

Fifth Series Vol. LII—No. 42.

Tuesday, April 29, 1975
Vaisakha 9, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. LII contains Nos. 41-49)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 29, 1975/Vaisakha 9,
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hathi Committee Report

*812. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hathi Committee has declared that permission letters and COB licences issued are contravening Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, rules and regulations; if so, whether Government propose to revoke these letters which are against Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and rules; and

(b) whether responsibility of maintenance of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, rules and regulations is that of Ministry of Industry and whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of technocrats to look into the harm done to the Indian manufacturing and producing companies by these letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). The administration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is the concern of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

694 LS—1

The Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by Government on the 6th April, 1975 and is receiving its attention.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: I had given notice of this Question to the Ministry of Industry and my question was listed as No. 1 Starred Question on 23rd April. I was later informed that the matter concerned the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and it was transferred to that Ministry.

Now, this Ministry is evading reply and shifting the responsibility to the Ministry of Industry. It means I will never be able to get reply to my question.

You are also aware of the position re: this question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. Kindly ask the Minister to give replies to my supplementaries.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: You put the supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have written to me that this did not concern your Ministry.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If you see the question as framed by the hon. Member you will find that it relates to two parts (a) about COB licences and permission letters granted; (b) about also recommendations of the Hathi Committee in this regard. We have just mentioned that the administration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is the concern of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. About the Hathi Committee, we have indicated here.

MR. SPEAKER: But the Member is being tossed about between the two Ministries. They say that it concerns you and you say, "No."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The other day when the question came up, you had rightly observed that the acceptance of the Hathi Committee Report might be the overall responsibility of the Government. But as far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned, about COB licences, it is true that the Ministry of Industry may be concerned about it. But, in this case, a question had been raised in the other House also. Why should not the Hathi Committee report be laid on the Table of the House and circulated to the Member? This is a serious thing. You direct the Minister to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why should there be so much hush-hush about it? After so much effort and spending so much money, they are saying, "We are placing the report in the Library." Why should it be placed in the Library? It must be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parmar, what I propose is, you get as many answers from the Minister as possible and, about the unanswered part, I will admit it again for the Ministry concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies is going on. Let the Minister reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: About the remaining part, you can send a Question to me. I will admit it as a Short Notice Question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let the report be placed on the Table of the House. What is your ruling on that?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't try to confuse the issue.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: The permission letters and COB licences contribute substantially to the profitability. The dominant position achieved by foreign firms is mainly due to

these permission letters and only a few foreign firms were the beneficiaries of these facilities. The Hathi Committee has done the right thing in declaring these letters illegal. Will the Government place the report of the Hathi Committee on the Table of the House during this session and implement the recommendations and put a stop to exploitation by foreign firms urgently?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As regards the question of COB licences, the permission letters and registration of certificates, the Hathi Committee has gone into this question and made specific recommendations on that. The Government will consider these recommendations and take a decision on them.

As regards the other question that the hon. Member has asked about the Hathi Committee report, as I indicated, the report was received by the Government on 6th April, 1975. It is receiving the attention of the Government. The Government will place the Committee Report during this session itself.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां रखेंगे या सदन पटल पर रखेंगे ? यहां रखनी होगी । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है ।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: What action do Government propose to take against the foreign firms which have secured undue advantage under COB licences and permission letters much to the detriment of the Indian sector?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The question of the hon. Member is that due to the COB licences and various other things, the foreign sector has got an advantage. As I indicated, there are specific recommendations of the Hathi Committee on this problem of COB licences, permission letters and registration certificates. The Government will take a decision on the basis of these recommendations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Since it is going to be placed later, let him indicate the precise recommendations of the Hathi Committee on this. To this, there should be no objection; he has got it in front on him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी हाथी मेरे साथी नहीं हुआ है ।

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Hon'ble Minister to say clearly whether the Report of the Hathi Committee will be laid on the Table of the House or not and not anywhere else

Secondly, the question is that the recommendation of the majority Members, including the Chairman, is that the industry should be taken over by the Government. So, what is the opinion of the Government if they have made up their mind about it. If not, what are the reasons for the same? Is it due to the pressure from these foreign houses which are pressuring the Government through their counter parts?

MR. SPEAKER. Please be brief in your questions?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As already indicated, the Government will lay the recommendations of the Hathi Committee on the Table of the House.

The Hon'ble Member has also asked about the part of the recommendations proposed to be laid. Government is going to place the whole Report and Hon'ble Members will have the opportunity of going through the entire Report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had asked him whether the recommendation of the majority Members will be accepted by the Government—whether they have made up their mind about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are repeating your question. He was very categorical in his reply that they will

examine it and lay it on the Table of the House. Let them examine it first.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): As my colleague has been repeatedly been saying, the recommendations of the Hathi Committee will be placed.

Secondly, as Government have not yet come to any conclusions with regard to the recommendations made, it will not be proper even to indicate the recommendations because supplementaries will start and we are not ready to answer supplementaries as we have not yet come to conclusions in that regard. That is why we say that we would beg of the House to just wait till we have made up our minds in regard to the recommendations. We will take some time and there is no way out.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, you are not convinced by the reply given by the Minister that you may wait till it is laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am not asking about the recommendations of the Hathi Committee as such, but I am asking a simple question. Here the question is, in regard to the COB licences which have been granted by some Ministry or other—in this specific instance, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals)—the mere fact that these licences have been issued and that there has been a certain amount of procedural irregularities on the part of all the Ministries concerned, in view of the joint and several responsibilities of the decisions of each and every Ministry of the Cabinet, will make the COB licences invalid?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We have, a number of times, given the history of the COB licences, registration letters and permission letters. Before the Industrial Development Act came, a certain procedure was followed; after the

Industrial Development Act came a certain procedure was followed; when the diversification came, certain procedures were followed. Because of this and because of the historical connotation of the matters, the matter was specifically gone into by the Hathi Committee and they have made specific recommendations and, as I have said earlier, the Government will consider the recommendations and take decisions. I am not in a position to say here where these COB licences are procedurally wrong and whether they are invalid or not, because there is a reality that certain production has taken place, certain capacity has been there. Instead of doing the *post mortem* on this question, since the matter has been specifically gone into by the Committee, the Government will take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

Instructions to State Governments on use of State Cars

+

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

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

(a) whether his Ministry has issued certain instructions to the State Governments regarding the use of State Cars by Central Ministers and other Guests in the States following a steep rise in the price of petrol as also the shortage of petrol in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some States are not allowing some Central Ministers to travel in the State Car and those Ministers are using only departmental

cars? Is there any discrimination between the Ministers in using the State Car and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Out of 'No', you are producing this supplementary!

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I know, Sir, some States are not allowing the Central Ministers to tour in the State Car and they are using the departmental cars, whereas some Ministers are using the State Car. Is there any discrimination made between the Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you really think that this question concerns the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: It has appeared in the name of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking this simply because the word 'petroleum' is there? Tomorrow they will ask me not to allot cars to MPs, and will add that he will allot the cars to MPs because 'petrol' is there. How do you say that your question is relevant? I cannot understand this. I would not come in your way if the Minister is ready to answer.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not aware of any particular incident. If the hon. Member draws my attention to any specific instance, I will look into it, find out and give a satisfactory answer.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is this. Due to economy measures in the use of petrol, may I know whether the Central Ministers have curtailed their tours and if so, what is the amount or percentage of petrol saved in the State Cars on this account?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not in a position to answer this question.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know from the Minister of Petroleum

and Chemicals whether they think it advisable to give instructions to the State Governments to ration petrol since the price of petrol has gone up and we need to conserve it. What do they think of issuing some kind of advisory instructions?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: General instructions have already been issued. Advice has been given to all State Governments and all institutions to conserve petroleum products because of the scarcity of petroleum products, and I suppose the State Governments are included in the general advice given to the States.

SHRI N. E. HORO: If so, why did he say, in the first instance, that no instructions were issued?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have not referred to any instructions not being issued.

SHRI N. E. HORO: There is a contradiction. The Minister has said 'no' in the first instance but now he comes out with a different statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not confuse yourself. That was about instructions to the State Governments regarding the use of State Cars and you have asked a question about the rationing of petrol.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The whole purpose of asking the question was about use of petrol.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think it is relevant. They are two separate questions.

Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: As far as my knowledge goes, the intention and the background of the question being put has not been properly considered. The reason is that this question ought to have been answered by the Home Ministry instead of Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. I know the background of this. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that no instructions have been issued in connection with the rationing of petrol and

using of State cars by the Central Ministers. There is an incident which happened in Karnataka when the State car was refused to a Central Minister. The Central Minister happened to be on tour to his constituency and on official work also. He had to come by bus. I never questioned, whether the Minister came by bus or any other thing. The hon. Minister has stated that no such instructions have been issued. Where is the relevancy of a car being denied to a Central Minister by a State? I would like to know, if there are any such instructions. I would like to know this from the Minister as also the Home Minister who is sitting here.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not know the specific background on which this question has been put. I will make certain enquiries and if certain issues arise out of the enquiries, I will lay the same before the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the admission that has been made by the hon. Minister that the State Governments as also the Central Government Ministries have been advised to conserve petrol, will the hon. Minister enlighten the House whether there has been any lessening of the consumption of petrol by the Ministers as well as the Ministries after the issuing of that advice?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There has been definite reduction in the consumption of petroleum products, specially petrol, by the Ministries and the Ministers. To what specific extent, reduction has reached, I am not in a position to say just now.

Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*814. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in 'Blitz' dated the 5th April, 1975 under the caption '(Antibiotics at Pimpri)';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The attention of the Government has been drawn to the Article appeared in the issue of Blitz dated 5th April, 1975. The description of the affairs of the company has been exaggerated and tends to distortion. It is true that the profitability of the company is not satisfactory and the year 1973-74 ended with a loss of Rs. 148 lakhs. This is primarily due to low prices and considerably higher production costs including higher wage payments due to the wage agreement. Labour relations have been cordial and the company has a worker Director on its Board. During 1973-74 and 1974-75 production of Penicillin and Streptomycin, two of the main items of HAL had shown a downward trend. Production of Streptomycin fell from 72 tonnes in 1972-73 to 63 tonnes in 1974-75. Similarly, production of Penicillin decreased from 81.87 mmu during 1972-73 to 63.02 mmu in 1974-75. In respect of Streptomycin a high yielding strain has been obtained and with the stabilisation of production based on this strain, production has once again come up to the installed capacity levels. Regarding Penicillin purchase of a new high yielding strain is presently under negotiation and it is expected that the production of Penicillin also would once again be restored to higher levels after obtaining the strain referred to above.

Several steps are being taken for the improvement of the performance of the company including the following: -

(a) The Board of Directors has set up a Committee of Experts to make suggestions on the company's production, engineering and materials management. The Committee's recommendations are under implementation.

(b) Steps have been taken to bring about better maintenance of plant and equipment in collaboration with the National Productivity Council.

(c) The credit squeeze had affected the operation of the Company but it has successfully obtained accommodation from the banks.

(d) Efforts are being made to improve the marketing of the products of Haymycin plant.

(e) A Task Force has been appointed to examine the production capacity of the Vitamin C plant and rectify defects.

Government will continue to take all steps necessary for improvement in the performance of the company.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the statement given by the Minister, it is said that the description of the affairs of the company has been exaggerated and tends to distortion. This is how the statement begins. I would like to know, if there is distortion in the statement made in the report in Blitz that the loss has accumulated to the tune of Rs five crores in 1974-75, and secondly, whether the loss in the field of Vitamin C has been mainly due to the fact that technology and intermediate item like Serbitol has been sold to some multi-national private firm and they made double the profit. I would like to know, which is that foreign company with whom HAL has collaboration in technology and whether one of the senior executives of HAL subsequently got employed in a multi-national firm

called John Wyeth and whether he negotiated ampicillin technology with John Wyeth.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: On 8th April in this House we had a very extensive discussion in the form of supplementaries in regard to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. in reply to a question by Shri Anant Rao Patil.

There are two parts as far as the Blitz report is concerned. One is in regard to certain affairs of the company. The question of production of penicillin, the question of production of streptomycin, the question of losses being incurred by the HAL—this is one aspect. The other part of the report is that certain allegations and insinuations have been made. It is not a total picture which has been given, as far as HAL is concerned.

When we take the question of losses by HAL in relation to penicillin and streptomycin, it is mainly due to the fact that the cost of all intermediates and raw materials which go into the production of these two drugs have increased enormously during the last 2-3 years whereas the price of penicillin and streptomycin have been pegged at the levels of 1959-60. It is as a result of the decisions that the Government took. In fixing the prices, the Government will have to, apart from the economics of the industry, also see what can be a fair price from the consumers' point of view also. The basic reason as far as the losses of HAL is concerned in relation to penicillin and streptomycin is that the prices have been pegged at 1959-60 level till 1974 and also when an increase was given by the DIGP, it was only in relation to the raw materials and packagings and other items have not been taken into account.

As far as the question of Vitamin C is concerned, it is not a fact that the bulk of Vitamin C has been given to a foreign concern. That is not a fact. The problem of Vitamin C has been that we have accepted the technology which NCL gave. There have

been certain defects in the construction and in the engineering part of it and certain remedial action has been taken. Certain remedial measures have been taken and the hope of the company is that the production of Vitamin C will be stabilised after these arrangements have been made.

In reply to his other question, it is a fact that HAL had entered into a certain collaboration—not collaboration—certain arrangements for the technology of penicillin as well as the technology of streptomycin from some of the foreign concerns. But, for penicillin, HAL has got the technology now. They are negotiating the technology from a Japanese firm and for streptomycin they had a technology from Merck of USA. Now they have another technology from Glaxo.

There is nothing wrong in getting these technologies because out of these technologies they get the production of these things. It is hoped that the production will increase and the economics of the plant will improve.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have specifically asked about M/s. John Wyeth and whether any former executive of the company has joined them.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is nothing wrong in principle in getting the technology from wherever it is available. With this technology, it is hoped that the economics of the plant will improve and production will go up

The other question he has asked is whether a particular executive was employed by John Wyeth. About that, I think we have answered it earlier also. There was a particular executive there but, at the moment, he is not in that company.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is his name? We must reply to the question. Otherwise, what is the use?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not standing in the dock. The hon. Member should better treat him as one of his own colleagues and ask in a softer manner.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am very soft. I do not think he is in the dock.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is lost when you lose your temper.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All I want is that the question must be replied to. I am not asking anything else. When I am asking a specific question, it should be replied to. I asked: did any executive have any dealings with John Wyeth and who was that executive? That was my specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he said that he was employed and he is no more over here.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I gave the same reply to the questions put earlier also, that one of the Executives of HAL (after he was no longer in the service of HAL) was employed by John Wyeth. At the moment he is not there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not think it will be of any use to stress on this.

Is it a fact that HAL Board of Directors had appointed a sub-Committee as early as December, 1973 to go into the reasons behind the loss? This Committee was not allowed to meet. Originally, a Member from the Workers was also supposed to be on the Board of Directors and there was participation of the Labour in the Management. This Committee was not allowed to meet and the first meeting was held only in September, 1974. Is this a fact?

After the report of this sub-Committee was given, was it sent to the Ministry and what steps have been taken on the report of that sub-Committee?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors was submitted on 28th September, 1974 to the Board of Directors. They made a number of recommendations. Last time in replying to this question I said that most of these recommendations have been implemented. The services of two senior officers—one from the Engineering Section and another from the Production Section—were terminated. Various other recommendations made by the Committee in regard to production, maintenance, protocols of production, etc. are in the process of implementation.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that more than one Head of Deptt of H.A.L. after their retirement have joined some multi-national companies to pull down the production of HAL and that they had previous arrangement with these companies?

(b) Is it a fact that total penicillin and streptomycin produced in HAL goes to eight firms—6 multi-national companies and two Indian companies. The two Indian companies get an insignificant amount of penicillin? If so, what are the reasons for this discrimination? What steps have been taken by the Government to see that these Managing Directors or Chairmen or big executives do not get linked up with the multi-national companies since after their retirement they go back to the multi-national companies for which they work as agents?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: One of the Chief Executives of HAL had joined John Wyeth. He is no longer in service there.

I do not have any information whether any other person has joined any multi-national company.

In regard to the other question of the hon. Member about the bulk supply of penicillin and streptomycin to multi-national companies, it is being given to a large number of companies.

DR. RANEN SEN: This is being given to eight companies—six multinational and two Indians. Indian companies get a very insignificant portion of the product.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We will look into this question as to whether there is any discrimination in giving penicillin or whether any party is being discriminated and whether a large amount of it is given to the multinational companies.

DR. RANEN SEN: How does the Government propose to de-link the high officials of HAL from the foreign companies? What steps have the Government taken?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ganesh, this has come to this House a number of times and he is repeating the same question—if they join the other multinational companies, what is the safeguard against that?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are certain Government rules. There are certain Government orders on the basis of which Government servants have to act. Although HAL is not a true Government organisation as such, it is a public sector organisation and it is part of a general question, that public servants who retire from service, after 2 years, are free to join. It is only during the period of two years that they have to take permission of the cadre authorities. Therefore, this question has got to be linked up with the general assessment and general position that Government will have to take. I cannot say it will be possible for the Ministry or HAL to prevent anybody unless there is a specific provision in the law. The present position and the present Government rules are that if once he retires from service, within two years, if he wants to join, he has to take permission of the cadre authority. After that he does not need permission of the Cadre authority.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: After reading the news item in

Blitz and after hearing the Minister's reply, it is evident, all these have been fabrications and all these allegations are not correct. The managing director is a Telugu man. I want to know whether there is any conspiracy to oust him from there. Will you investigate and give correct report in regard to this matter? Will you kindly go into all these things and give correct report?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; it is not a very relevant question. You have given some information, instead of getting some information from the Minister!

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: Is there conspiracy? Let there be an unbiased report.

MR. SPEAKER: You might take note of her suggestions. If there is any conspiracy or not, the Minister is not within his competence to know about this!

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Is production going up year after year? May I know whether from 1971-72 uptill now production is going up and whether it is due to the policy of the Government not to raise the price of drugs in consonance with rise in price of raw material, increase in labour wages, etc. that there is so much loss? May I know if it is also a fact that some officials of this factory have their own shops and they manufacture something which they supply to this factory as well as to others and that they were removed from services, they brought in all these charges?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, the basic point the hon. Member has raised is this. The major reason for the loss is due to the fact that the prices had been fixed, as alleged, earlier in 1969. But, in 1974, an interim price revision had been made which also pertained only to the escalation of prices of raw materials and so on. Therefore, the pricing requires to be gone into a little. B.I.C.P. is going into the entire structure of pricing with

regard to penicillin and streptomycin which are the essential drugs. Therefore the price will have to be fixed judiciously. Of course, as the hon. Member said just now, there has been some decrease in production in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 as a result of low activities of the present strains of penicillin and streptomycin. Now, the H.A.L. have got better strains. As a result of that, the economics of the plant will undergo a change. And, therefore, with the better strains it will be possible for the H.A.L. to reach a break-even stage.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Some high officials have opened their shops for manufacturing some drugs. They supply them to the factories. That is why they were removed....

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Issue of Licences to Big Houses for expanding Sugar Production

+

*815. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

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

(a) whether it is true that decision to give licences to big houses to expand sugar production has been taken;

(b) if so, whether the cases of big houses were referred to the MRTP Commission; and

(c) if so, what were the recommendations of the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture who is concerned with sugar industry has pointed out that no such general decision has been taken by that Ministry to give licences to big Houses to expand produc-

tion. The policy on industrial licensing is the concern of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

(b) No references were made to the Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I put the question, I wish to bring to your notice that probably to justify the answer given in (b), he has given a vague answer in (a). I have not asked whether some sort of a general policy decision has been taken. I only want to know whether, in concrete cases, some of the big houses have been permitted to expand production by having new units or expand the present capacity for sugar production. This is the concrete information that I am seeking from you. If you are not willing to give the names of those houses which have been permitted to expand the production, in that case, why those cases have not been referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission so that there cannot be concentration in the hands of a few?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, the concerned Ministry has supplied a list of the big houses who were allowed to expand. First is the name of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills for having an expansion for the manufacture of sugar; second is the D.C.M. for substantial expansion for manufacturing sugar at their Daurala Unit; third is the E.I.D. Parry. That is also for expansion; fourth is a Jaipur Sugar Company which is also for expansion; and fifth is the KCP Ltd. which has been cleared recently. That is also for expansion.

They were all for expansions between 25 to 40 per cent. Regarding the objection as to why the matter has not been referred to the MRTP Commission, the position is that Sec. 21(4) of the MRTP Act applies only when there is a dominant undertaking producing one-third of the products produced in the country. When

there is a new undertaking only S.22 of the Act would apply. And therefore, no sugar company being dominant in the production of sugar, the matter did not come up before the Ministry for the clearance. Therefore, the question of referring it to the M.R.T.P. Commission would not arise in any case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister mentioned certain names. I wish to draw his attention to almost all the important Economics Journals of 6th January, 1975 in which the Finance Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwary has said at Lucknow on 6th January, 1975 that it was proposed to set up 27 sugar mills—new mills—in the States in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the list that you have mentioned just now, there does not appear to be any reference to this announcement that has been made by the Minister. Either his statement is wrong or your statement is wrong. I want to identify that as to who has committed the mistake of making a wrong statement.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: These expansions form a very small part of licensing that has been done in regard to sugar industries. I have given the position about the list as supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture as to whom they have given expansions. There are 250 sugar mills that are already commissioned and 102 sugar mills are yet to be commissioned though they have been licensed. Out of these, 84 are in the cooperative sector. Seventeen are in the public-sector and only one is in the private sector. So, this is about new licences. The question asked by the hon. Member was in regard to expansion. In regard to that, I have said that five big houses were allowed to expand on very important considerations of production and export of sugar immediately which could be done only through this process.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my second question is..

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my second question is....

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, may I remind you that you have put both the questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had only sought clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: This is something really not desirable. You term the second question as clarification and you go on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you say that I have put my second question, I will take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER: I have reminded you about it the other day also. This is not a fair practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am asking a very fair question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are yourself very fair. But, the question is the third one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In a fair spirit, I will ask.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry about it. I cannot depart from the practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have put down the head phone. I could not hear very clearly.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is very convenient for you to say so. Anyway, I allow you as a special case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that since the policy enunciated by the Government is to have more export of sugar in order to secure foreign exchange, a number of private entrepreneurs are getting attracted to start new units and as a result of that, they are approaching the Government seeking licences for new units?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, I am not in a position to answer this question. The matter in regard to applications is the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industrial Development. But, as I have said earlier, so far as licensing is concerned, it is heavily weighed in favour of the cooperative sector and the public sector, only one having been given to the private sector.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you, I will not call those who keep standing when the Minister replies. Mr Dandavate, I am sorry, in spite of that, you did not get any reply

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, may I know from the hon Minister, before they sanction the licences to various big houses for expansion, whether they consulted the various State Governments concerned in these cases?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, I have already said that this is the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industrial Development. There is a definite procedure laid down and State Governments are consulted in these matters.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Sir, several declarations have been made by the hon. Minister, Mr. Maurya, the then Minister of State of Agriculture, that not a single licence would be given and had been given to any private firm or any company but that all these licences were given only to the cooperatives, not even one to Charat Ram and Bharat Ram. When that was the declaration, I would like to know whether the licence was given to this private firm, to this monopoly firm, after these declarations have been made? What is the point of time at which these licences were issued and what decisions were taken prior to that, at the Governmental level?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: There is no departure from the policy stat-

ed and explained by the Government several times. The position is that, as the hon. Member has said, all these were not licences. They were for substantial expansion of production. No new licence has been given to any of the large houses. Even when this has been done, this was done because of the availability of sugar, because of the availability of capacity in those companies, because of the low cost of expansion, because of the low cost and also because of less financial advances having to be made to these companies—because of these factors, exceptions have been made in a few specific cases. It has been explained to me in regard to one recent expansion that while a new company with a capacity of 1250 tonnes per day would cost Rs 7 crores, the expansion proposal of the same capacity could be effected at a cost of Rs. 4 crores. So it is on these considerations and also the overwhelming consideration of giving encouragement to export that this decision has been taken.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी ने इस बात की जांच कराई है कि एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के तहत जिन कम्पनीज को आपने एक्सपेंशन के लिये इजाजत दी है उन कम्पनीज की जो गजर मिलज है उनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है और उमी को वह सुधार नहीं रही है, और इसलिये भार्गव कमीशन ने कहा था कि या तो इन "सिक मिल्स" की सरकार कन्ज्यूमर्स, प्रोडक्शन, लेबर और नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में अपने हाथ में ले लिया इनको आप फिर से ठीक करने के लिये कोई कदम उठायें । और इसीलिये "सिक मिल्स" के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपना एक कारपोरेशन बनाया उन को टेक ओवर करने के लिये यदि यह बात ठीक है, तो क्या भार्गव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अन्तर्गत जिसमें भरत राम चरत राम कम्पनी को डेराला मिल् के मालिक श्री बंशीधर भी थे, उनको एक्सपेंशन की क्यों इजाजत दी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप लोगों ने आदत बना ली है कि सारी सूचना खुद ही देने के बाद पूछते हैं कि क्या यह बात ठीक है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: So far as this question of whether this matter was taken up at the MRTP level is concerned, I have already stated that no application for clearance of any new undertaking from the monopoly angle has come because sugar is not open to large houses.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: My question has not been answered. I asked a specific question, whether these factories are rotten factories and under the MRTP Act, it is essential that this should be inquired into before giving permission for expansion. Was this inquired into or not?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I have already stated that permission of the Department of Company Affairs or approval under any of the sections of the MRTP Act is not required even in these five cases where expansion was allowed by the Ministry of Agriculture or of Industrial Development. That position has been explained, since Sec. 21(4) exempts any of these companies which produce sugar from clearance under the MRTP Act.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has given the valuable information that the cost of expansion is only half that of erecting new units. Then should all the sugar factories, whether in the private or co-operative sector, not be allowed to expand to achieve the target set for production during the Fifth Plan? Is there any such scheme under consideration of Government?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am given to understand that government policy is to expand sugar output in all sectors, particularly in the co-operative sector.

Amendment of Election Laws

*816. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether election laws would be amended before the next Lok Sabha elections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1973, based mainly on the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law was introduced in the Lok Sabha and is pending in that House. Discussions are currently being held with the leaders of the political parties on various aspects of election law. Further action with reference to amendment of the Election Law will depend on the outcome of those discussions.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: The answer given to my question is not in line with my question. Therefore, my first supplementary is (a) may I know from the hon. Minister to what extent the election expenses of the candidates are proposed to be subsidised by the Government, (b) what about those candidates who would win the elections but forfeit their security deposits as happened in the past in some cases and (c) may I know the details of any other facilities the Government is likely to extend to the candidates directly or through their parties and lastly, when is the Representation of the People's Amendment Bill 1973 likely to be discussed in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: May I add one thing more on his behalf: What action you are taking to see that he is returned unopposed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I understand that the hon. Member is very popular in his place. The only thing that I can say is with regard to reimbursement

of the expenses. Whether the candidates who have not forfeited their deposits or otherwise—the Government has not taken any decision. It is one of the points which is under consideration and will be discussed with the various parties.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He says returned candidate but forfeits his deposit.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If there is such a thing which is in terms contradictory, I cannot answer it.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: In the past it has happened that candidates had been elected but they forfeited their security deposits. Anyway, my second supplementary question is this. May I know whether the election expenses limits would be increased in the case of independent candidates and also for the recognised party candidates and if so, what would be the limit, separately for Parliament and the Assemblies and also whether any amendment is likely to be made in the election law in regard to Rajya Sabha and the State Council's elections?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question of raising the existing limits of expenditure during the elections does not differ for independent candidates or party candidates; it is the same. That question is under examination in discussion with the political parties whether the limit should be raised. I know that from some quarters a recommendation has been made that those limits should be raised.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल में लिखा हुआ है कि क्या इलेक्शन कानून में संशोधन आगामी लोक सभा चुनावों के पहले हो जायेगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आगामी लोक सभा का चुनाव होगा भी? क्यों कि देश में जो चर्चा है उसको देखते हुये ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि शायद चुनाव ही न हो। और दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय नेता सदन

के खिलाफ एक चुनाव याचिका चल रही है, क्या चुनाव कानून में संशोधन इसलिये किया जायेगा कि अगर कोई फसला उनके खिलाफ चला गया तो उनके चुनाव पर कोई असर न पड़े?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी तो उनको स्पेयर कीजियेगा या हर वक्त वही बात दोहराते रहेंगे।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: What I can say is that under the provisions of the Constitution after the period of tenure of the House is over, the House automatically stands dissolved... (Interruptions) If there is any Emergency the Government has to come before this Parliament to extend it. The Government can do it.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : केवल प्रधान मंत्री को बचाने के लिये ही यह इस समय सब चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री इसका जवाब दें।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reversion of Employees in Olavakkot Division for participation in Strike

817. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many employees at Olavakkot Division have been reverted for their mere participation in strike;

(b) if so, their number and other particulars;

(c) whether the reverted section controllers in Olavakkot Division have not yet been reinstated to their promotional posts; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Sir, no railway employee of Olavakkot Division was reverted for mere participation in the strike during May '74. However, 7 Section Controllers, on a review of their performance within 18 months of their promotion, were reverted to their parent cadre.

(c) and (d). The seven employees have filed writ petitions in the High Court of Kerala against their reversions and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Setting up of a Computer Centre by O&NGC to process offshore Seismic Data

*818. SHRI P GANGADEB:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether a computer centre is to be set up by the O. & N.G.C. with a view to process and interpret offshore seismic data for accelerating oil exploration; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) O&NGC has placed an order for an IBM 370/145 electronic digital data processing computer. The computer, which would be installed at Dehra Dun, would be utilised for processing offshore and onshore geophysical data as well as for reservoir modelling studies. The computer would cost about Rs. 2.52 crores of which payment in foreign exchange would be of the order of Rs. 60.42 lakhs approximately.

Know-how offered by Soviet Union for Bombay High and Cauvery basin

*819. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered know-how for the development of Bombay High and Cauvery basin exploration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of electoral rolls in Delhi

*820. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether revision of electoral rolls has been completed in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) The electoral rolls of six parliamentary constituencies, namely, Chandni Chowk, Delhi Sadar, Outer Delhi, Karol Bagh, New Delhi and South Delhi were finally published on 31st March, 1975, and for the East Delhi constituency on 7th April, 1975

Namrup Fertilizer Project

*821. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state when the Namrup Fertilizer Project will be completed and the time originally scheduled for completing the project and the original anticipated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The mechanical erection of the project is complete and pre-commissioning operations are in progress.

The project which was originally scheduled for commissioning by the end of 1971, is now expected to be commissioned by about October, 1975.

The original cost estimate of the project was Rs. 29.46 crores; the project is now expected to cost Rs. 58.62 crores approximately.

Postponement of Lok Sabha elections to 1977

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of deferring Lok Sabha election to 1977 in accordance with the provisions of Emergency as exists now and if so, facts thereabout;

(b) if not, whether the next Lok Sabha election will be held in the early months of 1976 and if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether there is any possibility of holding Lok Sabha election during the year 1975; if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) facts about the latest position of work of delimitation of Lok Sabha Constituencies in different States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) According to the existing position, the answer is in the affirmative.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b).

(d) Except for the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir and the Union territory of Delhi, the Orders under section 9 of the Delimitation Act, 1972 delimiting Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies have since been issued in respect of all States and Union territories.

The Delimitation Commission's Order in respect of the Union territory of Delhi is scheduled to be published in the Gazette of India on 28th April 1975. In the State of Rajasthan the Commission has held public sittings under section 9(2) (c) of the Delimitation Act, 1972 and the final order under section 9(2) (d) would be issued shortly. The orders in respect of the remaining States are expected to be issued by the end of June, 1975.

Proposal to provide IOC products through cooperative societies

***823. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation proposes to provide its products directly to the actual users through the consumers co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal and the present distribution policy of Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from Indian Oil Corporation. The Government has however appointed a Committee to recommend among other measures the strengthening of the retail net work of oil companies by induction of genuine Consumer Cooperatives, Agro-Industries Corporations, Agro Service Centres etc., in the rural and semi-rural areas.

Levy of licence fee for Soda Water and Fruit stalls between Madras Beach and Tambaram

*824. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the licence fee levied for each Soda Water and Fruit stall on the suburban section between Madras beach and Tambaram for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether the licence fee is levied on the basis of sales assessed by the State Government for sales tax; and

(c) if not, the basis on which it is levied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a)	Station	Nature of stall	Licence fee for	
			1972-73	1973-74
			Rs.	Rs.
	Madras Beach	Soda Water	2,000	2,000
	Madras Fort	Do.	350	350
	Madras Park	Do.	800	800
	Madras Egmore	Fruit & Soda Water	4,000	4,000
	Madras Chetpet	Soda Water	385	385
	Nungambakkam	Do.	350	350
	Kodambakkam	Do.	350	350
	Mambalam	Vegetarian Light Refreshment-cum-ice-cream & Soda Water.	5,000	5,000
	Saidapet	Soda Water	600	600
	Chindy	Do.	600	600
	St. Thomas Mt.	Do.	500	500
	Minambakam	Do.	250	250
	Pallawaram	Do.	400	400
	Chrompet	Do.	525	525
	Tambaram } Sanatorium }	Do.	150	150
	Tambaram	Fruit & Soda Water	2,750	2,750

(b) and (c). Yes, the average sales turnover as certified by the Sales Tax Authorities is taken into consideration for fixing the licence fee. However, in case of any doubt that the assessment made by the Sales Tax Authorities are on the low side

or does not include non-taxable items, Railway Commercial Inspectors are deputed to watch the sales of the concerned unit for 3 or 4 days to make an assessment of average sales turnover for fixation of licence fee.

तारकुण्डे चुनाव सुधार समिति द्वारा दिया गया सुझाव

*825. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री हेमेश्वर सिंह बनेरा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का मान तारकुण्डे चुनाव सुधार समिति द्वारा किये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सभी मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों के चुनाव खर्चों की तथा अन्य सभी लेखों और आय के स्रोतों की लेखा परीक्षा चुनाव आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्टे द्वारा कानूनी रूप से कराई जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त सुझाव से काले भ्रष्टाचार लेखा बाध्य धन के उपयोग पर अंकुश लगेगा ; और यदि हां, तो इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभिन्न सुझावों पर कोई विनिश्चय करने से पूर्व, राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ इस समय किये जा रहे विचार-विमर्श के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Refining capacity of Assam Refineries

*826. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.Ps. from Assam had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister urging *inter-alia* expansion of refining capacity of the proposed Bongaigaon Refinery and the existing Gauhati Refinery; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the basis of reserves established so far by the Oil India Limited and the O&NGC, crude oil to the extent of 5.30 million tonnes per annum is expected to be available from Assam oil fields by 1978-79. This is sufficient to meet the requirements of existing refineries based on Assam crude.

No additional crude over and above the requirements of existing and projected refineries is expected to be available at present.

Calcutta Tube Railway Project

*827. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Tube Railway Project is being abandoned due to U.S.S.R's refusal to fulfil the promised requirements and also due to rising costs; and

(b) full facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign owned Vitamin 'C' units

*828. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector foreign collaboration Vitamin 'C' unit enjoys near monopoly in the market;

(b) in view of this, whether Government would set up Vitamin 'C' plants under public sector;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof;

(d) whether Government would take over these foreign owned units of Vitamin 'C' in accordance with the recommendations of Hathi Committee; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals were operating in collaboration with M/s. Merck A. G., West Germany. The German Company held 26 per cent of the equity capital in the Indian company. The agreement was terminated on 15th July, 1969 and M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals became wholly Indian. Sarabhai M. Chemicals is presently licensed for the manufacture of Vitamin C with a capacity of 120 tonnes per annum as against total licensed capacity of 387.50 tonnes per annum for Vitamin C and its salts. Their production during 1974 was 233 tonnes as against total production of 255 tonnes in the country

M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, a public sector unit is already licensed to produce Vitamin C with a capacity of 125 tonnes per annum. They propose to expand to 250 tonnes during the Fifth Plan Period. In addition, M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd. hold a licence for manufacture of 142.5 tonnes of Vitamin C and its salts issued to them on 12th September 1972. This company has gone into production in 1974. A letter of intent is also held by Shri D. R. Gandhi for manufacture of 150 tonnes of Vitamin C granted to the party on 17th August 1973.

Ban on New Gas Connections

*829. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA.
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put any ban at present for issue of new gas connections;

(b) if so, whether persons have to wait for years to get the gas connection after registration; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to ease the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) No such ban has been placed by the Government but the Oil Companies are advised not to enrol new customers in any market unless increased supply of gas can be maintained to meet additional requirements on a sustained basis. The demand from the existing customers of Burmah Shell, Caltex and H.P.C. is already adequate considering the total LPG availability from their refineries. As such, these companies enrol new customers only when there is some rearrangement of markets and they can ensure supply of gas to the new customers on a sustained basis. IOC continues to enrol new customers in markets where additional gas can be made available and open new markets where it has plans to develop the facility. Government has however advised the IOC to place a limit on the number of customers booked by each individual dealer.

(b) The present demand of LPG is far in excess of the production and marketing facilities of the oil Companies. As a result people have to wait in many places for a considerable period to get a new gas connection.

(c) Regarding steps proposed to be taken to end the shortage of cooking gas in the country, reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2127 on 4th March 1975 may kindly be referred to.

**टिकट चँकिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन द्वारा
ज्ञापन**

* 830. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को समय समय पर टिकट चँकिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन द्वारा टी० सी० और टी० टी० ई० वर्ग को रनिंग स्टाफ के रूप में मान्यता देने के लिये ज्ञापन दिये जाते रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या सरकार उपरोक्त वर्ग को रनिंग स्टाफ के रूप में मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चूँकि टिकट कलक्टर और चल् टिकट परीक्षक रनिंग कर्मचारी मानी जाने वाली काटियों के लिये निर्धारित मापदण्ड को पूरा नहीं करते, इसलिए उन्हें रनिंग कर्मचारी नहीं माना जाता और न ही सरकार इस कोटि को रनिंग कर्मचारी के रूप में मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ।

**Distribution of Imported Bulk Drugs
by I.D.P.L.**

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

(a) whether bulk drugs and drug intermediates canalised for import continue to be distributed by I.D.P.L. to drug and pharmaceutical units in the country short of their entitlements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken to supply sufficient raw materials to the drug and pharmaceutical units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. P. GANESH):**

(a) to (c). I.D.P.L. distributes only such of the canalised bulk drugs/drug intermediates which fall within its range of production. Allocation of canalised items is made to the actual users on the basis of past consumption and on the recommendations of the State Drug Controllers/Licensing Authorities. Allocation of additional quantity is also considered on merit in case the entitlement of a unit for a particular bulk drug as per the licensed capacity is more than the past consumption.

During the year 1974-75 except in the case of Piperazine Citrate and Phenobarbitone Sodium, IDPL supplied in full canalised bulk drugs/drug intermediates falling within their range of production to the actual users as per their entitlement. Release orders for Piperazine Citrate and Phenobarbitone Sodium for which one quarter's allocation against 1974-75 still remain to be supplied are under issue

Import Plan to meet the actual users' requirement as per their entitlement during 1975-76 has already been finalised and STC advised to arrange imports accordingly.

**Rice Smuggling Racket in Gujarat
and Maharashtra**

*832 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.P.F. and Food and Civil Supplies officials have discovered a large scale racket in rice-running to food deficit States of Gujarat and Maharashtra as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th April, 1975 under the caption "Wagons used for rice smuggling";

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against those held responsible for misuse of wagons?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Four persons have so far been arrested. A case under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act (10 of 1955) has been registered by the Delhi Railway Police at New Delhi Railway Police Station and investigations are in progress.

Export of Glycosides and Aglycone by M/s. Sandoz

7878. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of export of Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs was mentioned for Glycosides and Aglycone traction in the summary of the Licensing Committee and Foreign Agreements Committee in the Sandoz case relating to Licence No. L/22/166/63-Ch III, dated 31st August, 1963, if so, the broad features and the form in which the condition was mentioned.

(b) whether the approval of the Foreign Agreements Committee/Licensing Committee contained any recommendation on exports and if so, facts thereof;

(c) why has the condition not been imposed either in the Foreign Agreements Committee/Licensing Committee approval or any other approval like Industrial licence and agreement; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix the responsibility or hand over this file to CBI, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Further action to be taken by the Government would be considered after the position with regard to (a) to (c). above has been ascertained.

रतलाम डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ को न्याय देने के लिये रोक आदेश को रद्द करवाना

7879. श्री भागीरथ भंडर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षक पश्चिमी रेलवे ने रतलाम डिवीजन के लिये वर्ष 1970 में रेलगाड़ी संवहक (कन्डक्टर) के बारह पदों को मंजूर किया था ;

(ख) क्या रतलाम डिवीजन के टिकट चैकिंग कर्मचारियों को इन पदों को नहीं दिया गया था क्योंकि 15 जून, 1970 को कोटा के एक न्यायालय से कोटा डिवीजन के टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ. ने रोक आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया था ;

(ग) यह रोक आदेश और कितनी अवधि के लिये लागू रहेगा ,

(घ) पश्चिम रेलवे का कानूनी विभाग चार वर्ष पुराने रोक आदेश को कब रद्द करायेगा ; और

(ङ) क्या कारण है कि रतलाम डिवीजन के टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ को (उक्त रोक आदेश को हटाने तक) रतलाम और बम्बई के बीच 19 डाउन और 20-अप देहरादून एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में ट्रेन कन्डक्टरों को कार्य पर नहीं लगाया जाना ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी गई थी, लेकिन पश्चिम रेलवे के मुख्यालय द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे जिनके अनुसार रतलाम मंडल को छुट्टी रिजर्व के 2 पदों सहित कन्डक्टरों के 12 पदों का सृजन करना था ।

(ख) जी हां। इससे पहले कि पदों का सृजन किया जा सके, उक्त निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने से रेल प्रशासन को रोकने वाली एक, अन्तरिम निवेधाना अदालत से प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ग) यह अदालत पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) निवेधाना के हटवाने के लिये पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) भाग (क) के उतर में उल्लिखित प्रदेशों के जारी किये जाने से पूर्व जो व्यवस्था थी उसे कायम रखने के लिये रेल प्रशासन बाध्य है।

Indane Gas Agencies in Districts of West Bengal and Northern Region States

7880. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indane gas agencies have been allotted in Districts of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States;

(b) if so, the names of the agents of Indane Gas in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise and District-wise;

(c) the particulars of the area covered by each of the agents, agent-wise;

(d) whether to popularise Indane Gas in the Districts advertisements are given in the local weeklies and periodicals; and

(e) if not, the publicity media adopted to popularise Indane Gas in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9555/75.]

(d) and (e). In view of the restricted availability of Indane Gas and long waiting lists of customers already enrolled, further popularisation measures are not considered necessary at present.

Compensation paid to Food Corporation of India or its Storing Agent for loss of goods at Cooch Behar and New Cooch Behar Station

7881. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of compensation paid, either to the Food Corporation of India or to the Storing agent of the Food Corporation of India, for loss of goods at Cooch Behar (meter gauge) and New Cooch Behar (broad gauge) stations of the North-Eastern Frontier Railway during the last three years year-wise, separately;

(b) whether Government had made any serious enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

Production of Pflizers

7882. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of Pflizers during last three years, item-wise, licence-wise and whether these items are used for captive consumption, their sales value, and whether any revision of prices was granted to them for different items, if so, the particulars of the same;

(b) what are the broad features of the agreement entered into by M/s. Pfizers with M/s. Pfizer-Dumex,

(c) whether 'Protinex' is marketed under approval from drug control authorities of Maharashtra and licensed under an industrial licence, its production for the last three years, capacities licences, sales value and revision of prices approved for the same; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against this firm for flouting the conditions of industrial licence/intent letter of foreign Investment Board rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement indicating the name of the bulk drugs licensed capacity, production during the last two years, value, quantity supplied to others, revisions of prices granted if any to M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9556/75].

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

Visit by the Minister to F.A.C.T. in Cochin

7883. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he paid a visit to the F.A.C.T. in Cochin recently; and

(b) if so, a brief resume of the discussions held with the concerned authorities and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals visited the

Udyogamandal and Cochin Divisions of the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., (FACT) on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1975 and held discussions with the officers concerned in regard to the problems inhibiting the operation of the plants at a satisfactory level and the steps being taken to overcome them. The Minister also went round the Cochin—1 plant and the Cochin—2 project to acquaint himself personally with the measures being taken by the plant management to ensure satisfactory performance of the former and to expedite completion of the latter.

Subsequently, the Minister also met the representatives of the various labour union of FACT and held detailed discussions about the various issues relating to industrial relations. The Minister assured the union representatives that the various outstanding issues would be sympathetically considered and satisfactorily resolved at an early date.

The Minister, during his discussions with the officers and union representatives said that Government was fully aware of the difficulty in tying up satisfactory arrangement for the supply of ammonia to Cochin II and also of the various problems faced by FACT and FEDO. He, however, assured them that they need have no apprehension about the future of FACT and FEDO and that Government would take appropriate measures to strengthen these organisations. He finally appealed to the officers and workers to build an atmosphere of cordiality and industrial harmony and there by create and sustain a proper image of FACT in the public eye.

Reduction in price of Crude Oil as a result of opening of Suez Canal

7884. **SHRI RAM HEDAOO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-opening of the Suez Canal is likely to cause a reduction in the price of crude oil import-

ed by India from Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The re-opening of the Suez Canal may not lead to any reduction in prices of crude oil being imported by India from Iraq and Saudi Arabia. At present no crude oil is being imported from Libya and Algeria.

Publicity Media used by the Undertakings of Ministry

7885. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the publicity media used by the each undertaking under his Ministry;

(b) whether the district level small papers are not patronised by these units;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action being taken to popularise the activities of the undertakings among the rural people through the district level papers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Journey time for Loco and C. & W. Staff of South Central Railway

7886. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Loco and C. & W. staff of South Central Railway, when de-

puted to accompany cranes, or dead engines or engines on trial, do not get the journey time reckoned as duty for purposes of calculating over time allowance;

(b) whether this is done on other Railways (e.g. S. E. Railway) and if so, what are the reasons for denying it on S. C. Railway; and

(c) whether orders are being issued rectifying this mistake?

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

Companies Producing D.D.T.

7887. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing D.D.T. in India in public and private sectors,

(b) their annual production during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the capacity of production of each plant annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., a public sector undertaking under this Ministry, is the only producer of DDT (Technical) in the country. Its total installed capacity for production of DDT is 4200 tonnes—Delhi Unit 2800 tonnes and Alwaye Unit 1400 tonnes.

(b) Year	Production (Tonnes)
1973-74	3442
1974-75	3668

Request for Running Special Train 'Vardhman Express' for all India Tour

7888. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the occasion of 2500th Nirvana Anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavira a request was received from or on behalf of Shri Vardhman Jain Tirthyatra Sangh, 9950216, Gali No. 6, Kailash Nagar, Delhi for allowing a special train 'Vardhman Express' to be run for an all India tour including famous centres of pilgrimages and big cities;

(b) whether the request was agreed to;

(c) if so, on what terms and conditions and if not, the reasons for rejecting the request; and

(d) whether the request was at one time agreed to but later on the original terms and conditions were changed by the Railway Authorities demanding a heavy deposit and if so, how many times the terms and conditions were so changed and in which respects?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The run of the special train was accepted on usual terms and conditions as applicable to private parties

(d) No. The party was only requested to deposit Rs. 3000/- as countermanding charges for running the special train as per rules and to make slight adjustment in their programme

Persons on waiting list for allotment of New Gas connections

7889. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list with IOC for allotment of new gas connections; and

(b) the number of new connections released every month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) There are approx. 2 lakh persons on the waiting list with various distributors of Indane.

(b) IOC is releasing 15,000 to 20,000 connections on the average every month.

Electoral Laws

7890. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestions made by CPI on electoral laws recently in a press conference; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision on the various proposals for amending the election law may have to await the outcome of the discussions now being held with the leaders of political parties and of the opposition.

Money Earmarked for Gunupur-Naupada Narrow Gauge Line (South Eastern Railway)

7891 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for Gunupur-Naupada narrow gauge line of South Eastern Railway in Fifth Five Year Plan for renewal and development;

(b) the progress of the work and the provision made for 1975-76 for development of the line;

(c) whether any provision has been made for survey of this line to extend it upto Rayagada in the current year; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The rehabilitation of the entire Gunupur-Naupada section is being carried out from the year 1973-74 in phases at a total cost of Rs. 132 lakhs. Rail renewals at a cost of Rs. 21.75 lakhs have been completed. Renewals of unserviceable sleepers in a length of 56 kms. at a cost of Rs. 5.86 lakhs and ballasting of 55 kms. at a cost of Rs. 8.35 lakhs have been taken up. An amount of Rs. 11.70 lakhs has been provided in 1975-76 for rehabilitation of track and bridges.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Employees who retired after 1st April, 1957 but opted for contributory P.F.

7892. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of employees who retired after 1st April, 1957 but opted for contributory P.F.?

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

Failure of Soap Manufacturers to Produce 'Janta' Soap

7893. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that soap manufacturers have failed

to keep their promises of marketing enough quantity of Janata soap at a fixed price; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The organised Sector of the Soap Industry was required to bring out a Janata toilet soap priced at Rs. 1.00 to 1.05 for a cake of 100 gms. within 3 to 6 months from September 1974 and maintain production of the Janata toilet soap at a level of 25 per cent. of the total production of toilet soaps and this was specified to be 11,000 tonnes per annum. Four manufacturers have since introduced Janata toilet soap in the market and the overall production level of Janata toilet soap achieved so far is satisfactory. Government is also keeping a watch over the production of Janata Soap.

Another Nation-wide strike by Railway Men

7894. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Convention of the All India Railway Employees Confederation have decided to launch a five day 'dikkar divas' (protest day) and two day relay fast as a forerunner to another nationwide railwaymen's strike sometime after May, this year;

(b) whether they have decided to observe 'dikkar day' from February 28 throughout the country and the relay hunger-strike on March, 17 and 18 in front of Parliament;

(c) whether they want implementation of six out of the eight-point demands already agreed by the Railway Ministry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Apart from the Press Report no official intimation has been received so far. However, the concessions agreed to be given during discussions held with labour representatives in April, 1974, are already in the process of implementation.

Official version of former Railway Minister's speech made on 2nd January, 1975

7895. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 47 on the 18th February, 1975, regarding implementation of announcement made by former Railway Minister and state:

(a) whether any written note of the Minister's speech was officially taken or any of the officers of North Eastern Railway, including the General Manager Shri Chopra present during the speech heard the same; and

(b) if so, whether they confirm the open announcement of the reinstatement of the dismissed employee by name made by the Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No written note of the late Shri L. N. Mishra's speech was taken as printed copies of the inaugural speech in Hindi were readily available.

(b) Does not arise.

Late arrival of wagons containing Bananas and Oranges from Bhusawal and Nagpur

7896. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special wagons of banana and oranges which should reach Delhi from Bhusawal and Nag-

pur division respectively, in 72 hours have been reaching here after five to seven days for the last two months as a result of which most of these fruits get spoiled in transit itself and loss of lakhs of rupees is suffered by the fruits and vegetables merchants daily; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Although majority of the wagons loaded with bananas/oranges did not arrive destination within the target transit time, 52 out of 73 special trains arrived within 5 days.

(b) Watch on the movement of orange/banana wagons has been intensified to eliminate delays.

Increase in Wage Bills on Indian Railways

7897. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the wage bill on the Indian Railways, zone-wise, the Railway Board and the R.D.S.O., D.L.W, C.L.W. and I.C.F. as on 31st March, 1973, 31st March, 1974 and 31st March, 1975;

(b) what is the increase in the bill under each one of the following heads for each one of the units mentioned above separately year-wise:—

(1) Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission,

(2) Creation of additional posts and new recruitment,

(3) Upgrading of the posts and promotions;

(4) Travelling Allowance, and

(5) Over-time allowance;

(c) whether this increase in the Wage Bill has also been reflected in the creation of new assets, like additional Rolling Stock and new Railway Lines, during the above periods; and

(d) if so, a list of the new assets created, zone-wise and whether it has also resulted in improvement in the operational efficiency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9557/75].

Paid-up Capital, Assets, turn-over and Gross profits of corporate giants in Private Sector

7898. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs maintains any regular record of the working of 101 corporate giants in the private sector;

(b) if so, paid-up capital, total assets, turn-over and gross profits of each giant as in 1960-61, 1967-68 and 1973-74 (or 1972-73 if the data for the year 1973-74 are not available); and

(c) share of these 101 companies in the total assets, profits and turn-over of the entire corporate private sector as in 1960-61, 1967-68 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Department of Company Affairs has been compiling, every alternate year, financial data on large size companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above for the last few years. 101 corporate giants are covered under this compilation. The data for the year 1973-74 are under compilation.

(b) The value of Paid-up capital, total Assets, Sales/Main Income and Profits before tax of each of 101 top

companies ranked according to assets in the year 1972-73 and 1967-68 are shown in Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9558/75]. Similar information for 1960-61 is not available.

(c) There were 37735 non-Government non-banking companies at work in the country as on 31-3-1974. The aggregate assets, profits and turn-over of these companies for 1967-68 and 1972-73 have not been calculated by the Department of Company Affairs since it would have involved data relating to over 37000 companies and consequently a considerable amount of time and labour. Hence the share of 101 companies in the total assets, profits and turnover of the entire corporate private sector cannot be indicated.

Multi-national Drug Companies producing low Tonnage and High Rupee value Drugs

7900. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether including the last few years the multi-national drug companies operating in India have concentrated in producing low tonnage and high rupee value drugs while the public sector units have manufactured high tonnage low rupee value drugs in the country;

(b) whether the multi-national contribution of vital drugs do not exceed 8 per cent of the total production and their contribution for drugs for Amoebiasis Malaria, Tuberculosis, worms and other endemic diseases is less than significant; and

(c) if so, the actual figures of production by foreign multi-national in regard to vital and other drugs in (b) above during the last three years and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) By and large this is

true. Some of the foreign companies have however been making high tonnage drugs also.

(b) During 1973 the foreign firms produced about 600 tonnes of antibiotics and synthetic drugs valued at about Rs. 19 crores as against a total production of 5300 tonnes in the organised sector. Their contribution was

therefore less than 12 per cent of the total production of bulk drugs by weight in the country for 1973. The production of drugs for amocbiasis (anti-dysentery), malaria (anti-malarials), tuberculosis (anti-T.B.), worms (anti-helminthics), anti-filarials and antibiotics by different sectors of the industry was as follows:—

Category	Unit	Public Sector		Wholly owned Indian firms and firms with foreign equity participation upto 50%		Firms having foreign equity of more than 50%	
		1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Anti-dysentery	T	Nil	Nil	85.62	151.61	28.70	31.09
Anti-malarials	T	29.02	N.A.	6.01	5.94	20.21	30.80
Anti-T.B.	T	144.61	78.27	315.64	276.47	169.64	121.99
Anti-helminthics	T	66.53	63.31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Anti-filarial	T	Nil	Nil	1.04	2.16	6.61	0.13
<i>Antibiotics</i>							
(i) Penicillin	MMU	136.88	127.07	110.64	128.22
(ii) Others	Tonnes	120.25	130.89	110.52	109.82	89.39	98.81

(c) A statement indicating the production of bulk drugs covered under (b) above by various foreign majority companies during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-9559/75]. Entire production of Anti-helminthics (Piperazine and its salts) is by I.D.P.L.

Assets accumulated by parcel clerks transferred to Kalka Station

7901 SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Parcel Clerks grade Rs. 330—560 (RS) have been transferred from New Delhi Station to Kalka Station in the month of

December, 1974 on administrative grounds;

(b) if so, whether the same employees have accumulated disproportionate assets to their known sources of income; and

(c) if so, whether the administration propose to get it investigated through Central Bureau of Investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, one parcel clerk has been transferred.

(b) Two complaints alleging amassing of wealth by the parcel clerk, were received one of which was pseudonymous. Preliminary verification

has been taken up on this allegation and is in progress.

(c) The desirability of having a probe by the C.B.I. would be considered on the basis of what is revealed by the preliminary verification.

Oil Bearing Zones in Indian Territorial Waters

7902. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principal oil bearing zones in the Indian territorial and near territorial waters;

(b) what are the protection as per international law in carrying out oil extraction in near territorial waters; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to protect these sub-sea reserves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) to (c). So far, oil has been discovered in Bombay High in our offshore areas. Until drilling is undertaken and tests carried out in the other offshore regions, it cannot be stated whether they would turn out to be principal oil bearing zones. Under Article 297 of the Constitution of India, all lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf of India shall vest in the Union and be held for the purpose of the Union. Adequate precautionary measures would be taken as and when necessary to protect the sub-sea reserves.

Present stage of Calcutta Tube Railway

7903 DR RANEN SEN:

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stage of works of Calcutta Tube Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Soviet assistance according to the agreements so far made will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of this project; and

(c) if so, the details and alternative steps proposed to be taken to acquire the necessary equipments, so that the projects might be completed as per schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The work is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 84 crores has been included in the 1975-76 budget.

(b) Yes.

(c) USSR is not in a position to supply about 62 per cent of the import requirements. As the import requirements of the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Calcutta involve substantial amounts of foreign exchange, the Government is actively considering the coverage of these requirements from suitable credit sources to the maximum extent possible, subject to sufficient rupee resources being made available for the Project.

Survey for rail link between Jhalawar city with Jhalawar Road Station

7904 SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA. DHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to carry out a preliminary survey of linking Jhalawar city with Jhalawar Road railway station; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of adulteration of petrol

7905. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that the cases of adulteration of
petrol are on increase throughout the
country;

(b) whether the Consumer Council
of India has submitted any specific
complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps Government pro-
pose or have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) to (c). Information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table
of the House.

मैसर्स ग्लूकोनेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

7906. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में ग्लूकोनेट लिमिटेड
नाम की एक दवाई बनाने वाली कम्पनी
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कम्पनी
द्वारा काला-अजार तथा कुछ अन्य भयानक
रोगों के लिये प्रयोग में आने वाली औषधियाँ
बनाई रखी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह कम्पनी नवम्बर, 1974
से बन्द पड़ी है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उसे पुनः खोलने
के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से
(ग). इस कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित प्रमुख प्रयुज
औषध और मूलयोग ये है :—

1. एकीपिलेवाइन
2. थूकिवाराईन
3. पेथीडाईन एफ सी एन
4. प्रोक्लिवावाईन एफ सी एन
5. पेन्टावैलेन्ट एन्टिमोनी
6. रक्त बोटलें
7. अलका सी ट्रन

(घ) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की परा-
मर्श से मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा
है ।

**Railway accident near Gurpa of
Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)**

7907 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious
Railway accident on 3rd March, 1975
near Gurpa in Dhanbad Division,
Eastern Railway resulting in 67 iron
loaded wagons with Electric Engine,
derailed and capsized with serious re-
percussions on train movements;

(b) if so, whether the train involved
in this accident was provided with 30
per cent prescribed active Brake
power;

(c) the specific causes of Railway
accidents near Gurpa due to loss of
control during last 3 years, causing
loss of public money in each case; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to
stop recurrence of such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. In this ac-
cident 31 wagons had derailed.

(b) No. The train was, however, provided with 73 per cent active brake power.

(c) During the last 3 years i.e., 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 there only two such cases viz., collision between two goods trains on 27-12-1974 and derailment of a goods train on 3-3-1975.

The collision on 27-12-1974 was due to the driver of EC 203 Up goods falling to control his train properly on the heavy down grade and violating the speed restriction of 32 Km. p.h. laid down for the section. He also disregarded the danger aspect of the Up Home signal and collided with the rear of the part load of EC 595 Up goods.

The inquiry into the derailment which occurred on 3-3-1975 could not be completed as the driver is on sick list and unable to tender evidence

(d) To prevent recurrence of similar accidents, an extensive educative drive was launched to impress upon the running staff the imperative necessity of testing the Brake Power on nominated sections, booking of weak brake power cases on ghat sections ahead and observing the speed restriction of 32 Km. p.h. on sections with steep falling grades. Brake Power is also being improved from originating yards. The Working Rules of Gurpa station have been modified to ensure that a train losing control on the falling grade is allowed to go through to the next station.

Issue of monthly/season tickets at Asavati station

7908. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision for issuing monthly/season tickets before 9 A.M. at Asavati station to the daily passengers commuting to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly when the last train from Asavati leaves at 8.25 A.M.; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to alter the timings so as to suit the interest of thousands of daily passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There is a provision for season tickets being issued at Asavati Railway Station before 9.00 hours.

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

ग्लोब मोटर्स द्वारा जमाकर्ताओं (डिपॉजिटर्स) की छठी किस्त की अदायगी

7909. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्लोब मोटर्स ने अपने जमाकर्ताओं की छठी किस्त कब अदा करनी थी ;

(ख) क्या वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जमाकर्ताओं की छठी किस्त की तुरन्त ही अदायगी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदरत बरुआ): (क) और (ख). कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार दिल्ली द्वारा, मै० ग्लोब मोटर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, कम्पनी को अपने जमाकर्ताओं को छठी किस्त 22-2-1974 से देना प्राग्भ करना था । जो कम्पनी ने अभी तक नहीं किया है ।

(ग) ये देनदारियां दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना विन्यास के अन्तर्गत की जा रही हैं, एवं न्यायालय को हां अपने

आदेश के पालन को सुनिश्चित करना है। कम्पनी ने पांचवीं किस्त की देनदारी को पूर्ण करने के लिये अवधि की विस्तार की मांग करते हुये एक आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया बताया है। एवं उच्च न्यायालयने अवधि विस्तार 31 जुलाई 1975 तक प्रदान कर दिया है। कथित उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के अनुसार पांचवीं किस्त की देनदारी के पूर्ण हो जाने के पश्चात् दो वर्ष की अवधि तक छठी किस्त दे जानी है।

Additional expenditure on creation of new higher grade posts

7910. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about hundred new posts in the higher grades have been created on the nine zones of the Indian Railways recently;

(b) whether at the same time re-trenchment has been effected at the lower level on all the Railway zones in the name of economy;

(c) whether the additional expenditure on the high grade posts will be of the order of Rs. 3.25 crores on salaries, T.A. and other allowances of these officers; and

(d) if not, the correct estimates of additional expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 21 Administrative grade posts were created on zonal railways for various periods during the last six months.

(b) No regular Railway employee has been retrenched as Government's policy is not to retrench staff but to absorb surplus staff in alternative posts. Casual labour who are employed for seasonal works, projects etc. are however laid off when the work is over.

(c) and (d). The expenditure on account of salary of the additional posts

works out to about Rs. 37,000/ per month. The additional expenditure on account of T.A. and other allowances is only marginal,

Accumulation of fertilisers with Kota Plant of DCM

7911. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether sizable quantities of fertilizers have accumulated with Kota Plant of DCM; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b), The Delhi Cloth Mills have reported that as on 25-4-75 their fertilizer plant at Kota had a stock of about 21000 tonnes of urea. The accumulation of stock has been mainly due to the failure of some of the States to lift the quantities allotted to them.

Increase in Railway accidents in Dhanbad Division

7912. SHRI BHOLA MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway accidents have been taking place almost daily in Dhanbad Division (E. Railway) since June, 1974;

(b) if so, the particulars of Railway accidents in Dhanbad Division from June, 1974 to 5th March, 1975;

(c) the cause of accident, loss of life and national property in each case and the action taken against the official found-at fault;

(d) the number of accidents in the corresponding period in 1973-74; and

(e) the reasons for increasing in number of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). During the period 1-6-1974 to 5-3-1975 there were 2 collisions and 8 derailments on Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway. None of these accidents involved any passenger carrying train. There were no cases of level crossing accidents and fires in trains.

(c) In case of 1 collision and 5 derailments, 9 railway staff have been found at fault. Enquiries under Discipline and Appeal Rules for imposition of penalties on the defaulters are in progress. In the case of second collision, the report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is awaited. Another two derailments were due to failure of Mechanical equipment and one on account of failure of other than railway staff.

Fifteen railway staff died as a result of one collision. There was no loss of life in cases of second collision and derailments

While cost of damage to railway property in 2 cases of collisions is estimated at approximately Rs. 5,67,300/, in cases of derailments it is estimated at approximately Rs. 16,19,735.

(d) During the corresponding period of 1973-74, there were 3 cases of collisions and 2 cases of derailments.

(e) The increase is chiefly attributable to the failure of drivers.

Requirement and availability of furnace oil for States

7914. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines regarding the requirement and availability of furnace oil for different States during each quarter of the current year;

(b) the quota of furnace oil supplied to these States during the first quarter of the current year; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure supplies of full requirement of this item during the remaining part of the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). Allocation of furnace oil is not made on a State-wise basis except for meeting the requirements of small scale industries/State Government projects not registered with any Central Sponsoring Authority for which purpose, specific quotas for State Governments/Union Territories have been given on an yearly basis and are being operated by the Directors of Industries of the States.

(c) In order to conserve the foreign exchange outgo for import of petroleum products' Furnace Oil supplies are made to the industries in accordance with the allocations made by the Standing Committee on Furnace Oil.

Production of M/s Indofil

7915. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad features of production of M/s. Indofil during the last three years, items of production, licenced capacity and their present production;

(b) what are the broad features of agreements of this firm which have been approved;

(c) names of directors, their emoluments and perquisites; and

(d) whether this company employs any former employees of his Ministry who had helped it in securing industrial approvals and if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) The items manufactured by Indofil, with their licensed capacity and production during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given below:—

Items of manufacture	Licensed capacity	(In tonnes)		
		1972	1973	1974
1. Dithane fungicides	2500	1508	1551	1528
2. Formulations based on Stam, Tok, Kelthane, Karathane and Dikar	2600	148	268	308
3. Acrylic Emulsion Resins	1000	516	506	639
4. Synthetic Tanning Agents	1200	78	72	126
5. Epoxy oil plasticizers	800	61	107	69

M/s. Indofil have also been issued an industrial licence for manufacture of sophisticated weedicides viz., Stam, Tok and the licence is under implementation.

(b) The broad features of the terms of collaboration between M/s Anrittal Co. Pvt. Ltd., and M/s Rohm and Haas Co. of U.S.A. for the setting up of a new company viz., M/s Indofil in India are as follows:—

- (i) Not more than 57½ per cent of the equity capital of the company shall be held by Rohm and Haas Company, Philadelphia U.S.A.
- (ii) No royalty or designing and engineering fees will be payable to Rohm & Haas Company.
- (iii) Cost of equipment (not exceeding Rs. 23 lakhs to be imported shall be met from the foreign investment and the

balance, if any, will be brought in foreign exchange for being invested in cash.

- (iv) Salaries and travel and other misc expenses of technicians will be met by the company in India in rupees.

(c) The names of present directors of the company are given below:

Shri J. R. Taverner (Chairman of the Board of Directors)

Shri A. L. Walsh, Managing Director,

Shri V. L. Gregory

Shri T. M. Sen (Alternate to V. L. Gregory)

Shri D. L. Felly.

Shri R. A. Shah (Alternate to D. L. Felly)

Shri K. K. Modi.

Shri M. K. Modi.

Shri Walsh and Shri Sen are whole time directors whose appointments have been approved by the Govern-

ment of India. Their emoluments and perquisites are as given below:—

- (i) Shri A.L. Walsh, Jr. Managing Director from 1-1-74 to 26-9-75 Salary of Rs. 7,500/- p.m. plus Bonus as per Rules of the company, and perquisites of Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Gratuity, Medical benefits, passage benefits, Leave, Leave Travel Concession, Furnished Residential Accommodation, Free use of car, Telephone at residence and Fees of two Clubs.
- (ii) Shri T. M. Sen, Whole-time Director from 8-5-70 for five years. Salary of Rs. 3,200/- with an annual increment not exceeding Rs. 500/- as may be determined by the Board of Directors, plus Bonus as per company's rules, and perquisites like Provident Fund and other benefits for senior Executives, Medical benefits, Leave, Leave Travel Concession, Residential accommodation, Telephone, Car with Driver, Subscription of a Club, and Personal Accident Policy.

(d) A former employee of the Ministry joined this company towards the end of 1969 after obtaining permission from the Government.

route, 157/158 New Delhi-Varanasi Express is being run via Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh.

Introduction of fast passenger train between Delhi and Varanasi via Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh

Cases pending in Maharashtra High Court

7916. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

7917. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly introduced fast passenger trains 157UP and 158DN between Delhi Varanasi will pass through Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh;

(a) the number of cases pending in Maharashtra High Court at present;

(b) whether there are 2 other shorter routes joining Lucknow and Varanasi covering more important places, towns and district headquarters in backward area; and

(b) the average number of cases disposed of annually by that Court;

(c) if so, the reasons for selecting the route mentioned in part (a)?

(c) whether facilities of legal aid have been provided to the poor in Maharashtra High Court; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) 46,022 cases were pending in Bombay High Court as on 31/12/74,

(b) No. There is only one shorter route joining Lucknow and Varanasi viz. via Sultanpur.

(b) The average annual disposal of Bombay High Court during 1972, 1973 and 1974 is 29,255,

(c) Having regard to the traffic offering on Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh route and in the interest of movement of freight traffic on Sultanpur

(c) and (d). According to our information the Government of Maharashtra have a scheme for grant of

legal assistance at the cost of Government to members of backward classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1800/- in civil proceedings or criminal proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlat dar's Courts Act, 1908, which come in appeal or revision in the Bombay High Court against the decisions of the lower courts in areas outside Greater Bombay.

Attempt made by the House of Birlas to take over Shaw Wallace and Co.

7918. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a communication from the All India Shaw Wallace Employees Federation in regard to the attempt that is being made by the House of Birlas to take over the Company;

(b) how far India Steamship Company's case of foreign exchange rules violation is connected with Shaw Wallace take over bid in London; and

(c) the action taken by the Company Affairs Ministry to prevent the take over of this important Company by the Monopoly house of Birla?

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

(b) The Department has no information.

(c) While the Company Law Board has no information regarding the alleged take over bid, it may be indicated that the Company Law Board had on 18-12-1972 passed an order under section 250(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 directing that any transfer of equity shares in the Company held by M/s R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., M/s. Shaw Darby & Co. Ltd, M/s. Shaw Scott. & Co, Ltd, and M/s Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd., shall be void for a period of three years.

Increasing Production Capacities by Drug Firms

7919. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names for drug firms which have increased their production capacities during the last three years; and

(b) the broad outlines of cases wherein they have been regularised and the actions taken against the non-regularised units? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b), The information regarding additions made by various drug firms in the organised sector to their production capacities during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The question of excess production of drugs will be examined in the light of recommendations contained in the report submitted by Hathi Committee on 6-4-1975.

Proposal to set up Regional Laboratories

7920. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up regional laboratories in the country to help small drug units; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b) Task Force on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals set up by the Planning Commission had recommended in its report submitted in 1973, that to assist industrial units, with a turnover of less than Rs. 1 crore/annum, five national laboratories should be set up to help develop their own formulations test them for toxicity and bio-

availability, evolve proper assay procedures and to improve their existing processes. This recommendation is under consideration in consultation with Deptt. of Science and Technology and other concerned Departments/Ministries.

French Aid for Offshore Drilling in India

7921. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether France has agreed to provide aid in offshore drilling in our country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Indo-French Study Group on Economic and Technical Cooperation recently assessed the possibility of India securing assistance from French organisations in the exploitation of offshore oil and felt that there was scope for collaboration between the two countries in the manufacture of drilling and production platforms. However, no concrete proposals have yet emerged.

Proposal to appoint retired Judicial Officer as Judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court

7922. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a retired Judicial Officer as a Judge in the Punjab and Haryana High Court; and

(b) if so, whether such an appointment is in line with the recommendations made in the 14th Report of the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: (a) and (b). There is no proposal to appoint any retired Judicial Officer as a Judge in the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

पश्चिम रेलवे में कंट्रिंग कान्ट्रेक्टर

7923. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर काम कर रहे कंट्रिंग कान्ट्रेक्टरों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सकलित करने के बाद सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेलवे में प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी

7924. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में वर्ष 1964 में प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कुल कितने अधिकारी थे तथा इस समय ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को इस समय वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जा रही है तथा वर्ष 1964 में दी गई राशि की तुलना में यह राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) इस समय इन अधिकारियों को क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं तथा रेलवे द्वारा उन पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में जय मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह):
(क) से (ग). वर्ष 1963-64 और 1973-74 (अन्तिम उपलब्ध) की अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है .

1963-	1973-
64	74
—	—

31 मार्च को श्रेणी-i और ii के अधिकारियों की संख्या 5.785 8 763*

वेतन बिल जिस में महगाई भत्ते, यात्रा भत्ते, नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ते आदि शामिल है (करोड़ रु० में) 5.99 12.53

सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ (करोड़ रुपयो में) 0.64 1.22

(*इसमें उन सहायक शल्य-चिकित्सकों के लगभग 1800 पद शामिल है जिन का ग्रेड 1-1-1966 से ऊंचा कर के श्रेणी-ii कर दिया गया है)

Selling Price of Sulphuric Acid

7925. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the average ex-factory selling price inclusive of excise duty and other charges of sulphuric acid during the last three years;

(b) whether the ex-plant price of sulphuric acid in West Bengal is much higher than that in Maharashtra and Gujarat, if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken by the Central Government in reducing the price; and

(c) whether there is any sulphuric acid plant using iron-pyrites available

indigenously and if so, the name of the unit and the actual quantity produced during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) The sulphuric acid plant in the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is based on iron pyrites obtained from the Amjhore mines of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. in Bihar a public sector undertaking under this Ministry. The production of sulphuric acid from this plant during the last three years was as under:

Year	Production (Tonnes)	Remarks
1972	..	The plant under trial runs.
1973	35,492	
1974	31,644	

Import and Production of DDT

7926. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.T. is being imported;

(b) if so, the quality of DDT imported during the last two years; and

(c) the quality of DDT produced in India during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports of DDT (Technical) and DDT 75 per cent effected during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 were as follows:—

	Quantity (tonnes)	
	1973-74	1974-75
DDT Technical .	3251	3745
DDT 75 % .	3807	4384

(c) The local production of DDT Technical during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 was 3442 tonnes and 3668 tonnes respectively. The required formulations were produced from out of the technical DDT, both imported and indigenous.

Refining of Indigenous Crude Oil in existing refineries

7927. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous crude oil cannot be refined in the existing refineries of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to refine the indigenous crude oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Indigenous crude oil available from the oil fields in Gujarat and Assam is being refined in the refineries in Gujarat, Assam and Bihar.

As regards refining indigenous crude oil to be produced from the Bombay High, analysis of the oil from two wells available so far indicates that the crude is similar to Ankleshwar crude and therefore it can be processed in the Koyali refinery. For processing Bombay High Crude

in the other refineries, comparatively minor changes and modifications to the plants may have to be made. Optimum utilisation of Bombay High crude is currently under consideration. Before the Bombay High field is fully delineated and further details of the crude are available, it is premature at this stage to finalise plans for its refining.

Corruption cases against Parcel Clerk of New Delhi Station

7928. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4793 on 25th March, 1975, regarding transfer of Parcel Clerk from New Delhi Station to Kalka Station and to state:

(a) whether recently some more cases of corruption and malpractices have been investigated by Vigilance Department of Northern Railway against this Parcel Clerk;

(b) if so, result thereof; and

(c) action taken against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the last three years three complaints were received against the Parcel Clerk, including the one figuring in the earlier reply.

(b) The investigation into two complaints have been completed by the Northern Railway Vigilance and these have resulted in initiation of proceedings against the parcel clerk under the D & A Rules. The third complaint is under investigation.

(c) Appropriate disciplinary action will be taken against the Parcel Clerk on finalisation of the cases.

Shortage of Petroleum Products for Industrial Units in Punjab

7929. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of medium and small scale industrial units in Punjab are being closed down due to inadequate supply of Kerosene, Diesel and other Petroleum products; and

(b) if so, steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) No such reports have come to the notice of Government.

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

SC Employees in Micro-wave Unit and Telecommunication Inspectors Post

7930. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tele-communication Inspectors in each grade in each Division and Micro-wave unit of the Southern Railway;

(b) the number of Tele-communication Inspectors on each grade in Division and Micro-wave unit on the Southern Railway who have passed S.S.L. C. standard;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste employees in each grade;

(d) whether the statutory percentage for the Scheduled Caste employees in each grade is maintained; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9560/75].

(d) to (e). The reservation quota of 15 percent for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2 percent for Scheduled Tribes is calculated with reference to the number of vacancies filled in a year and is not related to the total strength of staff in a cadre.

Cases Pending in Supreme Court for more than ten years

7931. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain cases in Supreme Court of India which are more than ten years old;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) when are these likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum by Ministries Re: Tube Railway in Calcutta

7932. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministries of Railways, Finance, Transport and Shipping and Planning Commission have submitted any memorandum regarding the Tube Railway in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Calcutta Underground Railway project is likely to be abandoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Boards of Directors of Maruti Pvt. Ltd. and its Sister Concerns

7933. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the Directors on the Board of Directors of Maruti Private Limited and its sister concerns; and

(b) what is the name of the present Managing Directors of the Company and its sister concerns and the salary they get per annum, including other amenities and perquisites?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). There is no company by the name of 'Maruti Pt. Ltd.' registered under the Companies Act, 1956. There is however, a public limited company by the name of 'Maruti Limited'. The names and addresses of the members of the Board of Directors of Maruti Limited are given as under:

Name of Director	Address
1. Shri M.A. Chidambaram, Chairman Adyar House, Madras-25.
2. Shri Sanjay Gandhi, Managing Director 1, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.
3. Shri Raunaq Singh, Director 16, Friends Colony, New Delhi.
4. Shri Vidya Bhushan, Director 154, Ansari Road, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)
5. Shri Kapil Mohan, Director 46, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi is the Managing Director of M/s. Maruti Ltd., and was appointed for a period of 5 years with effect from 2nd March, 1972 on a salary of Rs. 4,000/- per month plus 1 per cent commission on net profits, subject to a maximum of Rs. 24,000/- per annum, and other perquisites.

The import of the words 'sister concerns' not being clear, it is not possible to furnish similar information about such concerns.

वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 के दौरान कोटा माल गोदाम से बिलासपुर भेजे गये भंसे

7934. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 में कितने भंसे माल गोदाम कोटा से बिलासपुर के लिये बैगनों में भर कर भेजे गये और उस से कितनी आमदनी हुई; और

(ख) कितने भैसे इन बैगनों में मर गये और उन के मरने के क्या कारण थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 1974-75 में और चालू वर्ष 1975-76 में अप्रैल, 1975 तक कोटा माल गोदाम से बिलासपुर के लिए कोई भीसा बुक नहीं हुआ था ।

लेकिन कोटा माल गोदाम से दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के बिलासपुर मण्डल के स्टेशनों के लिए 1974-75 में 9820 भैसे के पड्डे और 1975-76 में 580 पड्डे बुक किये गये थे उक्त पड्डों को बुकिंग से भाड़ के रूप में क्रमशः 2,81,160 रु० और 18,531 रुपये की ग्रामदनी हुई ।

(ख) इन पशुओं की मृत्यु के कारण कोई दावा रेल प्रशासन को अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

बम्बई मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्य डिवीजनों में चल रहे स्टाल ट्रालिया तथा खोमचे

7935. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री बम्बई डिवीजन में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्टालों के बारे में 18 मार्च, 1975 के आतारार्कित प्रश्न संख्या 3867 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के बहुत से डिवीजनों के स्टालों, ट्रालियों तथा खोमचे के मालिकों तथा फर्मों द्वारा अपना दैनिक बिक्री आठ दस गुण। कम बताई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मालिकों तथा फर्मों द्वारा बाजार से खरीदे जाने वाले कच्चे माल तथा अन्य सामान की तुलना कर के इन के बिक्री के हिसाब किताब की जांच करने अथवा

किसी ऐजेंसी द्वारा जांच कराने का है ताकि सरकार की आय में वृद्धि हो सके; और

(ग) इस समय उक्त डिवीजनों में ठेकेदारों तथा फर्मों से कितनी आय हो रही है और बिक्री पर अलग अलग कितना पैसा इन फर्मों तथा ठेकेदारों से लिया जाना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Terms and Conditions for take-over of Martin Light Railways in Bihar

7936. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to take over the Martin's Light Railway Arrah-Sasaram and Fatwa-Islampur, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions agreed to between the said company and the Railway Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such decision has been arrived at.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation for SC/ST in Railway Educational Institutions

7937. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister of Railways has received any D.O. letter regarding the reservation for SCs/STs in the various categories in the educational institutions run by the Railways; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration. The information shall be laid before the House after the final decision is taken thereupon.

Decline in Production in Railway workshops during 1974

7938. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in the Railway workshops in the country has come down by 30 per cent during the year 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted about this; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the working of the Railway workshops in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. There have, however, been marginal shortfalls and in some cases increases in production have also been recorded.

(b) These shortfalls are primarily due to the strike situation and its aftermath coupled with power difficulties. In some cases the cut back in production was due to a deliberate reduction in allocation for such production.

(c) No enquiry as such is necessary as the reasons are known.

(d) With the improvement in labour situation and in some areas improvement in power supply, it is anticipated that the working in Railway workshops will register an improvement in the coming months.

Proposal to attach two Bogies between Jabalpur and Bombay

7939. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 UP Howrah-Bombay Mail and 4 DN Bombay-Howrah Mail carries two 1st and 2nd class composite bogies Ex-Jabalpur to Allahabad and then to Howrah-Delhi;

(b) whether the said trains run short of two bogies between Jabalpur and Bombay; and

(c) if so, why two bogies are not attached at Jabalpur for Bombay and vice-versa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. One composite first-cum-second class coach running between Howrah and Jabalpur and another similar coach running between Delhi and Jabalpur are hauled by 3¼ Howrah-Bombay Mails between Jabalpur and Howrah, and Jabalpur and Allahabad respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) The running of the 2 extra coaches between Jabalpur and Bombay by 3 UP|4DN Howrah-Bombay Mails is operationally not feasible due to inadequate stabling facilities at Jabalpur.

Instructing Firemen Working Against Cadre Post

7940. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Instructing Firemen scale Rs. 150—240 (A) are working against the cadre post and have been confirmed against these posts;

(b) whether Drivers grade Rs. 150—240 (A) shoulder higher responsibility than that of Instructing

Firemen and whether both the posts are in identical grade and in same time scale;

(c) if so, whether Instructing Firemen when posted as Driver or *vice-versa* are given the benefit of the increment earned while posting as such;

(d) if not, the reasons and rules therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to give them the benefit of the services rendered in the same time-scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) On Central and N.E. Railways there are no posts of Instructing Firemen grade Rs. 150—240 (AS). On other Railways there are posts of Firemen Instructors grade Rs. 150—240 (AS). These are normally ex-cadre posts filled either by experienced Firemen or Shunters or by Drivers who are medically decategorised but are declared fit in Class A-3 which is adequate for working as Firemen Instructors. On the N.F. Railway, however, the posts are treated as cadre posts and confirmations are made against these posts.

(b) Both the posts are in identical grades. It cannot be said that one shoulders higher responsibility than the other.

(c) The orders about counting of increments for service rendered in ex-cadre posts were not clear earlier. A clarification has been issued on 16th March, 1973 pointing out that it is not permissible to fix pay on return to the cadre posts on the basis of pay in an ex-cadre post.

(d) Rule 2017 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. II, corresponding to F.R. 22 as amended vide Railway Board's letter No. F(E)65 FR1/5 dated 18th November, 1966, provides that service rendered in an ex-cadre post for increment in a cadre post on an identical scale, is no longer admissible except under certain conditions.

(e) No. But in order to avoid hardship it has been provided that where pay has already been fixed taking into account service in the ex-cadre post, the difference between the pay so fixed and the pay as admissible under the clarification should be treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments or increases in pay.

Temporary Posts in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

7941. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Total number of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV temporary posts in this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, as on 30th June, 1974, which were in existence for the last three years and are likely to continue for indefinite period; and

(b) reasons for not declaring these posts as permanent as required under the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ticketless Travelling in Samastipur Division

7942. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in ticketless travelling in Samastipur Railway Division (Bihar) in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether Railway Ministry have gone into this matter;

(c) what are the results of investigation conducted by Railway Ministry in this regard; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to curb ticketless travelling in Samastipur Railway Division?

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

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

(d) A special ticket checking organisation has been set up at Samastipur under the charge of a Divisional Commercial Superintendent to concentrate on surprise checks over sections where ticketless travelling is heavy. Massive drives including ambush raids going by road and fortress checks are conducted by this Organisation. As a result of surprise checks conducted on the Samastipur Division by this Organisation during April, 1974 to February, 1975, 6,936 persons were apprehended for travelling without tickets or with irregular tickets and a sum of Rs. 33,558.60 was realised from them towards fare and excess charge. 3,065 persons were prosecuted for irregular travel, out of whom 2,474 persons were imprisoned and a sum of Rs. 96,823.00 was realised as judicial fine.

In addition, an Educational Cell has been operating on Samastipur Division to educate the general public and students through meetings and personal contacts to prevent them from travelling without ticket.

Intensification of Oil Exploration by O and N.G.C.

7943. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the surveys conducted by O. and N.G.C. during 1973 and 1974 and the results achieved, and whether any discoveries of oil fields were established;

(b) the areas and regions covered by the geological surveys for the said oil exploration; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this account during the years, 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) During 1973 and 1974, ONGC carried out detailed, semi-detailed and reconnaissance geological surveys and in addition for geophysical surveys deployed a number of seismic and gravity-cum-magnetic parties for exploration for oil. Broadly the geological surveys helped in bringing out detailed stratigraphic and structural informations and the geophysical surveys provided useful information regarding sedimentary thickness and structures in the various areas surveyed. A number of structural and other interesting features were discovered by these surveys. Three new oil fields viz., Charali in Assam, Sanaokhurd in Gujarat and Bombay offshore were discovered.

(b) The areas and regions covered are:

Jammu & Kashmir	.	Area between Punch and Dalhousie.
Rajasthan	.	In Jaisalmer area, north of Pariwa village and Kichand-Bap area.
Gujarat	.	Area west of Wadhwan, Durangadhra and Surendra Nagar, north-west of Baroda north of Badhanpur.
Madhya Pradesh	.	Between Dhasan river in the west and Kan river in the east.
Andhra Pradesh	.	Around Sirpur, Rajpura and Baharsha upto Pranhita river in the east and Wardha river to the North.
Tamil Nadu	.	Eastern parts of Tamil Nadu.
Pondicherry	.	Pondicherry.

- Arunachal Pradesh . Areas around Bhairab Kunda, Kalating, Bhimeri, Medun, Hiliang, Dambuk and between Bhareli and Dikarang rivers.
- Tripura . . . Atharmura anticline and areas between Kumarghat to International Boundary with Bangladesh to the north.
- Assam . . . Mikri Hills.
- Andaman Island . Areas between Badarnala to the north, Rangat-Goxon point on the south and Malagar Bohu to the west.
- Bhutan . . . Area between Sarbhang and Rabang rivers.

(c) Information is available for the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 which is as under

1972-73	1973-74
Rs. lakh	Rs. lakhs
329.49	347.18

Shortage of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene in Kerala State

7944. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been acute shortage of petrol, diesel and kerosene in Kerala during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Central Government to supply the quota prescribed for Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). There was no scarcity of Motor Spirit (Petrol) or diesel oil in Kerala during the last year. There were however complaints of

kerosene shortage in the State in some months consequent upon heavy cuts imposed on the State quotas.

(c) No State-wise quotas are allocated for Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil. Kerosene quotas to the States have also been increased since November 1974. No reports have been received in the recent past of any shortage of these products in Kerala.

Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974

7945. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 has been brought into operation with effect from 1st February, 1975;

(b) whether any foreign firms have been found guilty after the enforcement of this Act; and

(c) whether the foreign firms are now at par with the Indian companies in certain aspects, if so, what are they?

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

(b) No Sir, rather, it is too early to say anything in this matter as the Amendment Act has come into force only from 1st February, 1975.

(c) The Foreign companies having an established plane of business in India, in which more than fifty per cent of the share capital is held by Indian citizens or bodies corporate incorporated in India will now have to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act as may be prescribed with regard to the business carried on by them in India. The provisions of Sections 159, 209, 209A, 233A, 233B, 234 to 246 (both inclusive) of the said Act have been made applicable

to all foreign companies having established place of business in India in relation to the Indian business. Attention is also invited to the Application of Section 159 to Foreign Companies Rules, 1975 published in the Gazette of India vide Notification No. GSR 52(E) dated the 19th February, 1975, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on the 21st March, 1975.

Proposal to make Bi-weekly Tinsukia Express a Daily Service

7946. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to make the present bi-weekly Tinsukia Express from Tinsukia to Delhi via New Bongaigaon a daily service; and

(b) if not, whether Government are aware of a strong demand from all sections of people of north eastern region in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. However, the frequency of New Delhi-Tinsukia Mail has been increased from 2 to 3 days in the week with effect from 18-2-1975.

(b) The demand for daily running of this train has been examined but not found operationally feasible on account of limitations of line capacity on sections enroute and for want of terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

General Elections to Lok Sabha

7947. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking advantage of the continuance of the State Emergency in the country, have the Union

Government any plans to extend the life of the present Lok Sabha beyond March, 1976 and postpone the General Elections due in February-March, 1976 to an indefinite period; and

(b) whether the General Elections to the Lok Sabha would be held as scheduled in February-March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) According to the existing position, the answer is in the affirmative.

Declaration of Assets by Presidential Candidates

7948. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether views were expressed in many newspapers of the country during the last Presidential elections to the effect that in order to create a healthy political atmosphere, it is necessary that every Presidential candidate should declare his movable and immovable assets;

(b) whether Government have considered the said demand and taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Government have seen some reports on the subject.

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

The Joint Committee on the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed into law before the Presidential election, did not make any such proposal in its Report and even at the time of consideration of the Bill, no such proposal was made.

Anhydrous Ammonia as fertiliser

7949. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the pilot project launched at Durgapur on trial basis for direct application of anhydrous ammonia as fertiliser;

(b) at what other place the experiment was carried out; and

(c) the broad economics of this new method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India have launched a pilot project at Durgapur for conducting trials regarding the direct application of anhydrous ammonia as fertilizers. The salient features of this project are:—

- To test the agronomical suitability of Anhydrous Ammonia under paddy field conditions;
- To standardise methods of application, depth of application and time of application of Anhydrous Ammonia;
- To run a full scale drill of handling ammonia particularly transfer from storage tank to nurse and the actual application in the field; and
- To determine the efficiency of Anhydrous Ammonia *vis-a-vis* the conventional solid fertilizers.

(b) The FCI are also conducting experiments in the application of anhydrous ammonia at selected locations around the Nangal and Gorakhpur units of the Corporation on wheat and sugarcane crops respectively. In addition, the Maharashtra Cooperative Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. have also undertaken trials at Sangli (Maharashtra) in the use of anhydrous ammonia as a source of fertilizers for sugarcane crop.

(c) A clear picture of the economics of direct application of anhydrous ammonia to the soil as fertilizers would become available only after the results of the experiments at various centres are known and evaluated.

Qualifying of Engineering Services Examination by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Engineers

7950. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Engineers who qualified the Engineering Service Examination, 1974 and dropped in the interview on account of Personality Test;

(b) whether they are considered for appointment when they qualify the examination but fail in Personality Test;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the quota; and

(d) whether personality is more important than the technical knowledge for a technical job?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) On the results of the written part of the Engineering Services Examination, 1974, 56 Scheduled Caste candidates and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates qualified for

Personality Test. On the final results of the examination, 30 Scheduled Caste candidates and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidate have been recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to various services/posts which are to be filled on the basis of this examination.

(b) There are no minimum qualifying marks for the Personality Test; the order of merit of the candidates who finally qualify is determined on the basis of the aggregate of the marks obtained in the written examination and in the Personality Test by candidates. Thus, it is possible for a candidate to be recommended for appointment even without scoring any marks in the Personality Test. The question of a candidate failing in the Personality Test does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Under extant orders, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates can be recommended by the Union Public Service Commission by a relaxed standard to fill the reserved quota to the extent possible. In accordance with this policy, 30 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been recommended by the Union Public Service Commission. Besides, under the Plan Programme, the Government have undertaken schemes of

Pre-Examination Training Centres and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various States.

(d) As mentioned earlier, there are no minimum qualifying marks for the Personality Test.

Export of Drugs to U.S.S.R. and other Countries

7951. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India is exporting any sort of drugs to U.S.S.R. and other countries; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information regarding name of item category of important drugs and drug intermediates, exports during April, 1974 to Jan., 1975 and major importing countries is given in the attached statement. These statistics are based on the information received from the Basic Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council.

Statement

In '000' Rs.

S. No.	Item	Export during	
		April 74 Jan'75	Major importing countries
1	2		3
1	Antibiotic & its Preps.	14666	4 Yugoslavia, Libya, Philippines, Greece, S. Lanka.
2	Quinine salts.	18937.1	Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., G.F.R., Netherland, Bulgaria.
3	Brucine Salts	2302.2	USA, Bulgaria.
4	Antidiabetic drugs	1155.5	Japan, Australia.

1	2	3
5	Absorbent Cotton Wool/Bandages n.e.s.	23766.7 Poland, Hong Kong, Zambia, Kenya, Japan, Tanzania, Syria, Philippines.
6	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	2243.9 Shri Lanka.
7	Menthol	4982 U.K.
8	Beta Ionone	11171.0 USSR, Japan.
9	Salicylic Acid	3976.1 Belgium, G.F.R.
10	Medicinal Castor Oil	171336.4 Czechoslovakia, UK, USSR, USA, Japan.
11	Pyridine	3398.3 U.K.
12	Psyllium Husk	64278.4 USA, France, G.F.R.
13	Psyllium Seeds	6995.1 USA, GFR, France.

Condition of Free Equity imposed on M/s. Sandoz

7952 SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the approvals granted to M/s. Sandoz stipulates the condition of free equity of Rs. 10 lakhs to Sandoz Basle, Switzerland for the project;

(b) if so, when was equity given and when remittances on it started;

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to assess the potential of Rs. 10 lakhs equity vis-a-vis the present capital employed by the company; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the same and the amounts which have accrued to the foreign firm, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In relation to the scheme covered vide industrial licence No. L/22/166/63-Ch.III dt. 21-8-1963 granted to M/s. Sandoz, it was approved that out of a share issue of Rs. 52 lakhs by M/s. Sandoz (India),

an allotment of shares worth Rs. 10 lakhs be made in favour of Sandoz, Basle (Switzerland) as consideration and contribution towards the planning and development expenses incurred by the latter in the manufacture of podophyllum upto 31-12-63.

(b) The equity in question was given on 15-2-1965 and remittances thereon started from that date.

(c) and (d). No such exercise has been made so far but the matter is being looked into.

Casual Labourers on Daily Wage

7953. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual labourers in Railways are being paid on the basis of daily wages prevalent in the locality in accordance with Miabhoj award; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in the Reserved Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

7954. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies reserved for Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States has been reduced;

(b) if so, how does it compare with that of last general elections in these States, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such changes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Only in Tripura State, 2 Assembly Scheduled Tribes seats have been reduced i.e., from 19 to 17. A Statement showing the number of existing seats and number of seats determined under section 8 of the Delimitation Act, 1972 both Parliamentary and Assembly, in respect of the States/ Union territories in North Eastern Region and West Bengal State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9561/75].

(c) The reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies has been made strictly in accordance with Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution and section 9(1)(d) of the Delimitation Act, 1972.

Expenditure on Elections from Calcutta, West Dinajpur, Burdwan and Darjeeling

7955. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the elected candidates from Burdwan, W. Dinajpur and Darjeeling during the last general election;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on an average in the Lok Sabha Seats in these areas during the said elections; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on an average by elected candidates for Assembly seats from Calcutta in 1971 election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The expenditure incurred by the elected candidates in respect of the assembly constituencies comprised within the three districts of Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Burdwan for the last general election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly held in 1972 is as follows:—

(i) Darjeeling district	32525.73
(ii) West Dinajpur district	62760.68
(iii) Burdwan District	168031.63

The information in respect of the general election to the Lok Sabha held in 1971 cannot be given as none of the districts mentioned in part (a) of the question have complete parliamentary constituencies, i.e., some of the parliamentary constituencies spread over to other neighbouring districts.

(b) The relevant information is not available.

(c) The average expenditure in respect of assembly constituencies comprised within Calcutta district was Rs. 5470.91 during the general election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly held in 1971.

Appointment of Persons in Companies during the last Three Years

7956. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board appointed a number of persons in some companies during the last three years;

(b) the names of the companies and the persons appointed with their qualifications; and

(c) facts about the improvements made after the appointment of such persons by the companies, company-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Company Law Board have appointed Directors under section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 in some companies.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9562/75].

(c) The appointment of Directors under section 408(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 is made for preventing the affairs of the company from being conducted either in a manner which is oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest. The directors appointed by the Government in a company, by their participation in the management through the Board of the company restrain the companies from acting in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or to public interest. Where the Government Directors could be effective, improvement has been reported as in the case of M/s. Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Limited and M/s. National Rayon Corporation Limited.

Officiating Allowance to RASMs at Olavakkot Division

7957. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount paid to Railway Assistant Station Masters of Olavakkot Division as officiating allowance during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The amount paid to Railway Assistant Station Masters of Olavakkot Division as officiating allowance during the last three years is as under:—

1972-73 — Rs. 4,186.00

1973-74 — Rs. 2,174.00

1974-75 — Rs. 2,158.00

Rs. 8,518.00

Production of M/s. Ciba Gaigy (I) Limited

7958. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad features of production of M/s. Ciba Gaigy (I) Ltd. in last three years—item-wise production with licence/approval number and the sales value;

(b) what is the basis of agreement or changes made in agreement and subsequent approvals from Government on which the production is based and money is paid to M/s. Ciba Gaigy in Switzerland the mode of payment and reasons for allowing them to do so;

(c) names of Directors, their salaries and perquisites and under what approval; and

(d) whether this company has flouted the original agreement and marketed new articles without valid

licence; if so, the names of products and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement furnishing the requisite information in respect of the years 1971, 72 and 73 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9563, 75*].

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

Agreement of M/s. Rallis (I) Limited with certain other Companies

7959. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad features of the agreements of M/s. Rallis (I) Limited with M/s. Boehringer Knoll, G. D. Searle, Tata Fison, C.E Fulford and other companies;

(b) whether production is distributed by them or exported by them and the mode of payments involved during the last three years;

(c) whether this foreign equity holding firm indulges into under-invoicing and over-invoicing in exports and imports made through different firms on whom they have got control, their exports during three years, prices at which exports were made, entitlements and reasons for allowing them to do so;

(d) whether this firm has flouted I(DR) Act, Foreign Investment Board rules and regulations and conditions of exports/imports; and

(e) broad features of Tata Fison merger in Rallis, their initial equity and payments at the time of merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Diesel and Kerosene to Gujarat in 1974-75

7960. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the allocation of diesel and kerosene oil to Gujarat in 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) There has been no increase in kerosene allocations to Gujarat during 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74. Allocation of Diesel Oil is not made on a Statewise basis.

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

Shortage of Petroleum Products for Industrial Units in Gujarat

7961 SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of medium and small scale industrial units in Gujarat are being closed due to inadequate supply of kerosene and diesel oil and other petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) No such reports have been received in this Ministry.

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

Railway Lines remained unelectrified in Gujarat

7962. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of railway lines in Gujarat have remained unelectrified during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) As electrification requires considerable capital investment, it is justified only on sections with heavy traffic density. On this consideration, Ahmedabad-Gholvad section on Bombay-Ahmedabad route has been electrified in Gujarat.

Enquiry in the Charges made against Usha Sale Private Limited by MRTP Commission

7963. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the enquiry made into the affairs of Usha Sale Private Limited by MRTP Commission; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDAB-RATA BARUA): (a) and (b). As was stated in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3947 in the House on 10.12.74 the enquiry by the Commission is still in progress.

Charges made by MRTP Commission against Bata India Limited

7964. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry made into the affairs of Bata India Limited on the reported charges made by MRTP Commission has been completed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDAB-RATA BARUA): (a) to (c). As was stated in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 2133 and 3947 in the House on the 26th November, 1974 and the 10th December, 1974 respectively, the inquiry by the Commission in the case of the Bata India Limited is still in progress.

Charges against Goodyear Limited

7965. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of charges made by the MRTP Commission against Goodyear Limited for the concentration in trade and re-sale maintenance and excessive dealings;

(b) whether Government have taken any action against the Company on these charges and various recommendations of the MRTP Commission in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDAB-RATA BARUA): (a) to (c). On the basis of a complaint made to the Commission by the All-India Motor Transport Congress on the 11th November, 1972 and again on the 7th August, 1973, the MRTP Commission instituted an inquiry under section 37(1) read with section 10(a)(i) of the MRTP Act, 1969 into the following restrictive

trade practice alleged to be indulged in by M/s. Goodyear India Limited and seven other tyre manufacturing Companies:—

A common agreement called the General Code of Conduct for members of the Auto-motive Trade Industries entered into by these Companies which provides *inter-alia* that these companies covenant to sell their goods only on prices or terms or conditions agreed upon between them as sellers.

The proceedings before the Commission are at pleadings stage. As such the question of any action being taken by the Government does not arise.

**Mintri Tea Co. (Pvt.) Limited,
Kalimpong**

7966. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the share holders of Mintri Tea Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Kalimpong;

(b) the value of the shares held by each share-holder;

(c) whether any complaint has been received by his Ministry against the Company and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the Company?

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

**Advertisements issued by I.O.C. to
Small and Medium Dailies**

7967. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation do not give any advertisement to district level small and medium news dailies and weeklies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the names of the district level small papers from West Bengal and North-Eastern States which received advertisements during last three years; and

(d) the attitude adopted towards the district level papers regarding public and the action being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Media of publicity used by
Undertakings of the
Ministry**

7968. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the undertakings under his Ministry use only Big Newspapers for the publicity and advertisements;

(b) if not, the names of the dailies, utilised by these undertakings, unit-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) whether these papers are yet to reach the vast population in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advertisement given by O. and N.G.C. to small and medium News papers

7969. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O.&N.G.C. spends a large amount for publicity;

(b) if so, the broad features of the publicity media of O.&N.G.C.;

(b) whether small and medium news papers are debarred from the advertisement of O.&N.G.C.; and

(d) if not, the names of small and medium dailies and weeklies of West Bengal and North-Eastern Region States which were given advertisements by O. & N.G.C. during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Complaint against Chairman of Shaw Wallace & Company

7970. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received against Mr. A. W. B. Hayward as Chairman of Shaw Wallace & Company;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations made therein and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta has been directed to launch prosecution against the Directors of the Company;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the particulars of the salary received and the perquisites enjoyed by Mr. A. W. B. Hayward?

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

(b) The main allegations related to his role in the mis-management of the affairs of the company. The various acts of mismanagement have already been gone into by the Company Law Board resulting in the following action:—

(i) The Company Law Board passed on 18.12.1972 an order under section 250(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, directing that any transfer of equity shares in the company held by M/s. R. G. Shaw and Co Ltd., M/s. Shaw Darby and Co. Ltd., M/s. Shaw Scott and Co. Ltd. and M/s. Thames Rice Milling Co. Ltd. shall be void for a period of three years with effect from 18.12.1972.

(ii) The Company Law Board passed an order under section 408(1) the Companies Act, 1956 on 28-5-1973 appointing two directors on the Board of Directors of the company for a period of three years.

(iii) Information has been sent to the Income-tax Department and Enforcement Directorate.

(c) and (d). The Registrar of Companies, Calcutta has been directed to launch prosecution against the Directors of the company for the contravention of section 295 of the Companies Act, 1956 and to issue show cause notice under section 299 of the said Act for non-disclosure of interest by Directors in respect of loan transactions. The reply to the aforesaid 'show cause' notice have since been received from the Directors and is being examined.

(e) Mr. A. W. B. Hayward at present is being paid at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per month plus a share in the commission of 5 per cent on the net annual profits of the company payable to Managing and Whole-time Directors in proportion to their salaries provided that his remuneration by way of salary and commission shall not exceed Rs. 1,75,000/- per annum plus usual perquisites such as Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Gratuity, Pension, Medical benefits for self and family, leave, free furnished residential accommodation, company's car, Group Accident Insurance, Telephone, Fees of three clubs, terminal leave of six months preparatory to retirement from the company's service and passage benefits for himself, his wife and dependent children with all expenses in connection with packing, freight and transportation of his baggage and household effect from Calcutta to his home town in U. K.

Shareholders capital for drug firms

7971. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the broad features of the theory of Shareholders capital i.e. equity plus reserves for pricing policy of drugs and how far it is helpful to Indian firms;

(b) the broad features of the theory of 'capital employed' and how this will be helpful to Indian or foreign firms;

(c) whether the theory of Shareholders' capital would also help the firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity as they do not use the borrowed capital to a greater extent as is done by Indian firms; and

(d) the decisions of the Hathi Committee on this issue and the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). In the case of bulk drugs the Tariff Commission had recommended a return of 15 per cent on capital employed constituted of net fixed assets plus working capital. At present prices of indigenously produced bulk drugs are being fixed/revised on this basis.

Government had constituted a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry whose terms of reference *inter alia* included;

"To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations."

The Report of the Committee was received by the Government on 6th April, 1975 and the same is receiving its attention.

Reference of Bon Acid to Tariff Commission

7972. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bon Acid was referred to the Tariff Commission and the information was not given to the House and subsequently assurances were given in last 2 years to fix up the responsibility and take necessary steps against those found guilty;

(b) what action Government have taken and what is the present position, why such a long delay has taken place in fixing the responsibility and imposition of punishment; and

(c) who were the officers making inquiry in this issue and what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission's Report on the price structure of Bon Acid was submitted to the Government on 31st March, 1966. A statement explaining the circumstances under which action could not be taken on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in this respect was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 27th July 1973. As indicated in the statement, the matter was again referred to the Tariff Commission in September 1973.

(c) The circumstances under which action could not be taken on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission were investigated in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the pleasure of the Government was conveyed to the officer who was found responsible for the delay in processing the case.

Break in service imposed on workers of Mysore Southern Railway Workshop

7973. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the break-in-service imposed on the workers of Mysore Southern Railway Workshop due to stay-in-strike from 1st April, 1974 to 22nd April, 1974 has since been condoned;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) whether orders for condonation are likely to be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). In the stay-in-strike by the supervisors and workers of Mysore Workshops of Southern Railway from 1-4-74 to 22-4-74, 2,118 employees participated; the strike was declared illegal and

break in service was enforced on the participants. Under the Rules, such break in service cannot be condoned without the sanction of the President and, therefore, the condonation cannot be granted as a matter of course. However, condonation is under consideration on the basis of appeals by the employees involved.

Casual labourers who participated in strike (South and South Central Railway)

7974. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the casual labourers who were discharged by the Southern and South-Central Railways during the May, 1974 strike have been taken back to duty;

(b) whether the Railway Ministry is aware of the judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in Writ Appeals No. 772, 888, 889 and 890, delivered on 11-2-1975;

(c) if so, what action has been taken in connection with the judgement; and

(d) whether similar action will be taken in respect of the casual labourers discharged by other Railways in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Out of 4,979 casual labourers and substitutes discharged during May, 1974 strike, 3689 have been taken back as on 12-4-1975

(b) Yes.

(c) It has been decided to implement the judgement.

(d) Instructions have been issued that casual labourers should be taken back to duty as and when new works become available in their turn on the basis of length of service as casual labourers.

Direct recruits (Graduates) in Clerk Grade I

7975. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been issued in regard to the direct recruits (Graduates) in the category of Clerk Grade I in the year 1957 vide Letter No. 55ACS/INSP/45 dated 27th June, 1957;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether that order has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A letter No. 53-Acs. Insp/45 Pt dated 27th June 1957 was issued communicating a decision of the Railway Board that 20 per cent of the permanent and temporary vacancies of Clerks Grade I [Rs. 330—560 (RS)] occurring in a year in the Accounts Department, should be filled by direct recruitment. The letter also prescribed how the seniority of the directly recruited candidates vis-a-vis promoted staff, should be determined.

(c) No.

(d) The direct recruitment quota remained unfilled because of the ban on recruitment. In 1968 it was decided that the vacancies may be filled by promotion of serving Clerks Grade II till resumption of direct recruitment. On 22-10-1971 final orders were issued that 10 per cent of the vacancies of Clerks Grade I may be filled by direct recruitment of Graduates and the other 10 per cent should continue to be filled by promotion.

Railway employees enjoying housing facilities

7976. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees who are enjoying housing facilities as on 1st January, 1974;

(b) whether it is ensured that the quarters and the facilities for Class IV staff have any minimum hygienic standard; and

(c) if so, the number of Railway colonies which have been remodelled after they were set up during the British days?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 5,39,641 (as on 31-3-1974). Such statistics on the Railways are collected for a financial year. As such, the number of Railway employees who have been enjoying housing facilities as on 31-3-1974 has been furnished above.

(b) Yes.

(c) Construction of railway quarters for Class IV Staff was standardised in 1953 in all the Railway prescribing uniform scales of accommodation and sanitary standards. Since then the quarters constructed in the various Railways colonies, have been following these standards.

Prior to 1953 there was no standard designs for these quarters and some of the quarters constructed in the various Railway colonies did not come up to the prescribed standards and such quarters are being gradually provided with necessary amenities including sanitization. Remodelling of colonies and quarters is a continuous process and is being carried out progressively within the resources available.

Expenditure incurred on establishment/development facilities to passengers

7977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total expenditure incurred by the Indian Railways on the following heads for the

past three years, separately for each financial year;

- (1) Establishment;
- (2) Fuel;
- (3) Development including expansion of the existing lines and laying down of new lines;
- (4) Facilities for passengers;

(b) whether there is any attempt to pay greater attention to (3) and (4) above; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH):

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(a) (1) Expenditure on staff	36.69%	35.68%	36.49%
(2) Expenditure on fuel	19.61%	18.95%	16.99%
(3) Expenditure on development	17.76%	21.06%	21.50%
(4) Expenditure towards facilities for passengers	1.24%	1.29%	0.95%

(b) and (c). Works under these heads are undertaken keeping in view the relative needs and urgency of such works at different places and the availability of funds.

Agreement with Czechoslovakia for Import of certain items

7978. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Railways with Czechoslovakia for the import of certain items;

(b) the main points of the agreement alongwith the names of items sought to be imported;

(c) whether it would not impair the indigenous effort to build up these items; and

(d) the number and names of items including their cost which have been imported so far under this agreement or are proposed to be imported within the financial year 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a), (b) and (c). Under the Bilateral Trade agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovakia, an offer has been received from M/s. Skodaexport, Czechoslovakia for supply of 25 DC and 36 AC heavy duty electric locomotives. The offer is still under consideration and no agreement has been signed as yet.

(c) Import is arranged only when the item required cannot be manufactured indigenously and the import is inescapable. In the case of these AC/DC heavy duty locos there are various issues under active examination including indigenous alternatives and import will be resorted to only if the indigenous alternatives are not found to serve the purpose.

Rail construction works on Trivandrum-Nagar Coil Section

7979. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway construction works on the Trivandrum-Nagar-

Coil section has been slowed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to speed up the works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been possible to allot Rs. 2.3 crores for the project in the Current Financial Year on account of the very limited availability of funds in the Railways' Annual Plan. This has resulted in the revision of the target date for completion of this project to March, 1978.

Requests for running special trains for All India tour

7980. SHRI M. C. DAGA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether on the occasion of 2500 Nirvan Anniversary of Bhagwan Mahavira requests have been received from institutions/individuals for allowing special trains to be run for all India tour including famous centres of pilgrimages and if so, particulars of such requests received,

(b) whose requests have been acceded to and on what terms and conditions; and

(c) if any such request has been rejected, the reasons therefor?

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

Loss incurred by Rajdhani Express running between Delhi and Calcutta

7981. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Rajdhani Express running between Delhi and Calcutta has been running at a loss and if so, since when it has started incurring loss with year-wise break-up;

(b) what has been the rate of occupancy during these years; and

(c) what are the factors which have contributed towards fall in revenue and what steps are proposed to be taken to make the operation profitable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) It is not possible to work out the loss or profit in operating any single train because the expenses are not booked train-wise. However as a result of special studies undertaken from time to time in respect of Rajdhani Express running between New Delhi and Howrah it has been found that the revenue earned from the train fully covered the direct costs (which include the cost of diesel oil, engine crew, train staff, etc., interest maintenance and depreciation of coaches and engines but exclude cost of provision and maintenance, of Permanent Way Signal and Telecommunication, overheads, cost of catering service, etc) and also contributed to the fixed or joint costs.

(b) The average occupation of the train in both direction during the past five years has been as under:—

Year	A.C. Class	A.C. Chair Car
1970-71	96%	94%
1971-72	95%	96%
1972-73	95%	93%
1973-74	95%	97%
1974-75	68%	90%

(c) There has been no fall in revenue.

Report of the Committee of Status of Women regarding uniform Code

7983. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Status of Women in its report submitted to Government has suggested for a uniform code that will ensure the practice of monogamy throughout the land, prohibit unilateral divorce and abolish the Hindu Joint Family system which by definition does not include the woman as a legal entity; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The Committee on the Status of Women in India has, *inter alia*, recommended that—

(i) there can be no compromise on the basic policy of monogamy being the rule for all communities in India;

(ii) immediate legislation be undertaken to eliminate the unilateral right of divorce and to introduce parity of rights for both partners regarding grounds for seeking dissolution of a marriage;

(iii) the right by birth be abolished and the Mitakshara coparcenary be converted into Dayabhaga.

(b) The recommendations are being examined.

Concessions given to soap industries for production of Janata Soaps

7984. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the

concessions if any given to the soap industry for the production of Janata soaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Besides concessions by way of rebate on excise duty available to the soap industry in the manufacture of all varieties of soaps by the use of rice bran and minor oils no special concession has been given to the industry for production of Janata soap.

Meeting on Electoral Reforms

7985. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Members of 'The Tar Kunde Committee' will also be invited for the meeting with the Prime Minister to discuss electoral reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): No such proposal is under consideration.

The invitees to the meeting are leaders of political parties in Parliament and some unattached members of whom Shri P. G. Mavalankar, who happens to be a member of the Tar Kunde Committee also is one.

Issue of licences to foreign drug Companies

7986. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue new licences to foreign companies for the manufacture of drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R.

GANESH): (a) and (b). A few industrial licence applications, received from foreign drug manufacturing companies in normal course, are in various stages of processing. Government decision thereon will be taken after examining each case, as per policy.

Fertiliser Commission for development of fertiliser industry

7987. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURSUHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a high powered Fertiliser Commission for laying down a national policy for the development of the fertiliser industry;

(b) whether the Commission is also to study the projects for re-cycling wastes;

(c) whether any other tasks are likely to be assigned to the Commission; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal for the present.

Recommendations of Hathi Committee to create a National Drug Authority

7988. SHRI K MALLANNA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Hathi Committee on drugs has recommended the creation of a National Drug Authority which should be entrusted with the overall responsibility of planning, production and distribution of drugs and import of technology from abroad,

(b) whether the Committee has made any recommendations regarding taking over of foreign drug firms; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by Government on the 6th April, 1975 and is receiving its attention. Question like setting up a Drug Authority of India will also be considered by Government along with other recommendations.

Manufacture of Drilling Equipment by O. & N.G.C

7989. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to manufacture drilling equipment in the country for exploration and production of crude oil; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a number of measures to identify and develop indigenous capabilities for manufacture of a number of material inputs required for its large oil exploration and development programme. Its programme includes the manufacture of the following rigs:

(i) Work-over rigs of 50 tonnes capacity;

(ii) Crawler type work-over rigs of 28 tonnes capacity.

In addition, a collaboration agreement has been entered into by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for the indigenous manufacture of deep drilling rigs.

News item captioned "Flaws in Law Against Monopolies growth"

7990. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in 'Patriot' dated the 7th April, 1975 under the caption "Flaws in Laws against Monopolies' growth";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BATRA BARUA): (a) Government have seen the news report.

(b) and (c). The statements made in report that Government have not taken steps for amending the M.R.T.P. Act for removing the defects noticed in its working or that the M.R.T.P. Commission had been unable to perform its duties in the absence of a Chairman for the last one year or that there are differences between the Commission and the Department of Company Affairs, are not correct. As already stated in Chapter II(i)(a) of the Third Annual Report laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974, certain modifications in regard to administrative and procedural matters and verbal changes for removing what may appear to be anomalies and for ensuring the effective implementation of those provisions, are presently under the Central Government's consideration. These include a suggestion that it is necessary to establish a proper link between the provisions under section 10(b) for *suo motu* inquiries by the Commission relating to monopolistic trade practices and the provisions of section 31 of the Act. The Commission has also not been without a Chair-

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man since 23rd July, 1973, when the present Chairman took charge of that office. Further, the Commission and the Department have been, having close liaison and are functioning smoothly.

Coal Loading on Eastern Railway

7991. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Economic-times' dated the 7th April, 1975 under the caption 'Coal loading on Eastern-Railway hit;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Railways are waiting for the demands from consumers particularly the power houses and soft coke users in the Eastern Sector, to come up

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries, State Governments and the coal producing agencies.

Award for invention of Super Kerosene Stove

7992. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced an award for invention of Super Kerosene Stove;

(b) if so, the salient features of the offer and whether Government have received any response to the award offer;

(c) whether similar award is proposed for inventions aimed at saving petrol and petroleum products; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. F. MAJHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features and objectives of the award are:

1. to manufacture and supply an efficient, durable and safer stove for the common man, and
2. to produce a kerosene stove with larger out-put of heat and higher thermal efficiency than the stoves currently available in the market, thereby reducing the consumption of kerosene oil in the country.

A few preliminary enquiries have already been received. Detailed conditions of the contest including the requirement of minimum thermal efficiency and consumption rate of kerosene are, however, being notified in the Press for wider circulation. Last date for receipt of entries is 30th June, 1975.

(c) and (d). No such award is proposed by the Government at present. The Federation of Indian Automobile Associations had, however arranged a contest inviting suggestions to save petrol and had announced a prize also for the best entry.

Proposal to encourage Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

7993. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish|regularise|discourage contract labour system on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard and results thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to encourage execution of works on Railway through Labour Contract Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if so, steps taken to encourage Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Contract labour system is prevalent on Indian Railways for execution of some specific types of works. There is no proposal to abolish the contract labour system in these works. Engagement of contract labour on Indian Railways is regulated by the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) To encourage the formation of Cooperative Labour Contract Societies, the Railways grant various facilities in the award of contract to registered Labour Cooperative Societies composed of actual workers. In pursuance of this policy, handling contracts for goods, parcels, coal, coal-ashes, cinder-picking and ash-pit cleaning, etc., are awarded to registered Cooperative Labour Contract Societies through negotiations, irrespective of the value of the contracts. The Civil Engineering Works of the following types upto a monetary value of Rs. 10,000 are also awarded to Cooperative Labour Contract Societies through negotiation:

(i) White-washing; and

(ii) Loading and unloading of ballast and handling of materials.

These measures have shown encouraging results in this regard.

New Broad Gauge line to be constructed in Bihar during 1975-76

7994. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in which new Broad Gauge railway lines are going to be constructed in Bihar, during 1975-76;

(b) whether Hazaribagh would be connected with Ranchi and Kodarma by Railway;

(c) whether New Railway line would be constructed connecting Rajgir with Bodh Gaya; and

(d) if so, when the construction work would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No new broad gauge lines are proposed to be constructed in Bihar during 1975-76. However funds have been provided for the conversion of the following metre gauge sections to Broad Gauge during 1975-76:

(i) Bhatni-Muzaffarpur portion of Barabanki-Samastipur conversion.

(ii) Samastipur-Dabnanga conversion.

(b) Ranchi and Kodarma are already linked by rail. A Survey is in progress from Ranchi Road to Rampurhat via Hazaribagh town, Hazaribagh Road, Madhupur and Dumka.

(c) A survey is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year for the proposed rail link from Gaya to Rajgir.

(d) The proposals at (b) and (c) will be considered further after the surveys are completed and reports examined.

Advance Reservation for Passengers in Trains

7995. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advance reservation in all classes in all trains for passengers has been introduced for one year limiting the advance reservation for 20 days;

(b) whether such experiments was also made earlier;

(c) whether this would increase corruption in the booking of especially II class seats; and

(d) if so, what benefits the passengers would derive from such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A system of making advance reservations in all classes in all trains originating at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad/Secunderabad (B. G.) Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Gauhati stations and certain other nominated important trains has been introduced with effect from 15th April, 1975 without any time-limit as an experimental measure for a period of one year. At intermediate stations also, reservation by the above mentioned trains will be available without any time-limit in advance. At all other stations and in other trains, the time-limit will be 20 days uniformly in all classes

(b) As desired by the Committee on Reservation and Booking, an experiment of extending the time-limit for making reservations up to 30 days in advance uniformly for all classes was conducted from 15th November, 1972 to 14th December, 1972 and again from 15th April, 1973 to 14th May, 1973. Advance reservations were made without any time-limit for an experimental period of two months from 15th May 1973 to 14th July, 1973.

(c) No.

(d) This system has several advantages. For example, those who are able to plan out their journey programme in advance can go and make reservations without having to come to the booking office only on a particular date, i.e. ten days (II Class) or 20 days (1st Class) in advance of the date of the proposed journey. Again, when passengers ask for reservation of a berth for a particular day and if it is not available on that particular day, they can ask for a berth on the next available day if they choose to do so. Unlike the old arrangement, he need not come again and stand in queue for making requests for reservations for the subsequent date. Thirdly, because there is no time limit for reservations and people do not have to queue up from the time of the opening of the booking office on a particular date, i.e., 10 days (II Class) or 20 days (1st Class) in advance, it is expected that the rush at the countries will be considerably reduced. It is also expected that cornering of berths by anti-social elements will also be appreciably reduced.

**Relieving ASM in Post of Section
Controllers in Control Office,
Olavakkot**

7996. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are two relieving Assistant Station Masters in Control Office, Olavakkot in the posts of Section Controllers since 1962; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) One Relieving Assistant Station Master is being utilised as Section Controller from 1963 and another from 1970.

(b) Because of acute shortage in this category from time to time in Olavakkot Division, it became necessary to utilise Relieving ASMs. Selection of Section Controllers could not be held during the last few years pending revision of scales on the basis of the Third Pay Commission recommendations and classification of the new scales as selection and non-selection grades. Posts of Section Controllers in scales Rs. 250—380 (AS) and Rs. 335—425 (AS) have as a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations been merged into a single grade and the posts have thereafter now been classified as selection posts. The Olavakkot Division is now holding selections for this grade and the ad-hoc arrangements will be terminated when duly selected candidates are available.

**Preparations to drill Fifth Well in
Bombay High**

7997. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether any preparation have been started by the O.&N.G.C. to drill up the Fifth well in Bombay High;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether the success achieved on the Fourth well so far has helped in the location of Fifth well; if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) to (c). Sagar Samrat has already been jacked up to start drilling operations at the fifth location on the Bombay High structure. The fifth well is going to be drilled about 40 kms. south of the fourth well to explore the southern extent of the structure.

**Operations of Sagar Samrat in
Bombay High**

7998. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether the latest report from the Sagar Samrat operating in the Bombay High area in the Arabian Sea is encouraging; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production test results of the fourth well drilled recently in Bombay High structure have given positive evidence of commercial accumulation of oil.

**Installation of a Drilling Platform to
Expedite Oil Production**

7999. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether one drilling-cum-production platform is proposed to be installed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for producing oil in quickest possible time;

(b) whether the first stage of commercial production is going to be established in early 1976;

(c) whether one million tons of oil is likely to be produced yearly; and

(d) whether the oil production rate would be 5000 barrels a day?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAHI):**

(a) to (d). ONGC is taking action to set up an intermediate stage of production during 1976-77 to produce oil from Bombay High at the rate of about one million tonnes per annum; this will work out to about 20,000 barrels a day. To achieve this objective, Commission is taking timely action for procuring necessary fixed platform(s) and other equipments.

**Measures to Curb Consumption of Pet-
roleum Products**

8000. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the results of the various measures taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) how far Government have succeeded in reducing the consumption by Government sector?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):**

(a) and (b). As a result of various fiscal and regulatory measures adopted by Government to curb the consumption of petroleum products, there has been an overall drop of 31 per cent in their consumption during 1974 as compared with 1973 as against an average growth rate of about 9 per cent in the past.

(c) No separate statistics are being maintained in this regard.

**Companies Prosecuted in Delhi for
Violation of Companies Act during
the last year**

8001. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies prosecuted in Delhi during the last year for violation of provisions of the Companies Act; and

(b) the nature of prosecutions launched and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) 143 companies were prosecuted in Delhi during the period from 1st April, 1974 to 31st March, 1975. These include 4 companies whose registered offices are situated in the State of Haryana.

(b) The prosecutions were filed under sections 159|162, 220, 551, 614A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 for non-filing of Annual Returns|Balance-Sheets|Statements of Accounts and under section 50(2) for improper maintenance of register of Members. Cases against 52 companies resulted in conviction and a fine of Rs. 11,225|- was imposed by Court. The remaining cases against the companies are still pending in the Court.

Cases Pending in Delhi High Court

8002. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases pending before the High Court of Delhi as on 31st December, 1974;

(b) total number of cases disposed of during the year ending 31st December, 1974; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government for the disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) 20,495.

(b) 18,870.

(c) The Judge-strength of the Delhi High Court has been increased by two since 18th December, 1974. The Chief Justice is regularly reviewing the pendency of cases and by constituting special benches, taking up of group of cases involving similar points of Law, disposals of cases is being expedited.

Criminal Cases Pending with Sessions Judges, Delhi

8003. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of criminal cases pending before the Sessions Judges in Delhi as on 31st December, 1974;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the year ending 31st December, 1974; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government for expeditious disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) 2,484.

(b) 2,511 criminal cases were disposed of by the Sessions Judges in Delhi during the year ending 31st December, 1974.

(c) The Delhi High Court has proposed creation of more posts of Additional District and Sessions Judge. These proposals are being examined.

Estimates for Tube Railway for Calcutta

8004. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the earlier and the present estimates of the proposed Tube Railway for Calcutta;

(b) estimated time for completion of the project;

(c) estimated increase of cost till the project is completed;

(d) facts about foreign expertise and materials that will be required for the project;

(e) estimated percentage of traffic handling by such Tube Railway;

(f) estimated yearly revenue, maintenance and establishment cost; and

(g) whether this project will be reviewed and reconsidered in favour of (i) circular railway and (ii) trolley buses by removing train tracks for dealing greater volume of traffic and tackling Calcutta traffic problem within a much shorter period of time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The earlier and present estimates of the proposed rapid transit railway for Calcutta are Rs 140 crores and Rs. 250 crores, respectively.

(b) The period for completion which was seven years according to the progress report, is under review on account of constraint on resources.

(c) It is not possible to foresee the extent to which the prices may increase till the project is completed.

(d) Foreign expertise on technology and materials has been sought for rolling stock, signalling and civil engineering underground construction, on a limited scale.

(e) About 30 per cent of the traffic would be handled by the rapid transit line.

(f) The estimated yearly revenue is Rs. 200 million; the estimated maintenance and establishment cost is Rs. 100 million.

(g) No.

Survey for New Stations on Mangalore—Bombay Line

8005. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of stations proposed in the preliminary survey made for the Mangalore-Bombay railway line; and

(b) the names of these stations and the estimated cost of their construction according to the preliminary survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 66.

(b) A statement showing the names of the stations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9564/75.*] The total estimated cost of construction (excluding track) of all the 66 stations as per the survey is Rs. 1.91 crores. In addition, the cost of station machinery and electrical installations is Rs. 2.64 crores.

Contracts for Foreign Parties for Off-shore Oil Exploration

8006. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the foreign expertise and concerns contacted or given contracts for (i) exploration of off-shore oil in different off-shore regions of the country and (ii) exploration of off-shore oil already identified; and

(b) the terms and conditions for such assignments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) For off-shore explorations, contracts have been signed with Carlberg India Group of USA for the Bengal-Orissa basin and with the Reading and Bates Group also of USA

for the Kutch basin. Geophysical surveys have been completed in both the contract areas. Processing and interpretation of data obtained are in progress.

ONGC is operating in the Bombay High off-shore area, where oil has been struck.

(b) The main terms of the two contracts for the Bengal-Orissa and the Kutch basins, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 30 answered on July 23, 1974.

Alternate Arrangements for Supply of Petroleum Products to Dealers of Burmah-Shell

8007. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government propose to direct some other oil company to supply dealers with such petroleum products as are in short supply in outlets of Burmah Shell for specific period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): Government have already issued the Petroleum Products (Regulation of Supply to Retail Outlets) Order, 1974 under the Essential Commodities Act investing Government with necessary powers to ensure availability of Petroleum Products at the Retail Outlets to meet the demand of the general public. In case the situation demands, Government would consider taking action under this Order to ensure supplies of various petroleum products to meet the demand of the general public, from the Retail Outlets belonging to Burmah Shell or any other Oil Company.

Vegetarian Light Refreshment Stall at Nanganallur

8008. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vegetarian light refreshment stall has been opened at Nanganallur on the Madras Beach/Tambaram section; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no station by the name Nanganallur on the Madras-Beach/Tambaram section. However, there is a station named Palavanthangal which serves Nanganallur Township situated nearby. This station was opened for traffic only in September, 1974. A decision has already been taken to open a vegetarian light refreshment stall at this station shortly.

Promotion of TCs/TTEs on Rajkot Division (Western Railway)

8009. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager (Western Railway) had desired through his letter dated April, 1974 to the D. S., Rajkot that 21 Ticket Collectors/Travelling Ticket Examiners be promoted according to the decision of the Railway Board;

(b) how many promotions have been effected till now;

(c) reasons of delay in carrying out the decision of the Railway administration; and

(d) by when, the promotions will be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. The letter only sanctioned 21 extra posts of TTEs.

(b) 12 persons have been promoted so far.

(c) and (d). Due to reduced requirements elsewhere some TTEs have become surplus. Some of them have been adjusted against the new posts. Promotion against rest of the new posts will be made when the workload increases again.

Manning of Sleeper Coaches in One Division by TCOs/TTEs/Conductors of another Division

8010. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a circular dated the 11th April, 1974 to various Divisional Superintendents the General Manager (Western Railway) had desired that manning of sleeper coaches in one Division by the Ticket Collectors/ Travelling Ticket Examiners/Conductors of another Division should be avoided;

(b) the names of trains on which this encroachment by the staff of Ajmer Division into the Rajkot Division is still permitted;

(c) action being taken in this regard; and

(d) other similar encroachments in Western Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, General Manager, Western Railway in his letter dated 11th April, 1974 had issued instructions to all Divisional Superintendents for the creation of additional posts of Travelling Ticket Examiners for manning of sleeper coaches and to regulate working of TTEs within their parent Division as far as possible.

(b) Sleeper coaches on 1 Up/2Dn Delhi Mail, 3 Up/4 Dn Delhi Express, 31 Up/32 Dn Jayanti Janata Express

and 5 Up/6 Dn Fast Passenger trains are manned by TTEs of Ajmer Division over Palanpur-Ahmedabad Section of Rajkot Division.

(c) The TTEs are governed by the Hours of Employment Regulations. Their duty diagram is so prepared as to achieve best utilisation of manpower with due regard to economy. Suitable adjustments for working of trains in one Division by TTEs of another Division have, therefore, to be made in the interest of efficiency and economy.

(d) A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Manning of sleeper coaches on the Western Railway trains in which TTEs of one Division are going into other Divisions is as under:—

15 Dn/16 Up Saurashtra Express, 23 Dn/24 Up Delhi Janata Express, 19 Dn/20 Up Dehradun Express over Surat-Vadodara Section; 25 Dn/26 Up A. C. Express, 3 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail over Surat-Ratlam section; 17 Dn/18 Up Saurashtra Janata Express over Surat-Viramgam section; 7 Dn/8 Up Ahmedabad Janata Express, 1 Dn/2 Up Gujarat Mail over Surat-Ahmedabad section worked by TTEs of Bombay Division.

5 Dn/6 Up Saurashtra Mail, 7 Dn/8 Up Ahmedabad Janata Express, 17 Dn/18 Up Saurashtra Janata Express over Surat-Bombay Central section worked by TTEs of Vadodara Division, 19 Dn/20 Up Dehradun Express over Vadodara-Godhra section and 25 Dn/26 Up AC/Paschim Express over Nagda-New Delhi and Godhra-Bombay Central sections by TTEs of Ratlam Division, 19 Dn/20 Up Dehradun Express, 3 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail, 23 Dn/24 Up Delhi Janata Express, 25 Dn/26 Up AC/Paschim Express on Nagda-Ratlam section by TTEs of Kota Division. 5 Up/6 Dn Fast Passenger over Palanpur—Abu Road section by TTEs of Rajkot Division.

Illegal Gratification for Appointments

8011. **SHRI BHOLA MAJHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the Coal Field Gazette dated the 23rd February 1975 regarding illegal income enjoyment of the free Railway land, taking illegal gratification for appointments by one Shri B. R. Tewar, Guard—Dhanbad by misusing his official position in the Eastern Railwaymen's Congress;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on each allegation against him; and

(c) the details of his working the Trains as Guard Grade 'B' during last one year and the amount of salary and running allowance taken by him in each month during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no Guard named "B. R. Tewar" working on Dhanbad Division. However, there is a Guard on Dhanbad Division named Shri B. R. Tewari who is an official of the Eastern Railwaymen's Congress. This Guard has been allotted railway land under the Grow More Food Scheme for which he has paid necessary licence charges upto 30th June 1975. There is, however, no information about the allegation of taking of illegal gratification by this Guard for appointments.

(c) Information regarding details of Shri Tewari's working during last one year and the amount of salary and running allowances drawn by him is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Use of Iraqi Crude in Mathura Refinery

8012. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**

SHRI HARI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have decided not to use Iraqi crude oil in the Mathura refinery as envisaged previously; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). As per design, the Mathura refinery can process 6 million tonnes per annum of imported crude including Iraqi Crude. Depending on the extent of crude oil available from the Bombay High Oil fields and other indigenous sources, the refinery may process some quantities of indigenous crude also.

Decision of OPEC to End Oil Link with Dollar

8013. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries are contemplating to end oil traditional link with US dollar to protect producers' interest; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it would effect our imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir; but no decision is yet reported to have been taken.

रेल किराया बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

8014. श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष रेल किराये में भारी वृद्धि के कारण वातानुकूलित श्रेणी और प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या कम हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेल किराये में वृद्धि से पहले और उसके बाद तीन महीनों में दिल्ली से बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद अहमदाबाद तथा जम्मू के लिये किरानी टिकटों की कितनी यात्रियों ने उपरोक्त महीनों में उल्लिखित स्थानों की रेलवे पास से यात्रा की ; और

(ग) क्या वातानुकूलित डिब्बों में यात्रियों की संख्या में कमी को ध्यान में रखने हुये सरकार किराये में कमी करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 15-5-1974 से यात्री

किराये में संशोधन किये गये थे और सितम्बर, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 तक के पांच महीनों के दौरान अप्रैल से अगस्त, 1974 तक के पिछले पांच महीनों की तुलना में वातानुकूल दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की अनुमानित संख्या में कुछ कमी हुई थी। लेकिन पहले दर्जे के मामले में सितम्बर, 1974 से जनवरी, 1975 तक के पांच महीनों के दौरान यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की औसत संख्या में पिछले पांच महीनों की तुलना में वृद्धि रही है। यद्यपि किराये में वृद्धि अंशदायी तत्व हो सकता है तथापि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वातानुकूल दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में कमी होने का एकमात्र यही कारण था।

(ख) किराये में संशोधन से पूर्व और पश्चात् के तीन महीनों में वातानुकूल दर्जे और पहले दर्जे में यात्रा के लिए बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या तथा उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जिन्होंने रेलवे पास पर दिल्ली से बम्बई, मद्रास, हावड़ा, हैदराबाद, अहमदाबाद और जम्मू की यात्रा की, निम्नलिखित थी :—

दिल्ली से निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों को	15-6-74 से 14-9-74 तक		15-9-74 से 14-12-74 तक					
	बेचे गये टिकट	पासधारी	बेचे गये टिकट	पासधारी				
	वातानु- कूल	पहला दर्जा	वातानु- कूल	पहला दर्जा	वातानु- कूल	पहला दर्जा	वातानु- कूल	पहला दर्जा
1. बम्बई	376	7395	186	2123	223	6567	177	2285
2. मद्रास	43	1425	16	1852	35	1474	13	977
3. हावड़ा	347	3435	90	811	217	3559	87	1032
4. हैदराबाद	—	897	—	—	1	1017	—	—
5. अहमदाबाद	25	1078	15	411	14	1517	12	519
6. जम्मू तबी	153	3151	—	970	19	2935	—	1135

(ग) अभी नहीं ।

धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थानों से नई रेल गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव

8015. श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस के चालू होने के प्रथम दिन वाराणसी से विभिन्न स्थानों के लिये कितने मूल्य के टिकटों की बिक्री हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस के समान ही अन्य धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों से नई रेल गाड़ियां चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस के चालू होने के पहले दिन वाराणसी से विभिन्न स्थानों के लिए बेचे गये टिकटों से 6,326.65 रुपये प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) जी नहीं । नयी गाड़ियां यातायात की मांगों और आवश्यक माधनों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए चलायी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Measures to Restrict Consumption of Petrol and Diesel

8016. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete measures to restrict the consumption of petrol and diesel oil, both high speed and low speed, in the country with a view to save much needed foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange saved during the last one year as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). In this connection, reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7147 on 22nd April, 1975 may kindly be referred to.

(c) As a result of various measures adopted to curb consumption of petroleum products during 1974 savings in foreign exchange on account of reduced import are estimated to be around Rs. 200.00 crores.

Soap Producing Firms

8017. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of various soap producing firms in the country at present; and

(b) the total amount of profits earned by each one of them during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement giving the names of soap producing firms in the organised sector and their production for the years 1973 and 1974 (estimated) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9565/75.]

Information in respect of units in the small scale sector is not available.

(b) Information in respect of the units in the organised Sector is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Earnings from Petroleum Products

8018. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total export earnings from petroleum products during 1974 were Rs. 91 crores;

(b) if so, what were the earnings from petroleum products during the year 1973;

(c) what were the main causes of increasing earnings of petroleum products and who were the main buyers; and

(d) whether Government are considering to increase the same during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) The total export earnings from petroleum products during 1974 (excluding export earnings from Rustam Crude which amounted to nearly Rs. 3.15 crores), were of the order of Rs. 88 crores.

(b) Total export earnings from petroleum products during 1973 were of the order of Rs. 36 crores.

(c) Increase in export earnings were mainly due to sharp rise in the prices of POL products in the international market and certain additional products such as Naphtha, Lubes and Bitumen which were not exported earlier, were exported in 1974. A substantial amount of these earnings was for the sale of ATF to International Airlines and bunkers to International Shipping Lines in India. Export of other products was made on a commercial basis to the highest bidder.

(d) Efforts to export surplus products where available would be continued.

Targets of Production and Drilling of Crude Oil

8019. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has set up a re-

cord in exceeding its crude production target;

(b) if so, what was the target fixed for the financial year 1974-75 and to what extent this crude was achieved;

(c) what was the target fixed and achieved for drilling in the same period; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). As against the revised target of 4.51 million tonnes, ONGC produced 4.528 million tonnes of crude oil during 1974-75.

(c) As against the revised target of 1.91 lakh metres, ONGC drilled 1.96 lakh metres during 1974-75.

(d) ONGC has fixed a target to produce 5.36 million tonnes of crude oil and to drill 2.65 lakh metres during 1975-76.

Robbery on Gaya-Kiul Passenger Train

8020. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were injured and property worth Rs. 1 lakh looted by an armed gang of robbers in the 2 Down Gaya-Kiul passenger train between Waris Aleganj and Sheikhpura stations on the 5th April, 1975;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such complaint has been lodged with the

Government Railway Police or with the Railway authorities.

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

**Charge Sheet Served on Employees—
Members of AILRS Association, South
Eastern Railway**

8021. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the declared policy of Government not to take any disciplinary action against employees who merely absented themselves during the strike period;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the policy has not been implemented in letter and spirit;

(c) how many members of All India Loco Running Staff Association, S. E. Railway zone have been charge-sheeted for abstaining themselves from duty during the last strike period;

(d) how many of them have been victimised in some form or other; and

(e) what are the specific charges against the charge-sheeted employees?

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

(b) No.

(c) to (e). No such information is maintained by the Railway.

**Schemes for New Lines/Expansion
of Existing Lines in West Bengal
during Fifth Plan**

8022. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for construction of new lines and expansion of existing lines in West Bengal during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the salient features of each scheme; and

(c) what steps, if any are being taken to extend railway facilities in North Bengal and South 24 Paraganas in West Bengal?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9566/75.*]

(c) Surveys for the following new lines are in progress/recently completed. A final decision on the construction of these railway lines has not been taken so far.

Survey has been completed for

(1) A new B. G. line from Eklakhi to Balurghat in North Bengal. This line of 90 kms. length will cost Rs. 11.18 crores.

(2) Survey has been completed for the Canning-Golabari (length 20 kms. cost Rs. 2.95 crores), Lakshmikantpur-Kakdwip via Kalpi (length 30 kms. cost Rs. 3.77 crores), Hasnabad to Pratapadityanagar / Hatgacha (length 29 kms. cost Rs. 5.10 crores) Canning Hatgacha/Pratapadityanagar (length 30 kms. cost Rs. 4.13 crores) and Sonarpur to Dhamkhali (length 50 kms. cost Rs. 2.73 crores) all in South 24-Paraganas.

(3) Survey is in progress for a new line from Budge-Budge to Namkhana to length 86 kms.

**Loss due to Delay in Commissioning
of Haldia Refinery**

8023. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4698 on the 25th March, 1975

regarding "loss due to delay in Commissioning of Haldia Refinery" and state:

(a) total loss incurred to-date;

(b) why this unusual delay in fully commissioning the refinery; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to expedite the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) The fuel sector of the Haldia refinery went into commercial production in January 1975. The accounts of the Corporation for the year 1974-75 have not yet been finalised and therefore it is not possible to indicate the amount of loss.

(b) and (c). The Visbreaker unit is expected to be completed by June, 1975 and the lube sector by end 1975. Delay in the receipt of equipment from foreign suppliers, scarcity of construction material etc. have contributed to the delay in the completion of the project. All necessary steps are being taken by the Indian Oil Corporation to ensure that the project is fully commissioned by end 1975.

Violation of Companies Act by Birla Group of Companies

8024. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of Birla Group of Companies charged with violation of the provisions of the Companies Act during the last two years;

(b) nature of violation committed by each company; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on those charges?

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

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

Drug and Basic Raw Materials Produced Exclusively by Foreign Drug Companies

8025. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific drugs or basic raw materials are produced by foreign drug and pharmaceutical companies operating in the country to the exclusion of solely Indian owned companies;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the special concessions granted to them in this behalf; and

(c) the efforts being made by Indian companies to develop the know-how for those specific items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment of Retired Government Officers by Foreign Drug Companies

8026 SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign multinational drug manufacturing companies have employed senior retired Government officers as their executives who are masterminding production of such companies beyond the companies authorised capacity or getting items manufactured by small companies who have no qualified chemists or quality control facilities;

(b) if so, the total number of retired Government officers who are at present serving with foreign drug companies; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into their role?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) to (c). The employment of retired civil servants in private companies is governed by regulations under which such retired civil servants are required to obtain prior permission of Government if they accept such employment within a period of two years from the date of retirement. The cases are considered by the appropriate cadre authorities. Statistics of retired persons working in different companies are not being maintained.

On the question of drug manufacturing companies who have utilized capacities beyond the licensed capacities or who are getting items manufactured by smaller companies, the Hathi Committee has examined in detail this issue and its recommendations are at present under Government's consideration.

Offer from drug companies to supply drugs at cost price

8028. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some drug manufacturing companies have offered to supply to Government drugs at cost price;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the items that they have offered to supply; and

(c) whether these companies are manufacturing these items themselves or getting them manufactured by other units and whether Government have accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) In the meeting of the Standing Committee of Scientists and Technologists drawn from the National Sector

of the pharmaceutical industry and of related R&D laboratories sponsored by the Central Drug Research Institute held on the 16th and 17th March 1975 in New Delhi, the Committee has *inter alia* assured Government that the National sector considers the production of essential drugs at reasonable prices for mass consumption as their social obligation. It has been stated that the National sector is willing to (i) make available 20 per cent of their formulation capacity to Government for production of standardised formulations for Government distribution at as low a price as possible to be worked out by discussion between the drug producers and a Centralised Agency appointed for this purpose by the Government and (ii) supply of earmarked 25 per cent of their bulk drugs production for such formulations.

(b) As a first step, the following units have volunteered to participate in this scheme.

1. Bengal Chemicals
2. East India Pharmaceuticals Limited.
3. Dey's Medical Stores
4. Cipla Laboratories
5. Ranbaxy Laboratories
6. Cadilla Laboratories
7. Unique Pharmaceuticals
8. Gujarat Pharmaceuticals
9. Indo German Alkaloids
10. Eastern Agencies (4 units)
11. Unichem Laboratories
12. Themis Pharmaceuticals
13. Aceto Chemicals (P) Ltd.
14. Suneeta Laboratories Ltd.
15. Emsons Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
16. Allied Chemical & Pharm. Co, Ltd.

The details about production participation in respect of bulk drugs and their intermediates as also of the formulations by the National sector in the context of the national needs and

priorities is stated to be under their preparation but the initial list consists of about 27 drugs which includes antibiotics, anti-malarials, anti-diabetics etc.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने की सामग्री का किस्म का जांच करने का योजना?

8029. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिमी रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने की सामग्री की किस्म की जांच करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो जांच के लिये नमूने कब लिये जाते है, और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में घटिया किस्म की वस्तुएं रखने के कारण कितने लाइसेंस रद्द किये गये ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) . (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निरीक्षण करते समय और शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर भी नमूने लिये जाते ? ।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में एक लाइसेंस निलम्बित किया गया और 4 ठेके समाप्त किये गये ।

Techno-economic survey for new lines

8030. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the factors taken into consideration in the conduct of techno-economic survey in regard to laying of new lines; and

694 LS—16.

(b) of the above what are the factors which measure up the infra-structure requirements of backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The factors taken into consideration are:—

(i) The present traffic in the area including analysis of commodities to be moved and their destinations;

(ii) Possibilities of increase in the traffic;

(iii) Proposal for new industries, mining and development of agriculture and trade, etc. and the traffic likely to be generated by them;

(iv) Existing means of communication and how they are meeting the present requirements;

(v) Examination of alternative routes and determination of the most promising route for a railway line in the area and to decide the standard of construction to suit for the projected traffic;

(vi) Determination of cost of the project; and

(vii) Determination of the earnings and financial returns.

(b) Items (i) to (iv) above would deal with the infra-structure requirements.

Period for holding enquiry under the M.R.T.P., Act

8031. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of ninety days fixed for enquiry under M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 is to run from the date

of reference of the case to the Commission or resumption of the actual enquiry; and

(b) whether this period is considered adequate in all contingencies and if not, whether a selective period is contemplated both less and more than ninety days?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) In terms of sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the M.R.T.P. Act, the M.R.T.P. Commission is to make its report on the matter referred to it within ninety days from the date on which the reference is received by it.

(b) Yes, Sir. In cases where the Commission, for special reasons recorded by it in writing, is of opinion that the report cannot be made by it within the said period of ninety days, it can extend the period for submission of the report depending on the special circumstances of each case.

Class I and Class II Status for Assistant Officers

8032. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether directly recruited Assistant Officers and promoted Assistant Officers are categorised as Class I and Class II respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for such difference in categorisation when the duties, responsibilities and eligibility for posts are the same for all Assistant Officers; and

(c) whether the lower scale of pay at present fixed for the promoted Assistant Officers will be brought on a par with that of their recruited counterparts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Officers directly

recruited to the Junior Scale of the established Class I Services through the U.P.S.C. are categorised as Class I. Officers promoted from Class III are categorised as Class II.

(b) and (c). The Third Pay Commission has observed that the existing distinction between Class II and Class I grades is justified as (i) the latter is intended to prepare direct recruits for higher responsibilities while the former generally marks the culmination of the career of efficient Class III employees, (ii) lower standards are applied to selections for promotion to Class II Service, and (iii) abolition of Class II Service would not only reduce promotional avenues available to Class III staff but render Class I Service very unattractive. The Commission has accordingly recommended retention of Class II Service and this recommendation has been accepted by Government.

Theft of Oil barrels from I.O.C.'s installations near Calcutta

8033. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 85 barrels of oil worth about Rs. 2½ lakhs have been stolen recently from the I.O.C.'s installations at Paharpur, near Calcutta;

(b) whether at least Rs. 10 lakhs loss is incurred annually due to large scale pilferage from the I.O.C., Burmah-Shell, Caltex and Hindustan Petroleum installation complex at Budge Budge; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to apprehend the culprits, recover the stolen oil, and prevent further thefts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir. About 85 barrels of Lubricating Oils is reported to have

been stolen from IOC's Paharpur installation during the last five months. The value of these items is estimated to be approximately Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Persons registered with Cooking Gas Agencies

8034. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of liquified petroleum gas in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of persons registered with the different cooking gas agencies till the end of March, 1975; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide them with gas connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):
(a) There is no shortage of liquified petroleum gas in the capital for supply of refills to existing customers. Present demand for new gas connections is however, far in excess of the product availability.

(b) Except for IOC no other company is at present enrolling new customers in Delhi. The number of persons registered with the different Indane distributors in the Capital till end of March, 1975 was 81,000.

(c) Currently LPG is produced only from the crude oil processed in refineries. Its availability is therefore limited by the overall crude processed in the country. Efforts are however being made to increase the production from each refinery to the maximum extent as technologically feasible.

However, besides the increase in production, other specified marketing arrangements like provision of adequate storage; special tank wagons and tank trucks for bulk transportation; bottling plants; cylinders and valves; godowns at consuming centres and specialised distribution facilities etc. are also necessary to increase the supply of LPG. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Shell and Caltex have, at present adequate marketing facilities for the level of production from their refineries. Detailed project report has been prepared by IOC for expansion of its LPG availability and marketing facilities. Following steps have already been taken in pursuance of the above scheme:—

- (1) For meeting the LPG cylinder requirements IOC has already imported 5000 tonnes of special quality steel and has also obtained a fresh import licence for 5000 metric tonnes of LPG steel to cover its cylinder requirements upto the end of 1975-76.
- (2) IOC has finalised arrangements for manufacture of 60 tank wagons on joint ownership basis in order to facilitate bulk LPG movement from Koyali Refinery to Shakurbasti.
- (3) Orders have also been placed for manufacture of 16 tank trucks. Orders for another 14 are being processed.
- (4) A new bottling plant has been planned at Kanpur and is likely to come into operation by mid—1975.
- (5) Work is also in progress to expand LPG bottling plant facilities at Shakurbasti.
- (6) Additional loading and unloading facilities for tank wagons are being provided at Koyali and Shakurbasti.

Machinery to provide legal aid to poor in West Bengal

8035. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up machinery to provide legal aid to poor in West Bengal;

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

(c) steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The Central Government have not decided to set up machinery to provide legal aid to the poor in West Bengal. However, it has been ascertained from the State Government that it has framed the rules entitled 'Legal Aid to the Poor West Bengal Government Rules', the details of which are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

LEGAL AID TO POOR IN WEST BENGAL

State Government has framed the Legal Aid to the Poor West Bengal Rules for rendering legal Aid to person having an average yearly income not exceeding an aggregate of Rs. 2,408/-. No means test will be applicable in the cases of serving or retired members of Defence personnel domiciled in West Bengal. Subject to means test legal aid is admissible in all suits applications and cases, except those relating to elections and to persons charged with an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for five years or more or persons sentenced to death or imprisonment for five years or more whether in a court of a magistrate, a tribunal, a sessions court, or a court of appeal. Legal aid is also admissible in maintenance cases both in civil and criminal courts,

Persons whether figuring as plaintiffs, defendants, appellants, respondents, applicants or opposite parties may have legal aid provided that when legal aid is sanctioned to a person no such aid will be ordinarily admissible to the opposite party in the same case.

Forms of legal aid include payment of court fees, process fees, expenses of witnesses and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with proceedings in any court or representation by a Legal practitioner or free certified copies of judgment and orders or free preparation of appeal paper books including free printing and translation of documents, wherever necessary.

In the districts the task of rendering legal aid is entrusted to district legal aid committees consisting of district magistrate or any other suitable officers to be nominated by him as chairman and the government pleader, the public prosecutor, the president of District Bar Association, two nominees of the State Government and a salaried lawyer as members of whom the salaried lawyer will also work as Secretary of the Committee.

Petitions for legal aid will have to be submitted to the Secretary of the District Legal Aid Committee through the B.D.O. in rural areas and the S.D.O. in municipal areas. After making enquiries about the means of the petitioners the B.D.O. or the S.D.O. will forward the petitions to the Secretary of the Committee. The Secretary will then put up the same for consideration of the Committee after examining the merits of each case.

For High Court Calcutta and other courts in the metropolitan area of Calcutta the Legal Aid Society, Calcutta, which is a voluntary organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, is entrusted with the work of deciding the questions relating to grant of legal aid in respect of all cases civil or criminal.

The State Government will make such grants recurring and non-recurring to the Legal Aid Society, Calcutta and the legal aid committees in the districts as it may deem fit for meeting the expenses of legal aid and establishment and contingencies of the said society and committee.

Members Secretary and Government nominees for the district legal aid committees have already been selected for all the districts excepting the districts of Burdwan, Bunkura and Cochbehar. Steps for selection of members secretary and Government nominees for the remaining three districts are in the process and will soon be finalised. Grants were placed at the disposal of some district legal aid committees towards the close of the last Financial Year. The Legal Aid Society, Calcutta is given grants every year since before the framing of the New Legal Aid Rules in the State. It is expected that all the district legal aid committees will function in full swing from this year.

Inter-Linking of Directorship in foreign Drug Manufacturing Companies

8036. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the articles appearing in the 'Economic Times' of Delhi dated the 20th and 21st January, 1975 about inter-linking of Directorship of foreign drug manufacturing companies in our country;

(b) the names of such firms, inter-linking Directorship, their equity and repatriation made during the last three years, the licences on whose basis repatriation was made; and

(c) whether Government propose to treat inter-linking of directorship as formation of cartel in our country and consider their equity as joint equity for grant of licences and other approvals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Government has seen the Press Report.

(b) and (c). A detailed statement giving list of certain subsidiaries of foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of drugs as on the 31st March, 1973, alongwith names of the Directors of those companies was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1147, on the 25th February, 1975. The policy for the grant of Industrial licence to undertakings coming within the mischief of the MRTP Act, 1969 is given in Chapter I of the Third Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1974. However, issue of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. Repatriation of the profits earned by foreign companies is the concern of the Ministry of Finance who administer the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Suggestions made by Chief Election Commissioner on elections

8037 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has made certain suggestions in his recent report for imparting higher sanctity to the elections;

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

(c) when are Government likely to take final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The Election Commission had been making suggestions for the amendment of election

law and procedure from time to time in its reports on General Elections. In the year 1970, the Election Commission had made comprehensive proposals for amendment of the election law. These proposals were considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament appointed for the purpose. The Committee's survey was not confined to the recommendations of the Election Commission but embraced the entire gamut of election law. The fifth General Elections in the country had also taken place before the Committee submitted its report. The report of the Committee was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 13th March, 1972.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a Bill, namely, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1973, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973, and is pending before the House.

Presently, discussions are also being held with political parties. Hence final decision will depend upon the outcome of these deliberations.

Undue favour in allotment of wagons for loading coal

8038. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of undue favours shown to certain persons in the matter of allotment of wagons for loading coal have been received by Government;

(b) whether coal is also being transported through trucks and other modes of transport with a view to supplement the despatch of coal by rail; and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the matter and if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) No such report has been received for the last two years.

(b) Certain amount of coal from collieries to industries and power houses, situated in the vicinity of coal fields always moves by trucks, ropeway etc. Shipment coal moves by rail from coal fields to the ports.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Hathi Committee for Reducing Foreign Equity of Drug Firms

8039. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hathi Committee has recommended that foreign undertakings operating in the country should be directed to bring down their equity to 40 per cent forthwith and further reduce it progressively to 26 per cent; and

(b) whether the Committee has also suggested that the potentiality of foreign companies to exploit brand names and smoothen the development of Indian Sector of the industry should be blunted and a more purposeful and positive policy to help the Indian Sector should be simultaneously implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):
(a) and (b). The Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by Government on the 6th April, 1975, and is receiving its attention.

Audit Objection for Misappropriation against Rail Authority, Dhanbad

8040. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious audit objection have been raised against the misappropriation of Rs. 6,000 against Rail-way Authority, Dhanbad for not de-

positing the amount, paid by the Olympic Circus in terms of Contract on behalf of President of India by Rail Authority for using Rail ground in December, 1971; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the action taken against the officers at fault?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. However, Audit has objected to the crediting of the amount of Rs. 7,000 so collected to the Eastern Railway Sports Association instead of to the Accounts of the Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway employees doing money lending business in Dhanbad

8041. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad by a circular asked the Rail authorities, Dhanbad to submit the names of the Money-lenders within their jurisdictions;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken by Dhanbad Railway Administration to co-ordinate with the Civil Authority, Dhanbad to stop this anti-social business;

(c) the names of Railway employees doing money-lending business at Dhanbad, Kusunda, Pathardih, Katrasgarh and Gomoh as procured through Railway's own Vigilance Organisation;

(d) the names of such employees against whom notices have been issued by Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad; and

(e) the action taken against them under Railway Servants' Service Conduct Rules?

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

(b) A declaration was obtained from the Railway Staff working in the jurisdiction of the Civil District of Dhanbad indicating whether they were indulging in money-lending business. 'Nil' declarations were submitted by all staff and this fact was intimated to the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

(c) Nil.

(d) Nil.

(e) Does not arise.

Accident near Patratu (Dhanbad Division)

8042. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious railway accident took place on the 21st March, 1975 at about 7 P.M. near Patratu in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway) resulting in loss of lives of firemen, Second Fireman, Guard and grievous injuries to Driver with loss of national property;

(b) if so, whether the train involved in the accident was provided with brake-van as required under the rules and safety measures;

(c) whether the Engine running tender foremost during night was provided with Electric Head Light;

(d) whether the guard travelling in the engine passed the prescribed course of Training of Guards in Zonal Training School, Buli; and

(e) if not, the action taken against the officials concerned for running the train violating the safety rules, resulting in the loss of lives and property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, except that the Driver had sustained only minor injuries.

(b) No. Trains can be run without breakvans under special instructions, which is permissible under the extent rules.

(c) No. The engine was provided with buffer lights on the tender, which were properly lit.

(d) No. The Guard had been tested and given competency certificate.

(e) This case is being enquired into by a Committee of Senior Officers. On completion of the inquiry, suitable action will be taken against the defaulting staff, if any.

Audit of Government Companies

8043. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the statutory Auditors appointed by the Government or the audit of Government companies;

(b) what is the procedure adopted in appointment of such Auditors;

(c) whether a few firms of Auditors are getting orders for the audit of a large number of Government companies;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government are considering to give priority to firms of young Chartered Accountants in allotment of audit of Government Companies and if so, from when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) The procedure for appointment of auditors of the Government companies is given under Section 619(2) of the Companies Act, 1956. The appointments/re-appointments are made on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) and (d). Excepting in a few States like Orissa, Assam and Kerala, no firm of Chartered Accountants is having audit of a large number of Government companies. In the above States, in view of the large number of small Government companies with small audit fee, and availability of limited number of firms of Chartered Accountants, some of the firm are having audit of more than three Government companies.

(e) While tendering advice, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India considers all categories of firms of Chartered Accountants for appointment as auditors of Government Companies having regard to the circumstances of each individual case and no priority as such is given to any particular firm of Chartered Accountants.

Case of Guards of Gomoh in Labour Court, Bokaro

8044. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Guards of Gomoh have filed a case in the Labour Court, Bokaro, claiming one lakh and eighty six thousands of rupees as compensation for non-payment of their salary due to illegal order of D.O.S.(T), Dhanbad, Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the said officer for such illegal order and recovery of the entire amount from him for causing loss of public money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The principal of "no work no pay" was enforced by the Railway administration in the case of certain guards of Eastern Railway who launched "work to rule" agitation in March, 1971. The guards in question have, however, filed a case in Labour Court, Bokaro, for payment of compensation on account of non-payment of wages for the period. The matter is sub-judice.

Fraud by Clerk, Pay Bill Section, DS Office, Dhanbad

8045. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Santosh Banerjee, Clerk, Pay Bill Section in collusion with Shri N. K. Ganguly, D.P.O. Dhanbad, Eastern Railway, frauded and misappropriated about 6 lakhs of Rupees by fraudulently manipulating the figures of Kilometrage allowances of Diesel Drivers and Assistants of Barwadih and Chopan;

(b) if so, whether he was a so-called loyal worker during last Railway Strike and given the reward and additional increment;

(c) whether for his loyal services no action has so far been taken against him even for such serious crime; and

(d) the facts of this case and the action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

(d) Appropriate action will be taken on completion of investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Royalty on Crude Oil Paid to Gujarat State

8046. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Gujarat Government has requested for revision of oil royalty rates;

(b) if so, what is the rate of royalty being paid to Gujarat State;

(c) what is the rate demanded by them; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15/- per tonne.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has suggested revision of royalty rates on an *ad valorem* basis related to the full posted price.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Progress made in construction of Gandhi Nagar-Ahmedabad Railway Line

8047. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in regard to the construction of Railway line between Gandhi Nagar and Ahmedabad; and

(b) when the line will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The over-all physical progress achieved on this line up-to-date is 68 per cent.

(b) The line is scheduled to be completed by 31st December, 1975.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में 'ग्लोब पोर्टर्स' द्वारा दायर किये गये मामले

8048. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "ग्लोब पोर्टर्स" ने 1 जनवरी, 1970 से दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले दायर किये तथा उनमें से कितने मामलों का फैसला हो गया है ; और

(ख) कितने मामले अभी अनिर्णित पड़े हैं और उनका फैसला अभी तक न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय एवं कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ) : (क) कम्पनी द्वारा, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार दिल्ली को दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, फरवरी, 1970 से दायर किये गये मामलों की संख्या 41 है। इन मामलों में से 30 मामलों का निपटान हो चुका है।

(ख) इन 41 मामलों में से, विवरण पत्र के अनुसार ग्यारह मामले, विभिन्न कारणों से निपटाने के लिये शेष हैं [सभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 9567/75]

ग्लोब पोर्टर्स के अतिरिक्त लेखापरीक्षक को इसकी प्रबन्ध समिति के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्ति

8049. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्लोब पोर्टर्स, दिल्ली के आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षक को प्रबन्ध समिति का सदस्य बना दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार कम्पनी के उप-नियमों को तोड़ा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है और सरकार ने कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ) :

(क) कम्पनी ने सूचित किया है कि ग्लोब पोर्टर्स लिमिटेड (दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा संस्वीकृत व्यवस्था की योजना के अन्तर्गत उसके आदेश दिनांक 31 मई, 1969 और 3 फरवरी 1970 के द्वारा कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 391 के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने आगे सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पहिले नियुक्त आन्तरिक लेखा-परीक्षक को न्यायालय द्वारा प्रबन्ध समिति का सदस्य भी नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : चूकि नियुक्ति दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा की गई बतलाई गई हैं इसलिए उप नियमों के तोड़े जाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

New Fertilizer Units sanctioned in Private Sector

8050. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new fertilizer units have been sanctioned in the private sector in the last 18 months; and

(b) if so, the details of the ownership, cost and production capacities of these new units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is

Laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4568/
75].

**Utilisation of full Capacities of Public
Sector Fertilizer Units**

8051. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not much
progress has been made in the last 18

(‘000 tonnes of nitrogen)

Name of Units	Installed capacity	Production of Nitrogen		Utilisation of capacity	
		1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
Sindri	90	50.2	52.8	65.6	58.9
Nangal	80	61.7	40.2	77.5	50.0
Trombay	81	58.1	59.6	71.6	74.1
Gorakhpur	80	64.0	72.8	80.0	91.3
Namrum	45	36.3	40.0	80.0	88.9
Durgapur	9152	6.5	15.0	3.9	9
Udyogamandal	82	38.6	37.6	47.6	46.3
Cochin I	152	14.5	39.9	90.2	26.3
Rourkela	120	46.1	61.3	38.3	50.8
Neyveli	70	14.6	17.4	21.4	24.3
Madras	164	124.1	83.3	75.6	50.6
By products	12	9.8	14.0	83.3	116.7

(c) Production at Sindri and Always
has been low due to the ageing condi-
tion of the plants and consequent main-
tenance problems and due to difficul-
ties in obtaining adequate quantities
of proper quality of raw material at
Sindri. While the Rourkela plant
could not also operate appreciably
better due to inadequate availability
of coke-oven gas, production at Ney-
veli continues to be restricted due to
inherent technological problems and a
difficult feedstock situation.

months in utilizing the under utilized-
capacity of public sector fertilizer
units:

(b) if so, the actual production and
capacity of each of these units, and

(c) the steps taken to step up pro-
duction and achieve fuller utilization?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):**

(a) and (b): Capacity, production and
percentage utilisation of capacity in the
public sector units during the years
1973-74 and 1974-75 are as under:—

In addition to measures such as re-
novation, debottle-necking etc., that
have been/are being taken to improve
the performance of these plants, a large
scale modernisation programme has
been taken on hand at Sindri so as to
replace the aged plant and process
technology and switch over the feed-
stock from cokeoven gas to fuel oil. In
addition, a rationalisation programme
is also under implementation at Sindri
for the manufacture of phosphates,
simultaneously replacing low quality

gypsum now obtained from Rajasthan with by-product gypsum. The feasibility of switching over the feedstock at Neyveli from lignite to fuel oil and at Rourkela from cokeoven gas to a suitable alternative is also under consideration.

The Nangal unit of FCI which is capable of operating at near rated capacity provided its full requirement of power, which is 164 MW is met, has been able to operate only at about 50 per cent of capacity during 1974-75 due to inadequate supply of power.

The plants at Durgapur and Cochin are yet to achieve and stabilise production at near rated capacity due to technological problems and equipment failures. The problems limiting production at these plants have since been identified and the necessary modifications/additions are under implementation.

Production in the fertilizer plant at Madras, which is one of the more modern and efficient plants in the public sector, was affected during 1974-75 due to damage caused to certain sophisticated equipments as a result of power failure, subsequent explosion in the ammonia plant necessitated a shut down for about 3 weeks. There was also a failure of the reformer tubes when the plant was restarted after the annual maintenance turn around. These defects have since been rectified and the plant is presently operating at about 85-90 per cent of the capacity.

Proposal to appoint Workers' Nominee on the Board of Directors of Shaw Wallace and Company.

8052. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a communication about the appointment

of workers' nominee on the Board of Directors of Shaw Wallace and Company under Section 408 of the Companies Act;

(b) whether the suggestion about workers' participation in the Management has been referred to the Labour Ministry for information; and

(c) whether the Company Affairs Minister has taken a final view in the matter in consultation with the Labour Ministry?

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

(c) the communication received from the Labour Ministry has been given due consideration. Each case will be decided on merits. Choice of personnel for appointment as Government Director under section 408(1) will depend on the nature of oppression or mismanagement alleged as well as the experience and qualifications necessary for ensuring the minimum standard of good management.

Visit of Soviet Team of Oil Technicians

8053. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Soviet Team of oil technicians has arrived in India;

(b) whether it has examined the question of "Refinery Losses" in depth;

(c) the conclusions arrived at by the team; and

(d) whether part of the "Refinery Losses" are nothing but outright theft and pilferage carried on with the connivance of Refinery Managements?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):**

(a) to (c). A team of Soviet experts in oil refining visited in September-October '74, the three operating refineries at Koyali, Barauni and Gauhati and also held discussions with the IOC management at New Delhi. The discussions related to the reduction in consumption of utilities and own fuel, optimisation of the yield pattern, improvement of on-stream time of the plants and increasing the capacity of the Coking Units at Barauni and Gauhati. The problems of product losses caused by leakages from the equipment like pumps, loading valves, sampling points etc. were also discussed. The recommendations and suggestions given by the Russian experts and refinery officials were discussed and agreement reached on measures to be taken by the concerned refineries.

(d) A certain quantum of refinery loss is inevitable in all petroleum refineries. The extent of loss would depend on a variety of factors, like the design of the refinery, types of processing units, etc. Technical Cells in all refineries constantly study ways and means of reducing fuel consumption and losses.

Crude Oil Imports Slashed in 1974-75

8054. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil imports during 1974-75 has been slashed in comparison to previous year; and

(b) if so, the foreign exchange saved on this account?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):**

(a) and (b). The required information is given in the Table below:—

Q—Million Tonnes

V—CIF value in Rs. Crores

Period	Imports Crude oil	
	Q	V
1973-74	13.9	416.39
1974-75 (Provisional)	13.9	907.00

**Oil Exploration at Mandapam in
Tamil Nadu**

8055. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased funds.

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started oil exploration in Mandapam in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the quantity of oil deposits expected there?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):**
(a) Drilling of an exploratory well for hydrocarbons has only recently been started at Mandapam in Tamil Nadu.

(b) It is premature to say anything in this regard at this stage.

**Electrification of Ahmedabad-Bombay
Railway Line**

8056. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad-Bombay railway line has been electrified;

(b) if so, whether the traffic is being run on this line; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The lines have been energised. But two substation works are yet to be completed.

(b) Yes, traffic is moving on electric traction except on Valsad-Virar Section.

(c) More dual voltage electric locomotives will be available by the end of this year, when electric traction will start on Valsad-Virar section also.

Recommendation of the Hathi Committee on manufacture of Adulterated Drugs

8057. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Hathi Committee on drugs and Pharmaceuticals has, in its interim report recommended punishment of life imprisonment for manufacture, sale, stocking or exhibiting any drug that is adulterated or manufactured without a valid licence;

(b) if so, whether Government have since considered the said recommendations; and

(c) the decision taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Act to provide for stringent penalty for offences relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is under consideration.

Capacity and Demand for Phthalic Anhydride

8058. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed capacity, utilised capacity and demand for Phthalic Anhydride in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to license additional capacity for manufacture of this product and if so, the broad features in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Item	Year	Installed capacity (Tonnes)	Utilised capacity (Tonnes)	Demand (Tonnes)
Phthalic Anhydride	1974	12,300	8,500	20,000

The production and demand for the year 1975 are estimated at 12,000 and 16,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) As against the demand estimates of Phthalic Anhydride of

45,000 tonnes/annum by 1978-79, the capacity already licensed or covered by Letters of Intent is 53,800 tonnes/annum. No proposal for additional licensing of capacity for this item is being developed at present.

Purchase of Seismic Ship 'Awanweshak' by O & NGC

8059. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has purchased a fully equipped seismic ship "Awanweshak" for doing seismic surveys;

(b) whether this will be the first of its kind to be owned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) Yes Sir. The name of the ship is M. V. ANWESHAK.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The survey ship has been purchased by the ONGC from M/s. Seismic Exploration International, S.A., at a cost of Rs. 3 crores approximately. It is expected to arrive in India by June, 1975 and will commence geophysical operations in Indian waters by July, 1975. The vessel is equipped with gravity, magnetic and digital seismic instruments and will undertake gravity, magnetic and seismic surveys, simultaneously. The ship is also equipped with satellite navigation system.

Production at Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

8060. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory achieved an all time high monthly record-production of 17,258 tonnes of urea during January, 1975 during its operation of seven years;

(b) if so, the reasons for this increased production;

(c) whether in coming month it is expected to have an improved production level;

(d) whether along with the increased production of urea, the production of Nitrogen has also increased; and

(e) whether after the completion of expansion project by the end of 1975, the production target of Nitrogen will be doubled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The increase in urea production during January 1975 was mainly due to the plant receiving adequate and stable power supply during the month. This performance could not however be maintained during February and March 1975 due to a 50 per cent power cut imposed by the State Electricity Board and the power interruptions. The plant is capable of operating at or near rated capacity provided adequate and stable power supply is assured.

(d) Each tonne of urea contains 46 per cent nitrogen; hence, with an increase in urea production, there was a corresponding increase in nitrogen production as well.

(e) After the implementation of the expansion scheme, the capacity of the plant would go up from the present level of 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen to 131,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

Upgrading of Non-Gazetted Staff on Railways

8061. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 101 on 19th November, 1974 regarding upgradation of posts of officers and class III staff and state:

(a) whether the proposal of upgrading of non-gazetted staff on Railways has been finalised;

(b) whether approval of the Finance Ministry has been obtained;

(c) whether the upgrading of gazetted staff has since been completed; and

(d) if so, the time limit for issuing the order for upgrading?

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

(b) No.

(c) Out of 968 posts approved by the Cabinet for upgradation, orders for 918 have so far been issued.

(d) An upgradation scheme for non-gazetted staff has been drawn up and is under the active consideration of Government. It is, however, not feasible to indicate at this stage when the scheme will be finally approved by Government.

Amounts due to SMs/ASMs for working as Guards

8062. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1117 on the 25th February, 1975 regarding acting allowance to Stations Masters/Assistant Station Masters and state:

(a) whether Station Master, Sabzi Mandi grade Rs. 455—700, ASM, Delhi grade Rs. 425—640 and other SMs/ASMs grade Rs. 425—640 in Delhi Division were ordered to work trains in emergencies when Guards are not available;

(b) whether ASM grade Rs. 330—560 are entitled to acting allowance of Rs. 8/40 per day for working as Guards; and

(c) if so, the amount that the SMs/ASMs grade Rs. 425—640 and Rs. 455—700 are entitled to for working as Guards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the previous six months one S.M. grade Rs. 455-700 (RS) and two ASMs grade Rs. 425-640 (RS) Sabzi Mandi, were utilised to work as Guards grade 'C'. A further scrutiny is being conducted in respect of Sabzi Mandi as well as Delhi Division's stations, to assess occurrence of cases of this type.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since it has not been provided in the rules to utilise higher grade SMs/ASMs as guards grade 'C' no daily rates have been laid down for them. However, in the cases referred to in part (a) above, payment of acting allowance at Rs. 8/40 per diem had been made.

Planning Commission to provide Funds to Railways for Wagon Procurement

8063. **SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided to provide necessary funds to enable the Railways to place orders for wagons during the current and as well as the next fiscal years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The funds allocated by the Planning Commission for the Railways' Annual Plan 1975-76 would enable the Railways to procure about 6,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) out of which 5,000 will be from trade and 1,000 from Railway Workshops. The number of wagons to be procured during the coming years will depend upon the availability of additional annally?

Programme for Expansion of Fertilizer Factories in Public Sector

8064. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on any programme of expansion of fertilizer factories in the public sector and augmentation of their capacities;

(b) if so, which units will be expanded;

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought or offered for the expansion programme; and

(d) if so, the details of parts (b) and (c)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Several expansion schemes, as detailed below, have been approved for implementation towards augmenting the fertilizer capacity in the public sector.

(In '000 tonnes)

Name of Project	Present capacity		Capacity after Expansion		Capital cost of Project (Rs. crores)		Date of commissioning
	N	P205	N	P205	Total cost	Foreign Exchange	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Namrup	45	..	197	..	58.62	22.31	October, 1975.
2. Trombay	81	36	304	129	158.09	47.27	Trombay Debottlenecking June '75. Trombay IV June, 1977. Trombay V—April '78.
3. Gorakhpur	80	..	131	..	18.05	8.55	October 1975.
4. Nangal	80	..	232	..	103.77	58.62	October, 1976.
5. Sindri	90	..	219	156	149.10	54.64	Sindri Rationalisation—October, 1975. Sindri Modernisation—April, 1978.
6. Cochin	152	..	192	114	45.00	10.43	End of 1975.
7. MFL	164	85	176	112	8.75	1.01	September, 1976.

The foreign exchange requirements are intended to cover the expenditure on supplies and services not available in the country. In addition to free 894 L.S.—7

foreign exchange, foreign credit assistance is secured to the extent necessary for these projects.

Cross Purposes of Activities of METP Commission and Companies Law Department

8065. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the reports regarding the cross purposes of activities of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and the Company Law Department; and

(b) if so, the actual facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Government are not aware of any "Cross Purposes Activities" as referred to. As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 59 answered in the House on 18-2-75, the M.R.T.P. Commission has confirmed that it has not expressed any opinion or made any press statement to warrant such a conclusion.

Annual Disposal of Cases in Supreme Court

8066. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the average number of cases in Supreme Court disposes of annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): The average annual disposal of cases during 1972, 1973 and 1974 in the Supreme Court was 7,230.

Production of certain Items by M/s. Sandoz

8067. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items covered by licence No. L/22/166/63-Ch. III dated 31st August, 1963 were produced by M/s. Sandoz and their production during the last three years;

(b) what are the other companies—foreign, Indian and small scale who are producing these items and their production during last three years; and

(c) whether any of these companies were allowed payment of royalty and know-how fees for the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Actual production of items covered by the Licence No. L 22 166/63-Ch.III, dated 21-8-1963 as amended by letter, dt. 16-5-1967 during the last three years was as under:—

S No.	Name of item	Production during		
		1972	1973	1974
1	Active principles of Senna . . .	2852	689	587
2	Active principles of Belladonna . . .	120	8015	7463
3	Synthesis of O—Nitrophenol . . .	525	2638	4170
4	Synthesis of O—Aminopherol . . .	254	2327	1837
5	Synthesis of 8—Hydroxyquinoldine . . .	661	2857	3043

There was no production of other items viz. (i) Synthesis of 8-Hydroxyquinoline and (ii) active principles of podophyllum (Glycoside fraction and Aglycone fraction).

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Indane Gas Agencies in various Districts of West Bengal

8068. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications are under consideration for allotment of Indane gas agencies in various Districts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, by what time these agencies are likely to be allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No applications are pending with Indian Oil Corporation.

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

Posts sanctioned in various categories in S and T Department since 1972

8069. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts sanctioned in the category of various grades of Maintainers and Inspectors in Signal and Telecommunication Department, Railway Zone-wise, since 1972;

(b) what are the number of posts filed up and also lying vacant category-wise and zone-wise over Indian Railways;

(c) whether some of the posts are operated with lower grade or casual rated staff; and

(d) if so, the reasons and particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Workers participation in management of Railways

8070. SHRI RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features regarding the achievement of workers participation in the management of Railways; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take or have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). On the Railways, there is participation of workers on various committees set up for staff welfare, viz. Canteen Management Committee, Advisory Committee for Staff Welfare Works, Housing Committee for allotment of quarters, Hospital Visiting Committee, Executive Committee of Railway Institutes, Staff Benefit Fund Committee, Consumer Cooperative and Credit Societies etc. and from time to time representatives of staff are consulted on many issues relating to their work and welfare. In addition to all this, a machinery known as Corporate Enterprise Group has been set up in which representatives of the two Federations and Members of the Board discuss certain matters mainly to evaluate the functioning of the Railways and to suggest ways and means to improve its viability.

मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णित मामले

8071. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले निर्णयाधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो नव पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए सरकार का विचार अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश नियुक्त करने का है ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :
(क) 31-12-1974 को मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में 35,268 मामले लम्बित थे।

(ख) प्रकीर्ण मामलों को छोड़ कर, 3,199 मामले मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में 31-12-1974 को पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से लम्बित थे।

(ग) एक अपर न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्तापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में 1974 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप सम्पत्ति की हानि

8072. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम रेलवे जोन में वर्ष 1974 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : कलेंडर वर्ष 1974 के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे पर गाड़ियों की टक्कर लगने, पटरी से उरने, समपार पर हुई दुर्घटनाओं और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में घ.ने वाली गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में अन्तर्ग्रस्त रेल सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि का मूल्य अनुमानतः लगभग 22,93,800 रुपये है।

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में रतलाम स्टेशन से एक डिब्बा लगाने की मांग

8073. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम स्टेशन से चलने वाली देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में पहले एक डिब्बा दिल्ली के लिये लगाया जाता था ;

(ख) क्या इस गाड़ी से रतलाम दिल्ली और दिल्ली रतलाम के बीच यात्रा करने वालों की भारी संख्या रहती है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त डिब्बे को पुनः देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में लगाये जाने की मांग है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां। रतलाम और दिल्ली के बीच एक स्लिप डिब्बा 19/20 देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में चला करता था। लेकिन, 10-11-63 से इसका चालन बन्द कर देना पड़ा क्योंकि रतलाम स्टेशन पर इसे गाड़ी में जोड़ने/काटने में परिचालक कठिनाइयां होती थी।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां, लेकिन इस समय रेल इंजन की वर्षण क्षमता को देखते हुए, इन गाड़ियों में नियमित रूप से अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाने की मंजूराइश नहीं है।

'इण्डेन गैस' की एजेंसी देने के बारे में प्रक्रिया

8074. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "इण्डेन गैस" की एजेंसी देने के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अथवा नीति अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी एजेंसियां दी गई हैं तथा एजेंसियां लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी एजेंसियों का कार्य क्षेत्र कहां है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० भास्ती) : (क) नवम्बर, 1969 से पहले, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन की एजेंसियों नितान्त वाणिज्यिक आधार पर दी जा रही थी। नवम्बर, 1969 से पहले इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने एक योजना च लू की थी। जिसमें निम्न आय वाले परिवार के बेकार इंजीनियरों को वरीयता के आधार पर इसकी एजेंसियां प्रदान की जाती थी। दिसम्बर, 1971 में यह योजना स्थगित रखी गई थी और इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने एक योजना चालू की थी। जिससे इसकी एजेंसियां विकलांग सैनिक कर्मचारियों, विधवाओं, युद्ध में मारे गए या गुम हुए व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को वरीयता के आधार पर और डी जी आर रक्षा मंत्रालय की विशिष्ट सिफारिश पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी गई थी।

इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन की सारी एजेंसियों में से 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां दिनांक 1-1-74 से अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति से सम्बन्धित लोगों के नाम कर दी जाती है। इस प्रकार उनके नाम आवंटित किए गए स्थानों के लिए समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिया जाता है और इन विज्ञापनों के उत्तर में इच्छुक पात्र प्रत्याशियों को आवेदन पत्र देना पड़ता है।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण पत्र में सूचना दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [प्रश्नसंख्या में 23; पत्रों में संख्या संख्या एल० टी० 9569/75]

वर्ष 1974-75 में रेलवे स्टाफ के लिए संजूरी से प्रतिरिक्त लाभ (नान-वेज बनीफिट)

8075. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974:75 में रेलवे स्टाफ के लिए नान-वेज बनीफिट के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई तथा इसमें कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं आती है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1964 में नान-वेज बनीफिट के रूप में व्यय की गई कुल राशि की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटारसिंह)

(क) और (ख) रेलवे द्वारा मुख्यतः नीचे लिखे बतनन्तर लाभ दिये जाते हैं।

(i) शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं,

(ii) इमदादी आवास, और

(iii) डाक्टरी सहायता।

1974-75 में इन सुविधाओं पर किये गये खर्च से सम्बन्धित सूचना अभी संकलित नहीं हुई है और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी, इसलिए 1973-74 के आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं :—

	करोड़ रुपए
1973-74 की अवधि में खर्च	38.40
1964-65 की अवधि में खर्च	20.38

Units engaged in Production of Sulphuric Acid and Oleum

8076. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many units are engaged in the production of Sulphuric acid and

Oleum in West Bengal; what is the licensing capacity of each plant and what quantity of sulphuric acid has been produced by each of them during the last three years;

(b) what has been the total production of sulphuric acid and Oleum on an All India basis, State-wise during the last three years; and

(c) what quantity of sulphuric acid is consumed by each unit in the production of captive items such as superphosphate ferric alumina and what quantity is sold to the consumers and to dealers/distributors?

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

Legislation to grant equal rights to women

8077. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce legislation giving equal rights to all sections of women in the matter of marriage and divorce to celebrate the international women's year in a befitting manner; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, certain recommendations in this regard contained in the report of the Committee on Status of Women in India are being examined.

12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have received the Privilege Motions from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The subject is almost the same. Some objections were raised in the Rajya Sabha on the presentation of the P.A.C. Report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him present it. He has not yet mentioned it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you have read out just now that the notices have been given under Rule 222. This is what you have mentioned. So, my point is before anyone can say anything, kindly listen to me. Listen to my point of order. After they have said everything that they want to say, then if you allow me to speak what is the use. I have raised a point of order under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: The motions are identical. I will listen to the Member who has already sent it to me. He may make a submission first.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is precisely the point of order that I am raising. If it is out of order, then you can certainly rule it out.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Then you can raise it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 222 says that "A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the house or of a Committee thereof."

Now, the small point that I am raising is: Have you given your consent? If you have given your consent, then that enables him to give Notice of question of privilege under Rule 222 which says:

"A Member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to...."

Then under Rule 224 the conditions to be fulfilled are laid down. Then Rule 225 says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order...."

because then later on let us not say that this is not in order. You have to decide this. After listening to him if you decide that it is not in order, will you withdraw your consent? Is that the idea?

MR. SPEAKER: Knowing everything you have raised it again. You know the procedure that we have been following. In certain cases when I find that on the face of it the motion is inadmissible then I would say that I don't admit it. Where, I feel that before giving my consent I should hear a brief submission from the Member, in such cases I do hear him.

You know we have for long been following this practice. Now, if you go by the rule, then I will apply that to you also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No convention can ever over-ride the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker has many inherent powers. You are a member of the panel of Chairmen, whom I have appointed with the full knowledge that they know the rules. The Speaker has many inherent powers and this is coming under that.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के समाचारपत्रों में सभी लोगों ने पढ़ा होगा कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट जो जब श्री टी०एन० सिंह राज्य सभा में पेश कर रहे थे, तो कमेटी के एक सदस्य और कांग्रेस पार्टी के डिप्टी लीडर श्री बी०बी० राजू ने न केवल रिपोर्ट

को पेश करने के ऊपर आपत्ति उठाई बल्कि उन्होंने पी० ए० सी० के चैयरमैन और पूरी कमेटी के ऊपर छीटाकशी की और इसलिए इस सदन के ऊपर यह छीटाकशी की गई ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: (कानपुर) :
उन्हे यहां हाजिर किया जाए ।

श्री मधु लिमये . अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): On a point of order, under rule 354, Sir. This rule says that in this House we cannot refer to the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. Mr. Madhu Limaye has started doing that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan). Knowing that the subject-matter involves a question of privilege, you have allowed it. This is nothing but questioning your decision.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Rule 354 says:

"No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister."

MR. SPEAKER: You are quoting a rule against yourself. Kindly read the proviso. It says.

"Provided that the Speaker may, on a request being made to him in advance, give permission to a member to quote a speech or make reference to the proceedings in the Council, if the Speaker thinks that such a course is necessary in order to enable the member to develop a point of privilege or procedure."

I never knew that a lawyer like you would quote a ruling against himself.

I have to say that if this rule applies to Madhu Limaye and others today, the same will apply to you tomorrow; don't grumble then.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: If you have given your consent, then it is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये : सब से पहले मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि वित्तीय मामलों में इस सदन को विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त है। जो अनुदान होते हैं, एस्टीमेट्स होते हैं उन पर वोट केवल इसी सदन में होता है। जो एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल है, या फाइनेंस बिल है, उनको हम लोग पास करते हैं। राज्य सभा को उनको रिजैक्ट करने का, अस्वीकार करने का भी अधिकारी नहीं है। लेकिन सुविधा के लिए जो पी ए सी या एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी बनी है उन पर राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधि भी हम लोग लेते हैं। अगर अधिकारों का सबाल उठाया जाए ऐसी अवस्था में तो मैं तो यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि ई सी और पी ए सी पर राज्य सभा के प्रतिनिधियों का आना ही बन्द कर दीजिये अगर यही उनका दृष्टिकोण रहे तो। मैं फिर एक बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्तीय मामलों में यह सदन सार्वभौम है और इस में राज्य सभा का अधिकार नहीं चल सकता है। पी ए सी दोनों सदनों की बनी है। लेकिन पी ए सी को राज्य सभा का चेयरमैन कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकता है। मैं आपको यह बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन पी ए सी के कामकाज के बारे में कोई निर्देश नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर कोई झगड़ा होता है, बिबाद होता है तो आपको निर्देश देने का अधिकार है। पी ए सी के अन्दर जो बात हुई है उसको गलत ढंग से प्रस्फोट करने का श्री बी० बी० राजू का जो काम है यह सवर्ध अनुचित है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि पी ए सी में मिनट आफ डाइसेंट की प्रणाली नहीं है और पहली बार श्री बी बी राजू ने मिनट आफ डाइसेंट की प्रणाली चालू की है और यह भी असत्य के आधार पर.....

एक माननीय सवर्ध : ऐसा नहीं किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि मंजूर नहीं हुई रिपोर्ट। इसके बारे में पी ए सी के चेयरमैन से भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि रिपोर्ट स्वीकृत हो गई थी.....

श्री बाई० एम० महाजन (बुलडाना) : नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक आध आदमी का मतभेद भी होता है तो सदन में आ कर बिना आपकी इजाजत लिए उसको उसके ऊपर बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है। किसी भी सदस्य को नहीं है....

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The Report was not adopted by the Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है तो मैं बैठता हूँ। इस तरह आर्डरली डिबेट नहीं होगी। जब इस सदन में पेश हुई थी तब क्या आप सो गए थे। आज हल्ला कर रहे हैं। पी ए सी के चेयरमैन ने उस दिन रिपोर्ट पेश की थी। आप को चिट्ठी लिख कर और आप की अनुमति से महाजन साहब या साठे साहब वह पी ए सी के मेम्बर हैं या नहीं मुझे मालूम नहीं.....

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं नहीं हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर क्यों बोल रहे हैं। इनको कैसे मालूम हुआ कि एडाप्ट हुई या नहीं हुई।

श्री बसन्त साठे : जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर महाजन साहब यह कहना चाहते हैं कि वह स्वीकृत नहीं हुई तो उनके लिए ही प्रक्रिया यही थी कि आपको पत्र लिखने और आपका निर्णय मांगते और आपकी अनुमति से फिर वहाँ विरोध करते.....

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : पत्र लिखा, विरोध किया ? अगर नहीं तो अब क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में शुरू से आखिर तक गलत ढंग से कार्रवाई हुई है । अगर आप समझते हैं कि प्राइमा फेसाई कैसे है तो श्री बी० बी० राजू के खिलाफ हम कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं । लेकिन दो सदनों के बीच का जो फैसला हुआ है उसके अनुसार आप राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन को लिख सकते हैं और इस आधार पर राज्य सभा कार्रवाई कर सकती है कि अपने ही मदन का अपमान हुआ है, हालांकि लोकसभा का हुआ है लेकिन यह मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि अपमान राज्य सभा का हुआ है । एक माने में हुआ भी है क्योंकि उस में राज्य सभा के भी सदस्य है । इस में बहुत से बुनियादी सवाल उठते हैं । पता नहीं अगर कोई विवाद था तो वह आपके पास गया था या नहीं और आपने अपना कोई निर्णय दिया या नहीं । हम लोग आज भी यही मान कर चल रहे हैं कि चेयरमैन ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की वह कमेटी के द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई थी और स्वीकृति के बाद ही लोक सभा सैक्रेटरिएट की अनुमति से पेश की । उसको साइक्लो-स्टाइल भी किया गया, प्रिंट भी किया गया और इस तरह से इस लोक सभा सैक्रेटरिएट का भी उत्तरदायित्व है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन के विशेषाधिकार का मामला बन जाता है । सदन की मानहानि हुई है । क्योंकि चेयरमैन की मानहानि पी ए सी की मानहानि है, मतलब पूरे सदन की मानहानि है । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रस्ताव को आप विशेषाधिकार के रूप में ले लें ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: If they do not behave themselves, we will abolish the Rajya Sabha also!

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, at that time in the Committee there were only six members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Under the rules he has no right to disclose what has happened in the Committee.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: I assert that the report was not adopted by the Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, kindly see rule 275(2). It says:

"No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of a Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by anyone except under the authority of the Speaker."

The next sub-rule says:

"(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table."

He is trying to divulge the proceedings of the Committee without taking any authority from you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not divulging the Proceedings.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whatever has happened in the Committee is in the proceedings of the Committee—when it was placed before the House, was it approved and so on. Under the garb of making an explanation he cannot divulge the proceedings of the Committee.

SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PNADEY (Gorakhpur): Sir, I want a ruling. A member of the Committee says that a report which was not adopted by the Committee was presented in the House. So, an hon. Member could raise it in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not divulging the proceedings.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: He has said that the report was adopted, I say that it was not adopted. When I try

[Shri Y. S. MAHAJAN]

to quote the proceedings to substantiate my point, it is stated that it will become a matter of privilege. Then, how can I prove my point? Let the Speaker enquire into it. I suggest that the Speaker should enquire into the matter whether it was adopted.

SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDEY. This will give you the power to enquire into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question of privilege raised by my hon. friend, Shri Limaye, relates to the conduct of a member of the other House, because he said that this report was not adopted. This Public Accounts Committee, headed by my hon. friend who retires as Chairman, has submitted many reports which were not liked by the ruling party and by the vested interests in the country. This report was being laid on the Table on the 25th and on that day questions were raised by Shri Limaye about milo. On that particular day, on the 25th April, that report was being laid. It was circulated a day before. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Mahajan, who is very active, a man with initiative would have read the Order Paper of the day. In that case, he should have taken the trouble of coming to office at 10.0'Clock that day and taken the pain of putting a letter in that Pandora's Box. He never did that. He did not raise any objection. So, is it open to him to do so now? Secondly, it is not open to a member of the Public Accounts Committee to divulge what happened in the Committee. Suppose I wanted to see what had happened in the Committee, I could not have done it because I was not a member of the Committee; only the members of the Committee could see them and there is an oath of secrecy. Otherwise, what will happen if the evidence given before the Committee is divulged? Apart from that, the hon. member decided to keep awful silence in this House when the Report was laid. Now, this was naturally an after-thought, and just to say

that this was the folly of the House, it is highly objectionable.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मीटिंग जिस दिन हुई थी, उस दिन लार्ड महाबीर के जन्म-दिन की छुट्टी थी। मैं उस मीटिंग में आया, मैंने यह एतराज कि कि नैगोसियेबल इस्ट्रुमेंट एक्ट के अनुसार आज गैजेटेड होलीडे है और इसलिये आज यह मीटिंग नहीं हो सकती है। मेरे एतराज को चेयरमैन साहब नहीं माने।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड डारबर) : वाक-आउट किया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : वाक-आउट नहीं किया। मैंने कहा कि मैं इस मीटिंग में शामिल नहीं होऊंगा। आज लार्ड महाबीर के जन्म दिन का उन्मव है, उसमें मुझे जाना है, यह धार्मिक चीज है, आज मीटिंग नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसको चेयरमैन साहब ने नहीं माना। मैं वहां से चला आया। उसके बाद आपको मैंने पत्र लिखा।

मैंने सैंक्रेटरी साहब से दर्याफ्त किया कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने क्या फैसला लिया है। आज तक कोई फैसला मुझे नहीं मालूम हुआ। एक मिद्दान्त है कि रेखागणित में पहला बिन्दू मानने है और बिन्दू के बाद मरकते-मरकते रेखागणित की मोटी किताब बन जाती है। जब बिन्दू नहीं है तो रेखागणित कहाँ है। जब मीटिंग ही गैर-कानूनी हुई, क्योंकि वह छुट्टी के दिन हुई तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी सारी प्रोसीडिंग गलत है। मैंने आपको जो पत्र लिखा, उसकी कापी मेरे पास नहीं है, वरना मैं आपको पढ़कर मुना देता। वह आपके दफ्तर में है।

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने पहले मेरा नाम पुकारा था, मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि मैं कुछ कहूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरूर कहिये।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to make a submission to you. As a Member of this House, I am interested in the proper functioning of the Committee. I was also associated with the Public Accounts Committee. I want to uphold the dignity of the Committee and also of this House.

In this respect, now, you are considering a privilege motion to be moved. It is for you to decide whether to admit it or not. I want you to confine all the arguments and the pleadings to this particular point without diverting or divulging what was happened inside the House. Sir, if you allow this thing, then it will set a bad precedent for the future. As far as what happened inside the Committee is concerned, we may have our differences there. When I was the Chairman of the P.A.C., I had my own differences. I had quite often to control the Members of the Congress Party not to make very harsh remarks. I was a moderating force there. If all these things, we make on the Floor of the House, then the utility for the proper functioning of this Committee will be nullified. Once we allow such remarks to be made on the Floor of this House—a meeting was held on a holiday and the proceedings were invalid—I can say that the utility of the Committee will be completely lost. It will be another mini-Parliament where the party politics will enter, and all these things will go away. If the hon. Members want, we can abolish these Committees and conduct all the proceedings here. If you want the Committees to function, I would appeal to the hon. Members on the other side who form a majority in all these Committees to uphold the dignity of the Committees.

What we gain is not the gain on the party lines. It is the gain of the Parliament. The Parliament cannot go into all these questions in detail. We remit many of the things to the Committees. If the Committees also are not allowed to function and what

happens inside the Committees is aired here in the open, I feel, a day will not be far off when the Committee will lose their functioning, specially, the Public Accounts Committee. It is the Opposition leaders who are asked to Chair the Committee. If such a Committee is not allowed to function properly and what happens inside the Committee is disclosed here, then it is not upholding the dignity of the Committee. So, I appeal to you that such things should not be allowed here. It will be an affront to the functioning of the Committee itself which has been constituted by the Parliament in a unanimous way.

MR SPEAKER: I do not advise that there should be any debate on it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा है, पहले आप उम पर रूलिंग दीजिये कि यह मीटिंग जायज़ है या नहीं । आपन ही चैरमैन को बहाना किया है । छुट्टी के दिन मीटिंग नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिये मैं उम मीटिंग की कार्यवाही को नाजायज़ और गैर-कानूनी मानना हूँ । पहले उस पर रूलिंग दीजिये, फिर आगे कार्यवाही कीजिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, to my mind, the House has to begin by recognising the fact that the Report was presented to this House and there was absolutely no objection from any hon. Member of this House. That being the basic fact, what we have to consider is whether any outside authority or any outside body has any right to take objection to the Report which was presented to this House. That is the basic fact about which there can be no controversy.

I am deliberately using the word "outside body" even in relation to the other House. It is indeed a respectable House. I do not want to bring

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

in the question of the conflict of jurisdiction of the two Houses in this matter nor do I want to bring down the dignity of any Member of that House or of that House as a whole.

The whole question is that we have a certain clearly demarcated authority in financial matters. That clearly demarcated authority cannot be trifled with by any outside agency. The other House is indeed associated with the Public Accounts Committee. Let it be clearly realised, however, that their membership is only of an associate nature. They are made the Members of this Committee by a motion of this House. It is not by a motion originating in that House that they become the Members of the Public Accounts Committee. So, the authority for their membership originates from this House. If the whole authority is derived from this House, if this body is basically a body of this House and it has presented a Report to the House, it does amount to a denigration of this body of the House and the House as a whole if anybody casts a reflection on any Report presented to the House by the Chairman of the Committee.

What kinds of remarks have been made during the course of a brief discussion that took place in that House? The hon Member who happens to be associated with this Committee said that he wanted his objection to be noted. This is a clear whittling down of the authority of this House. No objection can be taken to the Report that has been presented to this House. That House cannot vote down the Report that has been presented to this House. The opinion of that House cannot matter in any way so far as the Report presented to this House is concerned. He further said that it is against 'fact and truth'. Those are the words used by the Hon'ble Member associated with this Committee—that this Report is against fact and truth. He has also said that it has not been duly approved—that is, it

was not the final report. And it was not only one Hon'ble Member of that House who had said something to this effect, but there was another hon. Member also. One Member's name has been mentioned as Shri V. B. Raju and the other Member is Shri Osman Arif—the latter also said something to the same effect.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that being the case, it does mean that they have cast aspersions on a Committee of the House and my humble submission is that it is not only an aspersion on a Committee of the House but on the House as a whole because the Committee functions as the House itself.

Further, I would also submit that it is also a reflection on the Chair—a reflection on the Chair in the sense that it was Chair who had permitted the Report to be placed on the Table of the House; and in addition to that, the Chair had been informed, before the Report was presented, that a particular sentence was going to be inserted—and that sentence was inserted with the due permission of the Chair. That is what we were told—that you were pleased to accord your approval to the sentence being included in the final Report of the Committee

Therefore, it appears to me that the controversy now raging is with regard to the permission that you had granted for the inclusion of that sentence. The controversy raised is not with regard to any other matter, but with regard to the permission you had accorded to the Chairman of the Committee for including the sentence. That sentence was, as far as my the Government had refused to supply to the Committee certain documents which were called for and which were considered necessary by the Committee. Now, we are grateful to you for having accorded your approval to the

inclusion of a sentence to the effect that the Government had refused certain documents which were considered necessary for the consideration of the Milo case.

Therefore, it is a question of breach of privilege. It is a breach of privilege against a Committee of the House; it is a breach of privilege against the House as a whole; and it is a breach of privilege—at least to my mind—against the Chair also.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question is not only of breach of privilege by two individual Members of that House, but by that House as a whole—that is, the other House—because this matter should not have been allowed to be raised in the House by the Chair. It clearly lies outside the jurisdiction of the House? This matter is exclusively within the authority of this House, and the Presiding Officer of that House should not have allowed this matter to be raised in that House.

Further, we are told that the whole matter has been remitted to your care, which creates a kind of uncertainty about the Report, although it has been allowed to be laid on the Table of the House. The Presiding Officer of that House has forwarded to you the discussions that took place in that House yesterday for your consideration. That means that an element of uncertainty, of indefiniteness has been sought to be introduced into the Report which had been presented to the House. Therefore, a breach of privilege lies against two individual Members and against the House as a whole which allowed this matter to be raised and, if I may say so with all respect, against the Presiding Officer of that House for forwarding the whole matter for your consideration. He has also lent himself to the charge that he had done something which is in contempt of the Presiding Officer and of this House as a whole.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: May I request also you to resume your seats? This is a

matter which I also saw in the papers this morning....

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के रुलिंग देने से पहले मैं यह वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

“The Committee have been informed that a high-level Purchase Team headed by the former Secretary went from New Delhi to USA for the purchase of foodgrains. The Committee desired to have relevant files relating to (i) the visit of this high-level Purchase Team; (ii) the purchase of milo without calling for global tenders; and (iii) selection of suppliers operating in the market for purchase of wheat and milo in the last two years in America. The Committee regret that, despite a specific request to this effect, the Department of Food did not make available the relevant files for inspection by the Committee. The files referred to in (ii) above have been refused on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the safety and interest of the State.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस लिए इजाजत दी थी या नहीं ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दाल में कुछ काला है, इस लिए फाइल नहीं दिखाई ।

श्री मधु लिमये : माइलो और गेहूँ के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट की सेफ्टी का भी सावल आ रहा है ।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has spoken about the Members of Rajya Sabha. They are not second rate Members; they are as good members of the Committee as we are. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I also saw this matter in the papers. I did not know that the matter originally raised by Shri Madhu Limaye would be raised

[Mr. Speaker]

to such a multi-dimensional scale by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. I never knew about. I thought that there was only one side of it, but the dimensions pointed out are too many; it seems to be multi-dimensional; it takes a full round. Of course, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will be leaving the Committee tomorrow. The question of his leaving the Committee or not apart, the point is about the report laid on the Table. It is said that, when the ghost is willing to leave, if somebody annoys him, he re-enters the house. And this is actually what has happened. The ghost was already leaving and you have made him re-enter the house. I have just received, while sitting here the proceedings and everything from the Rajya Sabha. I want to go into the full proceedings; I want to consider as to what actually is the position. I do not agree with many things said about the other House and about the Chairman unless I go through the report and see where we stand. So, we leave the matter here till I full examine this issue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the meantime, may I request that the remarks of Shri Piloo Mody made against the Members of that House be expunged? That portion should not be on record. It is not in keeping with the dignity of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is just a casual remark, it is all right. I will see if there are any disparaging remarks I did not hear anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr Speaker, Sir, since pointed attention has been drawn to the remark that I am supposed to have made, I think, that it is necessary that the position as has been clarified by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra already should be re-asserted. This is the trouble with our parliamentary system. Under no parliamentary system, could the Upper House ever be involved in financial matters, which has been the absolute prerogative of the Lower House in any parliamentary system. But being the

sort of dharamsala that we are all, we want to have little of this and little of that also and through this muddle-headed procedure, this House, through a Motion, invites some Members of the Rajya Sabha on to these financial committees. This can, at best, be considered as charity. They, as Members of the Rajya Sabha, have no business to be on that Committee. And, therefore, Sir, not only has a fundamental precept of parliamentary democracy been violated, but now having become Members, they are slowly usurping the functions of the Lok Sabha itself. The function of the Lok Sabha is to accept these reports or to reject them; Rajya Sabha, as a House, is not at all concerned and, therefore, the remark that I had made was consistent with the ideas that I am expressing.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not hear anything from him, but you made him come out with remarks now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would like to make one respectful submission. The convention should be upheld that in this House we should not air the differences and controversies that arose inside the Committee. About that you should make the position clear. In these Committees, even the minutes of dissent are not being entered. That is the position which we have to maintain... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): One observation made by Shri Piloo Mody made me rise. After all, we are all interested in both the Houses and the parliamentary system and it is not fair to say that the Rajya Sabha members have no business to be on this Committee. They are there under the rules, and they have as much business to be there as any of our Members have. This, I want to make clear... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly sit down. There are rules. I do not personally like such remarks against Members of the Rajya Sabha. They are Members of that Committee, there is no denying about it. We have all respect for the Members of the Rajya Sabha; there is no question about that.

The question is not about the internal differences or the dissent or all that. The question raised was that this report cannot be laid on the Table, because this was not agreed upon. Secondly, Mr. Mishra has asked me, I quite appreciate, that in all matters, the convention and practice has been, that in the working of the Committees we go by consensus and not by dissent. But here the point raised is besides that, and that is the reason, I have told you that I have received the intimation just now from the Rajya Sabha; I cannot read it while listening to you. I will look into it, I will see all the proceedings and then come out with some observations, not before that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): May I make a submission? I want to seek certain clarification. Statements have been made... (*Interruptions*). Will you please let me make a very brief submission? If you say that I should not say anything on this subject, I will not.

You have said that you will study this matter. One of the things that has been said is that this report was not adopted....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Why is he opening the question again?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not about this thing. The objection raised was that this report was....

SHRI PILOO MODY:was not adopted. That is what Mr. Mahajan said.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is the statement some members of the committee made to-day on the floor of the House. On that would you permit me to clarify the position?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, Why not?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. When the matter comes up, you can have your say. Now I will have to go by the records.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Only a brief submission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You said that you are going to examine it. Why not he go to your Chamber and make his submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, if I listen to you, I have to listen to others also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When you have allowed Mr. Mahajan, you should allow Mr. Patel also.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): After Mr. Patel, you should hear us also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since you have informed the House that the matter is closed....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any Member now. Please sit down, all of you. Shri Ganesh.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WHITE PAPER ON FERTILIZERS (TROMBAY EXPANSION, BHATINDA AND PANIPAT PROJECTS)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper (Hindi and English versions) on Fertilizers (Trombay Expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat Projects). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9552/75].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD., FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1973-74.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-9553/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1038 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1975, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9554/75].

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Cotton Corporation of India Limited and the Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the Report.

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

SEVENTY-SIXTH AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Estimates:—

- (1) (a) Seventy-sixth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture)—Production of Food-grains.
- (b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.
- (2) (a) Seventy-seventh Report on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Electrification Projects.
- (b) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH,

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH, HUNDRED
AND FIFTY-SEVENTH,

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST, HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-SECOND,

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD, HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-FOURTH,

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH, HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-EIGHTH,

HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH, AND

HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH REPORTS.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-

mond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Hundred and fifty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-sixth Report on paragraphs relating to Railway Operations and Expenditure included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Railways).
- (2) Hundred and fifty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and seventeenth Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil) relating to Departments of Shipping and Transport, Rehabilitation and Supply.
- (3) Hundred and fifty-seventh Report on action taken by

Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-ninth Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

- (4) Hundred and sixty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty third Report on paragraphs 44 and 45 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72 Union Government (Civil) relating to Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
- (5) Hundred and sixty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirty-third Report relating to the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel).
- (6) Hundred and sixty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-first Report on paragraph 51 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Civil) relating to Overseas Communications Service.
- (7) Hundred and sixty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirty-first Report on paragraphs 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade included in

the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil).

- (8) Hundred and fifty-eighth Report on paragraph 16 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73—Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume I (Irregular release of woollen garments under a misdeclaration as rags).
- (9) Hundred and sixty-eighth Report on paragraph 38 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing (Directorate of Estates).
- (10) Hundred and sixty-ninth Report on Chapter VII of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73—Union Government (Civil) relating to outstanding Audit observations and inspection reports.
- (11) Hundred and seventieth Report on Chapter II to the Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73—Union Government (Civil) relating to Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Have you got any objection to these reports?

PETITION RE. GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS OF HESALONG COLLIERY HAZARIBAGH (BIHAR)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present a

petition signed by Shrimati Rita Devi and others regarding grievances of workers of Hesalong Colliery, District Hazaribagh (Bihar).

12.50 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House....

Can you guess who is that Member?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Do you know, Sir, how he was treated in the jail? Was he in Class A or in Class C?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am only saying that I have written to the Secretary-General to give us a list of MPs arrested in the last three years.

MR. SPEAKER: You can find it from the Bulletins.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is: when you arrest a Member of Parliament, you are depriving fifty lakhs of people their representation before this House. (Interruptions). I will learn there also.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 28th April, 1975, from the District Magistrate, Lucknow:—

“Reference radiograms of 14th and 23rd instant regarding arrest of Sarvashri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.Ps., under Sections 107|116|151, Cr.P.C. Sarvashri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.Ps., have been released to-day.”

12.52 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(1) PROCEDURE FOR GUILLOTINE OF
OUTSTANDING DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL BUDGET)**

श्री मधु लिमये (वां.क.) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि कार्यसूची के अनुसार आज आप 6 बजे गिलोटिन लगाने जा रहे हैं, इस लिये मैंने इस प्रश्न को अभी उठाना उचित समझा है। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जो मांगें आती हैं, वे दो हिस्सों में होती हैं। एक हिस्सा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा होता है कि जिस के ऊपर वोट नहीं होता है—नानवोटेबिल—और दूसरा हिस्सा होता है जिस पर वोट लिया जाता है। संविधान की धारा 113 के तहत मदन को और सदन के सदस्यों को दो अधिकार दिये गये हैं। एक अधिकार है—जो डिमाण्ड्स हैं उन के ऊपर वोट देना, हा या ना कहना और दूसरा अधिकार यह दिया गया है कि जो अनुदान हों, उन में कटौती प्रस्ताव रख कर उन में कटौती करवाना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नियम है, रूलज आफ प्रोसीजर है, वे संविधान की धारा 113 के तहत बनाये गये हैं और संविधान की धारा 118 कहती है कि जो भी नियम होंगे वे संविधान के अनुकूल होने चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इस से हमारी लोक सभा का जो मौलिक व्यक्तित्व है, लिमिटेड पर्सनलिटी है, वह उस से आफ होती है, यट हाउम आफ कामन्ज की तरह नहीं है, हम संविधान से बंधे हुए हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि समय के अभाव के कारण सभी डिमाण्ड्स पर बहस करना इस सदन के लिये सम्भव नहीं है। एक तो दिक्कत यह होती है कि वोट-आन-एकाउन्ट एक सीमित अवधि के लिये होता है, साधारण तौर पर तीन महीने के लिये करते हैं, लेकिन

इस बार तो दो ही महीने के लिये पास किया है। इस लिये हर हालत में दो महीने के अन्दर हम लोगों को सारे वित्तीय काम को पूरा करना है। दूसरी अड़चन यह भी है कि इस लोक सभा का जो सत्र है वह अनिश्चित काल तक नहीं चल सकता है, उस को भी समाप्त करना ही पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि अनुदानों पर या बजट पर जो बहस चलती है उस को सीमित करना ही पड़ेगा, हर डिमाण्ड पर बोलने की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान की धारा 113 के तहत हर सदस्य को डिमाण्ड को रिड्यूस कराने के लिये जो अधिकार दिया गया है, उस डिमाण्ड पर सदन की राय जाने का अधिकार है, मदन उस को माने या न माने, इस लिये जिन मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर बहस नहीं होत है, उन मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर कट-मोशन रखने का अधिकार हम को मिलना चाहिये। क्योंकि जब कट-मोशन आयेगा, तो गिलोटिन लगाने से पहले आप को वोट लेना होगा और जब कट-मोशन पर वोट होगा तो जो संसद की कार्यवाही है उस कार्यवाही में वह कटमोशन आजायगी। जब संसद की कार्यवाही में वह कटमोशन आजायगी तो फिर समाचार-पत्र भी उस को प्रकाशित कर सकते हैं और साधारण लोग भी उस इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

इस लिये मेरी यह राय है कि हर सदस्य को सभी मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर कटमोशन रखने का जो अधिकार संविधान ने दिया है उस अधिकार को हम से नहीं छीनना चाहिये। इस बार आप जानते हैं—चूंकि सदन के पास समय बहुत सीमित होता है इस लिये प्रतिपक्ष के लोग और सरकारी लोग मिल कर बठते हैं और यह तय करते हैं कि किन किन मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर इस साल बहस करनी चाहिये—इस साल भी ऐसा ही हुआ, इस लिये इस के बारे में

मेरा झगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन इस साल जो एप्रोप्रियेशन का कार्यक्रम बना, उस पर भी बहस नहीं हो पाई। इस के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि 10 दिन की छुट्टी हम ने ले ली, इस ले जो काम के दिन थे, इन दिनों में बहस नहीं हो पाई इस लिये मेरा विवेदन है कि आप को डिमाण्ड्स पास करनी है, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पास करना है, वह करिये, उस से मेरा झगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन उस के बाद जिन मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर बहस नहीं हुई है, उन मंत्रालयों की जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आती है, उस पर बहस करने का मौका हम को मिलना चाहिये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
उन की दुर्दशा पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : जो भी उन की स्थिति है, दुर्गति है या गति है, उस पर चर्चा का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—भविष्य में हम लोगों को इस प्रणाली को चलना चाहिये कि जैसे ही फाइनेन्शियल बिजनेस शुरू हो, सभी मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर सदस्य कट मोशन दे सकें और जब वोट लिये जायें तो पहले कट मोशन पर वोट लिये जाये। जो भी कट मोशन आयें उन को आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। यह हमारा संवैधानिक अधिकार है। आप चर्चा को सीमित कर सकते हैं, नियमित कर सकते हैं, आप कह सकते हैं कि आप को फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच है, लेकिन सदन के पास समय नहीं है, इस लिये चर्चा नहीं होगी। आज भी ऐसा होता है कि बहुत से लोग कट मोशन देते हैं, लेकिन उन सब को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, उन की कट-मोशन पर वोट होता है, इकट्ठा हो या अलग अलग हो, यह दूसरी बात है।

इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—जो नियम हैं, वे संविधान के अनुरूप होने चाहिये। हमारे संविधान में एक और धारा है, जिस का हमने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है—वह धारा है—119। यह जानबूझ कर इस में रखी गई है—

“Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business, in, each House of Parliament, in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India and if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under Clause (1) of Art. 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under Clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.”

इस लिये हम लोगों को यह छूट दी गई है कि वित्तीय कार्य समय पर समाप्त करने के लिये हम लोग कानून पारित कर सकते हैं, इस में जो कुछ आप को रखना है, वह रख सकते हैं, लेकिन वह भी हम ने नहीं किया। इस लिये जो प्रश्न मैंने उठाया है इस पर आप और आप का सचिवालय 6 बजे तक विचार कर ले, आज तो मैं इस पर अड़गा नहीं डालूंगा, लेकिन भविष्य में नियमों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन कर के सभी मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर कट मोशन इन्वाइट कीजिये और गिलोटिन लगाने के पहले कट मोशन पर वोट करवाइये। इतना ही मुझे कहना है, क्योंकि यह संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि किसी भी डिमाण्ड पर कट मोशन दिया जा सकता है—धारा 113 इस प्रकार है—

अध्यक्ष मोदय : यह मैंने देखा हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : "So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

13 hrs.

इसलिये रिडक्शन की माग पर इस सदन की राय जानने का मुझे अधिकार है और वह अधिकार हमारा छीनना नहीं चाहिये । यही मुझे कहना है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
rose.

MR. SPEAKER: We have been following this practice. The identical motions were in the name of different Members. I mentioned their names. I allowed only one Member. What you have written is identical.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is of a general nature.

MR. SPEAKER: If it had been done slightly differently, I would have certainly allowed you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall take only a minute. My submission is this. The position with regard to the discussion of the financial matters is unsatisfactory. That has been so every year. I really do not know whether there is something sacrosanct about the presentation of the budget on a particular day that we have fixed for it or whether we should not present the budget in a manner that enough time is available for the discussion of all possible demands which we are asked to consider. However, that is a different matter. But, so far as this year's discussion is concerned, my submission is that this is all the more unsatisfactory. This time, I am not quite sure, whether 29 days are available to this House as are made available to the House of Commons for the discussion of the financial matters. I

have tried to enquire from the Table but I have not been able to ascertain the position yet about it, that is, whether we would have 29 days that are being allowed in the House of Commons. I do not agree with the view that the House cannot voluntarily impose upon itself a limitation in this matter as is done in the House of Commons. That is called 'Allocation of time Order', and also goes by the name 'Guillotine'. That is almost an accepted practice and it is precisely for a better discussion; for the more meaningful discussion, certain items are selected.

The point that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye merits a serious consideration—whether it does not militate against the Constitutional provisions in this regard. He has quoted Art. 113 of the Constitution to assert that a Member has a right to move cut motions; and that right is being denied when the Guillotine is applied.

Here I wish to refer to Art. 105 of the Constitution. It does not only relate the privileges and immunities but also to the powers of this House. And, the powers of the House would relate to all the powers including those powers. I would not say that these belong to only the privileges and immunities. So far, those powers are not defined by any law, my submission is that we are bound to be guided by the practices, conventions and the privileges in the House of Commons. And, in this matter, since the House of Commons has been adopting the procedure of guillotine, this procedure is quite in order here also. But, then, my further submission would be that, in order to make our position absolutely clear in the matter of financial discussions, we should assert the right of discussing those ministries which are left out; the discussion may not be precisely on the Demands for Grants but the discussion on the Annual Reports of these ministries presented to this House. Since in this

Session, Mr. Speaker, because of a peculiar kind of holiday that we enjoyed, for five days also, it should be the pleasure of the Chair to concede to us as many number of days for the discussion of the Ministries on the basis of the annual reports that have been presented to us. So, this House does require extension of time for the discussion of those Ministries which are going to be left out as a result of the guillotine that is going to be applied this evening. This is my humble submission. It should be the concern of the Chair as much as of the entire House that time must be made available to this House for the discussion at least of those Ministries which are going to be left out as a result of the guillotine.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I would like to make an observaion. If you read Article 113 (1), it says:

"so much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates."

We are interested in discussion.

We cannot defeat the Government through votes. I am not going into the material aspect of the whole thing because my learned friends have covered the legal aspect adequately.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): You may cover the illegal aspect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this House is the only scrutinising forum on the expenditure and revenue of the Government of India. Now, Sir, if the Ministries' Grants are not discussed here, kindly tell me, how is this House going to exercise its authority with regard to those Grants? All that I would request is that this House be extended by a week and the annual

reports of half a dozen Ministries like Home, Information and Broadcasting etc. etc. be discussed so that we can know exactly what their performance is and where they are digging big holes on the walls.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you want to save time. There is hardly enough time for discussion of the Demands which you are taking away by this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, Mr. Limaye has very pertinently raised the question of publication of a cut motion. Our rules as such say that cut motions cannot be moved unless the Grants are taken up for discussion. Therefore, we have to think of changing the rules so that cut motions can be treated as moved even before the Grants are taken up for discussion. Otherwise, cut motions would be of no use. It is very important to consider...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time when we consider all these things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the question is in regard to the reduction of the amount specified. The Constitution confers this power. The Constitution does not contemplate guillotine as such except that Article 119 says that the rules can be prescribed and laws can be made. But, Sir, that must be consistent with the right to reduce the amount. Unless, in some form or other, that comes up before the House, the scope will never be there. The Constitutional provisions will not be implemented. Therefore, procedure has to be evolved in connection with this matter.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I do not agree with Mr. Mishra when he said that under Article 105, we can make some rules which go against the specific Constitutional provision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have not said that we can make rules. Unless we frame a law on that

subject, we are bound to be guided by the conventions and practices in this House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Article 119 provides for a law to be made to regulate this. That law is not made. Therefore, whatever has been prescribed under Article 105, is there. Now, Sir, Article 113(2) mentions three things.—To give assent to the Demands as a whole, to refuse to give assent or to give assent subject to a reduction. Whenever these demands are put before the House, then, we can give the assent or refuse to give the assent. But, there is no right for reduction unless the cut motions are moved. Therefore, I would suggest that this question may be referred to the Rules Committee so that the rules can be amended, at least from next year onwards. Then, Sir, whatever cut motions have been given notice of in respect of the various Ministries, you can put them at 6 O'clock.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They have not yet been given.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But this point is very valid. Even though we have not been following this for the past so many years, we should ask the Rules Committee to amend the rules suitably so that Art. 113(2) is implemented.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The only solution to this problem is to have a Standing Committee for this purpose because even if we sit for four months with these Demands, because other items come up in between which are not financial business, we will not be able to complete all the Demands. This time the guillotine is on a mass scale, a sort of mass massacre. Never in the history of Parliament in the last 17 years have I seen a guillotine to this extent. So this is my suggestion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The credit goes to Shri Raghu Ramaiyah.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So kindly consider this seriously. You can apply your mind to it and advise us whether we should not have a Standing Committee where these Demands are discussed so that when they come here little time is taken.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
रिपोर्ट तो हम लोग डिस्कस कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर बैठ जाइए,
काफी समय इस में ले लिया गया है ।

These are suggestions that you have given to me. The basic question raised is that certain Demands which ought to have come for discussion have not been able to be placed within the timelimit for discussion. Many of them will be guillotined. But there is no alternative so far as the practice we follow since the last many years is concerned, The House of Commons practice is our pattern; under that pattern, we find it very difficult how to get out of this situation. Personally I feel that the Ministries which are not touched for years are bound to get irresponsible sometimes. They must have some fear that the discussion might come one day and Parliament might express its views on that. But if we miss it like this and at the end of it we guillotine all of them, there is no use. I think that this pattern that we are following will perhaps have to change a bit to suit our genius. The British themselves have found an alternative. They have a vote on account for three or four months and then with the rest of the time they go on discussing these even after the financial year starts, They have followed it quite with success.

The other world is thinking entirely on different lines. They think that this plenary system of parliament sitting throughout the year has got outdated. They find it is meaningless; it cannot scrutinise each and everything on an expert basis with full attention

[Mr. Speaker]

and full direction. They have split themselves into committees and commissions quietly sitting throughout the day and going into these things with no press, no galleries, with a little calmness without any desire lurking for publicity.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is wrong with publicity?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, whatever you say, whether it is right or wrong, I have no dispute with you. But you know it is much better not to ask me. But a day is coming...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are pitted against much mightier instruments of publicity of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not know what mightier force this system to which I am referring, to which Shri Banerjee referred and which Prof. Hiren Mukerjee may also recommend, is. They have this system, I do not comment on anything because we have a constitution. Within that Constitution, we have rules and procedures. We have to work it and make it as flexible as possible so that it may meet the aspirations of the people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Could not the date for the presentation of the Budget be advanced so that more days are available for the session? What is sacrosanct about the present date?

MR. SPEAKER: These are all suggestions. We can consider all these suggestions. For the time being, I do not agree that we can get rid of the procedure which we had been following in the past... (Interruptions)... Let us live for long and see what changes come. Mr. Banerjee.

(ii) PAYMENT OF DA INSTALMENTS TO
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
With your permission I want to raise

a very important matter because today at 6 p.m. all the demands are going to be guillotined. This has appeared in the newspapers and from our experience also we know that when we were discussing the Budget no provision had been made for payment of five instalments of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees throughout the country. Thirty lakhs of Central Government employees were expecting that after the discussion between the officials and the employees on 15 April and 21 April, an announcement would be made about payment of five instalments of DA; they have accepted the liability because it is according to the Third Pay Commission Report. We expected a provision to be made in the budget but no provision had been made and no assurance had also been given by the Finance Minister that adequate amount would be provided for the five instalments. I am not asking for the future; five instalments are due from 1-10-1974 till 1 March 1975. Today in the newspaper it has come out that a discussion was going on with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, and that the Finance Minister also agreed to pay some amount but the Almighty Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was standing in the way. I wish him all success in his Plans but why should he stand in the way of paying the Central Government employees their legitimate dues. I am not warning the Government, I am asking the Finance Minister to make a statement before 6 O'clock today when the demands are going to be guillotined that adequate amount would be provided and they would not be deprived of their dues. If that is not done, at the time of guillotine we will have to oppose it. Otherwise, it will be a betrayal and a breach of faith and gross injustice. Through you I request the Minister to make a statement. The Finance Minister has come back yesterday. Even if he could not make a statement, Shri P. K. Mukherjee or Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi can make a statement; I shall accept that. The Central Government employees

will not take this lying down; they will start agitation throughout the country and the entire responsibility will be that of the Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): This issue was raised again and again. I do not know why you are not asking the Government to make a clearcut statement. They should announce it today at least.

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted only one. I cannot accept all. The only pity is that if I allow you, you don't sit.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Government must make a statement on the D.A. issue. He does not want anything more.

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the point under Rule 377. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, please note it down.

Now, Mr. Pai, at what time would you like to reply? The time left for this Ministry is two hours and forty minutes. How much time will you require?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Please give me one hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I think at 3.15 PM you would reply.

13.22 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1975-76
Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES—Contd.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जोनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल मैं इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन की मंशा की बात कर रहा था। उसकी जो मंशा थी, उसका जो भाव था, अगर ईमानदारी के साथ उसका पालन किया गया होता त बहुत सी समस्याएँ जो आज हमारे सामने

है व शायद पैदा न हुई होतीं। उसी की पृष्ठभूमि में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्री का डिमपर्सल पूरे देश में न हो करके देश के कुछ हिस्सों में उसका कंसंट्रेशन हुआ है। इसके अलावा उपभोक्ताओं के काम में आने वाली मास कंजमेशन की किन किन वस्तुओं को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये उत्पादन यह नहीं हुआ है। जैसे सीमेंट, कोरम क्लॉथ, कर्माशियल वीहिकल्स, बेबी फूड, बनस्पति, ये सब आइटम्स ऐसी हैं जो आम जनता के उपभोग की हैं। इनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। गयर कंडीशनर्स और रेफ्रिजरेटर्स आदि की तरफ अधिक ध्यान, उनसे प्रोडक्शन की तरफ दिया गया है। इससे देश में कई मामलों में अममानता सामने आई।

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसी संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुये बहुत से इलाके हैं। इनके बारे में कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि पिछड़े हुये इलाके इतने स्केटर्ड हैं इतने फैले हुये हैं, इतने छोटे छोटे हैं कि कोई यूनिफार्म स्कीम नहीं बनाई जा सकती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उस पिछड़े हुये इलाकों का जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस को उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले कहा जाता है। ये बहुत पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं। ये पन्द्रह जिले हैं। इनकी आबादी इस समय तीन करोड़ से अधिक है। आबादी और एरिया के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से जो राज्य हैं उनसे भी ये बहुत बड़े हैं। इनके पिछड़ेपन की एक लम्बी चौड़ी कहानी है। 1857 से लेकर 1947 तक, नब्बे साल तक स्वाराज्य की लड़ाई इन इलाकों ने लड़ी है। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद में टक्कर लेने में ये इलाके सबसे आगे रहे थे बड़ी बहादुरी

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

से उनके साथ खिलाफ ये लड़े थे, बहुत ज्यादा क़ुर्बानियां इन्होंने इन नब्बे सालों में दी थीं। इसलिये अंग्रेजों ने इन इलाकों की अवहेलना की। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि द्यूबवैल और नहरे जो देश के बहुत से हिस्सों में थी, इस पिछड़े हुये इलाके में उस समय दिखाई पड़ीं जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ब्रिटिश शासकों के लिये चूँकि हम बागी थे चूँकि उनको यहां से भगाने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी क़ुर्बानियां उस क्षेत्र ने दी इस वास्ते ब्रिटिश शासकों ने इन क्षेत्रों को इग्नोर अवहेलना, किया, इनकी उपेक्षा की। उनकी यह उपेक्षा नीति समय में आती है। लेकिन स्वराज्य मिलने के 27 साल बाद भी आज उनकी वही हालत है जो पहले थी। उसमें कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। बीच बीच में कई कमीशन बिठाये गये। 1963 में पटेल स्टडी टीम वहां भेजी गई थी। पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह की बात हुई थी। पन्द्रह जिलों में से चार जिलों का उसने मैम्पल सर्वे किया। अब उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर पता नहीं कितनी डस्ट जमा हो गई है। उसका कोई जिक्र ही नहीं होता है। उसकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कोई काम हुआ है, इसका पता ही नहीं चलता है। पिछले दिनों कई कमीशन बनाये गये। उनकी रिपोर्टें भी आयीं। लेकिन उन पर भी कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये सब चीजें हुईं होती तो आज जहाँ हमारे मामले पिछड़ेपन की समस्याये हैं वे खड़ी नहीं होतीं।

प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि पिछड़ेपन का मापदंड क्या है? वहां के लोगों की आमदनी कम है इसका कैसे अंदाज किया जाएगा। हमारे देश में औसत डैसिटी आबादी की 150 पर स्क्वेयर मील है। लेकिन उन जिलों में 800, 900 और 1100 तक आबादी है। देवरिया की तो 1190 है।

डैसिटी आफ पापुलेशन ज्यादा होने के कारण वहां जो जमीन खेती करने की है—खेती ही वहां का एकमात्र पेशा है—वह इतने छोटे छोटे हिस्सों में लोगों को मिलती है कि 95 परसेंट लैंड होल्डिंग अनइकोनॉमिक होते हैं। यही कारण है कि इन जिलों के 10 लाख लोग भाग कर कलकत्ता रोजी कमाने के लिये गये हुये आपको मिल जायेंगे, दस बारह लाख बम्बई में मिल जायेंगे। आठ दस लाख दिल्ली में मिल जायेंगे। इतना ही नहीं और भी जो औद्योगिक नगर है वहां भी इन जिलों के मजदूर आपको मिलेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो बड़े बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन हैं वहां भी इन जिलों में लोग कुली का काम करते हुये आपको मिल जायेंगे। आज भी यह स्थिति क्यों है? मुझे माफ करें कहने के लिये कि प्लानिंग कमीशन आदि में जा लोग बैठे हुये हैं वे ठीक ढंग से प्लानिंग नहीं करते हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं? बड़े बड़े परिवारों के लोग हैं जिन्होंने कभी भूख महसूस नहीं की है, जो नहीं जानते कि हंगर कितनी आदमी को परेशान करमाती है। इसलिये जो स्कीम वे बनाते हैं या जो स्कीम बनती हैं—वह लाभकारी नहीं होंगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some industries must be set up there. That is what you are trying to say. Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I have some more points.

MA. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded 12 minutes. I have still a long list. Mr. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the minister and his colleagues on the improvement shown during the year under review in various directions. It is a fact that during the five years of the fourth plan, production lagged behind the target and it was considered to be a lean period when the average growth was

just over 3 per cent as against the estimated 8 to 10 per cent. Moreover, the last year of the plan 1973-74, the year previous to the one under review, was a very disappointing year. In that year the growth rate was only zero per cent. And starting from zero growth and attaining 3.5 per cent rate of growth in the year should be considered as satisfactory.

Sir, every year, Members used to complain on three or four important aspects of the working of the Ministry and these are (1) delay in processing of applications for licences; (2) delay in establishment of new units; (3) idle capacity in major public sector projects; and (4) continued neglect of under-developed areas. These four points were agitating the minds of the Members and on this subject I would like to say something.

I am happy that as far as point No. 1 is concerned, the Minister has taken certain action. The applications are being processed much faster than they were a few years back. (2) 26 more items were added in the list of items below the capital of one crore and that is also working better. (3) Permitting automatic expansion of 25 per cent rated capacity and high utilisation of the existing capacity. On all these matters progress has been made and I will deal with it later on.

Before I come to other points, I would like to say one thing. Out of the total investment of the Central Government of 6,280 crores, the investments in the units under the charge of the Ministry is of the order of 920 crores only. Although the Ministry is considered as Industry Ministry, yet only 920 crores have been invested in the units under it against the total investment of about 6,300 crores. The Units under the Ministry are big units like Bharat Heavy Electricals, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hindustan Machine Tools, Machine and Allied Machinery

Corporation, Cement Corporation and lastly National Textile Corporation. In these concerns during the year under review, satisfactory progress has been made. For the first time, they have shown profits. For example, Hindustan Machine Tool's profit in the previous year was Rs. 5.88 crores, but in the current year it is Rs. 9.12 crores. Similarly, Machine and Allied Machinery Corporation was a losing concern; its profit went up from 25 lakhs to 62 lakhs. Heavy Engineering Corporation has also shown better performance. The total production of Bharat Heavy Electricals in the year is 230 crores which is 130 per cent of the rated capacity. The profit is higher from 13.22 to 27.4 per cent. All these units have shown excellent results and their profits and production have gone up.

So far as engineering concerns are concerned, the growth is 3.5 per cent and the increase in utilisation of idle capacity is 40 per cent. I hope this progress will continue and that in the current year there will be further progress.

Here I want to caution the Minister that he will have to face the problem of sales. There is sluggishness in the country in respect of both capital and consumer goods. So, efforts should be made to increase the exports. If there is no sale, the stocks will pile up, production will go down and so also utilisation of capacity. So, efforts are required to increase the exports.

Fortunately for us, the Arab countries are very keen to develop their countries and they want to purchase plant and machinery. It is no doubt true that our hon. Minister and his colleagues are very eager to capture these markets, but more efforts are required, because we have to compete with the United States and Japan, who are offering to these countries long term credit facilities. So, we have also to offer them these credit facilities so that we can com-

pete with them effectively in the Arab countries. I hope the hon. Minister will take the necessary action in this regard.

This Ministry is responsible for the issue of licences and issue of letters of intent. There is considerable improvement in these processes. Yet, things are held up. In 1972, the number of licences issued was 563. In 1973, it increased to 596 and in 1974 to 1,099. The total licences issued comes to 2,160. I would be grateful if the hon. Minister in the course of his reply throws light on how many new industries have come up against these licences, how many units have been established and come to production and why some of the units have not come up. Why is it that while many people are anxious to get the licences and establish industries, after the issue of licences the establishment of the industry is not materialising? This is very important because we want to encourage new entrepreneurs; we want to encourage technocrats; we want to encourage medium-sized entrepreneurs so that they can replace big houses. In this way, production can be increased side by side employment opportunities can be increased; Government's revenue can be increased and export can be increased. Therefore, it is very important that new industries are set up against licences issued. It should not remain on paper.

According to my personal experience, what I came to know from many sources, there are financial institutions which have adopted a rigid policy; they do not consider the proposals put forward by the new entrepreneurs, technocrats and the medium-sized entrepreneurs with the sympathy they deserve. They want to continue with the same ratio of 1½:1, that is, 40 per cent (new entrepreneurs): 60 per cent (Government financial institutions). This is the rule that they are following, not from now, but for the last so many years. They do not want to change it. Previously, the capital market was good. But, unfortunately, for the last five years,

the capital market is very very dull. When there is no investor, in that case, how can they raise their capital? How can a small man who has got a degree or a new entrepreneur who is having a capital of Rs. 3-4 lakhs, purchase things and put up an industry without financial help? Unless that ratio is changed, things are not going to improve. Why do they not like to change it? Their argument is this. If they advance more money, the burden of the interest will be more on the industry. Therefore, they want to stick to this ratio. This is the point which requires consideration. If the ratio is made 1:3, then they have to advance Rs. 75 lakhs, which means Rs. 15 lakhs more. If the interest on Rs. 60 lakhs is Rs. 12 lakhs, then the interest on Rs. 75 lakhs will be Rs. 15 lakhs. What is very surprising is this. If a unit can pay an interest of Rs. 12 lakhs, it can also pay an interest of Rs. 15 lakhs. It means only it has to pay Rs. 3 lakhs more. This is the matter which requires consideration. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter and see that entrepreneurship will become broad based, new industries are established and more employment opportunities are created; then automatically production will go up.

Today there is an advertisement in the paper regarding the controlled cloth. Last year, when the hon. Minister of Commerce had increased the quantum of controlled cloth from 400 millions to 800 millions, I suggested to him that he should not increase it at one time; he should increase it by slabs. If they had done it by slabs, then the position today would have been different. The result is that every mill, the NTC mill or any other mill, is flooded with controlled cloth. One lakh bales have accumulated. Therefore, I suggest, the hon. Minister should use his good offices, work out something and see that mills produce such cloth which is useful. I have given a note to the hon. Minister. I hope, he will study the note and take action on it.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this much time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me begin by most heartily congratulating the present Minister-in-charge of this Ministry and his colleagues for the excellent work that has been done during their regime, while supporting the Demands for Grants.

I am normally known to be critical of the Government for various shortcomings. But today, it does give me pleasure to see that about the public sector where we have been condemned, left and right, throughout the country—it had practically become the butt end of a joke to call oneself a supporter of public sector; the public sector has become synonymous, more or less, with inefficiency, as it were—for the first time, we have proved to the country that the public sector can be an efficient sector, can make profits, can have savings and can have capital formation for re-investment. What gives me pleasure is, when I see the figures, that in hardly three years, from 1972-73 to 1974-75, there has been an increase from Rs. 32.8 crores to Rs. 68.69 crores, nearly double. This is really very heartening.

I have gone into the reasons as to how the public sector has shown this dynamic growth. Apart from the credit going to the dynamic Minister and his colleagues, the credit also goes to one single factor and, that is, you got experts in the field to handle the public sector. We have been clamouring for all these years, without meaning any ill-will against the bureaucrats, that the bureaucrats are good behind the bureau, excellent administrators in law and order, revenue and other matters. But why are you misusing them by putting them in-charge of steel plants, fertilizer plants, the Bharat Heavy Electricals, cement factories and what not? That was ultimately listened to.

We got experts in steel and other fields. We got men like—I do not want to name all of them—Mr. Fernandes in the Bureau of Public Enterprises and so many others. Without naming them, I would like to congratulate each one of them who brought glory to the public sector.

Why are we shy of expertise wherever it is available? That was one single factor responsible for the growth of the public sector.

Another factor which was responsible for the success of the public sector was taking greater cooperation of the workers in management, creating a feeling of belonging in the minds of the workers.

Last but not the least is the factor of accountability. The only test of success anywhere, in any field, political, industrial, economic, social, is accountability. You introduced that here and that showed the success. I will go to the extent of saying, you give greater incentives. You tell a man, "You are in-charge of this." Don't allow nepotism which, ultimately, comes to nephews, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law and what not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Favouritism.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes.

It is this which is the bane in our public sector also. Put a man in charge, as Roosevelt did in the New Deal era, and tell him "Now, you man it from top to bottom; I want results"—as Nehru used to say "Come to me with results and not with excuses". That is the test of accountability.

Today, because time is short, I want to develop only on the proposal of what I would describe as the true national sector. The words 'national sector' have been loosely used recently, and maligned also, because the content of the national sector was

not spelt out and was not clear. It was mis-understood. People thought that the national sector probably meant the sell out of the public sector and the private sector shareholders. But if I understand it correctly—and that is how I want the national sector to develop, instead of having this dichotomy of the national economy—of the public sector and the private sector—and then talking of the warning of red-herring raised by the famous industrialists of the country, of the mixed economy being in danger...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some people say that it is 'mixed-up' economy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That's right. But here, the thinking also seems to be mixed up.

So, I would request that we should have one national sector in this country instead of the public sector and the private sector. All industrial activity and all economic activity can come under the canopy of what should be called the national sector. Whatever they may call it in other countries, in our country we call it a Corporation. All right, let there be a National Corporation for each sector—steel, cement, textiles, essential consumer goods, etc. For all these sectors and for wholesale distribution also, let us have one Corporation each called the National Corporation which will consist of all the productive elements of the society—because our objective is to utilise the national resources to the best advantage.

And which are the productive resources? There are three—capital, labour and management. Capital today, as our friend was saying just now, is mainly from the public financial institutions—the LIC, the State Banks, all nationalised banks and other institutions. Therefore, capital management is in the hands of expert people.

I take my hat off to those people in the private sector—may be in textile or may be in other fields—who are producing consumer goods. They are the managers; they give us their entrepreneurship. One-third of the section represents the workers—who are the most productive part in any industry anywhere. So, let there be, in the management of this national sector, one-third representation of the present Management, one-third representation of the financial institutions—which will indirectly mean the Government—and one-third representation of the Labour, to be directly elected by the employees. Forget the Unionism; there are vested interests even in the Trade Union movement, as we know. Therefore, they should be directly elected representatives of the employees from among the employees themselves and not outsiders like me

Thus, if we have these three sectors, all this controversy which is raging today, tearing apart the economy as it were, will disappear. You will have the best talents from all sectors and then put the accountability: here is a Board consisting of the workers' representatives, representatives of the management and of financial institutions; now give us the result. Fix the targets. Then another advantage that will accrue from this functioning would be that you will not have this phenomenon of white money and black money. After all, money is what money does. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish things are so simple.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not simple, I know. I am trying to make it appear simple, but I am fully aware that it is a very complicated business. In ten minutes, I hope, you do not expect me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your ten minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because it is a new point, kindly show some indulgence.

I was trying to submit that, by this, you would be able to regulate the entire economic activities, both production and distribution. Where does the black money go? After all, it goes into some economic activity; it goes into production of goods or services or cornering of goods which is the result of labour—wealth in the form of goods. Once you have full control over the economic activities of the country, then you will be able to allot the priorities. Simultaneously, you may also have a law on ceiling on property. All these measures can be taken. Today a sense of urgency must prevail in the field of economic activities. It is no use saying that it is beyond my Ministry, somebody else deals with it. Don't you think that the time has come when a sense of urgency must inform all our thinking? We are already, more or less, on the brink of precipice. The population is growing. 70 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. How can we regulate the industrial activity and give productive work to the majority of the people in the backward regions unless we have control over the economic activities and finances. That is why I have made this proposal. I would request the Minister of Industries, who is mainly responsible for coordinating the work of the various sectors to give thought to this proposal of a national sector in the country.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit one or two points, mainly about industries in backward areas. I have not been able to understand the criteria on which Government have decided or determined a backward district. In Chhota Nagpur only two districts have been declared as industrially backward and they are Palamau and Santal Pargana. The districts of Ranchi,

Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have not been declared as industrially backward districts, probably because some public sector industries are there. In Ranchi district, we have the Heavy Engineering Corporation and, therefore, the Government thinks that the entire district is industrially forward. Similarly, in Singhbhum, because Tatas and Telcos are there in Jamshedpur and a few other factories and projects near about that, they think that the entire district is forward. That is not so. It is still industrially backward. When we speak of industrially backward districts, we must consider the entire district itself. I would like the Government to re-orient itself and to redefine and lay down the guidelines and the criteria and they should review the entire list of backward districts and bring all other districts which have not been declared as industrially backward under their new list.

14 hrs.

It has been seen that Government through several financial institutions have been trying to give financial assistance and also subsidies to these industries. The common man does not understand the intricate procedure. I want that Government should think of having only one financial institution for subsidising or giving financial assistance to these industries in the backward areas. The procedure should be simplified so that these people understand this and they do not have to go to so many financial institutions for assistance. This aspect of the matter should be considered by Government specially when they are dealing with the population in areas which are still backward in so many respects.

I would like to emphasise another point. It has been seen that—the eastern region specially, which has all mineral and forest wealth, has not been

industrialised. All the raw material is there, but industries have not grown in those areas. There must be something special with the Government of India; I might say that probably some kind of vested interest is working, because of which the eastern area which is giving all the raw material is not getting industries and the western area is getting all the financial and other facilities. The result is that during all these decades, the balance has been upset, and those areas which are supplying raw material have been lagging behind in every respect. There is no reason, why these areas should not have small scale industries, rural industrial and home industries, when they have all the raw material. If the Government will move in that direction, they would be able to give more employment to the people and more people will develop themselves economically. This has often been said and, I think, Government ought do something in this respect. If this goes on and this policy is not changed, I am afraid, in the decade to come, things will take a different shape. Probably some political agitation may arise and that will be very harmful to the economy and to the country.

The financial institutions which are working in backward areas have not gone upto the villages to find out the growth centres. The techno-economic surveys and all the data that the Government have, are, more or less, stereo-typed. In the backward areas, where we move and where more growth centres could be identified, the Departments, whether of State Government or of Central Government, or financial institutions, have not been able to, rather they have not cared to, identify those growth centres. There could be so many growth centres if there is a will to do that. So, I say the Ministry ought to consider this point also.

One point more, and I will sit down, and it is this. There are departmental heads, there are so many institutions, so many different types and categories of experts and I think the entire

administrative establishment is too top-heavy. How much money they are spending on the staff and what is the physical result they are producing? In many respects, we are only copying what other countries are doing. We have not employed the technology and the information that we have received from others in the context of our country. We should employ them to our best use, but that has not been done and is not being done. We have all the techno-economic surveys and reports—if you go through them, what an amount of data and information we have collected, but what benefit are the people getting from out of these? They are getting nothing. We have to be practical and I want that the Government should reorient itself get out of the whole rut that we have fallen into during the last two decades or so. We have to rethink and reorient ourselves in the present context. I wish the Ministry of Industries seriously thinks about it. Let the Ministry train its people. Let them educate their people or re-orient them so that in the present context, they could be helpful to the people, to the rural people and especially to the people in backward areas. Otherwise, all this talk of socialism and industrialisation is just a point. To our people Government have been hypocritic. All these years, the Government has been only talking and doing nothing substantially for the backward areas. That is why the credibility gap is very wide.

So, with these words, I would request the Ministry to consider these points seriously and do something so that our people can be helped.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

While I do so, I would like to point out certain facts because I am a realist, I am a pragmatist and not a dogmatist. I want to see things as they ought to be seen and not to please the Ministry or people or

the party or anybody. But what is right and true must be told in this House. Then only we may be able to find some solutions to meet the situation.

As you know, we had very high hopes while establishing big industries because we thought that they would be able to lend substantial contribution to the social change of our country. These hopes, if I may say so, have been belied. So, it is about time that a serious thinking is done about the present position of industrial development in our country.

Most of these public sector undertakings or industries have been located in the tribal areas because they have the raw materials and they have the land. These tribal people gave their lands and big projects have come up. But the most unfortunate part of this—I do not know whether the Minister knows about it—is that in many places the tribals have not been given compensation. They are not getting jobs. They have given away their precious land. These tribals live with the lands and languish without them. In Rourkela, for instance, a steel plant has been set up. This is just an instance which I am giving and this may not concern this Ministry. Land has been taken from the tribal people at Rs. 100—500 per acre, but the same is being given to the big shots at Rs. 10,000 per acre. Is it not exploitation of the tribal people? The officers sitting at the top of the public sector undertakings ridicule the tribal people. They should try to be humane and they should try to appreciate the circumstances and the difficulties under which these tribal people are labouring.

We know that these public sector undertakings are not doing well. It is no good saying that they are doing well. When we swim, it is all right to say that we are swimming. But if we are sinking, to say that we are swimming, could be the most dangerous and misleading thing. Therefore, I

would request the hon. Minister to give a serious thought to it as to why our public sector undertakings are running at loss. In the public sector after three years of its going into production it should give a reasonable dividend of not less than 10 per cent. In fact Mr. Jawahar Lai Nehru said 'minimum profit', but the Planning Commission says 'reasonable and adequate'. Bureau of Public Enterprises say that 12.5 per cent is reasonable and adequate; the Tariff Commission says—16 per cent. My point is that if the private sector earns a profit of 20 to 22 per cent, why should Public Sector run at losses? Why should the public sector not be half way in between?

We are having foreign collaboration to help us to make profits, to bring about a social change in our country. Without foreign collaboration we could afford to run in loss but when we are having foreign collaboration, let us not forget that we have no reason to justify the loss.

Foreign collaborations even though may be very alluring they have retarding effects on our national efforts. When we are thinking of spending Rs. 7,829 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the public sector industries—about Rs. 3,000 crores for the running of the industries and about Rs. 4,000 crores to be spent on the new industries, let us chalk out certain programme so that our industries should not run at losses. Let us forget who is who. What is the maxim that is being applied in our public sector industries? It is not who knows what, but who known whom. This is very much prevalent in our public sectors and this must be put an end to. We must have the best person from any part of the country who should be put at the helm of affairs. If he is related to somebody in authority he will not care for anybody or for the public opinion or even for the employees of the undertakings. But we must see that such a person is in position to develop team

spirit and loyalty to the organisation. Men are more important, whether it is in heavy industries or anywhere, than money, material and machines. Of course, men of character. We must be in a position to streamline our policies of recruitment, promotion and dismissal and these should not change from person to person. We must have a cut and dried policy. If a person is not in a position to deliver the goods, out he must go. He should not stay even for a day. He may not be able to bring about a total change, but there must be a trend towards making some improvement.

We talk of self-reliance, cutting down our imports and increasing our exports. I very well see that it is the function of money but there should also be the function of technical know-how. We must not always think of foreign collaboration. We should impart training to our engineers. I know lot of money is being spent for importing training abroad, in the country of foreign collaboration. I ask; What have you learnt? We have been sending our engineers abroad but no return we have some to know that they have learnt nothing other than merely having look at the drawings. I speak with authority. I was in a foreign country and I was considered an expert in that country. In our own country there must be some White-skin over my head to guide me! I found that even the best people were not in a position to advise us. There is no dearth of know-how and talent in our country. Let us change our attitude. By all means send all our engineers to foreign country; let them go all over the world. We should get the best out of whatever is available in any country of the world.

About bonus, I wish to point out that in no other country of the world is it stated that bonus should be given even when industries incur losses. Without profit, the question of bonus just does not arise at all. Bonus is supposed to be an incentive for efficiency. But

here, even when they incur losses, they are asked to give bonus of 8 1/3 per cent. How is it possible? The concept of profit must change. Suppose somebody is running a loss of Rs. 17 crores this year, if in the next year, he runs a loss of 16.99 crores, he thinks he has made a major improvement. This should not be the correct idea of profit. Our concept of profit should change.

Regarding the Joint Sector, I congratulate the hon. Minister. He has given some new ideas. This is a new experiment which we welcome. Supposing we give to a private industrialist a sum of Rs. 300 crores and it runs at a loss, then, he will collapse the very idea of profit. Our concept of profit ring losses after losses, we are not even concerned at improving the position. So, let us experiment with this new policy of joint sector. This is my submission.

Regarding ancillary industries, we must develop them in and around the big industries. Industry begets industries. Wherever there are big industries small industries are sure to come, to supplement the needs of the big industries.

Then regarding backward areas. By backward areas, we mean industrially backward areas; but in fact backward area should mean economically backward area. We have selected 299 backward districts. An area may be industrially advanced but may be economically backward. An area may be industrially backward but economically it may be advanced. Therefore the criteria should be the per capita income in determining the backward areas.

Regarding labour representation, it is very nice having labour participation in the management. But do you know how many categories are there in each and every industry? Would you like to give representation to all groups and factions? It is not going to serve the people. These unions and groups are

not going to serve the cause of labour at all. I would like to say that there should be one union for one industry. That should be the ideal. Only then you can give representation for labour in the management. I will go a step further and I would say, ban all the strikes in industries for a few years.

Industries should be located in such areas where the raw materials are available. Some of the raw materials are being taken away. This will not help the tribals to develop. They are not able to take advantage due to shifting of the location of industries.

Therefore, industries must come up where there is raw material available and I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain industries like the shellac industries and others which require to be nationalised. Please do not employ the middle men who are making crores and crores of rupees at the cost of the growers. I would request him once again to please do the needful in the matter. At Ranchi, an International Centre of Silk Board is likely to be located. But, I now understand that it is likely to be shifted elsewhere on political grounds. Why should it be located elsewhere on political grounds? On political grounds industries should not be allowed to be shifted. That is neither the industrial policy nor the political policy.

We are having a financial Committee on Public Undertakings. Once a while they go round the country and come back and sit for some time, take tea and finish with their business. How can they, in a couple of hours, know what is actually going on in different industries? Therefore, I suggest that mere Committee on Public Undertakings is not enough. Regardless of whether the industries are working at a profit or loss; there should be an evaluation Committee which should try to discover the causes that lead to the losses in those industries. So, finally, Sir, I would request the Minister, through you, that let him have an

Evaluation Committee and let it sit for ten days and go into the working of the industries. I know many of them are running at losses. For example there are industries which are having a backlog of 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes of equipment. You may say on record that everything is perfect. We know it for a fact that there cannot be any dispute about this. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to please see that he sets up an evaluation committee mere financial committee is not enough—in the larger interests of the industries as this will help the industries to grow also.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Pai, the hon. Minister to one thing. He has a robust commonsense and, as an experienced administrator, has created a climate of confidence in the country. He is a national missionary social worker. We see progress in the industrial development not only of the public sector but also in the private sector undertakings. I admire his wisdom of initiating the Idea of "National Sector". I was wondering when the private sector had been drawing from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the credit from the public institutions why the money is lying idle with the private Sector which they are only using for cornering the essential goods, why should they also not be drawn invest in the public sector, which can then be known as "National Sector." The only drawback in this "National Sector" concept seems to be that if you allow them to be near the production side or if you allow them to be near the distribution side, you are completely crushed. And hence you should be beware of this enticing point of getting money and if you are caught into their trap it would be a dangerous game and hence kindly accept only money and stop. But give them the percentage of profits on the shares which they are holding in the different sectors which will then be

called as really. National Sectors". I must say that drawing their money and not allow them to corner the essential goods which they are doing to-day is novel idea. Even in the matter of salt and paper, they did corner such goods. This must not happen in future.

Another thing to which I would like to draw his attention to is this which does not find a place in the report itself a very nauseating and a very important part of Industrial development "pollution".

Sir, I come from Bombay and I had the honour to travel almost all over India. I have seen, Sir, industries polluting the rivers, industries polluting the sea and industries polluting the air.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, is pollution also an industry?

DR. KAILAS: No, Sir. He must...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does he come in?

DR. KAILAS: Are we here only to industrialise and to give jobs? Or are we here to take care of the health of the people or are we to kill them for the sake of industrialisation? When Government wants industrialisation, the first step which Mr. Pai should take, and which should find place in his Ministry's Report, is that he should stop pollution by strictly enforcing the conditions of licence. Until and unless a person who start an industry takes that step of treating smoke and discharges he should not be given a licence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand. It is a larger question. May be some other Ministry, Ministry of Environment or Ministry of Health will be responsible for that.

DR. KAILAS: Until and unless a person takes care for treating the polluted water which goes into the river or the sea, licence should not be granted. Licence should not be granted until and

be

unless he treats the smoke or the gases that emanate or the chemical fumes that come out. I think this comes under the Factories Act. They are responsible according to me. You are also right. The implementation machinery will naturally be the municipalities and local bodies. After all, they are the implementing agencies. Until and unless the municipalities and the local bodies take care of these things and see that this is implemented as per licence terms, nothing will move in such a factory. But, Mr. Pai has the dynamism. Whatever Ministry has been entrusted to him, whatever public undertaking he was made chairman of, before he was appointed as minister, he has done his job very well. Let him try to solve the problem also. That is why, I wanted to draw his attention. Even the Prime Minister has openly not once, but thrice, said that we are almost getting suffocated. Therefore, he should look into this. I would suggest that he should set up a cell in his Ministry which would go into the question, how should we treat the smoke or the gases that come out and how should we treat the polluted water before it is let out into the sea or the river.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): There is the Ministry of Works and Housing and there are specific instances where under petitions have been submitted on the floor of this House. But, this Works and Housing Ministry has done nothing in regard to the Central Act and it goes on shifting its responsibility to others.

DR. KAILAS: You have said in so many words which Deputy Speaker has said the same thing in two-three words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I could see, this is an important question. But, which Ministry is really responsible, I am at a loss, I do not know. Anyway, you can go on.

DR. KAILAS: Let Mr. Pai explain whether I am correct in drawing his attention or not. There is divided opinion. According to me, his is the

primary responsibility. I wanted to mention this point. Unfortunately, people do not like. You have to see that each and every factory puts up on the board 'dos and donts.' This must be done and then only.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us start with Zuari Agro Chemicals in Goa.

DR KAILAS: It seems everybody is trying to inject pollution of interference when I am speaking. The other point which I would like to speak is that we are happy that the fifteen public undertakings under this Ministry have started not only making profits, but, they have also either reached their targets or crossed their targets. I would like to name a few of these and I must congratulate those who are in charge of these units. Sir, NEPA has achieved 104 per cent of its target, Hindustan Cables 98 per cent, Instrumentation Limited 95 per cent, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company 92 per cent. I am not very happy about it because when Kodak and Agfa could make money, why not Hindustan Photo Films? Of course, they have started making some profits. But, still, this is far below than what Kodak and Agfa are earning. Perhaps, there is need to change the whole machinery which have perhaps become obsolete and old. The Cement Corporation of India 82 per cent; The Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India 81 per cent; Hindustan Paper Corporation 80 per cent and HSL 126.5 per cent. All these have done well and have achieved almost 100 per cent of the target. Hence a climate has been created in the country that the public sector also can show profits which will add to the exchequer for the good of the people. Not only that, they have also made the private sector aware of their social obligations. The way, they have looked after the workers is an example to the private sector.

As regards the private sector, I fully support the Government of India and

the RBI for the correct step taken of credit rationalisation. I do not like the word 'credit squeeze' which is being used. I happen to know quite a number of industrialists. When the credit squeeze was not there, I know how lavishly they were spending, how lavishly they were giving donations and trying to buy institutions after institutions. Now they have not been able to do it. They have not been able to rationalise it in the present circumstances. Out of a crore of rupees allowed to a private sector, if he has utilised only Rs. 25 lakhs on an appointed day, the limit has been put at Rs. 25 lakhs only while previously not only the donation part of it, but the 75 per cent used to be utilised for cornering and speculation. Hence I would say that credit rationalisation is a good step. But certain industries have been feeling the squeeze. They are in the critical and essential sector. Each and every case should be examined by the RBI. The limit has to be increased to suit the requirement, if necessary, in the interest of the country and the good of the people. Hence this needs a little revision in respect of certain industries.

Time is limited for me. I am speaking for the first time after I spoke on the motion of thanks to the President for his Address. Unfortunately, I am given the last chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You must address it to Shri Shankaranand.

DR. KAILAS: I am not accusing you. There is the great Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raghunathaiah. I am not having the nuisance value and so I am neglected or I am not his favourite. You will kindly allow me a few minutes more or should I shout.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Be sweet and reasonable to me.

DR. KAILAS: I would ask a few questions and make a few suggestions.

Why not increase the limit of investment in small scale industry which has been put wrongly previously at Rs. 7½ lakhs, which should now be Rs. 10 lakhs? Or it should be increased suitably. (ii) Why not encourage young entrepreneurs to take up production of such items of consumer goods which are needed? (iii) Why not create a cell for this purpose? (iv) Then why not develop ancillary industries as per recommendations of the Small Scale Industries Board? Now the Mathura Refinery is coming up. I do not know what ancillary industries could be set up there. People come to me, young graduates, young engineers, asking for my advice. I cannot guide them. Hence this should be looked into. It should be advertised in the papers that such and such ancillary industries could be started. (v) Though efforts are being made, still very much is lacking in regard to extension services and inputs. (vi) Also how many cases of de-registration of non-functioning units which have made raw materials scarce have been noticed? Has de-registration helped the availability of raw materials to the small scale industry. (vii) To strengthen small-scale industry, it is necessary to give incentives for export promotion. Such action should be taken as early as possible. (viii) I have seen some officers doing very good work, even the District Industries Officers or Inspectors, but they are being ignored in the matter of promotion. Those who can reach here or put political pressure get the jump. I have seen Directors and Assistant Directors also doing very good work, but perhaps they are neglected. I expect Shri Pal to look into the cases of these officers who are doing a fine job. (ix) I have also seen the rate of our ancient art artisans. I have gone to Jaipur, Jodhpur, Surat and Bihar also. These arts are almost dying. The Ministry has not done anything to improve their earnings and also save the art from extinction. (x) I know a few cases where young entrepreneurs got frustrated because there is no integrated assistance to such persons for counselling, training,

credit, technical services and above all marketing inside and outside the country and hence they could not succeed. I am sure that the hon. Minister will see that each and every young entrepreneur gets training before he is given registration of his industry. (xi) We always speak of rural development and development of backward areas. The other day, Shri A. P. Sharma, another competent Minister in this Ministry said that 1.6 lakh units were to be established during the Fifth Plan period in rural areas and that finance also is being provided. Many persons come and ask me which industries could be started in rural areas and where they could be located. Hence it should be publicised well so that we can reach the 1.6 lakh target and Rs. 287 crores provided in the Fifth Plan could be utilised properly. (xii) Let this House also be told which are the 57 additional districts where the rural industries project programme have been started. The Minister in his report had stated that he had located some centres; they are non-existent in Assam Orissa, Arunachal, etc. These areas are not developed. They are not in Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know why they are not located in these areas. These States need help much more than any other.

I think the DGTD has got to be taken proper care of by this Ministry. It has been creating hurdles. Whatever the things have gone wrong, wherever the targets have not been completed, it is the DGTD which is responsible and which has created hurdles. What is the constitution of the small scale industries Board? No person with experience or missionary spirit has been appointed on it. Could you think of reviving this board so that your ideas could be translated into practice quickly by its support. I have known many small industries which do not get furnace oil, coal, cement, soda ash for glass and ceramics and the assistance of the department of electronics for manufacture of electro-medical equipment like pace-makers, ECG machines, etc. Many entrepreneurs do not succeed

because technical services from SIDO are not available, especially in backward areas. I also want to know the output of critical sectors like steel, coal, power and also what would be the achievement of the Ministry by the end of 1975 in these sectors?

I have some representations from small saltpan holders who are producing salt. Your Regional Salt Commissioner, Bombay has been cruel to them. When I sent you a representation, you were kind enough to send a representative. Persons who were doing this work hereditarily are being disallowed and salt is not available and those families are also suffering.

I am sorry that I am taking a little more time. I should say that I am extremely unhappy that I am not given time when I want to speak even though I am speaking for the first time in this Budget session after the motion of thanks on the Presidential Address.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): I congratulate the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies for the purposeful outlook and meaningful schemes for the rapid industrialisation of the country. It is rather unfortunate that the rate of industrial growth is painfully slow. As a matter of fact, stagnation and crisis in one industry or another have become a regular feature in our economy. The growth of industries has become the fundamental question and on this issue depends the ability to solve the twin problems of unemployment and social insecurity. Everybody knows this basic truth. Is the Government taking effective steps to see that the industrial growth is increased with the pragmatic outlook and scientific approach? To me the policy of the Government is to frustrate the efforts of the entrepreneur and see that the industries do not come up as expected by their bureaucratic procedures and formula. It is evidence that the Government want more paper piling than actual industrial production and

as a result, even the small scale industrialists are forced to employ more unproductive clerical staff rather than the technical staff. These policies require re-examination and re-orientation in order to redeem the promises that we have given to the public and the people. What we want is co-ordination and co-operation between the industries and the Government but not confrontation. We need dedicated officers with initiative who can take quick decisions to man the key posts. If there is no acceleration of generation of income and the rate of industrial growth is low it is because of the under-utilisation of the existing plant and machinery. According to the Reserve Bank of India Survey, 40 per cent of the plant and machineries is idle due to want of raw materials or electrical power. The bulk of the industries depends on the foreign technology and as a result, most of the raw materials, components and scarce spare parts should be imported to keep the industries running. Above all, nepotism, bureaucracy and corruption in the method of distribution of the scarce raw materials and the issue of licences for the components create further problems for the basic objective of rapid industrialisation and optimum utilisation of the existing plant and machinery. What is the answers? Should the country face up to these facts and not evolve alternative strategy for achieving rapid industrialisation by utilising the available raw material, components and skill or should it buckle in as avidly as ever before to aid from all possible sources to sustain the present pattern of production? In the prevailing gloom the only redeeming feature is the 15 public sector undertakings' successful performance under the Ministry of Heavy Industry, smashing the age-old myth that the public sector cannot deliver the goods and make profits. As a matter of fact the Ministry of Heavy Industry has taken over the sinking sick industries like Jessops, Richardson and Crudas and Braith Waite and increased their production to a remarkable de-

gree. Let me tell you, Sir, some of the highlights of these public sector undertakings are that the Bharat Heavy Electricals have produced equipment and machinery to generate 2950 megawatts during this year as compared to 2100 megawatts last year. They have also delivered a 236 MW nuclear power generator for the Kalpakkam atomic project at Madras. The spectacular performance of Bharat Heavy Electricals can be realised by the fact that out of the total installed capacity of 19,000 MW generated at the end of 1973-74, the share of indigenous generating capacity is only 1100 MW. As against this, out of the additional power generation of 16,000 MW that is going to be added during the fifth plan, the share of indigenous content is going to be as high as 13,000 MW. This is the measure of self-reliance we have achieved during the last 15 years.

I am happy that Jessops have delivered a 300 tonne lad/crane to TISCO for the first time in the country. So also, the Heavy Engineering Corporation have manufactured a sophisticated 262 tonne cyclotron magnet for the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for the first time. They have also produced a 450 tonne cone crusher for the first time in the country. It is unfortunate that when the HEC is doing so well, still it made a net loss of Rs. 5.1 crores. This is a sophisticated industrial complex which needs greater gestation period. We should remember this. I am sure HEC will do well in the coming years provided Government gives them a chance by placing firm orders. I appeal to our dynamic Minister, Mr. Pai, to see that firm orders are placed on HEC. The other day I came across a news item that the technical consultants have cleared the Vijayanagar and Vishakapatnam steel plants. I want Mr. Pai to use his good offices with the Planning Commission and the Government of India to see that firm orders are placed for these two steel plants on HEC.

It is thrilling to realise that these 15 public sector undertakings, if efficiently operated and norms of standardisation are observed, they are in a position not only to manufacture the entire requirements of the core sector during the fifth plan but also to export considerable quantities of machinery. This naturally calls for a high degree of flexibility, technical innovation, proper allocation of responsibilities and above all, skillful dovetailing of the outputs of various industrial units. Since the heavy engineering and machine building plants are geared up to the nation's requirements, the only requirement in the development of design and consultancy services for the execution of these projects. It should be realised that as long as the Indian design and technical services are not encouraged and given due recognition but are allowed to be bullied and browbeaten by the foreign technical consultants, the so-called foreign experts will see that a lot of heavy engineering machinery are dumped in our country at the expense of the full utilisation of our industrial base. Unless and until the Indian consultants occupy a prime position for designing, engineering and supervision of all the projects, the optimum utilisation of our heavy engineering base for sustained accelerated national development cannot be achieved.

I lastly appeal to our dynamic Industries Minister to pay a little more attention to the Ministry of Heavy Engineering, particularly to the Heavy Engineering Corporation which is having trained talented and technical competent technicians and technologists who can plan, procure, design and fabricate any type of industry for either sugar or cement or steel fully occupied by placing huge orders with them, and thereby imparting viability and vitality to our national economy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If the performance of the Industrial Development and Civil Supplies Ministry is to be properly assessed, it will be absolutely neces-

sary that the coordination between this Ministry and other Ministries is also properly ensured. Some of the aspects which I would like to place before you might involve certain aspects of other Ministries but I would refer to them only by way of coordination.

Today, one of the most important problem before the industrial development of the country is that our entire emphasis on priority is going wrong. We must make up our mind whether we want to give priority to capacity creation or to capacity utilisation. And I think, our entire emphasis is on capacity creation and as a result of that we have a dismal picture as far as utilisation of capacity is concerned.

The number of industries whose percentage of utilisation over 70 per cent to 70 per cent is only 10, from 50 to 70 per cent, it is 12 and it is more shocking that in some of the most important industries like steel casting, transmission materials, petrol engines, railway wagons, etc., the utilisation of capacity is even below 50 per cent. And if we look at the grim picture of capacity utilisation, we have to admit the fact that it is because of the faulty method of distribution of raw materials and related problems that the problem of utilisation of capacity has not been properly tackled. I do not want to dwell on this problem for long because a number of aspects of this problem have already been mentioned.

I would immediately like to move to the public sector undertakings, some of the failure of these undertakings and the manner in which the efficiency and the productivity can be stepped up.

One of the failures of the public sector undertakings has been that in spite of the statutory provisions, the accountability of our public sector undertakings is still at a very low stage. Firstly, the accountability of the public sector undertakings has to

be increased considerably. Secondly, the managerial efficiency and the personnel policy have to be rationalised on proper lines. Unfortunately, the equation in public sector undertakings seems to be that some of the old ICS officers or IAS officers and ex-servicemen—it is taken for granted—can offer better efficiency in conducting the public sector undertakings. Here in running public sector undertakings the efficiency aspect, the managerial aspect and the corresponding personnel policy have to be completely reviewed. I may make a passing reference to some of the suggestions that have been made by the Administrative Reforms Commission. It says that the personnel policy has to be revised and right type of man must be put for right type of job. And, unfortunately, in a number of public sector undertakings this particular aspect has been completely lost sight of. A new norm relating to formulating of targets has to be established in public sector undertakings. Some times, I am shocked to find that the very same officers, the very same experts who are working in private sector undertakings, when they try to move up to the public sector undertakings, do not produce adequate results. The only reason seems to be that there is a coercive element that exists in the private sector. They are held responsible for the failures; and if these elements exist in private sector, for the good of the nation and for improving the efficiency of the public sector, some of those norms should be utilised even in the public sector. And therefore, time has come when, in the public sector project and undertakings, we must fix up the targets; and in the case of those who have a managerial failure to achieve these targets, necessary stern action has to be taken. I mean, if that type of coercive element is introduced in the public sector, may be that the public sector will be able to give still better performance. Not that in all the spheres of public sector, there is inefficiency. I think a very wrong equation has been built up in this country that public sector means in-

efficiency. public sector means corruption; and that the private sector means that they are paragons of all values and all ethics. You cannot have a rigid division at all. There are certain sections of the public sector which have been efficiently built up; and still other sectors have been effectively built up, provided some of the norms that I have suggested over here, are effectively implemented. There is one aspect from the point of view of workers that is to be attended to. It has been the consistent grievance of the workers working in the public sector undertakings that the principle of parity in various public sector industries, has not been accepted. And, therefore, sometimes, if, in order to improve the efficiency of a particular public sector undertaking or some experts are to be shifted and some officers were to be shifted from one undertaking to another, sometimes there is a psychological resistance that is offered by them. The workers also refuse in the minds of some of the skilled workers and some of the best type of workers who are to be utilized in some other undertaking, there is a psychological barrier created to go to some other undertakings, because the principle of parity has not been accepted in all the public sector undertakings. And, therefore, if this principle is to be accepted, not only in terms of the interests of the working classes, but in terms even of improving the efficiency of the public sector, this particular aspect has to be borne in mind. Sir, if you look at the condition of the working class and the labour relations in various public undertakings, even to-day we find—after 27 years of freedom—that the working class and the workers in the various public sector undertakings are not at all governed by identical and uniform labour laws. It is, therefore, highly essential that a central, uniform, labour legislation should cover up all the interests and labour relations in various public sector undertakings; and if that is done, probably the problem can be tackled more effectively. cursorily, I would like to refer to the development of backward areas; and

in that context, also to the growth and development of small-scale industries. Sir, very often, Government talks of removing the regional imbalances. They talk of giving more incentives for the development of backward areas; but in reality, we find that in spite of the tall talk of removing regional imbalances in the country, there are large number of backward areas. They remain completely under-developed or un-developed, because the necessary infrastructure is not at all built up; and it is here that I have pointed out in the very beginning, that a coordination between various Ministries has to be effected. Just to illustrate the point of view, will just pick up one instance, from which the lack of coordination should become extremely clear. I know that that particular aspect strictly falls within the jurisdiction of the Steel Ministry; but I am taking up that illustration only to indicate the point; and that will be relevant for the other industries in the backward areas also. Take for instance, the backward regions of Konkan in Maharashtra. It is accepted on all sides that it is absolutely necessary that some industries have to be developed in the backward regions; and they have decided that the aluminium project should be built up under public sector in the Ratnagiri region of Maharashtra. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the estimated expenditure on this aluminium project is Rs. 75 crores. For the 5th five year plan, the amount that has already been sanctioned is Rs. 50 crores; but as far as the construction work is concerned, every thing is at a stand-still because, though the approval has been obtained, the sanctions have been made and we have repeatedly been told that in spite of the rise in the price level, even if the expenditure goes up the project will not be discarded—only nominally; they exist on paper—due to a number of constraints—economic and financial constraints—you find that in the backward region of Konkan area, this aluminium project has not gone into operation. The construction work has not begun.

15.00 hrs.

It is not to be treated as an isolated problem, because if there is a failure of such public undertakings in backward regions, then there are consequent failures in other fields also. For instance, repeatedly we were told, that if in a backward region like Konkan the railways is to be built up, industrial development in that particular area will have to take place effectively. If we raise the issue of having an all-weather port in the Konkan region, we are told that industrial development in that area has to take place in which case the feasibility report for the building up of the Konkan railways will be taken up. If the aluminium project falls through, if the caustic soda plant does not come up, in that case, the necessary feasibility report for the railways and the all-weather port would not be taken up and there will be consequent failure in the field of industrial development. Therefore, I would suggest that this problem should be attended to.

The credit facilities and subsidies that have to be made available to the small-scale industries, particularly in the backward areas, is a problem of great importance. Here I would particularly refer to the cashew processing industry in the backward coastal region which is of great importance. It is small-scale industry.

In spite of the assurance given by the Finance Minister in connection with the facilities to be given by the banks regarding credit concessions, it has been the consistent complaint of many coastal areas in the country, from Kerala, from the coastal areas of Maharashtra and a number of other areas that in respect of the concessions to be made available to the coastal areas for the setting up of this industry, they are simply not available with the result that the small-scale industries are not being built up at all. This particular aspect has to be attended to.

I would conclude with one suggestion. Whenever we refer to certain failures and lacuna in the Ministry, we are always told "that is not our concern, but the concern of some other Ministry". I hope and trust all the Ministries are integral parts of the same Central Government and that we are not federal to the extent that one particular set of Ministers have no relationship with the other Ministers. Therefore, whenever the Ministers tell us either in the debate or in the correspondence that it is not within the jurisdiction of their Ministry, they are only building up a case for lack of coordination between the various Ministries. I hope and trust that coordination would be established and industrial development, specially in the backward regions, would be taken up.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Civil Supplies, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention my appreciation of the working of the Ministry, specially in the field of public sector, under the able, efficient and effective leadership of the hon. Minister for Industries, Shri Pai, when the public sector has regained its confidence.

We are rightly committed to a mixed economy under the existing system. Conceptually mixed economy means coexistence of both the public and private sector, subject of course to the parameter of socio-economic discipline laid down by the Government in respect of the private sector investment, so as to subserve the concept of social equity. The working of both the private and public sectors should be to promote the socio-economic gains. In democratic socialism the public sector has to play an efficient and effective role to promote social equality and justice.

The public sector undertakings are not only earning more profits but are

also increasing production. Increased production is one of the ways to check inflation. It not only checks inflation but provides the essential commodities used by the common men at reasonable and fixed rates. Compared to 1972, the production has doubled in 1973. Almost all the public sector undertakings have either exceeded or reached near the targets. I do not want to discuss the profit or production of each unit in detail. May be in some units the production has gone down but overall production has gone up. So far as profit is concerned, for the last three years, the public undertakings are working on profit. In the current year, it is expected to be 200 crores. It is really appreciating.

All this is due to improved performance in the better utilisation of the capacity, in spite of power shortage, poor management and labour unrest. I don't say fuller utilisation. I say only better utilisation. If the relation between the management and labour is improved, I hope the production and profit will still be also increased and meet both internal and external demands.

If the public undertakings work efficiently and to their fullest capacity, it achieves social gains and helps in achieving socio-economic justice. By growth of public undertakings, there will be security of jobs both for technicians, intellectuals and weaker sections of the society and stability and security of prices of essential commodities.

And another important thing is that there is no scope for economic crimes like adulteration, generating of black money and sub-standard things.

Sir, regarding the working of the public sector, it needs investment, incentive. Our public undertakings require investment. Investing money from selected areas, from labour, low income group and middle class is required. This would be one of the

ways of finding the capital. It would group additional earnings of lower income groups and it is an anti-inflationary measure. It would enable members of the community to participate in the profits of public undertakings or share their burden. It would give a sense of involvement and sense of belonging to the public. This participation by these groups will definitely not weaken the sector; in fact, it strengthens it by the vigilant act of the public. Now it has become more bureaucratic rather than people's sector.

This should be done even in private sector where the major assistance is from public financial institution and where the essential commodities are produced.

In both the sectors, the Government will have held. With its control in determining the financial investment policies and choice of management, etc. In this way, both public sector and private sector producing essential commodities could be enlarged. Then there will be social justice and security of price and employment.

And another thing is that the investment by labour, middle class, lower income groups will improve their living standards by the profit earned.

Regarding utilisation of capacity, I want to say, a few words. In public sector undertaking, under-utilisation may be due to shortage of power, labour unrest, poor management, lack of managerial talent. The Government should find out the way. Under-utilization may lead to under-production, loss, unemployment. Now, the management of public undertaking means bureaucratic. By participation of labour, lower income group in the management, as shareholder, may lead to better and fuller utilisation of the capacity.

So far as private sector is concerned, where the sophisticated or luxurious goods are manufactured,

there is over production to get more profits. They are exceeding their licensed capacity and earn more profit. Thereby the power, the capital will not be available to the industry which meant for core sector producing consumer goods. If we take the foreign sector, almost all of them are engaged in sophisticated goods, like, Coca-Cola and cosmetics, in the name of technical know-how. Our country has grown sufficiently in technology and technical know-how. The foreign sector earnings lead to a lot of drainage of foreign exchange.

Allowing the foreign sector and private sector who are engaged in producing the sophisticated goods, naturally, at this critical juncture, will reduce the production of essential goods. It is being done at a time when the capital is scarce and there are a number of trained un-employed persons and there is an urgent need to reduce the prices of goods for internal market and external market. The poor utilisation of capacity locks up the capital and increases the costs and prices and lowers the employment opportunities. The under-utilisation of capacity has resulted more from poor maintenance and management inadequacies than from lack of incentives. If lower capacity utilisation was due to shortage of power and other inputs, the production of sophisticated goods should have also suffered. The implication is that the industry is pre-occupied with profits, not with capacity utilisation, for example, in the manufacture of controlled cloth and other essential goods.

So far as the development of backward areas is concerned, so many hon. Members have said about it. I do not want to say much about it

As regards the development of industries in backward areas, small-scale industries and medium-scale industries should be encouraged. The concentration of industries leads not

only to non-development of backward areas but also so many other problems, like, health, labour unrest, etc.

I would request the hon. Minister to give more concessions regarding supply of raw materials, easy availability of financial assistance, subsidy, machinery, priority for supplying machines on hire-purchase terms and security for manufactured goods. Then only the industries will develop which can remove the regional imbalances.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, I do so knowing full well the background and the difficulties that this Ministry has had to face and to overcome them.

Shortly after freedom, when our Industrial Policy was being formulated, Pandit Ji took the same view as the West Germans after the Second World War took. Whereas in the case of West Germanys, the industry was razed to the ground, we had hardly an industry to talk of. So, Pandit Ji, like West Germany, wanted to start with the best technology, at that moment, that was available. That is why he went in for massive industrialisation, not in the small scale sector but in the large scale sector and mostly in the core sector. His idea was that once the core industry was properly developed, then, it will be possible later on to encourage the small-scale industry.

Unfortunately, by the end of '50s, the political pressures were more to bear upon him because many of the people around him, the politicians, were becoming impatient of the progress which could not be seen every where and they felt that since unemployment was also going up, the country should plunge immediately into the small-scale sector also.

Thus, the modern type of small scale sector that we see today, was born a little prematurely with the result that, today, there are many small scale industries which have to close down because of lack of raw materials or other inputs. It is against this background, together with the fact that our financing of the agriculture sector has been rather lop-sided, that we find all the difficulties which Mr. T. A. Pai was made to face after he joined the Cabinet and meandered from the Railway Ministry to the Heavy Industries and then to his present portfolio. It was also round about the time that Shri Pai joined this Ministry that it dawned upon the Government that giving up the core sector or not giving enough attention to the core sector would not pay. You will find, therefore, that in the Fifth Plan it was decided to give more weightage to the core sector because, without the core sector functioning, it would not be possible to meet the needs of the small sector. Therefore, a beginning has been made where a greater emphasis is now being put on the core sector. At the same time, thanks to the efforts of the Minister of Industrial Development, even as the Ministries through which he went are now functioning better, the core sector has been given greater importance and now, in the case of the small scale industries also, he has a similar idea and approach to the problems—which I think even Pandit Nehru would have been happy about in his time. The pattern of mixed economy that was thought of by Pandit Nehru was of the kind we witnessed in Sweden. And this has been brought, in certain ways, to bear on the present industrial development in our country also. Therefore it is that you see that sometimes Shri Pai does not shy away from giving licences to the private sector in a particular industry which might have been reserved for the public sector. In the small scale industry, he has come to their help in this manner; he has not shied away from giving licences. That is the pattern which has also started in Sweden,

and I welcome it very much, not in the sense that I like the public sector or the private sector, but from the point of view of what is good for the country. That should be the overriding factor in developing the economy of our country.

I have, however, one little grudge to bring before the Hon'ble Minister, which I am sure he can overcome—and that is about the number of meetings that take place in the Small Scale Industries Board. I was myself on the Board for two years and during the entire period of two years, there was only one meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board and, during that one meeting, I had to spend five minutes on the question as to why there was no meeting every six months. I don't know what has happened afterwards. But one thing which I may say is that at the time I attended the meeting Mr. Dharia was in the Chair as, though Mr. Subramanian was at that time the Minister, he was sick and could not attend, and he had said that he would see to it that the meeting of the Board would take place in six months. But I am told during the last four years the Small Scale Industries Board met only thrice. I wanted to mention this particularly because I was very much exhilarated by the suggestions made by the people who came there from all over the country to attend this meeting. Of course, we also come to Parliament from all over the country; but they were experts and they could give good advice to us—and we are not giving full opportunities to these people to give us their advice. So I would like the Government to see that the Small Scale Industries Board meets once in every six months.

I do not want to say anything more. But I want certainly—it is seldom done in this House—to support what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said about development of the Konkan area. Shri T. A. Pai, when he was the Railway Minister, gave a promise that he would bring a railway line to

the Konkan area; he added that, if industries developed there, it would be easier for him to bring the railway line. Now he is the Minister of Industry. I would request him to develop industries there and then the Railway Minister would see to it that they bring the railway line.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is scheduled to reply at 3.30 p.m. I can accommodate one more member.

Mr. R. N. Barman.

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while rising to support the demands for the Ministry of Industrial Development and Supply, I would like to say a few words about the problems of industry in West Bengal. On 26th March I had tabled a question (No. USQ 5001) and had enquired of the Government "the growth rate of industrial production in West Bengal during the last three years—year-wise. "In reply the Minister Shri Pal had stated that "the official index of Industrial production as computed by the Central Statistical Organisation, is prepared on an All India basis and no State wise figures for growth in industrial production can be obtained from these data. The result of the Annual Survey of Industries which gives State-wise figures of Industrial output are available only upto 1970 and therefore, it is unfortunately not possible to give the growth rate of industrial production in West Bengal during last three years."

From the reply it is clear that we have no arrangement at present whereby we would be able to know the progress that is made from year to year in the different States in so far as the industries are concerned. It is also regrettable that the Annual

Survey of Industries which published statistics of industrial growth is not upto date and in fact the figures for the last five years from 1970 to 1975 are not available. This being the state of affairs my first question to the hon. Minister would be as to why the Annual Survey of Industries is outdated by 5 years and why the statistics have not been brought upto date. It is not only a matter of regret but also surprising, that the Ministry of Industrial Development does not have any apparatus or arrangement which will indicate the rate of growth of industries in the States from year to year. All around the country there is a big hue and cry and everyone is clamouring why the industries are not making progress. The Annual report of the Ministry says that last year the rate of industrial growth was 0.6 per cent and compared to that this year it is going to be 3 per cent. But this is an All India picture. What is the picture of States and their development? Why are we being kept in the dark? How can we make a current assessment of the problem unless we are given the necessary data about the growth of industries, I mean the different industries and also in the different States. If the annual report of the Ministry does not contain a table indicating the number of industrial licences issued to the different States in a particular year, the progress made in setting up of industries against these licences, the quantum of financial assistance given by the Public Financial Institutions, the reasons for the lack of growth etc. is given, the discussion in this House would always be lacking a good base. In the absence of such information available at one place we have to hunt out such information from newspapers and have to depend on what the newspaper correspondents may kindly publish about the industries and we have to proceed on those facts assuming that everything is correct. Therefore, my first demand is that

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

from the next year the annual report of the Ministry should contain a table giving all the information that I have referred to just now.

West Bengal was once on the top of the list of industrially developed States in the country but today the industries in the State are passing through very difficult days. The economic development of the State, to a great extent, depends on its industry but unfortunately excepting jute and engineering industry other industries have not thrived as well as they have done in other State; As compared to other States investment in other industries is also not so adequate. But even the two important industries of West Bengal, the jute and the engineering industries, are in a very bad shape today. I would first like to take up the jute industry. The Jute industry has to depend entirely on exports for its development. Of late the demand for Indian jute goods in American and E.M.C. countries has fallen considerably and even the demands from the U.S.S.R. have not arrived so far. All these are having a bad impact on our jute mills. Not only in India the condition of jute mills in Bangladesh is not very happy. I think both the countries are in the same plight almost. From the information coming from Calcutta we understand that one jute mill has already been closed down and other jute mills are proposing to cut down their production by 15 to 20 per cent. If it turns out to be true then nearly 30,000 jute mill workers will lose their jobs. At present 7,500 jute mill workers are in lay off. If immediate remedial measures are not taken we will be faced with a crisis in so far as jute industry is concerned. Why has the foreign demand fallen? As compared to the synthetic goods of the West the jute goods manufactured in our country are costlier. A few days ago under the leadership of the Union Secretary, Shri Bose Mallik, a deputation had gone to America to assess the situation and find out ways to improve the sale of jute goods in foreign countries. It is reported in news-

papers that the delegation after a proper study has suggested that some relief in excise duty should be given to our jute goods so that they become more competitive in foreign market. But till today we do not know what decision the Central Government has taken about it. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister by what time this important decision will be taken. While no doubt this decision will help the industry to have a better competitive strength in the foreign market, it will by itself not solve the problem of the industry altogether. We have to think of a permanent solution of the problem and this can only be achieved through diversification of products. Unfortunately the jute mill owners of our country have always thought of making profits and to keep it to themselves. They have always pleaded with the Government for giving them more and more export benefits and on many occasions in the past the Government have conceded to their demands because it earns foreign exchange for the country. But while all these are being done by the Government the industry rather the industrialists have not spent anything out of their profits for research nor they have spent anything for modernisation of the plants. As a result the machinery is worn out and we are in the same old rut and our products are not selling. I would therefore request the Government that they must take steps to ensure that the profits made by the jute mill owners are ploughed back in the jute industry only and they are not allowed to be diverted to other industries for considerations of higher profits. Secondly, it is also regrettable that the procurements price of jute has not been announced as yet and if it is delayed further the sowing will be affected adversely. Therefore, the procurement price should be announced immediately and the prices should be increased to make it more remunerative for their cultivators to grow more jute. Thirdly, we have to negotiate and have dialogue with the Bangladesh because it is necessary that both the countries which pro-

duce a great bulk of the world's jute in this time of crisis, must develop a joint strategy to deal with the problem which affects them equally.

Sir, I would now say a few words about the wagon industry. The wagon manufacturing units in the country are mostly located in the Eastern region. These units manufacture wagons for the Indian Railways and the prosperity of this industry directly depends on the orders they receive from the Railways. Four of these units are now under the Central Government. The Planning Commission has estimated that by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan three million tons of Indian goods will be required to be transported and for that we will be requiring one lakh additional wagons. But unfortunately due to paucity of funds the Railway Board was forced to cut down their orders for wagons and this has created a crisis for these wagons manufacturing industries. It is equally sad that the Railways demand for wagons do not follow a planned pattern. Some times it is increased but soon they are decreased too. It is now being heard that the Railway Board have approached the Planning Commission for sanction of increased allocations of funds so that they are able to place orders of increased numbers of wagons with these industries. I would like to know in this context the progress that has been made in this matter and in what way the Government is going to protect the interest of the workers of this industry who are likely to be hit severely for want of orders. A big industry such as the wagon industry cannot depend on the Indian Railway orders alone. We have to look to new pastures and have to book foreign orders and in this sphere the Ministry of Industry and Export have to play a significant role. It is equally necessary that we have to think of manufacturing new items in these factories so that the capacity is not allowed to lie idle and consequently lead to lay off and unemployment.

Finally I would like to submit that financial investment in new industries in West Bengal is not at all encouraging though the industrial climate has improved substantially than what it used to be a few years ago. The number of industrial licences issued is also not inadequate but the constraints of finance is a real problem which both the Centre and the State Governments must jointly discuss to find out a solution. Still today a large number of engineering units are lying closed down and a large number of their employees are still out of job. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation is having its head office at Calcutta and therefore I would like to know the number of sick engineering units which have been helped by this Corporation so that they are able to start their production once again and how many persons have been benefitted as a result of the assistance given by this Corporation.

I would conclude my speech by stressing upon the fact that West Bengal tops the list of the States having the largest number of educated unemployed youth in the country. To these youngmen we have to provide jobs either in factories or in offices and this would not be possible unless we are able to effect an improvement in our industrial structure. Obviously we cannot keep these educated youth unemployed for an indefinite time for it will create its own repercussions and therefore I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider this issue very seriously and find out solutions, so that the growing problem of the unemployment can be tackled before it becomes too late. Once again supporting the demands of the Ministry I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues as well as officers of my Department and all those

who are working in the public sector units under my Ministry for the complimentary things that have been said about us. I can only say that we shall try to deserve them.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

I wish the Opposition was present here in all its strength because I, for one, would have welcomed any kind of criticism and perhaps had I been hammered better regarding the policies and functioning of industrial development in the country, it would have at least made for some clarification in which direction we have gone wrong, where we should go, how many of the problems that have confronted us in this country have been solved and how we go. But, unfortunately, there does not seem to be any belief in the collective wisdom. Though it is always demanded that 'we should be heard', but when I am prepared to hear, unfortunately, I find that there is nobody. The few observations that we made were done in a manner which is perhaps just as a routine. I would have welcomed any amount of criticism and any kind of constructive criticism because the problems that are facing this country are not of a small magnitude.

Industrial development has taken place. Since independence we have gone far. We have become one of the most industrialised countries of the world ranking sixth or the seventh in the world. The very fact that in the course of these two years there have been two major events, one (1) the explosion of a nuclear device and (2) going into the space, would not have been possible but for the industrial development that has taken place in the country. We shall certainly be long with the scientists. The industrial development also has contributed and provided all the muscles and arms to the scientists to achieve this breakthrough.

But this does not mean that we have been able to tackle the ordinary problems of the common man through this vast industrial development that has taken place. There are areas where we are deficient. Our problems of unemployment have been becoming bigger and bigger. Our growth is not as fast as one would wish. It is easy to blame the Minister or the Government or anybody. But I think we should all realise that a new approach and a new outlook also is necessary. To-day somebody was referring to conditions in the immediate post-war Germany or the post-war Japan. I can tell you, we are to-day having, whatever the problems are, a much better infrastructure than most of those countries at that time had and given the will, we should be able to make a tremendous progress and go far. It is left to us. But I know that the Industrial Development Ministry, many people seem to feel, can produce anything. We can only issue licences. Industrial development has to be a process of development with the involvement of the people all over the country. Backwardness cannot be removed only by a declaration of their being backward. Backwardness cannot be removed by my issuing industrial licences. Let it be clearly understood that how the people can be advised, what kind of a new enthusiasm we can create in the people in solving these issues—these are issues on which I would like very much like to be guided because it is unfair to have the right of veto and say that whatever I did is wrong. I would like to know what exactly is the thinking of the representatives of people in this country on these matters. That would have given me some guidance in a way. I can only say that so far as I am concerned, I would like to make clear before the House some of the problems of the country as I think as they exist.

The state of economy as it obtains to-day has been variously assessed by different expert agencies in recent months. While it is not necessary to

go into the intricacies of an expert appraisal, I must say that we have the distinction of being one of the very few countries which have been able to contain inflation because only some time ago when I was in London, I found that the British Government had said that if they could contain their inflation to below 20 per cent this year they would be thankful. Now in a way, whatever measures we have taken, we have taken, we have succeeded in arresting the double figure inflation we had last year. It has now been contained. We are going at the rate of 7-9 per cent.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: We are better than Brazil and Vietnam.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I say, you should be grateful. Please don't be sorry for that, because, no progress is possible if inflation is high. You know—I need not say that, because the Professor knows it—that inflation hurts the poorest people much more than anybody else and it is our duty as I think that as a national policy inflation shall be contained. Inflation may make for larger profits in some industries for the time being. It might create a much better wage in terms of money for some people, but, ultimately, what happens in real terms should be our concern. It is only so because no industrial growth can depend upon inflation and a condition precedent is an amount of stability in the economy which we should always try to achieve. Index of whole sale prices has come down by about more than 6 per cent in the last six months. But I do not say that we have reason to be complacent. It is possible that if we do not take such steps as are necessary to increase production, increase investment in proper directions even the anti-inflationary measures might not contain inflation or what we have been able to achieve so far. The House would agree it is a continuous effort that is called for and no kind of self com-

placency can be permitted in a situation like this.

When I say that during this year we must have a growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent, many people say, is it possible? Last year growth rate was 3.5 per cent. I would not say that my Ministry has been responsible for this miracle. I have been saying as long as there is an installed capacity and if we could have an effort even to see that it is utilised, some growth must be possible. While we have been talking of further investments and all that, if we are not conscious that the existing assets are not being properly used—existing assets of installed men and installed machinery either on account of ideology or on account of one reason or the other, we cannot forget that these capacities have been created out of the borrowings from abroad for which our children and grand children will be committed for the two generations and they have been created out of public financial institutions who are mobilising savings for our people. To have created this capacity and not to use it, perhaps, is not national at all. One simple thing—we created a small cell only to take care of movement of coal to the cement plants and we persistently co-ordinated with the Railways and the coal mines—CMA—and one simple exercise has helped to see that the production in six months went up atleast by one million tonnes. Whether you could not have gone to 2 million tonnes? Even the removal of small bottlenecks in economy like this can improve the situation. I think a little attention here or there will greatly help. As a nation whether we are re-acting very fast to the changes or whether we are just having a complacency when the problem of growth of poverty is a persistent factor in our economy to be taken care of, I do not know? Whether it is our administrative machinery, whether all of us are conscious while space research is important, whether

time research is not equally important, because we have seen whether the projects in the private sector or the public sector, if they are not completed in time, if the investment is not carefully undertaken, the delays result in escalation of cost. In our economy where the resources are scarce, we find that to do the same job we are called upon to find more and more money and, therefore, it is quite relevant whether the old habits of the nation can continue or that there should be some sense of urgency when the real problems of the nation are urgent enough to be tackled very seriously.

I have said it is possible to achieve the growth rate of 7 per cent. But I know this is possible in the light of the fact that steel production is a little better; there is higher coal production. But we should be able to get a little more out of installed capacity of our plants, though I do not know, I hope that nature will be in our favour and hydro-electricity problems in many States will be considerably lessened. We do not seem to have short term solution to this but still we may have to go into management aspects of these problems.

I think State after State are going in for power cuts varying from 20 to 100 per cent. I do not know what the industries can produce with this kind of uncertainty. I have been pleading that this position may be made known to the industries also and the available power carefully managed. The Ministry has tried to see that standby power plants are permitted to be started where there is a power cut of more than 20 per cent. They will be given also diesel so that at these temporary problems that they have may be got over. So, this is one thing which we have done.

Actually, these are problems which every nation has got to face at one stage or the other. The capacity of the nation to intelligently solve these problems is a part of the management

technique rather than to stay-put and say what we can do nothing about it. This 7 to 8 per cent growth is possible. But it is not one years performance about which alone we are concerned with. This growth should be consistently maintained over a period of years. It is not a question of my giving a few licences to West Bengal that will solve the whole problem. It is not a question of solving the problem of Konkan which is being to solve the whole problem of the country. We should try to know what has gone wrong in achieving this growth rate. This is equally important.

Hon Members have made points regarding the public sector units. Mr. Kartik Oraon asked: Do you have reason to be complacent with the performance of public sector units? Where they have functioned well, one must be complimentary. There is no doubt about it. One of the baner of our public sector is this sort of incessant criticism against them. Those who are running the public sector are entitled to be criticised by anybody and everybody but while they deserve criticism sometimes, you must not forget to give them praise where they deserve them, pat them on the back when they have done some good things. The scheme of extra production bonus alone is not enough. Sometimes, this sort of pat on the back is also necessary, which has got to be appreciated.

Prof. Dandavate said that we should insist on a certain return, and that we should encourage these industries to get these returns. I entirely agree. After all, what is the difference between the public sector and a private sector, except the ownership? Its management has got to be absolutely businesslike. It is not necessary that a public sector needs 5,000 acres before it starts. If any State Government is prepared to acquire it for you, that State Government will ultimately get into overdrafts! And once you acquire this land, you will have to put up a beautiful fence which will

not add to your production. The priority may go wrong because you spend more on administrative buildings rather than for going into production. You cannot say, till the whole thing is ready, we cannot get into production. A project which could be completed in three years or five years goes on for ten years. Then you find that it has become very expensive and its starts functioning with backlog of losses. These are problems which could easily be solved. We have now taken a decision that in future we shall not go in for land that is not necessary, not to have expensive administrative buildings except out of profits. Before we start the project we select the men who will be responsible for the same so that no alibi is provided. Also we have seen that with change of attitude one can bring about considerable improvement. In the 14 public sector heavy engineering units which were entrusted to our care, we have a production of Rs. 281 crores in 1972-73; we fixed the target, raising the production to Rs. 409 crores in 1973-74.

Further, we enlarged that target and it is Rs 557 crores in 1974-75. That means, in two years, we have doubled this production.

You may now ask me—have you utilised the capacity fully—not in all units—because, the practice was to wait for ten years before you caught up with your full capacity. The practice was not to be on the look out for orders but to wait for orders to go through various plans which was absolutely wrong. May be, some of the public sector projects were created entirely to satisfy the needs of the country. But, somehow, a situation has come when perhaps we are not in a position to use the capacity. There were losses in these units—they were Rs. 13 crores in 1972-73 but they were converted into a profit of Rs. 11 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 31 crores in 1974-75.

Now, this is an achievement. Somebody asked—what is your pricing policy? Right from the beginning, I had said that the prices of our products should not be more than the landed cost of the corresponding imported products. I had insisted on this—it was not possible in the past—that the commitments for delivery should be honoured because, our clients or other public sector projects, if costs gets escalated, would be loaded on with these costs and, if the time gets escalated, other projects also become expensive. Even when the Bureau had permitted us to charge 10 per cent extra, I had given direction that no unit of ours must claim this privilege and that it must quote the rate without that 10 per cent. Because some of our units have been able to get international orders also, this clearly shows that even against the world tenders, it has been possible for some of these units to do very well. I may tell you that the production figure target that we have fixed is Rs. 720 crores. Now, I have problems—problems of power shortage, industrial problems and raw material shortage and now money shortage problem, some times. But, I think we have got to learn whether, in the public sector or the private sector, how to manage all these things no ideal conditions could be created. A successful manager is one who manages with the problems. Otherwise, he cannot be called a successful manager. We have specifically insisted upon this. Somebody, said yesterday that these projects had started making profits because we are now paying labour more. I think Shrimati Roza Deshpande said that it was because we are now paying our workers better. I must tell her that we used to pay them better also before. I would say that the workers in the public sector should not be insulted that their performance depended upon their getting money. Unless there was a due sense of commitment this production would not have been possible. In a unit like Bharat Heavy Electricals, to

my very pleasant surprise, I found that the Joint Management Committee representing the AITUC and INTUC and the management, there was not one single manday lost last year which is something of which we should be very happy about. The point is whether we can repeat it in other organisations. I am not saying that it has happened in all the other units. But, I am telling you that here is one unit where the production has been raised to the full capacity with the management and workers acting together. In fact, in one year, the capacity has exceeded—it has worked upto 110 per cent. In fact, its production in 1974-75 was Rs. 310 crores which was 34 per cent higher than Rs. 231.14 crores of last year. Their profits would have been higher by atleast Rs 14 crores. But, they have not been able to collect their dues accumulated now to Rs. 150 crores from some of the electricity boards and departments of Government. How can you expect a very big unit to work very efficiently where such outstandings are permitted? At least we have become now a financier and not the supplier of the equipment. At one time I thought of imposing penalty of interest but when we are not able to collect the principal, how can you expect us to collect the interest? Somehow all these difficulties in our systems must be taken note of and a time has come when the nation has to go forward willing to give up its inefficiencies and there should be no self-complacent attitude or alibis provided. Last year, we made this profit in spite of the fact, as hon. Member Mr. Banerjee knows, that we have brought about the standardisation in the pay scales of the heavy engineering units. The total salary bill has gone up by Rs. 22 crores in one year. In regard to HEC, I expected it to break through this year. But, we could not get its production up by Rs 9 crores because we failed to get the components from Soviet Russia. A part of it may perhaps come this year. Again, there is an-

other thing. We have been talking of self-reliance and we have been preaching self-reliance to the private sector. But, I have also given a directive to the public sector units that they have got to indigenise themselves as quickly as they can and that no kind of excuse will be permitted saying that these components have not come from here or there. It is their duty to develop these in the country itself with all the technical manpower we have. I do not think that in this country, we can afford to have any kind of delay or loss in production on account of these factors.

In regard to the other units which came to me in the Industrial Development Ministry, which had made a loss of Rs. 3,87,00,000 in 1972-73 and Rs. 2,21,70,000 in 1973-74, I am glad to say that they have made a modest profit of Rs. 38,88,000. You may ask me, 'Are you satisfied? Is your capacity fully utilised? I do not say I am satisfied. But, I think, these plants are today confident, having achieved what they have they should be able to give continuously better performance hereafter. The morale of the people working within an organisation, the image that they have, cannot be different from what the other people have about them. If the people in an organisation are told that it is a failing organisation, what will they think? Now that they have succeeded, they feel that this accomplishment is possible for them. Now, BHEL is almost reaching its full capacity in producing power equipment. Sir, there is also another problem. When you do your job, you get out of orders. Our problem is that in 1975-76 and 1976-78, most of the order books of the BHEL, I think, will get exhausted. Now, this is a country which is power-starved. We have all the equipment to make. But, we do not have the money to use it. Some of these problems will have to be got over because today we have built up this capacity to get our problems solved to a very large extent.

But, I think, we will have to make up our mind as to how we are going to do it.

I have taken particular pains to explain it in some detail because a large part of cynicism in our economic policies in terms of the structural concepts stems from a varying degree of mis-giving with regard to the capabilities of the public sector. It is not necessary for me to go into the depth of the criticality of the public sector in the economic context of our country.

Let me also mention another thing. Out of a total investment of Rs 6,237 crores in the public sector, my Ministry is responsible for a total investment of Rs. 845 crores. It is only about 14 per cent. The units that we have represent some of the biggest engineering units. But in my view, the performance that they have been able to show should be an evidence that the public sector is capable of solving its problems. As I have always been saying, if all public sector units start paying even 10 per cent return, most of our inflationary problems could be got over and there should be no complacency about it.

It is not necessary for me to go into the depth of the criticality of the public sector in the economic context of our country. But what has to be emphasised is this, that this shortcoming which has so far been felt in the public sector is mainly its incapability of earning a return which is now in the process of being completely removed. This will result in a higher momentum in the overall economic activity of the country and also widebased investments.

It will also enable us to feel, with a certain amount of cautious optimism that the period of stagnation which it has created in our economy in the industrial sector for the last three/four years has been broken. The contribution of production in the industrial

sector in GNP is comparatively low in this country. It has, however, been acknowledged that the growth potential in the industrial sector is much higher than either in the agricultural sector or in the services sector which constitute the GNP. It is, therefore, essential that growth in the industrial sector must be not only higher but substantially higher than the growth in the population. In order that the rate of growth of GNP can be kept at a level much higher than the growth of population, there should be a positive growth in industrial production.

It is also necessary at this stage to emphasise that in the industrial sector as also in the agricultural sector growth *per se* does not necessarily mean a complete objective. We are interested in achieving in the gross structure a certain element of quality in terms of initiative, distribution of income and prosperity. In our socio-economic context, growth in industrial production has no meaning at all unless it is accompanied by distributive justice. Therefore, in our context, the process of achieving growth in terms of production and in terms of distributive justice must necessarily be fused together. In our present conditions, continuous economic growth is an imperative, but it does not mean that we could do away with our responsibility for social justice. The choice between economic growth and social justice, like so many choices in human affairs, is not one to the exclusion of the other, but how much of the one and how much of the other so that we could at any time have a judicious balance to meet the situation.

We have to clearly bring the *raison d'être* of the role of the state in the economy of the country. Recently quite a few things have been said about the erosion of the concept of mixed economy and apprehension of a slide towards totalitarianism in the economy. In the first place, as far as

I am aware, there cannot be any concept of a totalitarian economy as such. Totalitarianism is basically a political concept meaning concentration of political power. Possibly what is meant is greater government control over the means of production. We have first to analyse the rationale of government involvement in the economy in an under-developed country like India. For an appreciation of this phenomenon in its historical context, it is necessary to appreciate the economic goals which were set before the country as co-efficient of political goals. Economic goals clearly mean a better standard of living for the larger masses of people. Gandhiji used to say that the ultimate cornerstone of all governmental action should be how it would affect the common man in the village. He said that advisedly because the common man in the village represented the greatest common multiple of the Indian people and if any action of the Government had no relevance to him, it could not be worthwhile.

When we became free, we inherited an economy which was agriculturally backward and industrially under-developed. Millions of people who had lived in despair, denial and darkness had to be brought into the mainstream of national life. Their needs for food, clothing, shelter and education and also employment had to be met. The economy, as a result, had to be organised in the principal production areas as a first step. Income levels were very low. There were no savings worth the name. The rate of investments was also low. We have, therefore, to build an economic structure which will give to the country security, sufficiency and also self-reliance.

There is no point in saying that socio-economic goals like balanced development of all parts of the country, redistribution of income, equality of opportunity, assurance of minimal needs of the people should be set aside while planning economic development to be achieved merely as a

concomitant of growth and this should not be and need not be worn into the basic structure of growth. It is not possible to fasten the economy and to put a system of planning without setting out in clear terms the objectives in terms of social betterment. Growth *per se* does not have much of a meaning unless it is defined in terms of quality as also coverage.

16 hrs.

In a situation like ours it is also to be remembered that the welfare aspects of the State cannot be postponed till a certain level of economic growth has been achieved. The basic needs of the people have to be provided; the basic infrastructure has to be built. Society which has been fragmented and cloistered over hundred and fifty years of insulation and superstition has to be opened up. Intercommunication has to be established. These welfare functions consisting of social utilities and infrastructure in a country like ours became integrated to the total economic development pattern. There cannot be economic growth without concomitant growth of social utilities and infrastructure. The Industrial Policy Resolution that we have had therefore necessarily had to give the Government greater function, effectively to bring about a certain development which was beyond the means of the rest of the people and the role of the private enterprise was clearly defined as the agency of the nation to fulfil certain objectives and goals in terms of every five year plan.

It did not mean that it would be a free society where the Government controlled institutions would function in one way and the private sector could have its own way. I do not know why this kind of distinction should be made. Most of our difficulties come up because the private sector development or production is a permissive thing. We may give a licence to them; we may ask them to

go to a particular area but if they do not the only right we have is to cancel the licence. That does not mean that there would be production. What has happened therefore is that in an economy where the private sector cannot be regulated in the manner we want it to fulfil those very objectives, the public sector should have a right to step in and expand also horizontally in many sectors to meet the basic needs of the people at large. Unfortunately because this role is not fully appreciated, we have this conflict of people saying that the mixed sector is coming to an end or the Government is taking greater control.

I have been accused of coming from the private sector. I had said that I was born in the private sector; others were born in the public sector, perhaps!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Every human being comes from the private sector.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know; some people think that they are the only monopolists of the public sector.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
You can take a look at them and see them, all products of the public sector.

SHRI T. A. PAI: After all, when the banks were functioning in the private sector, when insurance companies were functioning in the private sector, when an industrialist wanted any finance from them, did they or did not they put any restrictions which were more onerous? Was it free borrowing or if some of the industrialists were connected with those banks or insurance companies, did they give such terms and conditions to other rival industrialists? Were they not responsible for creating conditions of monopoly where the command over the resources could give them the status which others did not enjoy? What is it that they are

complaining about? They complain why part of the loans should be converted into equity. I think these are all dissipated questionings. Now at this stage of development the private sector should realise, if there is considerable public investment in the industrial units represented through public financial institutions, they have a right to question why production is not made, why profits are not made and why management is not carried on efficiently. I think it is a matter of prudent policy which every financing agency should adopt. Somebody in fact wrote about that because shares were good and the financial institutions are purchasing them, that is back door nationalisation. I think this is nonsense. For many of these financial institutions underwriting them, capital market being what it is, become undertakers and they have to take all the holdings themselves. The private sector wants the capital market to be sustained and in this process the public financial institutions acquire further shares. And the public financial institutions having had this investment, I do not think that it is open to anybody to say "don't question me; I shall manage as I like". In fact, the public sector financial institutions have a responsibility also for the small shareholders and I would very much like, in order to avoid this conflict, that there is a better aspect because as I see the responsibility of the Industrial Development Ministry is to issue licences and attend to the baby when it falls sick and certainly, I think, this exercise of coming to the rescue of an industry when it is practically with the out-dated machinery or calling for further investments is not a proper thing. It would be desirable that the financial institutions keep a continuous watch over the moneys and investments that they have made so that no institution is allowed to become sick. I say that it is necessary that we will have to ask our Financial Institutions to look into it and therefore, as the Minister for Industry, the problem before him is

not how many licences we have issued after we had our Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. Well, the complaint was that it used to take 18 months, 26 months to get a licence. We have disposed of a very large number of licence applications and today I suppose it is nearly double the number of licences which we issued in the previous year.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are suggesting that the Financial Institutions should consistently keep a watch over them. If that is done, it would be a welcome phenomenon. But that is not being done according to your statement.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am only emphasising that the private sector should not take it for granted that they would be regulated only under provisions in the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The powers to control the industries under the Act are totally inadequate. If I want to ask the paper factories to produce paper, I can compel them only under the Essential Commodities Act. So it looks ridiculous that in regard to a letter of intent given today, they can take one year to convert it into industrial licence, and two more years after that to bring the industry into existence. Now, it is possible when a large number of licences are issued and a few of them come into existence there may be an attempt at a pre-emption of capacity also because such of those who come later on may be told that we have already had enough of licences issued. Now, this has created serious difficulty to know whether the present Industries Development Regulation Act is adequate. I am not emphasising the regulation aspect of it. I am emphasising more the development aspect of it because after all we have regulated enough. Regulations by themselves have not created any creative conditions and I think we have to be positive if we do not want the monopoly houses to come up. It means everybody else who is not a monopoly house must be encouraged to come up and he should

not suffer any disability compared to what is happening. It means that the small sector should come into existence in a big way; it should mean that the public sector should not only have a commanding position but it should function because it is possible to bring the public sector into existence and if the public sector does not produce, the community will be held to ransom because in the same product manufactured by the private sector, if there are shortages created by the public sector non-performance, the beneficiaries of the shortages will be the private sector. It is from these angles that the greater emphasis should be on the development of the medium and the small scale and everybody else who is not in the monopoly sector. So, these elaborate licencing procedures and all that only help the bigger houses because it was not possible for anybody to sustain, even going from pillar to post, even waiting for years to get a licence. Now all that we have done is we have cut short these procedures. I must say this has removed the premium licences which existed before. If somebody had got a licence, he was considered lucky. But what after that? How many of these units come into existence? Hon. Members frequently find fault with us why we gave a licence to this man or why we did not give a licence to another. This is of course important but only one less important aspect of the problem. But what happens to the licence which is given? I have been shocked to find, so far as DGTD units are concerned, that the number of new units established in 1969 was 36, in 1970 it was 57, in 1971 it was 71, in 1972 it was 89, in 1973 it was 60 and in 1974 it was 183. What is the relation between the number of licences and the letters of intent that we give and the number of units that come into existence? These figures are for the whole country? That frightens me, because over the period of the fourth and fifth plans something has gone wrong with the investment atmosphere in industries. The issue of licences has not meant necessarily units coming

into existence. Therefore, I for one would not think that the issue of licences is so significant compared to how investments could be attracted and more production capacity could be created, because ultimately the problems that we face are immense. According to published figures, we have one crore of people who are educated and unemployed. We are adding to this at the rate of 1.5 lakhs every year. Out of them 2-1/2 lakhs are scientists, technocrats and engineers. People are talking of reforming the educational system, but that is for the future. What about these existing human problems? We find fissiparous tendencies everywhere. The cry of 'sons of the soil' is permeating itself to the district level. One of the cut motions asks, "Why did you bring 40 people from some other district to this district"?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Must be a Congressman!

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): It is my cut motion. You have not given employment to the local people whose land was acquired and you are giving discriminatory treatment to them. That is my cut motion.

SHRI T. A. PAI: These tendencies are now found all over the country. I appeal to hon. members to consider it. During the drought season when I visited Gulbarga district with the Planning Minister, the people of one village said, "The people from the neighbouring village should not come here because they are blocking our employment opportunities." People are starting an agitation that raw materials coming from a State should not be taken out of that State and all employment must be created there only. What is the use of talking about national integration if the basic problem of unemployment all over the country is creating fissiparous tendencies? Everybody will try to use an argument convenient for him with

the hope of getting a job. But right-thinking people, leaders, should think about it. Can we do without growth? Are we only going to talk and quarrel over small matters here and there and not decide what should be our basic policy?

I would like to see the commanding heights in the public sector.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a dangerous phrase!

SHRI T. A. PAI: Five cement factories have been included in the fifth plan. But we have been provided money only for three. How do I go about it? I have been saying that public sector must also find out a way of expansion hereafter. It must try to mobilise resources from the people, it should also be entitled to get finance from the public financial institutions. It must reverse the process. Today if a paper factory is to be started, maybe 16 or 20 crores will come from the public and Rs. 80 crores will come from public financial institutions. Why should not the public sector units also try to mobilise Rs. 20 crores from the public and get assistance from public financial institutions?

So much has been said about the national sector. The decision to start the Scooters India Company was taken in 1971 when I was not even in the Cabinet!

Sir, on page 13 of the Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government, it says:

"Against the authorised capital of 5.50 crores the Company proposes to issue shares for 4 crores, 51 per cent of the equity capital will be subscribed by the Government of India and the balance shares will be allotted to M/s Innocenti, Milano. Shares of 1.66 lakhs will be offered to public for subscription."

What is my crime? Why all this agitation and so much noise on this scheme as if I have changed the policy of the Government? When I brought the Report to the notice of some of my critics, they said: "Do you expect us to read all reports?" I am a Member of the House. I think, whatever is presented to the House, either we have read it or at least we pretend to have read it but you cannot say you have been kept in the dark. That is all you can say.

Why did I use the word 'National Sector'? I was modifying the decision to issue the shares to the public with the idea of mobilisation of local resources of the area around and also of the labour. Because of the public issue. This public sector undertaking gets money from public financial institutions also. Out of Rs. 215 lakhs at least 70 to 80 lakhs minimum will come from the public financial institutions like LIC, ICICI, IDBI, which would have been denied to us otherwise. So, we are getting 53 per cent from the Government and I am getting another 20 per cent from the public financial institutions. When I said national project, I was thinking that a time had come when every industrial unit whether in the public sector or in the private sector, should be one more instrument for mobilising the resources from the local people.

I would like to tell the hon. House that so far as our units are concerned, very big units also are like ivory towers. Both the workers and management are completely isolated from the rest of the public. I would say that apart from manufacturing something, these should be instruments of social change. Better houses for the workers, good bungalows for the managers, if this is the social change, then this will be a limited social change. They have to create an atmosphere of identification in the entire area. How does it happen? There should be public involvement in that area.

I hope the Scooters India will be able to mobilise some money from UP

which could have gone untapped but for this scheme being introduced.

Another thing which I have been found fault with is how do the workers get money in these days of high cost of living? As a banker my experience is that savings do not necessarily come out of income, but they come out of habits and thrift. It is possible to have a high salary but low saving. But to say that workers cannot save, why this judgment was passed in advance!

The employees of Scooters India, I am glad to say,—employees and engineers together—have contributed Rs. 5 lakhs. Each one contributed Rs. 200. I think, this is the way our country will have development if it relies on mobilising small savings from millions of the people.

Now you say 'monopolists. If you fear that the shares will be cornered, we shall see that enough provision in the Articles of Association is made and transfers are restricted in the event of shares being likely to be cornered. It is possible for us. If the sovereign Parliament cannot legislate and it is afraid of a few monopolists what will happen? I can tell you in the joint sector concept, the idea was that private sector will have Government money and their management and in the concept that I have advocated is people's money and Government management and I hope people will appreciate this idea which is worth encouraging. Frankly speaking, I should have expected this attack to come from the private sector industries because all that I was asking to see that no sector was reserved for them. But I have also the right to encroach upon them. Of course, some people say: who will give you money! Only because it is public sector, people will not give money. An investor would like to ask whether you have got a proper project report, whether you are going to manage properly and whether public sector or private sector a fair return on

investment is ensured. Well, if by that standard that one is going to be judged, why are you sorry? I think we should have confidence; I for one, would have confidence that any public sector can be managed that way; and it should expand also, if necessary. I am not saying that the private sector should be barred; but at least the public sector would be a disciplining body if it gets into cement and many other items of production of goods of mass consumption. But anyway, I am happy that during this session at least, on account of this controversy, this is the one economic thought over which there was thinking, whether rightly or wrongly. So, I was feeling that while politics was getting all the importance, these economic problems of the people in this country, and how we should go about, should also—are they less important—get not enough attention; I was happy that somebody caught on this idea and started questioning this; and there was a great deal of talk; and hon. Mrs. Deshpande warned me that I would be putting the clock back. Well, if we do not find ways of mobilizing all the resources possible in this country to create employment, to create social justice I think the clock will come to a stand-still; and there is no question of my putting it back. Therefore, I would rather prefer to meddle with the clock rather than allow it to come to a stand-still; and see whether the clock can at least go on, because the problems of the people are far more important than the ideologies that we have borrowed. Sometimes I find whether it is not necessary for us—, just as we say when we import technology that we must adopt it to our conditions as quickly as possible: that is what we are now laying down.—to adapt the ideas and ideologies which we are borrowing from other countries, to the local conditions. Therefore, my appeal is that any idea that is good for any other country should be examined by us; and we should see how far we can implement it in our country and how it has got to be modified, so that we do not

stick to the slogans to an extent more than we should do. It is action that is called for. Sir, we have de-controlled a few commodities. I have been accused of allying myself with the monopolists . . . (Interruptions) who said that. Sometimes I feel, Sir, that accusation is like an old gramophone record where the pin gets stuck up; and you say the same thing over and over again—whether I am there or my predecessor was there, or even his predecessor was there, I think we will have to get the same blame—but I would like to know; I am not one of those who believe that the monopolies are the only solution to the development of this country. If you say that we must have it all in the public sector in our country, jolly well; I agree; give me the money. If you only say (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: You may agree; I do not.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Mr. Mody, you have perfect right to disagree with me; but I am only saying that the job has got to be done. Let us examine, how we should do it; and, therefore, I would personally believe that instead of repeating the same things, we will have to see how we can go about. Controls are introduced. Controls have become synonymous with socialism. Controls, we thought, would make things available to the people; and we never worried that, whether the people got it or not. But all the hon. Members know that controls also, some of them—after some time—brought in corruption; and they also benefited anti-social elements. Production at the factory was not taken into account. Controls became the source of black money creation. I would rather prefer that all production is brought into account, rather than be passed on to some intermediaries. (Interruptions) Therefore, in order to see that production was increased and that things were made available, we have tried to see that some of these controls were lifted. At the same time, I may assure the House that we would bring in commodities

like—for instance, tyres were de-controlled. But on tractors, we brought about de-control; but we had a price surveillance. On tyres also, I would like to have price surveillance. I would also like to see that price surveillance is introduced on essential automobile parts, because automobile manufacturers often come to the Government, saying that since tyre manufacturers and others have increased the prices, the prices of finished products should be increased. If costs have gone up, if wages have increased, if taxes have increased, if raw material prices have gone up, it may be justified to increase the prices.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The wholesale price has come down by six per cent.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would therefore agree to have price surveillance so that all commodities are carefully watched. Even in a commodity like soap the production today is 110 per cent of the capacity. There is availability. Whether you can have it at 1968 or 1969 prices is a different matter. Wages have also gone up in the mean while. The availability of baby food, dry batteries, blades, all the so-called classified essential commodities, the situation has been better, because we have been carefully watching the production month by month. Paper production has been 85 per cent of the capacity. Bigger factories have been producing up to 100 per cent and plants which are producing upto 20 tonnes per day are producing upto 70 per cent. In all these things we are trying to find out what exactly are their problems in capacity utilisation. A study that has been undertaken by the DGTD has shown that some of the industries have been working for less than 50 per cent of the capacity while some others 50 to 75 per cent of their capacity. I am not saying that all of them are doing this deliberately. We are now calling them to find out what their problems are, to what extent they are genuine, because it may be a matter of policy, or some problem of

raw material. We would like to see that assistance is given so that the installed capacity is fully utilized.

Yesterday somebody pointed out the importance of small scale industries. In fact, they have been going up at the rate of 19 per cent. They are about four lakhs in number now. Granting that 25 per cent of them were bogus, the fact remains that three lakhs of them are working. If there are any problem, we would like to eradicate them. The bogus units are existing because of scarcity of raw materials. In such a situation, in an economy sometimes it is much more profitable to sell the raw material than convert it into finished products. It would be desirable to go into why these things happen and take remedial measures. At the same time the problems of genuine small scale industries, of those people who not only want to solve their own personal problems but also create employment to others, if they are not able to get assistance, I think it would be a tragedy and it would be a failure on our part to build them up. So, on my part, I would certainly give importance to looking into their problems and taking remedial action.

The other day when I went to a State I was surprised to find that a small scale industrialist has to go to 10 or 12 agencies to get things done, including the Director of Industries. I could not understand why the Director of Industries could not coordinate these things. As the hon. Member, Shri Daga said yesterday, nobody should be asked to go from pillar to post. There should be one central coordinating point from where all problems are looked into and he gets immediate solution. We are trying to see that the practice all over the country is standardised and minimum problems are created. Of course, I cannot say that no problem shall be created, but there will be before problems. We will certainly see what can be done to mitigate the grievances of the small scale sector.

I would like to announce that in view of inflation and the increased cost of machinery of the small scale units, we have agreed to increase the limit for small-scale industries from Rs. 7½ lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. Since we are very very conscious that ancillary development is a very important part of decentralised industrial effort, we would like to see that positive encouragement is given to that field. I would frankly say that even the public sector units have not done so much for ancillary development. I would very much like that in most of sectors. So, I would like that we concentrate on this. For ancillaries we have decided to raise the limit from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. We will also try to see that adequate training facilities are provided. The scheme for setting up a tool room in Durgapur has been sanctioned. I value human material, much more so in our country. It is not merely machines but, given the opportunities, the human resources could also be better utilized.

So far as village industries are concerned, all the while we have been treating them as social welfare activities. Wherever local raw materials, local skills and local traditions are available, with the application of science and technology they should be made viable units entitled to bank finance, as any other small scale industry, and we should have a plan to see that the Khadi Commission becomes the marketing organisation for their products all over the country. We will have to mobilise our people and our resources in every possible way without getting into the caste system of village industry, small scale industry, medium industry and all that kinds of things. Well, the only effort I can quite understand is to see that concentration of economic power is completely done away with. The rest of the activities must be given the fullest scope. I was happy when Mrs. Deshpande yesterday made a sweet reference to the problems of

bidi industry. I am glad that Members are becoming aware of these problems.

Sir, I am coming from a district where 75,000 families are living on this bidi industry and very few leaders appreciated their problems, and they believed in creating more and more problems. I supposed, the Government already agreed with them that this was the industry which could take up tax. Well, now, I am glad that you are realising that it creates employment: it is an industry which is carried on at home. In my district, even educated men and women tie up beedies in their own home because they have to make a living. Well, if there is a better activity to substitute it, I would welcome it. But as long as this gives them an income, I would certainly say that nothing is done to kill it.

I am very happy if our problems are looked into objectively. I think, without any difference of opinion, among the parties. We should be able to appreciate the real and genuine problems of the people and find out solutions for them.

My hon. friend from West Bengal has made a reference about the problems of West Bengal. He is not here. But, all the same, let me assure you that (*interruptions*) I would deny many of these allegations made by him.

I know he is a good friend of mine. We discussed at lot in private. But yesterday, he made a political speech. Evidently, I would have replied to him. "well problems began when your party was in power and they have continued, etc." I can tell you that it is not my business. But I can tell you that no industry will be permitted to be shifted from West Bengal. Bengal was in the forefront in regard to engineering industry once, and we are proud of the skills that people in Bengal have and I am also considerably worried about the problems. Last year, in 1974, the lay-off had been higher than in 1973, particularly the

engineering industry and the jute industry had been affected. I can assure the House that so far as wagons are concerned, it is a good thing that the industry has come to the public sector. We are able to appreciate their problems very much better, and I can assure you that this industry will not be permitted to suffer. We shall certainly see that no chain reaction starts as a result of want of orders in the wagon industry and the other engineering units. Otherwise the ancillary units will also be affected.

So far as the motor cars are concerned, there has been a suggestion that I must nationalise it. It is a very difficult problem. My friends say that it is a luxury item and therefore we should tax it heavily. On the other hand, they say that this national industry should be saved, because automobile industry is a very important one. But, in view of the fact that automobile industry has been seriously affected, both in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, we shall certainly see what best we can do to create a demand. To what extent, we succeed, I do not know. But, at the same time, the problem that I have been facing is this 30—40 per cent of the motor cars were being used for taxis. Now, with the high cost of the vehicle, with the high cost of petrol and high cost of bank borrowing, it has become impossible for anybody to run a taxi.

Well, I will only make an effort. I can only say this because I have not been able to evolve a policy in that respect. I am only explaining the problem. We have been saying often that taxi is a public transport system. I would have expected that our taxation system is such that an individual car would be taxed more than a taxi; but it is always otherwise. On taxis, the State Governments are imposing a higher tax. But I would take up all these causes and see how best this problem can be solved. I had assured Mr. Bhattacharyya in private and I assure him now in public that I am very much worried about the problems he has raised.

So far as engineering units are concerned, we shall try to see that the wagon industry is taken care of. We have taken over a number of units which were sick, particularly, the Burn & Co. He raised the question about that. We took over the Burn & Co. and we found to our dismay that we inherited only the problems, the back-log of uneconomic orders which we had to carry and we incurred a loss of about Rs. 8 crores in one year.

Another problem that we are talking of is about the Managing Director. We will have to bring about a change in the management. What is more important is that there should be diversification. We are taking up the programme of diversification of new manufacturing programmes. We would certainly like to make use of labour available and their skills so that that Company may also be brought in line. What really worries me that there are units which are of 19th century. Some of them are celebrating second century of their existence. When we are taking them over under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act and adding to losses, are we not depriving the State of fresh investments and new industries being brought up which will create employment for the people? I would like the House to consider it very seriously.

The other day, they wanted me to take over one brewery also under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. If we have to take over the chocolate factory, the biscuit factory and all that, where do we land ourselves? We may get into all kind of problems.

One point was raised that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has not done anything. They have sanctioned Rs. 17 crores or the rehabilitation of the industry in West Bengal and Rs 11 crores have been distributed so far, I suppose, my hon. friend. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, only wanted an assurance that something positive is being done.

About the textile industry, the National Textile Corporation, we have been able to settle the problem of subsidiaries. After satisfying you, getting so many things amended and seeing that the past dues of labour would also be protected and all that, another problem that we had to solve was with the State Governments about the management aspect of it, as to how many Directors must come from the State, who should appoint the Managing Director and all that. That exercise I have just completed. That was perhaps for easier. The reconstruction of this industry is a tremendous job because most of the units are absolutely sick and they are only junk.

I am afraid, even if you really want it as modern as one would wish, we would require at least Rs. 500 crores. We had estimated that we would require at least Rs. 120 crores in the Fifth Plan. I wish I get it.

Another thing that really worries me is about the textile industry itself. In the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission estimated that we should license 2.5 million additional spindles and 18,000 looms. We licensed 3.05 million spindles and nearly 17,000 looms. What has come into existence is only 0.26 million spindles and 6.05 looms in the whole country. Now, I find, the textile machinery production in 1972 was worth Rs. 40 crores. I was encouraging them to increase the production and utilise their capacity. They went upto Rs. 75 crores last year and, this year, I am confident that it is going to be Rs. 120 crores. So, we have the capacity of manufacturing machinery. We have an imperative need to expand this industry. Therefore, apart from modernising it, an investment in this industry is also called for. Apart from facing the day-to-day problems which my hon. friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, would certainly be concerned with as that affects Kanpur, so far as the textile industry is concerned, I assure him that we shall do our best to see that as

much resources are mobilised as possible to see that the improvement is taken on hand.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Simply mobilisation of resources will not do. You will have to look into the management question also.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I agree. Please trust me that the money will not be entrusted to the people to waste.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My suggestion was whether it is not possible for the Industries and the Commerce Ministries to sit together or convene a meeting, because there is a feeling that there is a slum in the market...

SHRI T. A. PAI: In any way, we will have to discuss this. I would like to tell the Professor that I am not one of those who would like to escape from responsibilities. I hold myself responsible as part of the Government.

I think the problems of the country are brought about by a lack of co-ordination. Each of us have become so big that we function like empires. It is necessary that, if the immediate problems of the country are to be solved, we will have to come together and take decisions immediately. I assure you that I will take it up with the Commerce Ministry and try to see that this problem is taken up.

Then, Sir, I come to cement. We have a licensed capacity which will be about 21 million tons this year and I hope this years production, as programmed, will be able to reach about 17 million. And of course, we propose to export one million.

Last time, as the House will recall, Government imposed certain restrictions on the use of cement for building construction and so on, and these restrictions are to continue till August,

I have been looking into the question and I find that there is availability of steel now. In fact, there is a glut for bars and rounds. The arc furnace industry is running into difficulties and there is now, in the construction industry, a lot of unemployment as a result of this position. Therefore, with effect from the 1st of May, I would say that all these restrictions that we have imposed would be removed and I hope this will bring some kind of normalcy...

AN HON. MEMBER: When super cement is available under control?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We will bring super cement also under cement control so that there will be only one kind of cement.

I am grateful the House has given me a long and patient hearing. One of the most important problems I would like to discuss is that of backward areas. Last time I had convened a conference of the Ministers of Industries of all the States and I found that they were not satisfied with the declaration that some of the Districts are backward. Their complaint was that industries in developed States will only go to the backward areas in the State itself and not to the backward districts in other States therefore, some States themselves must be declared as backward. Apart from that, we have declared 290 Districts or so as backward and there is a demand from others who are not backward that they may also be declared as backward under some criteria. That clearly shows that we are a totally backward country under one concept or another.

Now, what I would like to point out is, if I am given Rs. 35 crores for building the infrastructure in the whole country, how much of roads or communications or electricity can I develop with the money? And if it is spread over all these efforts, will there be any development anywhere? That is one aspect which we will have to consider.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One way would be to declare the forward areas—and the rest will automatically be backward.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Nobody would like to be forward in our country where backwardness has a premium.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But some areas are obviously known to be forward, whether they like it or not.

SHRI T. A. PAI: They are modest enough to claim backwardness.

Now, when I went to Lima and visited the Andes Commission, I found that five or six States of South America had come together and said that two of their States are more backward than the others and it was accepted in principle that the four forward States would be making some sacrifice for the development of the two backward States. Unless we are also, in this country, willing to accept those concepts, it is no use declaring States as backward. All that we can succeed in is giving a label of backwardness, and that is easily done because it does not cost money. Whether the Planning Commission approves it or we approve it, it does not matter. But what happens thereafter? What are the steps that we can take? Therefore, while there may be resources available within one State, resources like mineral wealth, resources like forest wealth, resources in another area, of human-beings, trained and unemployed, what kind of criteria should we apply to see that these resources are utilised? I have been listening to many ideas. But I, for one do not agree that subsidies and differential rate of interest can remove backwardness by shifting industries in one or the other, because if I were an industrialist, I would think that the most worthwhile industry to be located is a highly capital-intensive one because that is where I will get the maximum concession by way of both subsidy and interest. But that does not solve the problem; it creates new problems be-

cause there will not be so much employment as we have envisaged. The problem of removal of backwardness is connected with creation of employment and creating more money into the pockets of the people. Whether an isolated effort to locate an industry—my hon. friend Mr. Kartik Oraon, is not here; 25 per cent of the investment of the public sector is in Bihar, in Ranchi and neighbouring districts; yet that has not, I agree, raised the per capita income of the State—, whether one industry or a package of schemes going together, whether there can be a uniform idea applied to the whole country or it should vary from area to area depending upon the facilities available, the skill of the people, the level of economic development—all these call for a very objective study.

Therefore, in my Consultative Committee I have suggested that there should be a full and frank discussion and that if a reappraisal of the entire situation is called for, it is worthwhile looking into it rather than making a mistake in going about the way that we have been going.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I would like to put a question with regard to the question of profit, dividend, interest and borrowing. You have shown in the report on public sector undertakings that in 1972-73 the profit was Rs. 19,85,00,000 and the dividend that was paid was Rs 17.15 00,000; in 1973-74, you have shown a profit of Rs. 64,30,00,000. For that you deserve our warm congratulations, but you have paid less dividend, i.e., Rs. 13,12,00,000. Your borrowing in 1972-73 was Rs. 2,471 crores and the interest that you have paid is Rs. 133,35,00,000. In 1973-74 your borrowing was much more, i.e., Rs. 2,793 crores and you have paid less interest, that is, Rs. 111,30,00,000. This has happened when the rate of interest has gone up from 7 to 10½ per cent. What is this jugglery? Will

you please explain this? There is no need to give the reply just now.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I will look into it. But the fact is that some of the profits have gone to wipe off the losses. Last year we had wiped off completely the losses at Haridwar, at Tiruchirappalli and whatever the accumulated losses were at Hyderabad. The BHEL, for the first time, have wiped off all the accumulated losses and shown a plus. We had, when we took over the Bhopal unit, accumulated losses to the extent of Rs. 59 crores, and I am glad to inform the House that, out of the profits of BHEL, we have been able to write off the losses and show a plus this year. What is more important, I can proudly say that not only in respect of the equipment that BHEL makes but in respect of its management, its quality of service, its quality of management, it can compare not only with the best in the private sector but is one of the best organisation in the world.

SHRI S R. DAMANI: Sir, I would like to ask one or two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Minister finishes his speech, questions may be asked and I will allow that. If you go on interrupting and the Minister goes on yielding, there will be no end to it. Let him complete first. Let there be some system.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am very grateful to the hon. Members for all the courtesy and the goodwill that they have given me and I will certainly try to deserve their confidence by working as best as I can. But I would request them to continue to give me all the support for a proper industrial development of this country because I do not want to minimise the problems, nor do I want to make any big claims. I would only like to say that this country can achieve what we want to achieve if we make an effort; it calls for a concerted effort and a united effort on the part of all of us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is very kind of you to have increased the limit for providing finances for small scale industries from 7½ lakhs to 10 lakhs and for ancillary industries from 10 lakhs to 15 lakhs, but in this connection, I would like to know whether the banks and the financial institutions will be helpful in providing the finances to these sectors so that they can expand.

Secondly, we welcome your suggestion about investment by public in public sector projects. In this connection, will you consider to introduce such incentives as were introduced by late Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and which you know very well, so that investments can be attracted?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Raising the limit to ten lakhs or fifteen lakhs does not mean that any unit can go and borrow. The banks will have to be satisfied about the expansion and the banks will take care to see that. We have constraints of resources. The credit is going to be selective and perhaps this kind of constraint will continue. As the Prime Minister has made it very clear, there will be selective approach to this problem and wherever it is necessary, some exemptions will be thought of and we are at this exercise to see that no industries concerning essential products suffer on account of credit. But if excessive credit is going to inflate the economy, we will certainly like to put a stop to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have another Ministry also, that is, Home Ministry. I am sure, at least one hour, you would like to devote to that Ministry. At 6 O'clock, everything will be guillotined. Let us not take more time on this Ministry; let us go to the Home Ministry. You can always meet him and get the clarifications. There are many other ways. Will you please co-operate? Let us regulate it in some way. Otherwise, there will

be no end. I know you have many questions to ask.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We have many things to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't ask. At least please give one hour to the Home Ministry. I agree to the suggestion that you may send your questions to him.

Ramavatarji, please sit down when I am standing.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He has mislead the House on my cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write your questions and difficulties to the Minister. I am sure the Minister will clarify your questions. He may even meet you and clarify them. Please don't waste the time of the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी बात रिकार्ड पर आनी च हिये । मैं संसद अफ दी सायल के नारे में विश्वास नहीं रखता । उन्होंने कह कि एक जिले का सवाल उठाया गया है । मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही सवाल उठाया था कि तीन सौ किसानों से जमीन ली गई थी और उनमें से केवल तेरह को काम दिया गया स्कूटर और ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी फतुहा में । बाकियों को नहीं दिया गया है । जमीन वालों को जगह न दे कर 42 आदमियों को किसी और जगह से लाया गया है । इनकी पालिसी है कि जिनकी जमीन ली जायेगी उन्हें काम दिया जायेगा और वहाँ के लोकलज को क्लास चार और क्लास तीन में रखा जायेगा । यह इनकी खुद की पालिसी है

सभापति महोदय : भाषण में आपने कह ही दिया है। अब दोहराते क्यों हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने भाषण दिया ही नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : रिकार्ड पर अब आ गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यही है कि मेरी कट मोशन का मतलब यही है और कुछ नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the cut motions to vote.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I want my cut motion Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62 and 64 to be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put cut motions 56, 57, 61, 62 and 64 of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 56, 57, 61, 62 and 64 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put rest of the cut motion to vote.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account amount shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61, relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, one of the cut motions was in favour of a national sector and another against it. Now, both have been defeated. What will happen?

[The Motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,98,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,20,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 156,27,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND No. 60—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,34,01,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,09,68,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND No. 61—CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 22,30,62,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Civil Supplies and Cooperation'."

17 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs which can be discussed till 6 P.M., only, when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send their slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial Nos. of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative reforms'."

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 145,14,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,62,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,09,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,00,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 52—DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,45,56,000 on Revenue Account

and not exceeding Rs. 33,23,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 53—CHANDIGARH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,79,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,84,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 54—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,78,23,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,00,95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,47,53,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,86,63,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 57—LAKSHADWEEP

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,05,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 87,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Lakshadweep'."

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs because I think the performance of the Ministry has been a failure all round. During the performance of the Home Minister—Mr. K. Brahma-nanda Reddy—the biggest casualty has been the civil liberty of the people, democratic rights of the people, especially of the leaders and cadres of the parties in opposition and the people following them. It is not the present Home Minister's creation or his own policy but this is the policy which continued from the past by the ruling Congress Government over the last few years. The attack on civil liberty and democratic rights started from Bengal when it started against the CPIM and other leftist parties because they posed a political challenge to the Ruling Congress. Gradually, it extended to other parties in opposition and subsequently to the party in power also, because they created a monster

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

of repression, this monster of killer turned into a Fran Kistine and then began the killing of their own men also. To-day the situation is that nobody feels secure and safe—may they be the opposition leaders, cadres or the followers of opposition parties, followers of ruling party, or leaders of ruling party. They do not know when and where they may be killed. Many of the opposition leaders and cadres have been killed and the leaders of the ruling party have also been murdered. The latest example is that of Shri L. N. Mishra's death. With any sense of responsibility or any sincerity of purpose the Minister belonging to Home Department should have resigned his post. This was done by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri after the tragic Railway accident, though his responsibility was remote. But he would not do it because the policy followed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government has to be carried out by the present Home Minister Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy and other Ministers of the Home Department. Having been saddled with political power with the slogan of 'garibi hatao and socialism' they began to follow the policies in the interest of monopolies and vested interests of feudal landlords. The miseries of the people began to increase. They wanted to change the policies of the Government and launched movement and protests. In order to quell that, the Government resorted to a policy of total repression against them. Total repression only is their basic policy against these people's movements.

Day in and day out, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the leader of the congress party has been saying that the opposition is utilising our miseries, our economic crisis. They will do it as opposition, why cannot they do it? The people are fighting for the redressal of their grievances and for that they are launching various movements, to change the policies of the Government. It is done everywhere, in all the countries pursuing parliamentary democracy, The opposition

parties are there to oust the Prime Minister and her Government. But here, the Prime Minister says, they are agitating to oust me. How fantastic it is for a country like India where they say, they are pursuing democratic methods, parliamentary democracy, democratic process for the development of society, they say like this, that the opposition should not agitate against the Government, to oust the Prime Minister. Nowhere in the world have we heard these sorts of ideas. But Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Home Minister always go on saying that the opposition parties are agitating against them. The biggest casualty is the civil liberties of the people and their democratic rights. They are not allowed to go on agitating. They are not allowed to go on holding meetings. Do you know in Bengal what is happening? 20,000 people are not being allowed to live in their homes. In which country of the world can this thing happen? 1000 workers, teachers and professors cannot join duty. They cannot go to their place of work. Even High Court order is there. But the police did not help them to go there. There are gangsters and armed youths who prevent them from going there, to their place of work. This is what is happening. This is the situation in West Bengal.

Sir, the latest example is the attack on J. P. Narayan, in the city of Calcutta, one of the biggest cities in India. He was going to the hall to address the meeting but the congress boys, armed youths, prevented him to go to that meeting. Shame on the congress party and the congress government. There have been many editorials in newspapers except one or two like *Patriot* and all of them narrated the story. This fact reveals the weakness of the ruling congress party and the Congress Government. The Statesman said in its editorial as follows:

"So much has the congress speech and action been convoluted that some one who has been stoned and intimidated and denied the discharge of a basic right has also been denounced as a fascist."

JP's right to express his opinion before the people has been denounced as fascist. Brickbats were used against him. Yet the Spokesman of the Government says that fascism is outside the ruling party. But, is this not fascism? Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray wanted to justify this thing; he said that J. P. Narayan criticised Mrs. Indira Gandhi and this infuriated the boys.

Is it the justification of the boys' pelting stones or throwing brickbats on J.P. and a girl's dancing over his car in the presence of the police? The police was conniving at all this. This is what I want to say. The Home Ministry does not protect the lives of the people. The rights however limited they may be given under the Constitution are not being protected by the Home Ministry. This is the situation created by the performance of the Home Ministry; they are allowing these gangsters—the armed youths—to pelt stones on J. P. They are curtailing the fundamental rights given to the people; they even demobilise the police everywhere. Mohammad Ismail, one of our M.P.s went to Barrackpore, Nawapara. The police were asked by him to disperse the armed youths standing there. The police of course did not disperse them. On the other hand, they pushed back the workers only. The gangsters were standing there. The police could not do anything to the armed gangsters. The armed gangsters are being used to curtail the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people. And you are justifying them; our Chief Minister, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray is justifying that by saying that the boys were infuriated by his speech. Shri Ray is called an "aged baby" I may use the term in Bengali—he is "Ram Khoka". This is what the Hindusthan Standard Editorial writes. I quote:—

"The only interpretation of this is that J.P. and others are forewarned that students and youth supporters of the Ruling Party may go into action against the critics of

Prime Minister if they thought the criticism was exceptionable or unbecoming."

This is the thing. You are inciting the youths and the boys. I say that the leadership from the Centre as well as the ruling party in the States are encouraging or instigating these boys, the armed youths—the gangsters—to attack the Opposition Parties and to attack the democratic rights of the people. This is going on in every State—Bengal is an extreme example. In the last three months the cases of attacks on those opposition parties meetings including J.P.'s meetings is 32 and it is on the increase. Even in students' College elections they are all attacked by the gangsters or the armed youths. This is the thing happening in Bengal. And above all, many are killed. It was discovered that under the leadership of the ruling party leader all kinds of murder—plans are made and executed by the RAW, who is the masterplanner. And the Home Ministry is the executing agent. I am not going into details. But, in the last three or four years, there have been killing of CPI-M and other left leaders and cadres numbering about 131. The number killed of persons belonging to RSP, FB, SVC and other parties are 8 and number of persons of the Congress organisations killed comes to 14. Even of the ruling party itself 105 or so have been killed. This thing is going on. You must be put to shame if this sort of killing is going on unabated. You say still say that democracy is there; civil liberty is there. That is why we say that even if electoral reforms are accepted or if reforms are made in West Bengal, there is no chance of a free and fair election there at all. You can not find anybody in West Bengal who can say that they enjoy the voting right. In West Bengal, it is serious. Killing has also spread to other States. In Kerala 31 Cadres of CPI-M were killed; in Andhra, in Nalgonda District, three peasants have been killed who belonged to CPI-M—10 killed in this district before. In

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Bihar, during the J.P's movement, 150 persons have been killed and in Gujarat, hundreds have been killed before that. Even during the tenure of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of free India, he regretted once that his Government had to fire—the police had to fire—1500 times in less than ten years. But, now, what is happening? Every year police fire 1000 times on the people.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Why do you instigate people to be killed?

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: No. It is your policy. You should remember that Comrade Lenin had said that people never take to violence, and that, it is the ruling class which imposes violence on the people. This is what Lenin had said. I thought, you at least respected Lenin. Even late Shri Rajendra Prasad regretted about this. Now, every year, more than thousand times, police fire on our people. This is happening. This killing is going on, against the Opposition parties and against people's movements. To execute its policies, Emergency, DIR and MISA have come in handy to the Home Ministry. What are they doing? The Prime Minister and Home Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy always say that Emergency cannot be lifted because there are external threats and external dangers. But, every newspaper and every journalist asks the question, 'What is the concrete danger?'. When the danger is actual, when the danger is specific when the danger is definite, you can declare state of emergency and mobilise your people to defend the country. But, when it is unknown, when it is not specific, you cannot mobilise your people. Therefore, we say and all the newspapers say that it is only to protect the interests of the ruling party that the State of Emergency is being continued. When there is actual danger, when there is actual external danger, you can declare a State of Emergency. continue it for years together? There

continue it for yearstogether? There is not a single country in the world where State of Emergency is continued for years together. For 5—6 years, even after the War ends, it is continued in India. Why? In order to keep them in power. This is going on. Emergency should be lifted immediately. Every opposition party, every intellectual demands it, every honest Congressman, should do it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Are there honest Congressmen?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): May be 5 per cent.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: . . . demands that the State of Emergency should be lifted. It can be imposed any time, in a second, any moment, when there is danger. Mr. Swaran Singh has said that there is no extra activity on the borders. There is normal activity. Arms supply to Pakistan is also, as usual, normal. There is nothing and there is no concrete danger before us. Therefore, the State of Emergency should be lifted immediately. If you do not lift it, people will rightly think that you are utilising it to keep yourself in power. Newspapers have said that in 512 cases of workers' strikes DIR was applied to suppress them. Many times, DIR was applied to reduce their DA. For example, in the case of jute industry, their due was Rs. 63. But, by applying DIR, it was reduced to Rs. 16.

सभापति महोदय : भ्रान्तिबल मेम्बर जरा बैठ जायें । जैसा कि हाउस को मालूम है, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांडज के लिये एक घंटा मिला है । यह डिस्कशन 5 बजे शुरू हुआ है । जैसा कि कायदा है, 6 बजे सब डिमांडज गिलोटीन हो जाती हैं । इसमें टाइम के ऐक्सटेंशन का भी कोई सवाल नहीं है । मेरे पास नाम तो काफी हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम पार्टी के लीडर्स तो बोल सकें । भ्रान्तिबल मेम्बर बीस मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं । धन्य ! बत्त

करें। बाकी मेम्बर साहबान से मैं दवास्त करूंगा कि वे दस मिनट से ज्यादा टाइम लेने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The DIR was applied to crush the railway strike. There were so many cases of victimisation. The Railway Minister has condoned those cases, but this has not yet been implemented. The DIR was also applied on Central Government employees. There were one lakh cases of break-in-service. In 500 cases prosecutions are going on and there were 500 cases of dismissal. Even if the Minister does not reply, he can announce that the victimisation action taken against the persons who took part in the strike will be condoned, just like in the case of the railway strike though it has not been implemented. The Central Government employees want, the people want, the Home Minister to announce here that the victimisation cases will be condoned. A Judge of the Gujarat High Court has also said that enough punishment has already been given and the cases should be condoned.

About MISA, it is used against political workers. About 50 per cent of the persons arrested under MISA are political workers. Even MLAs and MPs are being arrested under MISA. In Tripura, last March, the Leader of the Opposition Shri Nripen Chakraborty and 6 MLAs were arrested under MISA, though Indiraji and Shri Brahmananda Reddy have said that persons are not arrested under MISA for political activities. But it is a fact that political workers are arrested under MISA and kept in MISA and kept to jails for many years because of Emergency and Smugglers are kept only for one year. Of course, some charge-sheet is given, a concocted

charge-sheet, alleging violence, apprehension of violence and so on. You say political workers are not arrested under MISA, but there are many examples. Instances are there. This political dishonesty should end.

Regarding the betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the other day Shri Mohsin said that they would admit failure in this respect, that harassment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes is growing. They said, 'We have failed to protect the Harijans from atrocities'. He said that atrocities are in the increase in many States, Bihar, UP, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. He said that with Indiraji's inspiration, Rs. 455 crores have been allotted in the Next Plan, but Indiraji said in the conference of states' Ministers' 'We do not know which officers are responsible for implementing this'. Is this to be explained like this? You are going to spend Rs. 455 crores from the exchequer, but you do not know who is responsible for spending it on implementing it. Is it a joke or what? The Minister should reply to this point.

Then about linguistic minorities and Muslim minorities....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is finished. Today no concession is possible. Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking without my permission. What you say is not being recorded.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate and implement correct policy to develop

the various languages of linguistic minorities inhabiting different states of India. (1)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to promote social and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (2)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to incorporate Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. (3)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise and develop the tribal languages of various States specially Santhali of West Bengal, Bodo of Assam and Kog Bark and Tripuri language of the tribals inhabiting in the State of Tripura. (4)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of MISA and the causes of non-implementation of the Government pledge not to use MISA against the political opponents of the ruling party. (5)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of MISA to detain the Opposition leaders and M.L.As. of Tripura during the month of March, 1975. (6)]

"That the demand under the Head Cabinet be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allocate business of Government among the various

Ministries and Departments with a view to proper and quick coordination of entire activities of the Government as a whole. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced to Re. 1."

[Improper allocation of personnel and integration of services as a result of States reorganisation. (27)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve an effective policy to quickly dispose of the enquiries made by the C.B.I. officers specially the D.S.Ps. who actually carry out the field enquiry. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to discard the policy of using C.R.P. and B.S.F. against the people for the agitation for legitimate demands. (30)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inhuman repression of C.R.P. force against women and children in Kalinagar village in Nadia in West Bengal under the garb of fighting the Naxalites in January, 1975. (31)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Killing of Harijans in various States by police who went to the villages to defend the interests of the local landlords and Mahajans. (32)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in cases of criminal assault and atrocities committed on Harijan women and girls in various States. (33)]

"That the demand under the Head Census be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to publish the result of research and studies of population in shortest possible time. (44)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a policy for granting real autonomy to different States with a view to strengthen national unity and integration. (45)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide for honoured status to the freedom fighters of various categories other than those who actually served imprisonment i.e., to those who had been underground and served the cause of freedom of India in various methods. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate and indefinite postponement of holding bye elections for the seats lying vacant in Parliament (Lok Sabha) as well as various States Legislatures in the interests of ruling party. (47)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Regional Council for the area comprising

tribal belts of Tripura with elected representatives on adult suffrage and based on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with powers to undertake development work of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas. (48)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the civil liberty and democratic rights of the leaders and workers of the opposition and the people following them. (49)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the rights of the political parties and organisations opposed to the ruling party and thus heading towards one-party and one-leader rule in the country. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Semi-fascist terror conditions prevailing in the States specially in West Bengal, where the opposition forces mainly left forces pose a political challenge to the ruling Congress. (51)]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA
(Mausam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi to deliver Ration Cards on the due dates to the applicants. (86)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent attitude of the Circle Rationing Officers in Delhi, towards the general public. (87)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the working of Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi to avoid inconvenience and harassment to the general public. (88)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb redtapism in the issue of new ration cards to the public in Delhi. (89)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to eliminate delay in the issue of ration cards to the applicants who migrate from one locality to another in Delhi. (90)]

"That the demand under the Head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent behaviour of the Inspectors attached to various Circle Rationing Offices in Delhi towards the general public. (91)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deployment of C.R.P. to suppress democratic movement. (92)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Misuse of MISA and DIR against leaders and workers of political parties and for stifling democratic movement. (93)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in treating political party workers detained under MISA and DIR as political prisoners. (94)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce the Autonomous District Council in the tribal area of Tripura. (95)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute scheduled area of the tribal belts of Tripura. (96)]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Cabinet be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in placing before the Parliament the report of Research and Analysis Wing which is being used for clandestine intelligence work against political parties opposed to the Ruling Party. (97)]

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of MISA and DIR to suppress the movements of the workers for their legitimate rights. (7)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to lift emergency and scrap DIR. (8)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal strongly with the elements indulging in communal riots. (9)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in expediting the grant of pensions to the freedom fighters. (10)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption, favouritism, nepotism rampant in the B.S.F. Organisation. (11)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking crimes in Delhi and other Parts of the country. (12)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to honour the urge and aspirations of the Nepali speaking population of Darjeeling District by refusing to recognise "Nepali" as one of the official languages of the Indian Union. (13)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take necessary steps to solve the language problem in Assam on the basis of accepted scientific principles. (14)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement policy regarding linguistic minorities and further the cause of national integration. (15)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote properly and progressively the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. (16)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to guarantee uniform standard for classification, treatment and family allowance for the persons detained in trade union, kisan and other democratic movements in the jails in various States of India. (17)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making provision for granting political status to the persons under trial or detained under MISA in Indian prisons, who are functionaries, members of the political parties and of trade union, Kisan Sabha and other democratic mass organisations. (18)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put a check on communal riots in the country. (19)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take immediate and proper steps against the hoarders in the country. (20)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement a policy relating to the linguistic minorities to fortify National Integration. (21)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption at all levels in general and in contract work under the public undertakings in particular. (22)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to adopt positive measures to ensure security to the Minority Communities. (23)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from oppression, repression and exploitation by vested interests. (24)]

"That the demand under the Head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Cabinet to discharge its tasks of quick co-ordination and speedy transaction of business among various Ministries and Departments. (26)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to deal with matters relating to Conditions of Service of Central Government employees, their grievances and staff welfare in general. (29)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of police authorities to maintain peace and harmony among different communities. (34)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of police high-ups to prevent and check rapidly degenerating influence spreading among the youth and students all over the country. (35)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the top officials to formulate and implement policies to prevent crimes like murders, thefts and rape and to punish the real culprits promptly in a deterrent manner. (36)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Complete breakdown of law and order situation in the capital and no security particularly for women and girls. (37)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Needs to discourage C.R.P. Force against suppression of democratic movements of workers, peasants, teachers, students and other Government employees for their rights in the country. (38)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a progressive change among the top police officers in their dealings with the weaker sections of the society. (39)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the activities of CIA and separatist forces by taking drastic action. (40)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent and check crimes namely murders, rapes, molestation and thefts and to punish the real culprits in an exemplary and deterrent manner. (41)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate and implement a progressive policy to prevent degenerating influence spreading among the youths. (42)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check law and order situation with particular reference to Delhi, the capital of India. (43)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Delhi Traffic Police to check overspeeding of the vehicles specially of mini buses. (72)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Delhi Traffic Police to challan DTC buses plying without displaying bus routes prominently. (73)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue strict instructions to all police officials in Delhi to purchase tickets while travelling in DTC buses. (74)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Delhi Traffic Police to properly regulate traffic in the city and avoid frequent traffic jams at various places like Qutab Road, Lahori Gate, Fatehpuri and Chawri Bazar. (75)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue strict instructions to Police officials in Delhi to desist from entering DTC buses from the exit door. (76)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue strict instructions to Police officials in Delhi to stand in queue with the general public at bus stops for boarding a bus. (77)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue directions to all Police officials in Delhi to declare their assets and bank balances twice each year. (78)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to administer an oath of solemn pledge to all police officials in Delhi once a year that they would not accept illegal gratifications in the discharge of their duties. (79)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to earmark a special quota of out-of-turn promotion for the police officials in Delhi who exhibit exemplary performance by digging out a number of unsolved mysteries. (80)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to demote and debar from further promotion such police officials who fail in their efforts to trace out the cases entrusted to them. (81)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create a separate cell under the personal charge of IGP Delhi who may hear complaints about the police highhandedness from the aggrieved parties and punish the concerned guilty officers. (82)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot accommodation to police officials as far as possible nearer to their place of duty. (83)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of discrimination against minorities in the matter of employment in police. (98)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take adequate steps for the promotion of Urdu. (99)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the rights of minorities. (100)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give sufficient rights to the Urdu speaking people. (101)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undue delay in getting assent of the President to the Bills passed by State Legislatures. (102)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide handsome salary to police constables keeping in view their difficulties. (103)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give jobs to Adivasis and Harijans in Government service against reserved seats. (104)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check social and other type of atrocities being committed on Adivasis and Harijans. (105)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lift Emergency. (106)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the rights of Adivasis, Harijans and other weaker sections. (107)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Misuse of police force to suppress trade union and farmers movements and other public agitations. (108)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the use of MISA and DIR against the workers of trade unions, Kisan Sabhas and the workers of other political and progressive agitations. (109)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt stringent attitude against the activities of communal and fascist organisations. (110)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban organisations like R.S.S., Anand Marg and Jamait-e-Islami. (111)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to foster feelings of public service in the police. (112)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise the trade unions of the policemen. (113)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the country. (114)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the collusion of the police with the criminals. (115)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Height of corruption and bribery in the police department. (116)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increasing incidence of loot, murders, theft, arson and rape in the country. (117)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Providing special facilities to smugglers in jails. (118)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Waste of money on the transfer of smugglers from one jail to another by air. (119)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary expenditure on the medical treatment of smugglers in jails. (120)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep in one category the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements and to provide them special facilities. (121)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat as political prisoners the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements. (122)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a uniform legislation in the country for the persons arrested in the wake of trade union, kisan and other democratic and leftist movements for the sake of convenience. (123)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give deterrent punishment to persons indulging in communal riots. (124)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to follow strict policy against the elements creating friction and lawlessness in the country. (125)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to follow strict policy towards reactionary and fascist movement going on in Bihar. (126)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take strict action against the elements advising the armed forces to disobey orders. (127)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a declaration not to utilise the services of police to suppress the workers, peasants and other democratic movements. (128)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat smugglers in jails as anti-social elements. (129)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I have great respect for my

hon. friend Saroj Mukherjee to whom I listened with the utmost attention. If he excuses me, I cannot help saying that his speech contained the usual, dull, old, monotonous Marxist music, though I should say that it was somewhat refreshing to have it in a voice sweeter than that of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu; therefore I welcome it.

It was amazing, curious and sometimes interesting for me to hear from him that civil liberties had been a casualty during the last one year. Perhaps the reverse of it is correct, if you see the position during the last one year the Home Ministry had to face a very extra-ordinary and difficult situation due largely to a deliberate and determined attempt by political forces inside the country, including Mr. Saroj Mukherjee's party, to create problems for internal security in the country. What have we seen during the last one year? He made one confession; he said that it was the job of the Opposition Parties to take advantage of the economic difficulties of the people; that was their job. In a grave and difficult economic situation what was required was concerted action by the entire people, all the parties to solve the difficulties. Instead a number of parties and groups and leaders combined to take undue advantage to make a difficult situation more difficult and they created difficulties and challenging situations and problems for Shri Brahmananda Reddy and his Ministry. He says that civil liberties have been a casualty. On the other hand I admire the patience of the Home Minister, Home Ministry and State administrations for the patience with which they had tried to deal with an open and deliberate challenge. Indeed such forces tried to take recourse to violence, lawlessness, extra-parliamentary and unconstitutional means to further what they called JP movement, a movement which was aimed to create chaos and lawlessness and disorder among the people. They incited people. He (Mr. Mukherjee) says: the Railway Minister had been

killed; so the Home Minister should resign. This is fantastic! Who should resign? I do not want him (Mr. Mukherjee) to resign; I want him to stay and participate in a democracy. Who is responsible, what forces are responsible for creating this atmosphere of lawlessness in the country? I should compliment the patience and firmness with which the Home Minister has handled the situation; the Home Ministry did its work with great caution and confidence. It was a very difficult situation. We can see; their idea was to put the whole country in flames. Unfortunately for you and fortunately for the country, ultimately fortunately for you also, you have not been able to get the country ablaze and the credit goes to the people of India. They did not get into your net. You should give credit to the much cursed policeman, CRP man, and BSF man; they have done their job in putting down the forces of lawlessness with the minimum of force. You curse him but he is part of the country and a very useful limb of our society. It is time we understood the difficulties of those people; they have served the country in difficult times

Now, Sir, I have to say, with regard to the general situation in the country, the Home Ministry deserves credit and appreciation for the way they have handled the situation. As I said, in no other country police and military people were incited. Each constable will decide for himself what is the legal order, each officer will decide for himself what is the legal order. A call was given, what is called the mutiny. Even then the Home Ministry and the Government acted with tremendous patience.

Now, Sir, I want to say a few words about Delhi. Sir, it was very unfair of Mr. Madhu Limaye to make baseless insinuations yesterday against the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Lt. Governor of Delhi is not indulging in policies. In fact, some friends like Mr. Madhu Limaye are trying to drag him in politics. He is a seasoned

good, capable and impartial administrator. It is totally wrong to say that any defections were engineered by him. The Jan Sangh in Delhi Municipal Corporation cracked under the weight of its own sins. The defections were because there were corruptions, mounting corruption, and so on. I would like to say that all these insinuations made against the Lt. Governor are absolutely false and fabricated and the people of Delhi have confidence in him, tremendous confidence in him. He and the set of officers who have been posted in Delhi have tried to improve the administration of Delhi during the short time they have been here. I want to say one thing more. I want to request the Home Minister to give a fresh look to the administrative pattern and set up of Delhi. It is like a hydra-headed monster, with no head co-ordinating this monster and controlling this monster. Now we have several Ministries under Central Government. Even the Home Ministry does not have any powers for effective co-ordination though it does have responsibility or co-ordination as such with other Ministries with the result that there are so many heads in the Central Government, so many heads in the Delhi Administration, so many agencies and authorities, multiplicity of authorities and agencies, both at the local level and at the level of the Central Government. It needs serious and immediate attention. The Municipal Corporation has also been superseded and mere bureaucracy is no solution, mere bureaucratisation of administration will not solve the evils and it will not solve the difficulties of the people of Delhi. Therefore, I would suggest that we must now think seriously to give a fresh look to the administrative set up of Delhi and evolve some kind of unified set up which can more effectively serve the interests of the common man and help in solving the problem.

Sir, I want to say one thing more. I will just give one example. For one small approach road for a village, for three months I had to run to

twenty agencies and the problem is still to be solved. Therefore, my submission is that we should tune up the administration also. You have good officers; it is not enough. There are cases of law and order situation in Delhi. It needs a serious attention. There have been cases, every day, of hold-ups, snatching of necklaces, purses and other things. They need very serious attention and there are other problems of housing, transport, approvals for unapproved colonies and houses, removing traffic bottlenecks, etc. All these problems of Delhi need very serious attention. About two lakhs of people come to Delhi every year and about one lakh are naturally born. So you have to take into consideration these three lakh people while providing housing accommodation. It creates a number of problems. Therefore, Delhi needs much better, much greater and much more serious attention than is being given to it at present.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : सभापति महीदय, पूरे देश में पचाम हजार नैक्सलाइट्स कैदी बन्द है। सब से ज्यादा संख्या बंगाल और आंध्र प्रदेश में है। यह अपने प्रकार का एक आन्दोलन देश में शुरू हुआ, जिसमें सात हजार नैक्सलाइट्स जान से मारे जा चुके हैं। इनमें से एक हजार से ज्यादा लडकिया हैं। हमको इस तरह की मूचना अखबारों में मिली है कि शुरू में गिरफ्तारी के बाद इनको पुरुष लाक-अप में रखा गया, जहां उनके साथ बलात्कार किये गये, जिसके कारण बहुत सी लडकिया गर्भवती हो गईं। नैक्सलाइट्स आन्दोलन, हम सभी जानते हैं, देश में करीब-करीब समाप्त हो चुका है। उसके बहुत से कारण हैं—ऐतिहासिक है, राजनीतिक हैं, मैं समय के अभाव के कारण उनके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। चाइनीज नेतृत्व ने भी इस मामले में जो रवैया अपनाया और जो दाव-पेंच की नीति चलाई, उससे उन्होंने,

अहसास किया और उन सबके कारण यह आन्दोलन समाप्त हो गया। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नजरबन्द हैं, अब उनको छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर सरकार के पास पर्याप्त प्रमाण हैं तो उनके ऊपर खुला मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तरह से अनिश्चित समय तक उनको बन्द रखना अमानुषिक है। सभापति जी, हम लोग भी जेलों में रहे हैं, अंग्रेजों की जेलों में रहे हैं, हम लोगो के मुकदमात पर भी समय समय पर पुनर्विचार हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज उनके साथ वह भी नहीं हो रहा है। उनके साथ नृशम अन्याचार केवल जब पुलिस ने उनको पकड़ा था, तब ही नहीं हुआ, बल्कि बाद में जेल में भागने के बहाने उन पर काफी अन्याचार किये गये, बंगाल की जेल में तो खाम कर उनको गोलिया में भुना जाता रहा है और बताया यह जाता रहा कि वे जेल में भागने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। गांव में, गलियों में घुस कर पुलिस उनको गोली से मार देती थी और यह कह दिया जाता था कि एन्काउन्टर में ऐसे लोग मारे गये। ऐसे मामले बंगाल और खासकर कलकत्ता और उसके आसपास तथा आन्ध्र के बहुत से इलाकों में हुये हैं।

दुर्व्यवहार की बात तो मैं आपको अन्भव से बतलाता हूँ—विश्वनाथ तिवारी जो हमारे यहां सबसे बड़े नैक्सलाइट लीडर माने जाते गहें हैं, जब वे गिरफ्तार किये गए तो एक बनियान और अण्डरबीयर पहने हुये थे, एक अरहर के खेत में टट्टी करते हुये पकड़े गये। उनको उसी भेष में—एक सैण्डोकट बनियान और अण्डरबीयर पहने हुये एक महीने तक रखा गया। जब मैं डी० एम० की परमीशन से उनसे जेल में मिला और उनकी यह हालत देखी तो मैंने अखिकारियों को समझाया कि शिनाख्त के कारण उनको इस भेष में रखना ठीक नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार कभी नहीं हुआ, जब कि हम लोग

षडयंत्रकारियों के साथी माने जाते थे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इनको छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए और जो सजायाफ़ा है, हवालाती है के साथ राजबन्दियों जसा व्यवहार होना चाहिये। एक प्रारंभ में वे राजबन्दी ही हैं, राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से ही इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन चला रहे थे। उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये, यह मौजूदा सरकार के लिये कलंक की बात है।

ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन पूरे देश में बढ़ते-बढ़ते हुआ है। मैं दो-तीन नमूने पेश करूंगा। मिर्जापुर के पास बिड़ला की ऐलुमिनियम फैक्ट्री है—हिण्डालको। यह एशिया की सबसे बड़ी फैक्ट्री मानी जाती है। वहाँ के एस० डी० एम० ने (परगनाधीश ने) 12 तारीख को एक कल्चरल शो की इजाजत दी। चूँकि वहाँ पर दफा 144 लगी हुई थी, इसलिये उनमें इजाजत की जरूरत पड़ी। वहाँ "वनत परम्न" नाटक ता० 13 को 8 बजे से शुरू हुआ, सवा नौ बजे तक चलता रहा, लगभग दो-तिहाई नाटक खेला जा चुका था। लेकिन उसके बाद मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब का आर्डर आया कि हमने जो इजाजत दी थी, उसको वापिस लेते हैं। 15 हजार की भीड़ में ऐसा आर्डर सुनाना—यह क्या माजाक था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक डी० एस० पी० मारे गये। वह कैसा मारा गया यह तफ़सील की बात है, लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन बुरी तरह से खराब हो गई।

27 तारीख को गाजीपुर जिले में दो हरिजनों की बोटी-बोटी काट दी गई। दो पुराने जमींदारों को जान से मारा गया, यह कहा जाता है। उस बदले में वहाँ के जमींदारों को संदेह हुआ कि हरिजनों ने ऐसा किया है। तो वह लोग हरिजनों की बस्ती में घुस गये और जिन पर संदेह हुआ उनको पकड़ लाये और उसी स्थान पर

जहाँ जमींदारों को मारा गया था, हरिजनों की बोटी-बोटी काट दी और 300 घरों की हरिजन बस्ती को बुरी तरह से जला दिया गया। इसी तरह से आजमगढ़ जिले के एक बहुत अच्छे सरल स्वभाव के ननन्दा पहलवान को दोहरीघाट थाने में केवल इसलिये बुरी तरह से पुलिस वालों ने मारा कि उन्होंने पुलिस वालों को जो दो हरिजनों को मार रहे थे मना किया। पुलिस वाले उन पर बुरी तरह से टूट पड़े और बुरी तरह से मारा। आज युवा पीढ़ी नेकिंग की तरफ जा रही है जिनमें ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है।

श्री जय प्रकाश के आन्दोलन के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि यह केवल एक डाइजेंटी मूवमेंट है। जनमानस को असली आन्दोलन से हटाने के लिए यह आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है और मेरी राय में यह आन्दोलन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वर्तमान सरकार की सहायता कर रहा है।

इसी प्रकार जो हमारी सेकिण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है जिसमें बी० एस० एफ० सी० आर० पी० और प्रदेशों की पी० ए०, सी० आती है, इनके अन्दर एक नई प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है जिस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये और वह यह कि जहाँ पर इनको स्थिति को सम्हालने के लिये भेजा जाता है, चाहे साम्प्रदायिक दंगा हो या ट्रेड यूनियन का झगड़ा हो, या और कोई मामला हो, वहाँ कोई बहाना करके घरों में घुस जाते हैं और छोटी-छोटी चीजों को जिनको आसानी से ले जा सकते हैं, उठा कर ले जाते हैं। यह मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ। इस नूट मार की स्थिति को रोकना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक पद्धति इन फ़ॉर्सेज में पैदा हो रही है। आशा है आप इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry that the time at my disposal for an effective reply to some of the points raised by my hon. friends is very short and, therefore, I would like only to reply in a sentence or two.

So far as Mr. Saroj Mukherjee is concerned, my friend Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat has effectively answered the political insinuations made by him and, therefore, I need not go into it again. But I would only like to say that it would be not only incorrect but false to say that civil liberties and the life of the people in West Bengal are insecure and that the life of even leaders of political parties including Congress is insecure. It would be, as I have just now said, absolutely wrong; and I would tell my friends in the Opposition, especially CPI (M) this. When there are some matters which are under the State List, which matters can be discussed on the floor of the State Assembly—matters which can be brought to the notice of the local State Government—they are accusing, they are boycotting the Assembly, they are not attending the Assembly and taking part in the proceedings of the Assembly and bringing to light whatever they feel, viz., that a certain unjust thing has happened or that a certain atrocity has been there, or whatever it may be that they wanted to bring to notice. Therefore, time and again they seek the forum of this Parliament to focus the attention on some of those matters that should ordinarily engage the attention of the local Assembly and the local Government. Now, Sir, it is unfortunate that Shri Saroj Mukherjee should have misunderstood what the Prime Minister has said regarding the Opposition parties trying to take advantage of the difficult economic situation in the country. In matters like this, when a difficult economic situation is there in the country, all of us—the leaders of political parties—have to put our heads together and try to appreciate these problems to

the extent possible, so that the common man is not very much adversely affected. When that is the national responsibility, if I may say so, that you should try to indulge in ordinary small politicking for small political ends, is not one that befits any important political party. That is the context in which she has spoken. When there are problems, these agitations, these demonstrations and these bandhs and so many other things which also lead to violence, whether you will it or not—they create problems and aggravate problems and make the position of a common man worse. In circumstances like this, in other countries of the world where there are political parties which are opposed to the Government, when they can have the temptation to indulge in petty party politicking and take advantage of the situation, we find that they do not do so; they rise to the occasion and they see to the interests of the nation and to the growth of the nation and take a responsible attitude and try to give that much cooperation—or at least see that they do not indulge in anything which will create more problems or create more troubles for the common man. (Interruptions). Now one other point I need not mention at great length is regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Recently, we had a conference of Ministers. We have brought it again to the attention of the State Governments that some programme of action has to be undertaken by each State Government regarding tribals, land policy, ending of exploitation of tribals by vested interests, liquor policy, etc.; we thought we must highlight these and bring them to the pointed attention of the State Governments, so that they can initiate a programme of action, a time-bound programme, of action, so that some benefit would result; and it would help in ameliorating the conditions of the people.

With regard to Scheduled Castes we have been highlighting this factor that high-handedness and atrocities that seem to be happening in some

States particularly, should not happen and that it should be the concern of the more important people in the police hierarchy to see to this, to attend to this, and to see that the offenders are brought to book or dealt with properly and to see that they quantify the programmes that go to the benefit of the Scheduled Castes in the Plan schemes of the State Governments. I do not want to go into more details, because I have no time.

Regarding the linguistic minorities, I have stated earlier in reply to questions that it is a constitutional obligation to protect the rights of the linguistic minorities. There are bound to be linguistic minorities in each State. There is a constitutional obligation that primary education should be given to the linguistic minorities in each State in their mother tongue. Even for the classes 5 to 8, it would be better if the State Governments afford facilities to the children of the linguistic minorities to learn through the medium of their mother tongue. We have been bringing it to the notice of the State Governments at the Zonal Committee meetings. There is a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to look into this. Therefore, it would be our constant effort to see that the children of the linguistic minorities receive their education in their mother tongue.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): What are you doing in respect of those States which do not respect that?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If they fail to respect that, they have to be told to fall in line with the general policy.

So far as crimes are concerned, I am glad to say that in the year 1974 crimes in Delhi have come down appreciably. But it should be our effort to see that these crimes do not take place. We should not be complacent in this matter. We are paying attention to this, specially in the sensitive areas, to see that tensions do not mount up.

Shri Bhagat raised the question of Delhi. As I said the day before in the other House, the administrative set-up in Delhi needs looking into. It is true that there are multiplicity of institutions with functions overlapping one another. It has been under constant review by the Home Ministry to see what best could be done. After all, Delhi is the national capital and, therefore, it has to be under the effective control of the national Government. There is no question of trying an experiment which we have tried before when it was a Part C State, namely, an Assembly and a Council of Ministers. We have that experience and, therefore, there is no need to try that sort of thing again. All the same, as it is an important area, a big urban area where the population is increasing by leaps and bounds because of the influx of population from various States, we should try to bestow attention in the matter and see how the people's needs regarding electricity, water supply, housing, slum clearance and effective police control are looked into.

Another point which requires an answer is the one raised by Shri Saroj Mukherjee about the emergency. It is true that under the Constitution, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, when the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, a proclamation of emergency is made.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is for him to judge whether the conditions that exist, whether the threat that exists is real or not. And therefore, it is the assessment of the Government which advises the President to do it, that is more important. We will have to see whether, earnestly, sincerely, the Government are making an assessment about the situation, and as I said before, Govern-

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

ment do not want to continue the emergency for a minute longer than is necessary.

The Prime Minister has said on more than one occasion about the threat to the country from outside. She had spoken to you about the threat and the belligerent attitude of Pakistan. She has told about the lifting of arms embargo and the arms supply to Pakistan; she has also told about the danger from sea as well as the attitude of some countries like China, etc.

Therefore, taking a view of the entire situation, it is for the Prime Minister and the Government of India to make an assessment and come to a conclusion whether the threat is real or imaginary. I would only request my friends in the Opposition to take an objective view and not merely to be carried away by mere slogans.

There is another aspect also which has to be considered about the emergency. As far as emergency is concerned, it was there after the Chinese aggression in 1962-68. I would request the hon. Members not to take into consideration only the theoretical possibilities that are there in the enabling provisions of the Constitution and come to the conclusion.

I would earnestly request the hon. Members to consider whether elections to Parliament were not held when there was an emergency in 1962-68. Even after 1971 emergency, were not elections held to the local Assemblies of several States? Were elections not held in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa? And now recently, are elections not going to be held in Gujarat? Therefore, if you merely keep in mind some of the enabling provisions which are there in the Constitution and come to a conclusion, and rush to a conclusion that under the emergency, powers are restrained or the Government is having a recourse to something which is not democratic, is not proper, in my opinion.

Sir, I need not go into the various aspects. There are powers under Article 358. If you see the performance of the Government with reference to exercise of the powers, it would be clear to you. If you do not take a narrow political outlook in regard to this matter, if you consider it objectively, if you take the national point of view, the requirements as to the security of the country, obviously, you would come to a conclusion that the assessment that the Government makes, and sincerely makes, earnestly makes regarding the requirements of the security of the country, must be the dominating and decisive factor. I would, therefore, request you to consider that aspect also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not putting any question to him. I am satisfied with the reply. On D.A. issue, I want to know whether the provisions were made in the Budget or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. What is this habit that you are getting up every day. I am already standing. The time is already Six O' clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly allow us to speak on Appropriation Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the Finance Bill is coming tomorrow. Now, the Members have given a number of cut motions in regard to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These cut motions will be put to vote. All other demands will be guillotined.

18 hrs.

Now, I put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

First, I would put cut motion Nos. 1 to 6, 25, 27 and 28, 30 to 33 and 44 to 51 moved Shri Saroj Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 6, 25, 27, 28, 30 to 33 and 44 to 51 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 7 to 24, 26, 29, 34 to 43, 72 to 83 and 98 to 129 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

The cut motions Nos. 7 to 24, 26, 29, 34 to 43, 72 to 83 and 98 to 129 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion Nos. 86 to 91 moved by Shri L. N. Pandeya to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 86 to 91 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There are cut motions moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want cut motion No. 93 to be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motion No. 92 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to vote.

Cut motion No. 92 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put cut motion No. 93 to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 93 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put cut motion Nos. 94, 95 and 96 to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 94, 95 and 96 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is cut motion No. 97 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder. I put it to vote.

Cut motion No 97 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

MINISTRIES OF COMMUNICATIONS,
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE,
ENERGY, ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:

- (1) Demands Nos. 13 to 17 relating to the Ministry of Communications;
- (2) Demands Nos. 24 to 26 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare;
- (3) Demands Nos. 27 to 29 relating to the Ministry of Energy;
- (4) Demands Nos. 31 to 42 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

[Mr. Speaker]

- (5) Demands Nos. 43 to 45 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning;
- (6) Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (7) Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour;
- (8) Demands Nos. 67 and 68 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;
- (9) Demands Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals;
- (10) Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (11) Demands Nos. 75 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;
- (12) Demands Nos. 79 to 81 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines;
- (13) Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;
- (14) Demands Nos. 85 to 88 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;
- (15) Demands Nos. 89 to 91 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;
- (16) Demands Nos. 94 to 96 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (17) Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture;
- (18) Demand No. 99 relating to the Department of Electronics;
- (19) Demands Nos. 100 to 102 relating to the Department of Science and Technology;

- (20) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Space;
- (21) Demand No. 104 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (22) Demand No. 105 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (23) Demand No. 106 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and
- (24) Demand No. 107 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President"

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,17,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,79,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 14—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,52,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 40,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,98,73,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to be granted to the Prtsident to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' "

**DEMAND NO. 16—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES,
APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS
AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM
GENERAL REVENUES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,59,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

**DEMAND NO. 17—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,78,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1976, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs'."

**DEMAND NO. 24—DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,09,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 25—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,17,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 42,39,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 26—DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WELFARE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,89,05,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 27—MINISTRY OF ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,92,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 28—POWER DEVELOP-
MENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,20,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 69,86,59,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending to 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Power Development'."

DEMAND NO. 29—COAL AND LIGNITE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,70,99,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 193,26,68,000

on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Coal and Lignite'."

DEMAND NO. 31—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,64,64,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 32—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,20,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 33—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,98,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 34—TAXES ON INCOME, ESTATE DUTY, WEALTH TAX AND GIFT TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,44,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 35—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,67,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 68,32,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 36—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,35,04,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 37—CURRENCY, COINAGE AND MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,30,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,48,16,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 38—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,95,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 39—OPTIUM AND ALKALIOD FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 45,91,000 on Capital Account be granted to

the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Opium and Alkaliod Factories'."

DEMAND NO. 40—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,31,67,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,83,33,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 202,06,15,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 42—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,72,29,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 43—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,80,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 44—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,20,34,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 26,69,95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 45—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,92,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,08,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,47,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,87,08,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 64—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,37,05,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,61,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 65—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 66—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,19,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,82,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,38,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 68—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 70—PETROLEUM AND PETRO-CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,43,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 148,64,30,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries'."

DEMAND No. 71—FERTILIZER AND CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 303,73,58,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 73—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,55,42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 74—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,09,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 76—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,64,25,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 58,45,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to

the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 77—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,73,03,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,61,64,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping'."

DEMAND NO. 78—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,46,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 79—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,50,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 164,01,12,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 80—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,61,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINES AND MINERALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,12,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 69,83,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

DEMAND No. 82—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,72,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 83—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,12,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 84—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,44,57,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,16,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,96,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 86—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,91,14,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,67,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 87—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,78,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,37,21,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 88—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,92,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,86,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Tourism'."

**DEMAND No. 89—MINISTRY OF WORKS
AND HOUSING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,82,00 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 90—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,43,79,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,43,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 91—WATER SUPPLY AND
SEWERAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Water Supply and Sewerage'."

**DEMAND No. 92—HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,06,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Housing and Urban Development'."

**DEMAND No. 93—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,67,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 94—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND No. 95—ATOMIC ENERGY RE-
SEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL
PROJECTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,65,08,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 58,13,56,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects'."

**DEMAND No. 96—NUCLEAR POWER
SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,80,72,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 34,70,58,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Nuclear Power Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 97—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND No. 98—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,93,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 99—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,15,57,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,82,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND No. 100—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,19,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND No. 101—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,03,000 on Revenue Account

be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 102—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,24,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,15,51,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,92,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Space'."

DEMAND No. 104—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,44,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 105—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,07,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 107—SECRETARIAT OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

18.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL,*
1975

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1975-76."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I introduce †† the Bill.

I beg to move††:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (का. का.) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार एक ओर खर्चों में कटौती करने की बात करती है, यहां तक कि कर्म-चारियों के संहगाई भत्ते, बेंतन, बोनस आदि गो भी इन्होंने प्रीज कर दिया है। दूसरी ओर फिजूलखर्चों की परिपाटी पहले की तरह चल रही है।

मुझे जानकारी सूत्रों से पता चला है कि उद्योग मंत्रालय के तहत जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज विभाग आता है उसके डवलपमेंट कमिश्नर का कार्यालय निर्माण भवन में है, लेकिन इस कार्यालय का एक हिस्सा अब निर्माण भवन से एक्का भवन में जा रहा है और उसके लिये श्री पाई सहाब का मंत्रालय 15 हजार रुपये मासिक किराया देने जा रहा है। यह एक्का भवन वहां है जहां सेन का नसिगहोम है।

सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में भी इसी तरह की एक घटना हुई थी और मैंने उसको रकवाया था। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब खर्च

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 29-4-1975.

††Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

वें बचत करों की बात चल रही है तो इस तरह की भिजूलखर्ची को वह क्यों नहीं रोक रहे हैं? क्या उनके मंत्रालय में इस तरह के फिजूलखर्ची के कामों पर रोक लगाने की कोई मशीनरी नहीं है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री भी इस तरह के फिजूलखर्ची के कार्यों पर प्रषना नियंत्रण कैसे रखते हैं।

श्री सुकर नारायण बखिया दो बार नजरबन्द किये गये। एक बार एन्टी समगलिंग आर्डिनंस के तहम और उसके बाद जब हम लोगों ने एंटी समगलिंग कानून पास किया, तो उसके तहत भी उनकी नजरबन्दी हुई। उन्होंने इस नजरबन्दी को बम्बई हाई कोर्ट में शुरू में चुनौती दी थी। उस समय उनकी नजरबन्दी के जो कारण बताये गये थे, अदालत ने कहा था कि इन कारणों को पढ़ने से ही पता चलता है कि इनमें से एक दो फर्जी हैं, या अस्तित्व में ही नहीं हैं। यह टीका-टिप्पणी बम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने की थी। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने कानून पास किया। सरकार ने नय, नजरबन्दी का आर्डर जारी किया। हाई कोर्ट द्वारा इस तरह की टिप्पणी किये जाने के बाद भी उन्हीं कारणों को दोहराया गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप जब दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में मामला आया तो सुकर नारायण बखिया की नजरबन्दी को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर के हाई कोर्ट ने उसको समाप्त किया। यह बात मैंने 22 तारीख को भी कही थी। उस समय श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने कहा था कि नहीं, नहीं, कोई अपसर दोषी नहीं है।

आज मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली नजरबन्दी के जो कारण अदालत में पेश किये गये और दूसरी नजरबन्दी के जो कारण हैं, उनको सदन के टेबल पर रखा जाये। सदन स्वयं निर्णय कर सकता है कि जामबूझ कर इस तरह के गलत कारणों को देकर क्या सरकारी थंसा में कुछ अपसर इन स्मगलरों के साथ मिलकर इनकी

रिहाई का रास्ता प्रशस्त नहीं कर रहे थे? मैं कोई अभियोग नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन वित्त मन्त्री दोनो कारण सदन के सामने रखें और जो भी स्पष्टीकरण उन्हें करना है, वह करें और जांच करने पर दोषी अपसरों को सस्पेंड करें।

हम लोगों ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट पास किया। इस एक्ट के तहत यह नियम बनाया गया कि यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट की बैठक साल में एक बार होगी। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट की आखिरी बैठक 1 अक्टूबर, 1973 को हुई थी। इसका मतलब यह है कि 1 अक्टूबर, 1974 तक यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट की दूसरी बैठक होनी चाहिये थी। श्री दंडवते और श्री मावलंकर आदि लोग उसके सदस्य हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक साल टल गया, उसके बाद 8 महोने हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक विश्वविद्यालय कोर्ट की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य अलगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में भी यहाँ हालत है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब की बात तो मैं कह नहीं सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य अलीगढ़ और बनारस की बात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बताया चाहता हूँ कि कानून का किस तरह उल्लंघन हो रहा है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना किन लोगों के लिये की गई थी? क्या अमीरो और बड़े लोगों के बेटों के लिये यह विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया था? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में एक लड़के पर एक साल में कितना खर्च होता है? साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्राध्यापक के पीछे कितने छात्रों को पढ़ाया जाता है, यानी लेक्चरर और छात्रों के रेशो के बारे में भी जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की एक ताजा रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। उससे पता चलता है

कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर नान-प्लांड खर्च लगभग 54 लाख हुआ। जहाँ तक प्लान के अन्दर खर्च का प्रश्न है बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पर जिसमें 10 हजार छात्र पढ़ते हैं, वहाँ 6 करोड़ का खर्च है जबकि इस विश्वविद्यालय पर, जहाँ कि लगभग 1 हजार छात्र पढ़ते हैं, सरकार खर्च करती है 3 करोड़ 24 लाख रुपये। क्या सरकार का यही समाजवाद है? वह एक एलीट यूनिवर्सिटी का निर्माण करना चाहती है। सुना है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण बड़े लोगों के द्वारा इसलिये कराया गया क्योंकि बनारस में गड़बड़ी होती है, लखनऊ में गड़बड़ी होती है, इसलिये अमीरों और बड़े लोगों के लड़के इस विश्वविद्यालय में शांति से पढ़ें सकें और इसी में से सरकार के अफसर और डिप्लोमेट पैदा होने वाले हैं। श्री नूरुसहसन कहाँ हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट की बैठक क्यों नहीं होती, और इस तरह का खर्च एक अमीरों के विश्वविद्यालय के लिये क्यों किया जा रहा है?

दिल्ली प्रशासन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। कल मैंने श्री मांगे राम के इस्तीफे का मामला उठाया था। दिल्ली प्रशासन में क्या हो रहा है? दिल्ली प्रशासन के बजट में स्कूली बच्चों के लिये दिन में उनको खाना खिलाने के लिये, मिड-डे स्कूल लंच की जो योजना है, उसके तहत जो रकम निर्धारित की गई थी, उसका इस्तेमाल, उसका विनियोग कुछ दूसरे कामों के लिये हुआ। इतना ही नहीं, ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी ने, जो विदेशी कम्पनी है, बच्चों के लिये जो बिस्कुट दिये, वह खराब और सब-स्टैंडर्ड थे। तो जो रही माल है वह बच्चों के लिये देते हैं, यह दिल्ली प्रशासन की स्थिति है, जिसके बारे में इस सदन की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है। इस तरह की बातें अगर दिल्ली में होंगी तो अन्य जगहों पर क्या होता होगा, इसकी आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं।

ग्रांथ के एक संसद-सदस्य इसी सदन के सदस्य श्री एम० टी० राजू के बारे में मैं असें से नोटिस दे रहा हूँ। मैंने ग्रा.न मन्त्री को भी पत्र लिखा कि उनका लैण्ड-गैब का मामला ही नहीं, जो राज्य के अधीन आता है, इनकम टैक्स इवेंजुन का भी मामला है। मैं नोटिस देकर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं वित्त मन्त्रालय से जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मुझे प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि इसकी जल्दी जांच कर के सदन को और आपको अवगत किया जायेगा। मैं वित्त मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में जांच कहाँ तक आई है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है? सरकार इस तरह की बातों को रोकने के लिये कौनसी ठोस कार्रवाई करने जा रही है?

मैं इसी तरह का इस सदन के एक सदस्य के आचरण के बारे में सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। सदन के सदस्य जो होते हैं, उनका प्रभाव होता है। वह मंत्रियों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। वह अपने लिये, अपने रिश्तेदारों के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करते हैं।

यह दक्षिण बिहार की घटना है। वहाँ एक फैक्टरी खोली जाती है। अभी तक मशीनरी लगी भी नहीं है, इरैक्शन भी नहीं हुआ है। तो इसी बीच में इस फैक्टरी को बेचने का करार होता है। वह एक फ्लोर मिल को बेची जाती है। उसके बाद बात चलती है, एक दूसरी फ्लोर मिल उसके लिये अधिक दाम, लगभग 18 लाख, देने के लिये तैयार है। तो वह पहली फ्लोर मिल को बेचने के बजाय दूसरी को बेची जाती है। पहली फ्लोर मिल वाले ने बड़ा हल्का किया कि इस तरह का एग्जीमेंट हमसे हुआ था लेकिन हमको नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने सुना है कि एक मंत्री ने बीच-बचाव भी किया और 3 लाख रुपये मुआबजा देकर इस मामले को निपटाया गया। लेकिन फिर भी लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने और फैक्टरी को बेचने में कम-से-कम 5,7 लाख रुपये बचाये गये हैं।

मैं आपके सामने विनम्रतापूर्वक यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि संसद-सदस्यों को जो विशेषाधिकार मिलते हैं, सुविधाएं मिलती हैं जैसे मिनिस्ट्रो से आसानी से मिल सकते हैं, क्या उसका इस्तेमाल हम लोगों को परिवार और व्यक्तियों के स्वार्थों को हासिल करने के लिये करना चाहिये? आज मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा। मैंने इस बारे में प्रश्न भी दिया है और वह आ रहा है। मैं अपने सभी मार्था भाइयों से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम लोगों को अपने अधिकार का इस तरह से प्रयोग करना चाहिये? अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो सदन के बारे में और संसद-सदस्यों के बारे में—मैं इसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी या विरोधी पक्ष की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ—जनता के मन में क्या भाव उत्पन्न होगी, उस पर भी हम लोगों को जरूर विचार करना चाहिये।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): On several occasions it has been mentioned in this House that the refugees in West Bengal have not been treated properly. The Government of West Bengal submitted a master plan and there they mentioned that at least a sum of Rs. 156 crores will be necessary for the re-settlement of these refugees. The Minister himself assured here that a Committee will be set up to go into the matter. A raw deal has been meted out to the refugees of East Bengal now staying in West Bengal in comparison to the refugees coming from West Pakistan. This is an established fact. The Government of West Bengal also tried to draw the attention of the Centre urging that some proper and immediate steps must be taken. My simple question to the Minister is as to what happened to the Committee which was about to be formed but the Planning Minister, Secretary of the Planning Ministry refused to be included in that Committee and from that day the idea of setting up the Committee to go into the matter of disparity and discrimination raised here was dropped? The Minister may

kindly let us know as to what is the position? What has happened to the giving of right of ownership to the plot holders of the squatters colony and what has happened to the development of those colonies? After 27th year of independence they are not living like human beings. We feel ashamed that thousands of refugees are leading a sub-standard life. They have no means of employment, no means of livelihood and we are doing criminal offence to these poor refugees. So my question to the Minister is this. Kindly state what the state of affairs in this matter is. What is it that you are going to do in respect of what you promised and assured in this House that you will take proper, positive and concrete steps and you will form the Committee. What has happened to that Committee? These are my questions.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बेरकपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

आज लेबर मिनिस्ट्री जिस तरह से फक्कन कर रही है, उस का सब से ज्यादा नुकसान देश के लाखों वर्करो को उठाना पड़ रहा है। जूट की स्ट्राइक 47 दिन तक चली, जिस से देश को बहुत हानि हुई, फारेन एक्सचेंज बर्बाद हुआ लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसी तरह डाक और पोर्ट में भी स्ट्राइक हुई, जिस से करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ। आज देश में सैकड़ों कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से हजारों आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं। लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली है और इन्टरवीन नहीं किया है। कानपुर में पावर की कमी के नाम पर हजारों वर्करो को ले आफ कर दिया गया है, जिस से उन को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने इस में भी इन्टरवेंशन नहीं किया है। कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड में भी यही हालत है। लेबर

मिनिस्ट्री किसी भी मामले में कोई डिसिजन नहीं लेती है, जिस की वजह से ले आफ और लाक आउट हो रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है । लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इन मसलों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है ।

लेबर रिलेशनज के बारे में लेजिस्लेशन लाने के बारे में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री तीन चार साल से डिसकशन कर रही है, लेकिन आज तक इस पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया है ।

लेबर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में एम्पलाइज और एम्पलाईज के रिप्रेजेन्टिव लेकर अलग अलग मसलाओं पर विचार करते थे और लेबर मन्वही कानून के बारे में उस को कनसल्ट किया जाता था । लेकिन अब उस कमेटी को भी बुलाना बन्द कर दिया है ।

अलग अलग कमेटियों में यूनियनों के नुमायंदों को बुलाने के बारे में पार्शिलिटी बरती जा रही है और सी० आई० टी० यू० के प्रतिनिधियों को नहीं बुलाया जाता है, जिस की आठ नौ लाख मेम्बरशिप है ।

जहां तक रेकग्नीशन का सवाल है, अभी तक केन्द्रीय संगठनों का बैरिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ है । कई बरम गुजर चुके हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक कोई डिसिजन नहीं हो पाया है ।

लेबर मिनिस्ट्री कोई ठोस काम करने के बजाये दलबन्दी और पार्शिलिटी के काम कर रही है । इस वजह से देश में बहुत संकट पैदा हो रहा है । इस मिनिस्ट्री का फंक्शनिंग ठीक न होने के कारण मजदूरों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है ।

बंगाल में एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की कि जूट एम्पलाइज और दूसरे वर्कर्स को 63 रुपये डी० ए० मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से बातचीत कर के,

और डी० आई० आर० लगा कर, 63 रुपये को कम कर के 16 रुपये कर दिया गया । इस तरह इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम सिर्फ मजदूरों को परेशान करना हो गया है ।

हिन्दुस्तान भर में सी० आई० टी० यू० के लाखों मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन मुक़्तलिफ कमेटियों में उस को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं दिया जाता है और गुटबन्दी व दलबन्दी की जाती है । यही कारण है कि पूरे देश के मजदूरों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है ।

तो इस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में ये कई सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं और मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन सवालों का जवाब देंगे । मैं भी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर हूँ । पर मैं जब कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में पूछता हूँ तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हंमते हैं । अभी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी का एक यूनानिमस डेसीशन हुआ कि रेलवे के पाम जो हाई कोर्ट के डेसीशन्स हैं कि एम्पलाईज को रीइंस्टेट करना चाहिए, उस के मुताबिक उन को री-इंस्टेट किया जाना चाहिए । यह पांच हाईकोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार सबको जो हड़ताल पर थे और जिनको निकाला गया था, उनको वापिस काम पर लेने का आर्डर हुआ था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में न जा कर इस फैसले को तुर्न्त लागू किया जाय । यूनानिमस हुआ था । यह कैबिनेट को कम्यूनिकेट करना चाहिए और इस के अनुमार कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । लेकिन आज तक मंत्री महोदय ने उस के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया अब कल सुबह फिर कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग है वहां मैं फिर इस बात को रखूंगा ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ऐसे छः प्वाइंट्स लिख कर भेजे हैं । लेकिन मैं दो को छोड़ देता हूँ । केवल चार प्वाइंट्स की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात पीने के पानी के संकट के बारे में है । आप जानते हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान

के विभिन्न राज्यों में पीने के पानी का संकट है और मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ जो सब से पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है बिहार, वहाँ तो तमाम जिलों में किसी न किसी रूप में पानी का संकट विद्यमान है। पटना की आबादी पांच लाख है। वहाँ कोई भी मुहल्ला शायद ही ऐसा होगा, जहाँ पूरा पूरा पानी लोगों को मिल पाता हो। बड़ी परेशानी है। दफ्तरों में जाने में कठिनाई होती है। पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है, नहाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गंगा में पानी नहीं है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गंगा के होते हुए भी यह हालत है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पटना बिलकुल गंगा के किनारे पर है, उस के बावजूद उस की यह हालत है। मुंगेर गंगा के किनारे है, बहुत सारे शहर ऐसे हैं जो गंगा के किनारे हैं और बड़े बड़े उद्योग धन्धे वाले शहर हैं। लेकिन तमाम जगह और देहातों में खास तौर से पीने के पानी का अभाव है। देहातों में कुएं सूख रहे हैं। 13 सौ कुएं नालंदा जिले के सूख चुके हैं। तो सरकार को वार फुटिंग पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए वरना लोग भूख से तो मर ही रहे हैं, पानी के बिना और जल्दी मर जाएंगे।

दूसरी बात गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में है। गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना आप ने चला रखी है। कुछ शहरों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी उस योजना के तहत लिया है। उस में एक शहर पटना भी है। वहाँ की सरकार ने आप से 42 लाख रुपये मांगें। आप ने 20 लाख रुपये दे दिया। 22 लाख अभी तक नहीं दिया। पटना आप चलिए और चल कर देखिए क्या हालत वहाँ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री लोग जरा चल कर विजिट कर आवें। रात को वहाँ आप सो नहीं सकते, इतने ज्यादा

मच्छर हैं। वह इसलिए हैं कि वहाँ घूमिगत नालियाँ नहीं हैं। पूरा शहर गन्दा है। सड़कें टूटी हुई हैं। गलियाँ साफ नहीं हैं। अगर आप पैसा नहीं देंगे और अपनी योजना में केवल जनता की आँखों में धूल झोंकने के लिए रखेंगे तो न सफाई हो सकेगी न पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी, न रोशनी की व्यवस्था होगी। वह शहर राजधानी हो जाए भी बिलकुल गन्दी स्थिति में रहेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो मांग बिहार सरकार ने रखी है उस का पैसा जो अभी तक आप बकाया रखे हुए है वह उनको दीजिए ताकि वह गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना को सफल बना सकें और पटना शहर साफ सुथरा बन सके।

तीसरी बात भूमि अर्जन से संबंधित है। जब सरकार को जमीन की जरूरत होती है तो किसान बेचारा तो दे ही देता है, गाँ कि आप मुआवजा पूरा पूरा नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह का कोई कानून आपने अभी तक नहीं बन या कि बड़े बड़े लोग और धनी लोग जो सहयोग समितियाँ बना कर जमीन एक्वायर करा लेते हैं उस से उन को रोका जा सके। इस प्रकार का कोई कानून आप ने नहीं बनाया। बड़े बड़े शहरों में इस तरह का काम हो रहा है। मेरे यहाँ यानी पटना में स्वयं सरकार ऐसा कर रही है कि गरीब लोग जिन के पास एक कट्ठा, दो कट्ठा जमीन है वह भी उन से ले कर पता नहीं उन्हें कहां पहुंचाना चाहती है और बड़े बड़े धनी लोग गृह निर्माण सहयोग समितियाँ बना कर जमीन ले रहे हैं। एक बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहयोग समिति बनी हुई है जो 50-60 एकड़ जमीन लेना चाहती है और उस में जो लोग हैं उन के सब के पास तीन तीन चार चार मकान हैं, ऊंची ऊंची अट्टा-लिकाएँ हैं। इस के बावजूद गवर्नमेंट उन को मौका दे रही है। जमीन के अधिग्रहण के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिये आप ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी श्री ए० एन० मुल्ला जब लोक सभा के सदस्य थे उन की अध्यक्षता

में उन्होंने तमाम जगह घूम कर सारी स्थितियों का पता लगाया और रिपोर्ट दी कि इस के लिए कानून का मसविदा पेश करना चाहिए। लेकिन वह काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ। रघुरमैया साहब इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें और जमीन अर्जन के बारे में कानून शीघ्र लाएं ताकि इस में मनमानी काम न हो सके।

आखरी बात पी एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित है। पी एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट में एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल एजेंट्स हैं जिन को ई०डी० एज० कहते हैं। यह हमारे देश में एक लाख गांवों में पोस्ट आफिसेज हैं जिन में दो लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। वे पांच पांच घंटे काम करते हैं। उस के काम करने का तरीका बड़ा कठिन है। देहातों में उन को पैदल घूमना पड़ता है, चिट्ठियां बांटनी पड़ती है, मनी आर्डर देने पड़ते हैं और दूसरे काम करने पड़ते हैं। लेकिन उन की तनख्वाह बहुत कम है। 60.50 और 85 रुपये से उन को तनख्वाह मिलती है। दो तरह के लोग वह है। होना चाहिए, कम से कम 78 रुपये से 130 रुपये। फिर इन को और कोई भी महुलियत नहीं मिलती। न डी० ए० मिलता है न प्रमोशन के अवसर मिलते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन की ओर ध्यान दे। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। वह रुपये की कमी का बहाना बनाते हैं। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि इन गरीबों के लिए वह ऐसी बात न करें। इन ई डी एज को सरकार पूरी तनख्वाह दे, उन को डी ए दे और इन के लिए प्रमोशन का चैनल बनाए ताकि ये भी समझ सकें कि हम भी आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इन के ऊपर कार्यवाही करेगी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, कुछ थोड़ा बहुत तो रूल आबजर्व करना चाहिए। न पहले से कोई इंटीमेशन है न कोई और सूचना है, एक दम से खड़े हो गए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैंने आप को लिख कर भेजा था।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot circumvent like this. You just get up and then try to speak.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : केवल दो मिनट दे दीजिए। क्या हो जायेगा? मान लीजिए एक बार गलती ही हो गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन हो, दो दिन हो, आप तो जानबूझ कर हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं। एक मिनट में कह लीजिए जो कुछ कहना हो।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted your permission right in the beginning. I shall only confine myself to those points which directly concern the Finance Minister. Sir, fortunately, the Finance Minister is here; Mr. Subramaniam is here. As he has returned from abroad, I do not want to tax him. But, he is fully aware that according to the Pay Commission's recommendation which has been accepted by the Government. ... Sir. Will you ask Mr. Vayalar Ravi not to disturb the Minister?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know what he is talking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want him to listen also. According to the Pay Commission's Recommendation which has been accepted by the Government, Sir, Central Government employees are entitled to five instalments of dearness allowance. But, Sir, with all our eloquence, with all our force, sincerity and humility and

what else, we have not been able to convince the Finance Secretary in both the meetings held on the 15th and 21st April 1975. We could not extract any assurance from him. His only reply was that he will convey our views to Government. By Government, I mean, the Finance Minister who is included in Government. It will really be a great tragedy if the Central Government employees are not paid their earned dearness allowance of five instalments. I would also like to know from the Government, since no amount has been provided in the Budget, since there is no provision in the Budget—this has been commented upon by the Press also—whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has stood in the way of this payment and if so, it is the duty of the Government to overcome that and in regard to that, the Cabinet should take a decision and pay these five instalments.

My second point is in regard to the payment of *ad-hoc* dearness allowance which has been recommended by the P & T to the Finance Ministry for extra departmental staff. Extra-departmental employees number about two lakhs. They have not been paid dearness allowance instalments although Central Government employees have been paid earlier. It is a question of payment of dearness allowance on *ad-hoc* basis. I would request the Government that they should take a decision and pay them.

My third point is, for the working and non-working journalists, a Wage Board has been appointed. But, Sir, the pampered organisation of the newspaper magnates has gone to the Court of Law. Sir, they are demanding payment of interim relief till the report is submitted by the Wage Board. So the working journalists and non-working journalists should also get them.

Lastly about the Grindlays Bank. Trouble is going on there. This bank is famous for its anti-national activities in many ways which have been

proved in this House. They published a map showing Kashmir as a disputed territory. They have started a tirade against the employees of the bank. There may be a general strike. I would request the hon. Minister in all seriousness to see that this confrontation is avoided. Kindly see that there is a solution, that there is some understanding between the workers and the bank management.

With these words, I would request that the DA should not be impounded. I am not uttering a threat. But there is frustration among Central Government employees. The Central Government employees should not be deprived of the DA due to them. They should not be held responsible for any inflation. After all, the dock workers got it, the public undertakings workers got it, the jute workers got it. But when it comes to the Central Government employees, it is said their number is more, as if we have increased the number. It would be a sad commentary on our planning if one section which is earning for the Government, which is working for the Government, is denied this benefit.

With these words, I would request the Finance Minister to give some sort of assurance which will allay the fears of the Central Government employees that the entire amount is going to be impounded.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Including the Lok Sabha Secretariat staff.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: You had not sent intimation. You may speak.

This is not to be treated as a precedent.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I am grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for permitting me to raise a few points.

It is a very great tragedy that the Demands of a number of Ministries have had to be guillotined this afternoon, leaving us really no scope for discussion of various important points which are agitating the public. I will be very brief.

First, I will say a few words about the UGC, its functioning and its allotment of funds. I am sorry to find that the Chairman's post is vacant for a long time and the allotment of UGC grants to various universities is not according to the needs of the regional places. I am afraid the grants are given disproportionately to Central Universities, particularly Jawaharlal Nehru University. I think this needs to be looked into. The UGC must be able to spend its limited allotment of funds to various universities in a proper and balanced way.

Secondly, about the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the provisions for the Lok Sabha Library and Research facilities. I am sorry there is no time to discuss this in detail. But many of us who use the library and research facilities are very distressed to find that the provision for proper equipment, I would say not only equipment, but enhancement of the library and research facilities, is not being locked into, because the grants made available to the Lok Sabha library and other provisions are very inadequate. This should have been really a matter of no debate because unless MPs are well informed and served in terms of facilities, library and research facilities, how can they really serve better?

Also about certain allowances to be made available to the staff, nowadays we find that we are spending time beyond six so many days in a week and the entire staff is working for long hours. I should have thought that the Lok Sabha people—I also include the Rajya Sabha in this—the whole Parliament Secretariat should be given a little more justice by the Finance Ministry.

Two more points, and I have done. I hope the Finance Minister will particularly listen to what I have to say—this is not a point I have made before; I do not want him to miss a single point—with regard to a very serious state of affairs going on in the State Bank of India. Surely the SBI is one of the public financial institutions and it cannot be governed on the basis of one individual's whims or one individual's arbitrary ways of doing things. It is a very serious piece of information that I have to give to this House, that the Chairman of the State Bank is functioning in a very autocratic and dictatorial manner as regards the question of the succession to himself as Chairman and various higher posts at the higher administrative level. He does not seem to be consulting anybody except himself and he has been running it as a one man show; he is not consulting the managing director and the nine general managers of the various circles plus seven subsidiaries; there are 16 top persons. You will be sorry to note that one appointment had been recently made—I do not want to give the names—as the Deputy General Manager; he has superseded ten senior officers in the cadre of general managers of various circles. It has resulted in a lot of frustration among the top people at the State Bank. If this frustration is allowed to continue I am afraid the State Bank's function will deteriorate further. My information is that in March 1972 a conference of Chief General Managers was held and at that Conference the State Bank Chairman gave the management succession plan, appointing his own successor... (Interruptions). I am asking the Finance Minister to state the correct position. The Chief General Managers objected at that conference and the Chairman of the State Bank told them brusquely: "you will have to accept this man as my successor; no questions to be asked!" He cannot act as: "I am the monarch of all I survey." I have information that even the Reserve Bank is objecting to this kind of succession management plan mooted out by the Chairman of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

State Bank. Finally, when the Chairman went abroad he gave written instructions that in his absence all the papers should be sent to the Vice Chairman. The Vice Chairman is an industrialist; he is not an expert in banking. I do not want to mention his name. But the point is that the Chairman has given these written instructions to the Managing Director. Such instructions are *ultra vires* of the rules and regulations of the State Bank of India. The Finance Minister should assure the House that the State Bank will not be run as a one man show and that it will be run on the basis of certain principles, certain rules and regulations.

Finally, there is the question of the freedom fighters' home in Delhi in which only seven persons are at present living. It is located opposite the Willingdon Hospital in New Delhi, on the Baba Kharag Singh Marg. One of them is a freedom fighter from Gujarat and last week he came to me with tears in his eyes and told me: there was no drinking water; no hot water for bath, no facility for eating. All this inspite of the fact that the Government of India had stated that a home for the freedom fighters would be set up and two freedom fighters from each State would be provided facilities, if they have no persons to look after them. Each freedom fighter pays Rs. 100 out of Rs. 200 which he gets as pension; inspite of that this home is not being looked after properly. In the evenings a number of persons are using it as a shelter.

MR. SPEAKER: Such points should be sent in advance so that the Minister could have known them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): With your permission, I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Members that with regard to the points concerning various other Ministers, certainly information will be passed on to them and such action as is necessary will be taken by them. With regard to the points relating to my

Ministry, if you permit me, I would rather deal with them in my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill so that I may deal with them in a comprehensive manner rather than deal with them just now. I hope the House will agree with me in regard to this.

श्री मधु लिमये . नोटिस देने का क्या मतलब है फिर । हम लोग बेवकूफ साबित हो गये । इन पीइंट्स का जवाब आप बाद में दे सकते हैं जिनका नोटिस अभी दिया गया । लेकिन मैंने जो सवाल उठाये हैं उन का जवाब तो मुझे चाहिये । 6, 6, मिनिस्टर्स का जवाब मैंने ले लिया है । नहीं तो आप नोटिस वाली प्रथा को खत्म कर दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Now he has categorically said that the points raised by him will not be ready now (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ । फिर नोटिस की प्रणाली क्यों आप ने शुरू की ? जिन का जवाब अभी दे सकते है वह तो करे ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in a position to answer those points. It is quite clear. He has said that some points relate to other Ministries. So far as his Ministry is concerned, to the point raised by Shri Mavalankar, he will reply tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पहली बार ऐसा हो रहा है । मखौल बन गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मखौल का इस में क्या सवाल है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raised a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye is very much correct. He has raised questions on Jawaharlal Nehru University.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I confine myself to the question of D. A.

which is dealt with by the Finance Ministry. I have not said anything else. I have been raising this question since ages.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, he will reply tomorrow. The questions concerning his Ministry will be replied by him tomorrow.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I said that I would reply to these points in my reply to the Debate on the Finance Bill and naturally many important points were raised, for example D.A. It can't just be casually dealt with. (Interruptions). Therefore, I would respectfully submit that the other points also will be made and I would deal with all these points when I reply to the debate tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत अनहेल्दी प्रैक्टिस हो जायगा। आप इस बार छुट देंगे तो आगे से इस का कोई महत्व ही नहीं रह जायगा। इस के अलावा शिक्षा मंत्रालय को नोटिस दिया गया, उद्योग मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This relates to many Ministries not one and I think, this Ministry, when the notice was given, should have been present, be if this is an omission, they will be reminded tomorrow. There is no use of arguing. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, उद्योग मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to revise this Rule about notices. When it comes to the Speaker, the notice will go to the Minister also.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस को अगर प्रीमीडेंट बनाया जायगा तो मैं इस को ऐक्सेप्ट करने वाला नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस मिनिसट्री को आप पूछना चाहते हैं उस मिनिसट्री को भी आप को देना पड़ेगा। अब एक बड़े बजे आया, दूसरा सुबह आया।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने 10 बजे से पहले दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में मैं पूछूंगा। एक आप ने कंसालोडेटेड नोटिस दे दिया जिस में बहुत सारी मिनिसट्रीज इनवाल्ड हैं।

19.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने जो नियम बनाया है उस के अनुसार दिया। हम क्या करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तरीका बदलना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस को मानने वाला नहीं हूँ। नोटिस देना ही बेकार हो गया है। एक एक कर के हमारे अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): This should not be a precedent for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I think in future we should have a separate notice for each Ministry. If they are directed to separate ministries, there should be separate notices. Those notices which come before 10 o'clock will be sent to the Ministers concerned and those Ministers will then be required to be present.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस के पहले 6, 6, मिनिसटर्स ने यहां आ कर जवाब दिया है। आप उस की कौपी चाहते हैं तो साइक्लो-स्टाइल कर के भेज दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में कुछ करना पड़ेगा।

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services

of the financial year 1975-76, be
taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 21.] [19.02 hrs

Achal Singh, Shri
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hari Singh, Shri

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kailas, Dr.
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lambodar Baliyar, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patnalk, Shri J. B.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram' Prakash, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewari, Shri Shankar
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Benerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P.G.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to
move:

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
division is:

Ayes 115; Noes 13.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Sche-
dule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, and 3, the Schedule, clause
1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
April, 30, 1975/Vaisakha 10, 1897
(Saka).*

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia and Raja Kulkarni.

NOES: Dr. Ranen Sen.