवीनतम उदाहरण यह तथ्य है कि अब हम औरतों के भीतरी कपड़ों, कप-प्लेटों, सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों तथा अन्य विलास सामग्री के निर्यात के लिए विदेशी पूंजी के सहयोग के समझौते कर रहे हैं। जब तक जनता सत्ताधारी अभिजात वर्ग के विरुद्ध विद्रोह नहीं करती, संकट का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में मैं शासन में बैठे अपने कांग्रेस के साथियों को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वे समय की गति को देखें। भूखी नंगी जनता की भावनाओं से खेलना बन्द कर दें। सदन में तथा सदन के बाहर भी संसद सदस्यों, मंत्रियों प्रान्तीय मंत्रियों और मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा प्रधान मंत्री तक के ऊपर तरह तरह के आरोप लगाएँ जाते हैं कि इन के पास बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति है, ये आरोप लगाए जाते हैं कि इन के पास बहुत विशाल खेती है, सीलिया की जमीन को लांघ कर के अपने भयई भतीजों और परिवार वालों का नाम दे कर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर बहुत बड़ी जमीन अपने अधिकार में कर रखी है।

**सभापति महोदय :** अभी तक तो आप विषय पर बोल रहे थे, अब आप विषय से बाहर जा रहे हैं।

**श्री राम रतन शर्मा :** राजनैतिक संकट जो सामने है वह म बता रहा हूँ। मैं अपने को भी उस में एक्स-क्लूड नहीं करता, आप को भी नहीं एक्स-क्लूड करता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप को स्वस्थ परम्परा डालनी है तो राजनीतिज्ञों को जिन को शासन की कुर्सी संभालनी है, आज आप हैं कल को हम हो सकते हैं, जो भी हों, उन को एक परम्परा कायम करनी होगी और वह परम्परा यह हो सकती है कि कोई भी एम एल ए, एम पी का चुनाव लड़े उस से पहले कानून उस को बांध देना चाहिए कि वह अपनी सम्पत्ति का

डिविडेंडेशन कर दे। इसके बाद पांच साल के अंदर भी और पांच साल के बाद जनता देखे कि जिस के पास दो एकड़ जमीन थी चुनाव लड़ने के समय और पांच साल में पावर में रहने के बाद उस के पास इतना मकान, इतने संतति, इतना पैसा आ गया तो यह कहाँ से आ गया? इस का निर्णय जनता करे। इस समय का उपयोग कर के मैं अपने भाई संसद सदस्यों, मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री से तथा उन सभी से जिन के खिलाफ तरह तरह के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे आज भी अपनी सम्पत्ति का पूरा विवरण दे दें ताकि जनता यह समझ जाय कि इन के पास क्या है? मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि काला धन केवल व्यापारियों के हाथ में नहीं है, वह बहुत सारे मंत्रियों के साथ में है, वह बहुत सारे संसद-सदस्यों के हाथ में है, बहुत सारे दूसरे लोगों के हाथ में है, उन की भी जांच होनी चाहिए, उनकी भी तलाशी होनी चाहिए ताकि समय आने पर इतिहास किसी पर उंगली न उठा सके कि आप कानून दूसरों के लिए बनाते रहे और खुद वही धन्धा करते रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

“This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 6th July, 1974.”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I beg to move:

“This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 15th July 1974.”

I oppose both the ordinances. Normally, I would have been glad to thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward any measure which would have curbed monopoly. But here we have realised the hollowness and futility of this measure which was brought merely to hoodwink the public in general. Out of about 3000 companies in the country, it is only about 200 companies which pay dividends to the tune of 12 per cent or more. Out of that, if it is implemented effectively, what will be the net gain to the exchequer? It will not be more than Rs. 5 crores. But we have been suggesting from our party both inside Parliament and outside, various measures which would have plugged the loopholes which are so apparent and glaring in those companies which are minting money at the cost of the people. But no heed was paid and no measure has yet been brought by which Government can claim that they have been able to plug those loopholes. Various amendments have been made to the Companies Act and all that but keeping in view that there should be some loopholes kept so that they may ultimately benefit those capitalists.

What do we see about the functioning of certain business houses? I may mention certain big business houses like Birlas, Hindustan Lever and a few others. You will be surprised to learn that in the Birla House nobody pays wealth tax. They are supposed to be the poorest men in the country. They have manipulated their accounts so well that none of them pays wealth tax. I was surprised to get this answer in Parliament to a question. How do they do it? This manipulation is done with the help of chartered accountants and so on and by distributing the shares among their family members, friends



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and those who help them. It is so manipulated that it is impossible for the Company Law Board or any authority, whether income tax or sales tax etc. to really put their hands on those persons who have to pay these taxes. This is how they manipulate it.

Then they inflate their share values. They cordon the shares of others. Ultimately what happened to Martin Burns? Goenkas cordoned off their shares. We raised a question in this House which was replied to by the then Finance Minister. He denied but ultimately it was found that they were cordoning the shares effectively and systematically.

If you see the working of Hindustan Lever, it is one of the biggest concerns manufacturing dalda, soap etc. They enjoy a monopoly in this. It is an international organisation. What are they doing? Ordinary lifebuoy is not available. Production has been minimised. Surf production has been minimised. Even the production of ordinary lux has been minimised. Instead, they have brought out a soap called Lux Supreme which they say is just like Came which has no parallel in the world. Are we interested in Came and Lux Supreme or in Sunlight and Lifebuoy, or any other soap which may be used by the ordinary person for washing and toilet purposes? It is really surprising they are doing these things. Questions after questions have been raised in this House. I have personally written letters to the Finance Minister and the Company Affairs Minister and other Ministers including the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. Here I must congratulate the Chief Minister of UP who ordered a raid into the factory at Ghaziabad, bringing out so many tins of dalda unaccounted for, 85 tonnes of dalda were available in 'bags' which were not tins. In spite of this, the persons who gave information about this, have been dismissed and three more

employees are likely to be dismissed. I would request the Finance Minister to put his hand on that. I would also like to know whether as a result of these searches and raids which took place in the Ghaziabad factory of Hindustan Lever the information got was found to be correct by the Chief Minister of UP, the Company Affairs Department or the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry and various other concerned departments. If the information was found true, how is it that they have gone scot-free? We must be assured that the necessary action will be taken effectively.

What are they doing? They are minimising production. They were manufacturing dalda. The price of a kilo was Rs 9. But since this is not remunerative, they started diverting their production from dalda to margarine.

17.00 hrs.

The price of margarine today is Rs. 13 per kilo. They are producing margarine in preference to Dalda. Margarine is used by those who cannot afford butter. In the West, people do use margarine in this case, because they were getting Rs. 13 per kilo for margarine, they minimised the production of dalda and they created artificial scarcity in the country, to push up the price of dalda. Am I to understand all this will be allowed? Should this company be allowed to hold the country to ransom? If there is a strike in the Hindustan Lever or in the Birla concerns or in the National Rayon or in the J. K. Rayon or in the Keshavrao Rayon,—these companies are minting money at the cost of the people and they are making fabulous profits—immediately the workers will be blamed that they are holding the country to ransom. What about those who are minimising production, who are reducing the production capacity and who are not utilising the idle capacity? Only 33—40 per

cent of the capacity is being utilised and 50-60 per cent remains idle. Is it not in the national interest to take over these concerns? Is it not high time that Hindustan Lever should be taken over? Sir, some time back, a question in regard to this was raised in this House and Shri F. A. Ahmed, who is going to be the President after two hours or one hour or he might have become the President—long live the President—denied and said 'we have no intention to take over this concern'. I would like to know, why has not the Hindustan Lever been taken over. I am told they have paid Rs. 25 lakhs to the coffers of the Congress Election Fund. I am subject to correction. The Finance Minister will be able to reply to this, whether it is Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 23 lakhs. Exact amount must be known to somebody. This is the main reason why they do not care much about the Chief Minister of UP.

Then, what is happening about selling of shares. There were certain concerns who decided that shares should be sold to the employees. But, what are the categories of employees who are being given shares? Persons getting high salaries are the actual shareholders. Very few concerns in the country are selling shares to the ordinary clerks and other employees because they do not want these ordinary people to become shareholders, as they will have their say in the Annual General Meetings. They confine to those own shareholders who will vote for their own persons to become Managing Directors, Directors and Chairmen etc. This is how manipulation takes place.

The Government expects to get Rs. 5 crores out of this measure. What are the other measures by which Government could possibly get more money? I would like to know from Mr. Stephen, who is now disturbing the Finance Minister, what is the position in the cashew nut industry.

May I invite the attention of Mr. Stephen? What steps are being taken to extract more money from the cashew nut industry? He may be able to tell us. The point is, he does not apply his mind and he goes on disturbing the Finance Minister. That is the whole difficulty. The cashew nut industry is not paying 12 per cent even. They are paying 10 per cent or 6 per cent.

The question is, some of these companies have been converted into junks. This is the case with all the industries, whether it is the textile industry or jute industry. When they are converted into junks, they get the Government to take them over. Government goes on taking them over. It has created a big hospital and goes on taking over the sick textile mills. What about healthy mills? Why should they not be taken over immediately?

In this case, this particular attempt which the Finance Minister is making will be nothing. It will be an eye wash. What are they going to get? They are going to get Rs. 5 crores. If they had demonetised, it would have brought thousands of crores. I expected this time that in the Budget, they will at least say something about declaration that if somebody declares black money within three months or 'six' months, they will be taxed as per the Income-tax Act, without any fine and that money could have come into the hands of the Government. It was tried by Mr. TTK, but the result was not much. Still that should have been attempted. In this case, you are taking only Rs. 5 crores from the companies whereas you are taking Rs. 300 crores from the ordinary salaried employees. Should the salaried employees suffer throughout their life? Their income-tax is deducted from the source. What about the tax evaders like Birlas, Tatas or Dalmias who go on dodging income-tax, sales tax and other taxes? Non-



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

payment of Government revenue sometimes becomes their capital. What are the other measures which the Government propose to take to extract money from them? What about their high profits, known and unknown? When it comes to the question of bonus, they maintain two books of accounts. I must thank the income-tax authorities for raiding certain big houses including Mr. Jindal's. I am extremely happy that Mr. Jindal who thought nothing could be done to him because of the patronage he enjoys from big people was raided by the income-tax authorities. I must congratulate them on their courage and conviction. But I do not know what is going to come out of it. During the raid, it was quite apparent how two books are kept. Even the ladies knew where they are kept and they put them into the fire immediately. Somebody even swallowed some very important papers which would have exposed their sinister design.

There was a press news published in our party organ, *New Age* that Mr. Kapadia got some benefit only because it was mentioned that he was the manager of Mrs. Gandhi. But it is Mr. Yashpal Kapur who is generally described in the press as the manager of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He is a good friend of mine and it is my misfortune that it was being said that it was he who went to UP and wanted to get MR K. K. Birla elected. My hon. friend, Shri R. K. Garg, who is the newly elected member from Hardwar asked in the UP Assembly whether it is a fact that Mr. Bahuguna or the Congress Party in UP wants to elect Mr. K. K. Birla. Is it not a fact that Mr. Bahuguna said, "If Mr. K. K. Birla is elected to the UP Assembly, I will resign and dissolve the Assembly"? In the end, Mr. Birla was rightly defeated. Is it not a fact that 16 rooms were taken in Carlton's hotel? Who is working for Mr. Birla?

There should be a thorough probe into this whole affair.

Unless the key industries are nationalised, our economy is not going to improve. When we requested that Hindustan Motors should be taken over, the then minister, Mr. Moinul Haq Chowdhury said it was a junk. They are manufacturing Ambassador cars which are good cars, though people say, everything in that car minus the horn makes noise. When there was a lock out in the Standard Motors in Madras, we could have taken over that company. Automobile industry should be taken over. Unless the key industries are nationalised our economy is not going to improve. This inflation cannot be checked only by fleecing the people on the one hand and limiting the dividend to 12 per cent. So far as take over is concerned, I do not know who is going to take over whom. The highest bidder will take the country. Therefore, I would request the hon Finance Minister not to rely solely on this measure because Rs. 5 crores would be nothing. The monopoly houses should be taken over. Otherwise, they will hold the country to ransom. During the Pakistani aggression these people were minting money, when lakhs of refugees came from Bangladesh in dire starvation conditions. At that time these sharks went to the borders and sold daily necessities at fabulous prices and minted money at the cost of starvation of these people. They have no feelings for others. They want to mint money and maintain their profits at the cost of anything.

I am opposing this Bill only because this will not serve the purpose. Only a very small number of companies will be covered by this. Most of the monopoly companies will function in such a way that they do not declare any dividend at all. What about the control of their expenses? By this measure you are going to get only Rs. 5 crores whereas by freezing the

emoluments and dearness allowance you are getting Rs 300 crores I want the Finance Minister to let us know what more measures are likely to be taken to control these big business houses, monopoly houses, to curb them and reduce or minimise their profits and take over them Because, unless the means of production are taken over by the State, nothing is going to happen in this country With these words, I support the motion of disapproval moved by my hon friend and request the hon Minister to make a statement

MR CHAIRMAN Resolution moved

"This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restriction, on Dividends) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No 9 of 1974) promulgated by the President, on the 15th July, 1974"

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) I beg to move \*

'That the Bill to provide in the interests of national economic development for temporary restrictions on the power of certain companies to declare dividends out of profits and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration'

Sir when the Parliament was not in session, an Ordinance was promulgated on 6th July, 1974 for curbing the distribution of profits by companies A statement indicating the circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance has already been laid on the Table of the House Hon Members are aware that in the case of a large number of companies the financial year ends on 31st December and the Annual General Meetings of the Companies at which dividends are de-

clared are generally held within six months from the close of the financial year i.e 30th June The dividends so declared at the Annual General Meetings are required to be discharged within 42 days from the date of declaration The Ordinance prohibits the declaration of dividends and payment thereof in excess of the distributable profits which were stipulated in the Ordinance

- (a) 33-1/3% of the net profits after tax, or
- (b) an amount required to pay 12% dividend on the face value of the equity share of the Company and dividend payable on its preference shares whichever is lower

Thus by the issue of this Ordinance on 6th July, payment of dividends in excess of the limits prescribed in the Ordinance have been checked

The distribution of dividends by over 1200 medium and large public companies which made profits in 1970-71 and 1971-72 amounted to about 44 to 45 per cent of their after tax profits In many companies, the dividends declared constituted more than 80 per cent of their after tax profits Similarly about 200 companies had declared dividends on their equity at 17 per cent or more Having regard to the fact that an equitable package of anti-inflationary measures must include steps designed to curb consumption out of profits as well as other sources of income, it was considered necessary to fix a ceiling on the distribution of dividends This will curb the current consumption out of profits, reduce reliance of the corporate sector on bank credit and thereby check the expansionary impact on money supply The funds so saved by the companies will be available to them for productive use in financing the capital cost of expansion, diversifications and replacements and at the

\*Moved with the recommendation



same time it may also help to reduce the draft on the resources of the banking system. The total savings envisaged by limiting the distribution of dividends are estimated at Rs. 60 to 70 crores per annum and to that extent it will minimise the pressure on the resources of financial institutions.

There seems to be no real cause for worry for genuine investors in corporate scrips as in the long run this Ordinance should help the companies to improve their viability. In any realistic appraisal of the effects of this Ordinance, we must not lose sight of the fact that even under normal conditions, many investors in the new issue market do not expect to receive dividends in the first two years. As such, these measures need not have any adverse effect on the pace of capital formation.

I shall now refer to the few important clauses of the Bill. Clause 2(e) in the Bill defines the net profits which are the profits of the companies computed after payment of tax.

Clause 3 of the Bill defines the categories of the companies to which this Act will apply; these, *inter alia*, include all companies in which the public are substantially interested. It will also apply to the companies incorporated outside India who declare dividends in India.

A provision has been made under clause 4 that if the dividends have been declared and paid to one section of the shareholders of a company before 6th July but not paid to another section of the shareholders of the same company, this clause will not apply.

The Nidhis and Mutual Benefit Societies covered by Section 620A of the Companies Act have been exempted from clause 7 which restricts among others the loans to the shareholders, as their main object is to grant loans to the shareholders and not to anyone else.

Clause 13 states that this Act shall not apply to the companies which are under liquidation as it is not our intention to delay the liquidation proceedings.

Sir, the present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance issued on 6th and 15th July, 1974 subject to certain changes which are of a consequential or procedural or clarificatory nature by an Act of Parliament. I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide, in the interests of national economic development, for temporary restrictions on the power of certain companies to declare dividends out of profits and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): I would first like to say that those from the Opposition benches who moved their motions against the Ordinance must be answered in a way. The first speaker—I am sorry I have seen him here for the first time today—has made more or less a political speech except for the quotation which he gave from the *Economic Times*.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Have you seen me for the first time only today?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: YES.

If I have to answer the arguments of the *Economic Times*, as far as I know there is a column in the *Economic Times* where readers can write and as M.P.s we also find a place there; therefore, if I have to answer their arguments, I can write in that column.

As far as my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, is concerned, I have seen him very often here, almost every day. He has been pointing out, in accordance with his ideology of course, that we should take over more

and more key industries; he is, in other words, for nationalising as many industries as possible, beginning with monopolies, key industries and so on. This question was once put in this very House and the answer of Shri C. Subramaniam, now the Minister of Industrial Development, was like this: what have we done with the industries which we have nationalised; we cannot look after them well; and if we nationalise more industries, what is that going to bring us? I want to tell my friends from the Communist Party that what is happening in this country is that we are trying to work one system with an administrative system which is of quite a different ideology, in other words, having taken over institutions from an imperialist government, we are trying to work with those imperialist institutions socialist ideas which we have promulgated, with the result that we are achieving in this country neither this nor that. Ultimately our economy one can say, is neither fish nor fowl. The question is this. If you want to implement the Communist ideology, then you must have a super-structure which is Communist. If you want to implement socialist ideology—if you want to make a difference between Communism and socialism as we do make—that super-structure must be there. My contention is that, in our country, we do not have at present the super-structure to bring in socialism the way it should be brought in. I want socialism to come to this country, but I do not see the super-structure. I do not see even efforts being made to create that super-structure. For instance, I want to point out to my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, that, even when Stalin created his public sector in Russia, what he first did was to create a cadre of people who are incorruptible. But we have not done that. Let us start with the super-structure before implementing anything. Let us start with the superstructure first, then only we will succeed. I am sorry, with the social outlook that our country has today

and the manner in which our institutions are functioning today, I am afraid, however much Mr. Banerjee may like us to take over any mills or monopoly undertaking and so on, we are going to make a mess of it rather than make something good out of it. As far as taking over sick mills are concerned, I agree with Mr. Banerjee that there are certain capitalists who make an absolute junk out of the factories with the hope that, at one stage, the Government will take over those factories. First of all, they have taken out as much money as possible. This is actually another incentive. So, give them massive compensation also, from the factories; and when Government takes over, they hope, it would give them massive compensation also. This is actually another incentive. So, I cannot agree with my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee.

With these measures which are coming up, the Government is trying to tackle the economic problems of our country from three directions, namely, (i) decreasing the amount of money in circulation; (ii) decreasing the velocity of that circulation; and (iii) helping in raising production at the same time. These are the three directions. Sir, not only the Opposition, but, any person who sees the present situation in our country would readily agree that this is a most formidable task.

We cannot just by taking one or two or three measures solve this problem. Many measures are necessary. We should consider many measures for the solution of the problems. At the same time we should have a good look at our own economy.

Also, we cannot expect that whatever measures we take will bring about immediately an improvement in the economy by getting rid of inflation and all that. It is not this one Ordinance alone which the Government has brought forward. They have talked about Package Project

There are other Ordinances, the Wages Ordinance is also involved. The difference between these two Ordinances is this. While the Wages Ordinance is dealing with earned income, the other Ordinance is dealing with unearned income. That is the difference.

Then, another question was raised whether this money above twelve per cent will be used for investment in industries and so on for increasing production.

Now, my own personal experience is this. No industrialist likes to keep his money idle. He will always try to invest money to augment production. He may dodge taxes,—but that is another matter,—but basically his idea would be to invest his money in the industry or business and augment his business.

So, I do not think that to say that this money will not be used productively will be a valid argument.

As hon. Members will recollect, the hon. Finance Minister said that this will help also in reducing the pressure for borrowing money from the banks. And if you look at it in connection with the credit squeeze, you will find that this is a very good measure. If the credit squeeze does not become effective in the manner it should be in a selective way, then this money exceeding 12 per cent in some form or other becomes available and fills the gap and facilities increase in production.

One thing, I feel certain is this. These Ordinances, by themselves, are not going to effect much improvement in our economy. That is to say, it is again a question of follow-up measures. There are many more things which may be done besides these ordinances which will bring about what we intend to achieve. That is, of

course, check in inflation. That means preventing smuggling. The State Minister, Shri Ganesh, I hear, is going to do *satyagraha*. I do not know how far that will work. These days it becomes a sort of a fashion to deal with every problem. If *satyagraha* is going to help us, well God bless us.

Then comes the check on black money. I think enough has been talked about demonetisation. I shall not go into that part of it. But, I think, there are many other things to be done in order to unearth the black money. For that, the Finance Minister and the entire Finance Ministry, for that matter, should work in coordination and to see what they can do.

Austerity measure is another point. It is very difficult to define what you call 'austerity measures'. When I was speaking on the Finance (2) Bill, I pointed out that the backbone of our socialist economy should be the public sector undertakings should run at a profit. But, since they are not run at a profit, it is difficult to talk about austerity measures. One of the austerity measures is to make the public sector undertakings run at a profit. There is no other way in which we can save our economy to-day. But one thing I can say. That is our Government, by concerted efforts, should see that our public sector undertakings are run at a profit.

As regards reduction in money supply, in the recent weeks, something like Rs. 400 crores has been impounded. This is a very good sign. That shows that this Government is really serious about taking measures which will bring about an overall economic improvement in this country. I think that whatever my friends, from the Opposition side, might say, they will have to agree with me on one thing. That is, the Government is not just sitting back and watching the situation but it is trying to guide our economy towards better days.



\*SHRI J. MAIHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Bill, 1974.

This Bill seeks to provide restrictions on the power of certain private sector companies to declare dividends out of their profits. It is claimed that this will curb consumer spending and promote savings in the economy. The President promulgated an Ordinance on 6th July, 1974 in this respect and, later, on the 15th July another Ordinance was promulgated by the President modifying certain provisions. Both these Ordinances are being repealed through this Bill. In effect, these Ordinances are being given due statutory form.

It has been mentioned in this House that there are nearly about 3000 companies in the private sector, out of which only 200 companies or so declare dividends at a rate higher than 12 per cent. It is also stated that these restrictions will only yield a paltry sum of Rs. 5 crores. I have certain doubts about these things and I request the hon. Minister of Finance to clarify them.

Immediately after the promulgation of this Ordinance, several industrialists of the country expressed their views that the present inflationary tendencies can be contained effectively only through augmenting production. They also felt that dividend is an incentive for higher production and any curb on the declaration of dividends would seriously hamper production. All these views used to appear in the newspapers. Similarly, certain eminent economists of the country were also of the opinion that substantial augmentation of production was the only answer for containing inflation in the country. The views expressed in

the newspapers amounted in effect that the Ordinance putting restrictions on the declaration of dividends might yield some fringe benefits. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance whether this Bill will in any way affect production in our country and whether this Bill will prove an effective weapon for containing inflation.

Sir, there is also another widely prevalent view in the country. The public sector undertakings of the Central Government have not been working profitably from their very inception and it is doubted whether they will ever be in a position to declare dividends. In the private sector, none of these 3000 companies has ever incurred loss. They are declaring year after year dividends at some rate or the other. It is widely believed that in order to side-track the issue of public sector undertakings running continuously in loss and with a view to diverting the attention of the public from this unfortunate factor, the Government have come forward with this Bill restricting the powers of the private sector companies in the matter of declaring dividends.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should not misconstrue what I am going to say about the public sector undertakings. I am not saying this just to find fault with the Government's management of public sector undertakings. The members belonging to the Opposition Parties as also members belonging to the ruling party have repeatedly on many occasions referred to this unhappy fact of our public sector undertakings running in losses. I am referring to this again because of the crying need for increasing our production. I am firmly convinced that our public sector undertakings suffer continued losses only because they are managed by men who have neither technical knowledge nor experience in

\*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.



running them. I have to regretfully say that the public sector undertakings have become convenient places for the distribution of patronage by the ruling party. I was a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee of this House and I had the opportunity of visiting many public sector undertakings. Wherever I went, I saw invariably at the helm of affairs of the public sector undertakings a member belonging to the ruling party, a former Member of Parliament or a Member of the ruling party defeated in the elections or a retired official. Naturally, in the hands of such inexperienced people the public sector undertakings will languish

I have no hesitation in saying that the present economic crisis is mainly due to the inexorable fact that the huge investment in the public sector undertakings has not given any return so far in fact, to compensate this loss, more investments are required to be made. I would like to know whether the Government of India have really taken any concrete steps to find out why they continue to suffer losses and what steps are required to be taken for making them profitable units. I am constrained to say that perhaps the Government are intentionally allowing them to suffer losses so that the private sector monopolies can exploit this situation to their favour, under which circumstance the ruling party may also derive certain indirect benefits. I say this because I see no reason why the public sector undertakings have not been made to produce profitable results.

This unhappy situation may also help the Government in another way. The hesitation on the part of the Government to nationalise certain monopoly houses against which serious allegations of malpractices have been made on the floor of this House and also outside was till now a riddle to me. Now, I feel that the Government may take shelter under the excuse

that, when they have not been able to run the public sector undertakings profitably, it would not be wise to nationalise private sector undertakings even if there are serious allegations of malpractices against them.

Here, I would like to give the example of Hindustan Photo-film Company, a public sector undertakings in my Constituency, Ootacamund. It was being run by a Managing Director who had no experience in photo-films. He was working in a Koyna Plantation before he was made the Managing Director of this unit. Since he belonged to the State Government service, I saw to it that he was reverted back to the State Government Service and a really qualified and competent man appointed as the Managing Director of this public sector unit. So long as this unit continues to suffer losses, the private sector companies manufacturing photo-film would naturally exploit the situation in their favour. Such drastic steps should be taken by the Government of India if they are keen to ensure profitable working of the public sector undertakings. I have to point out that a Bill of this nature, putting restrictions on the declaration of dividends, is going to help the Government in containing the inflation to a small extent. If the present financial crisis is to be tackled effectively, then it is the primary duty of the Government to ensure that the public sector undertakings are run profitably. Simultaneously, the Government of India should also not hesitate to nationalise monopoly houses against serious allegations of financial malpractices have been made on the floor of this House. This, the Government will be able to do boldly only when they make a success of the public sector units.

Finally, I have some doubts about Section 7(C) of this Bill. I should say that I am ignorant about the implication of this Section. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify this section 7(C), which reads:

"grant any loan to any shareholder of the company; provided that nothing in clause (c) shall apply to a company which is declared by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956, to be a Nidhi or a Mutual Benefit Society."

I do not know whether Industrial Cooperative Societies and co-operatives like the Handloom Cooperative Society in Tamil Nadu will be brought under the purview of this section. If they are covered by this Section, thousands of handloom weavers, who are the shareholders of the Handloom Cooperative Society—about 5300 or so will be greatly handicapped. They are shareholders of this society, which gives them loans for meeting their day-to-day requirements of raw material etc. Similarly, about 4500 small tea-growers who are shareholders of the Industrial Cooperative Society in my constituency—their number is about 4500 or so—will be greatly affected because they will not be able to get loans from the Society. The Society helps them in giving loans for the purchase of fertilisers etc. If such societies are covered by this Section, a large number of such people will be thrown out of their employment. Their small scale industry will also perish. I hope that they are not covered by this Section. Even if they are covered, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should unhesitatingly exempt such societies from the purview of this Section in the interest of the livelihood of so many thousands of people. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to clarify this important issue in his reply to the debate.

Before I conclude, I would also appeal to him that effective and energetic steps must be taken to run the public sector undertakings successfully and profitably and he should also not hesitate to nationalise monopoly houses indulging in financial malpractices if the economic situation demands it

श्री राज सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरी मान्यता है कि जिस समाजवाद का हम नारा लगाने हैं, उस की ओर जाने के लिए यह सही दिशा में एक सही कदम है। यह बिल अस्थायी है। अगर यह स्थायी बना दिया जाये, तो यद्यपि मैं मूति-पूजक या व्यक्ति-पूजक नहीं हूँ, फिर भी मैं रोजाना किनास मिनिस्टर के गले में हार डाला करूँगा।

मेरे विरोधी दल के जो साथी अभी बोलें हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने गहराई में इस का अध्ययन नहीं किया है। देश को खुशहाल बनाने में ये कम्पनियां बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा भूदा कर सकती हैं। अगर हमें अष्टाचार फलाने में प्रयत्न करनी पड़े, तो इनके पैदा करने में भी ये बड़ा भारी काम कर सकती हैं। इस लिए इन का कंट्रोल व्यवस्था और मैनजमेंट ईमानदार आदर्शियों के हाथ में होना चाहिए।

अभी राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही गई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण बुरी चीज नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीयकरण को चलाने के लिए हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना भी तो हानी चाहिए। मैं ने देखा है कि मैनजमेंट ने जिस जिस उद्योग को हाथ में लिया, और जिन लोगों ने नारा लगाया कि इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उन्होंने ही उस की पूरी दशा की। तो नारे लगाना और कामयाब बनाना, इन दोनों में बहुत फरक है। मैं तो हड़ताल में विश्वास नहीं करना। मेरे साथी बहुत ज्यादा विश्वास रखते हैं। पर मैं तो हड़ताल और गो स्लो में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूँ। मैं तो निगोशिएशन, कंसोलिडेशन और आर्बिट्रेशन में विश्वास रखता हूँ और उस में कामयाब



हुआ है। ऐसे कारखाने जो बन्द हो चुके थे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और पेंडल गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, वह कारखाना बना और बन जाने के बाद चला जब मे 25 वर्षों तक उम ने लगातार नोस किया। ऐसे कारखाने को मैं ने हाथ में ले कर पहले वर्ष में तो उम का नोस बन्द किया है और दूसरे वर्ष से ऐसा प्राफिट किया है कि उम के मुकाबिले उम केन्द्र में कोई दूसरा कारखाना प्राफिट नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं जा कह रहा हूँ वह घाने घानुभव के बल पर कह रहा हूँ। केवल किताब पढ़ कर नहीं कहा जाता है।

इस आर्डिनेम में सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि इस में नुकामन किस का है? जो आखे बन्द कर के डिविडेड बाटते थे, लगी हुई पूंजी के बग़ावत नुकामन होने के बावजूद भी डिविडेड रिवेन्जुअरिजेशन रिजर्व फण्ड ड्रॉप द जमा कर नुकामन में भी डिविडेड बाटते रहे हैं, ऐसे लोग ही चिल्ल पो मचाने और विरोध करने के लिए पैदा हो गए हैं। आज यह बात है इस आर्डिनेम से नहीं कर सके। तमारा उद्देश्य क्या है? यह पैस का जो प्रसार है वह जहा तक बने तक सके। मैं तो यह भी कहना हूँ कि हमें यह भी उम्मीद होना कि लगी हुई पूंजी के ऊपर कितना प्राफिट होना चाहिए। प्राफिट के ऊपर भी बाँटण होनी चाहिए घनर भावों को रोकना है तो। आज आज बड़ घनाय घनाय प्राफिट करने हैं और फिर नाकन खचं भी कितना बताने हैं? तो यह तो सारा बिल ही ऐसा है कि जिस के ऊपर बहुत गहराई में बिचार करना चाहिए और सारी चीजें बतानी चाहिए।

यह तक मैं ने ही लिखी है और नमब्र 40-50 कम्पनियों के लेखे प्रोब्ले की है।

एक सामान्य सवरथ : क्या नाम है ?

श्री राम सिंह भाई : आप को दे दूंगा।  
(उपस्थित) ... कम्पनियों के नामों को तो मैं ने पहले ही चुपत ही है बहुत सी। उन से मेरा बड़ा स्नेह है, फिर भी दे सकता हूँ।

इस को देखा जाय तो एक नहीं किलनी ही कम्पनियों के वैंलेंस शीट हैं और 1921 से ले कर अभी तक के हैं इन से पता चलता कि किस तरह से ये कम्पनियाँ अपने मुनाफे को बाँटती रही हैं। देखी राज्यों में तो 1948 के पहले यह हाल था कि कारखानेदारों को जमीन भी मुक्त देना, पैसा भी देना और टैक्स कोई नहीं, जिसकुल नगद दामाद उन के होने थे। अभी मेरे सार्वी ने बताया कि साहब, चुनाव के वक्त उम्मीदवार को अपनी प्रापर्टी का हिसाब बताना चाहिए। क्या हिसाब बताएँ? आप के एक सदस्य ही इसकी प्रापर्टी ने बर बँडे हैं कि मेरी सारी प्रापर्टी के आदमियों के पास उतनी टोटल प्रापर्टी नहीं है।...

श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा : क्या बात कर रहे हैं? आप की प्राप्टी के कौन आदमी देखे हैं, इस बात की उठाएँ मत। जिस बात को मैंने बहुत मातिपूर्ण ढंग से धीरे धीरे ढंग से कहा है उन को आप कंट्रोवर्सी में मत डालिए करना आप कुछ बिधाने लक्ष्य किन्तुस नहीं हैं। क्यों देखी बात कर रहे हैं? आप की प्राप्टी में ऐसे भी हैं करोड़ों और घरों की सम्पत्ति है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं एक बात कह इसलिए कह रहा था कि दूसरे की प्राप्टी बताना तो बहुत सामान्य है... (उपस्थित)

श्री राज रत्न शर्मा : मैं धारणा नहीं कर रहा था। मैं ने यह बात कही थी....

समाप्ति ज़होबब : देखिए, बात बात पर बढ़े होना ठीक नहीं है। मैंने प्रायः की बात सुन. है और सारे सदन ने सुनी है, अब हर बात पर बढ़े होंगे तो यह तो अच्छा नहीं है।

श्री राज सिंह शर्मा : लेकिन खुद के लिए कुछ कहा जाय तो बहुत बुरा लगता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों के द्वारा जो इन का डायर कैपिटल या मूल, उसी डायर कैपिटल को पिछले मुनाफे के टाइम : मैं इन्होंने बोनस डायर दे कर कितना बढ़ा लिया ? मेरे पास एक कम्पनी का बैलेंस शीट है 1973 का। 30 लाख के डायर कैपिटल से इस कम्पनी ने अपना डायर कैपिटल 7 करोड़ कर लिया और प्रायः भी उस के पास हाथ में नमाम रिजर्व मिला कर 9 करोड़ के करी : है और जो प्रलय प्रलय कम्पनियों के डायर इन्वेस्ट किया हुआ है वह प्रलय। प्रलय वह कम्पनी जिस का कि डायर कैपिटल 30 लाख का था उस ने उस को 7 करोड़ का कर लिया तो उस की पूंजी कितनी हो गई और उस को प्रलय 12 परसेंट के हिस्से से हो डिविडेंड बांटना है तो उस की मूल पूंजी ने कितना अक्षर उस के पास पैसा चला गया ? यह सोचने और विचारने की बात है। .. (ध्वनिबोध) ... प्रायः भी सेंट परसेंट डिविडेंड बांट रहे हैं, लगातार अपने डायर कैपिटल को बढ़ा रहे हैं। प्रलय 12 परसेंट या यो कहिए कि 33 परसेंट मुनाफे का उन्होंने बांटा और 66 परसेंट या 67 परसेंट बच गया उन के पास तो यह कहा जाने वाला है ? अब उस की बांट के नहीं जा सकते जिस प्रकार पहले बांट कर जा जाते थे। प्रायः कारखाने के

डायर हर वकन वह समस्या पैदा होती है कि बॉक्स कैपिटल नहीं है और यह भी कारखानेदार निकालत करते हैं कि बैंक हमें पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए पैसा की बढ़ी तंगी हो गई है। किन्तु अब प्रलय प्राफिट का पैसा बॉक्स कैपिटल के डायर रहता है तो एक तो बाहर का भारी ब्याज कारखानों के ऊपर नहीं पड़ेगा और दूसरी बात बैंकों पर भी भार नहीं पड़ेगा और टोटल खर्च में उत्पादन खर्च भी उन का कम आएगा। तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस में ऐसी कौन सी बात कही गई है कि जिस का विरोध किया जाय।

मेरे साथी ने दूसरी एक बात कही पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्राफिट नहीं करता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर क्यों प्राफिट करने लग जाता है। उस के बहुत से कारण हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले जहाँ कोई कारखाना बनाते हैं उन का उद्देश्य पैसा कमाने का होता है। उन में काम करने वाले लोगों की सुबधा एवं उन के बेलफेयर का कोई ब्याज नहीं होता और हम ने यह देखा है कि जब पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई कारखाना डाला जाता है तो पहला काम तो यह किया जाता है कि उस के डायर काम करने वालों के लिए पहले सुविधा का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। प्रलय पहले उन के लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो हम यह मानते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में उस कारखाने को हम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चला रहे हैं। उन के निवास और बेलफेयर की व्यवस्था पहले करनी होती है। यह देचना चाहिए कि अनुत्पादक खर्च कारखाना चलाने में, प्लान्ट और मशीनरी के डायर कितना प्रतिशत लगता है, फिर उस में काम करने वालों की रिहायश के लिए, उन के बेलफेयर के लिए, टाउन डेवलपमेंट करने के लिए कितना खर्च लगता है ? जो भी खर्चा होता है उस के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत



जो अनुत्पादक खर्चा होता है उस का कोई रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है। अगर धारकनी नहीं हुई तो उस का डेप्रिडिएशन भी नहीं निकाल सकने बिल्डिंग और स्ट्रक्चर के लिए। क्योंकि उस को कर्मचारियों को नाम सॉल्वे के किराये पर देते हैं। मैंने भिलाई के अवर देखा है, मेरो यूनियन बहा है, नेपालगर के अवर देखा है, होशवाबाद के अवर देखा है, इन जगहों में भी मेरो यूनियन है। तो जहाँ जहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर है और पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं वहाँ अनुत्पादक खर्च सरकार को बहुत ज़ादा करना पड़ता है और अगर वहाँ खर्च न किया जाय तो आप यहाँ हाउस में उस के विरोध में आवाज लगाएंगे कि देखिए टाउनगर मोदी नगर बना हुआ है, बिरलानगर बना हुआ है, वहाँ सब सुविधायें हैं लेकिन आप यहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई सुविधा नहीं दे रहे हैं? आज आप भिलाई में जाकर देखेंगे तो आप को अभिमान होगा और हमें अभिमान होना है कि हमारे देश का एक कारखाना ऐसा है। मैं तो रूसिया में भी गया हूँ, दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी गया हूँ। मैंने उन देशों के कारखानों को देखा है, उन को टाउन-लानिंग को देखा है और जब भिलाई को देखता हूँ तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं। लेकिन पीछे एक बात में हैं कि हमारी ज़बान तो बहुत चलती है लेकिन हमारे हाथ

पैर और मग्नक नहीं चलते हैं। जब तक हमारे हाथ पैर और, मग्नक नहीं चलेंगे और ज़बान चलती जायगी तब तक हमारा बिका नहीं हो सकता।

तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारा बिल है वह बड़ा ही अच्छा है। इस में कोई भाव कम हो जाएगा इतना नहीं है, लेकिन यह एक पहली सीढ़ी है। हम इस पर पैर रख रहे हैं और मैं विरोधी भाई जो बोलें हैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन के मुझाब कौन से हैं? मुझा-रफ़ीति के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए उन्होंने मुझाब क्या दिए हैं? कोई नहीं। वे न तो देश के निर्माण में कोई योग दे रहे हैं न किसी निर्माण में उन्होंने एक ईंट प' दूसरी ईंट रखी है, सिर्फ रखी गई कि गिराने का प्रयत्न ही किया है।

इन शब्दों का साथ ता बिल मंत्री जो ने 'बधेयक रखा है उस का मैं हृदय से ममर्शन करता हूँ।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 21, 1974/Śrāvāna 30, 1896 (Saka).