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Tuesday, April 30, 1974
Vaisakha 10, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 30, 1974/Vaisakha 10,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Bipin Behari Varma who passed away at Patna on the 28th April, 1974 at the age of 82.

Shri Varma was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1934 to 1939 and 1945 to 1947, of Provisional Parliament from 1950 to 1952 and of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62. Later, he was a Member of the Rajya Sabha during the year 1962-68. As an associate of Mahatma Gandhi, he suffered imprisonment for the freedom of the country. An agriculturist and a social worker, he took keen interest in the relief activities and Harijan uplift. He served on a number of organisations and local bodies of his State.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of River Boards under
River Boards Act, 1956

*894. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any River Boards have
been established under the River
Boards Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: The River Boards Act was passed in 1956 to provide for the River Boards and along with that, about 10 years ago, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act was also passed

Unfortunately, no State River Board could be created because of the reticence on the part of the State Governments. So far as the Constitution is concerned, the hon. Minister is well aware that, particularly the inter-State waters are the national property. Therefore, the Constitution specifically envisages that the subject of development and utilisation of inter-State waters comes within the purview of the Parliament and the Central Government. But the Government has not approached the problem from the national point of view. I would like to know whether the Government will take serious steps to make the State Governments feel the need of the Act which they have passed. Otherwise, do they want to keep a particular statute as a dead-letter?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even when the need has not been accepted by many of the States, I do not think it could be made more acceptable to them.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: I would like to get a confirmation from the hon. Minister if there is any proposal for all the Chief Ministers of all the States who constitute the members of the Boards if they any such Boards.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has replied that there is no River Board constituted. This does not arise.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: May I know whether under Section 10 of the River Boards Act, 1956, any Advisory Committee or Committees have been formed for the execution of the work under Sections 13 and 14 of the River Boards Act and, if so, the names of the persons on these Committees and the important river water disputes and schemes undertaken and disposed of by them?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going a step further.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sections 13 and 14 of the River Boards Act provide that river water disputes, if any, and some functions under the Board will be executed by the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Boards are formed, how can the Committees come in?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I want to know whether any Committee has been formed by the Government. Has any State Government asked for any Committee to be formed?

SHRI K. C. PANT: No Board has been formed.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर बोर्ड बनाना नहीं था तो यह कानून क्यों बनाया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने इन्फॉर्मेशन मांगी है, उन्होंने इन्फॉर्मेशन दी है ।

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाहर इस बात के लिये घोषणा होती है कि पार्लियामेंट पर 1 मिनट के लिये 10 हजार रुपया खर्च होता है । हम कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन उस कानून पर प्रमल नहीं होता । अगर बोर्ड नहीं बनाना था तो इसके लिये कानून क्यों बनाया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर फैमिली प्लानिंग का कानून बना हुआ है कि बच्चे न पैदा हों तो यह फैमिली प्लानिंग का कानून कब काम आएगा । आप जैसे लोगों के लिये फैमिली प्लानिंग एक्ट किस काम का ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : कुछ नदियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनका उद्गम स्थान अपने देश से बाहर है, उन के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई बाढ़-निवारण या जायें तो उस के लिये अपने क्या उपाय किया है ? जैसे बिहार की कोसी और गण्डक नदियाँ हैं, उनका उद्गम स्थान देश से बाहर है, ऐसी जगहों के लिये क्या कोई रिबर बोर्ड है या कोई इन्फ्लैटिबल कमेटी बनी है, इनका निबटारा कैसे होता है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह प्रश्न तो देश के अन्दर जो नदियाँ हैं उन के बेसिन का प्रश्न है, रिबर-बोर्ड्स का सम्बन्ध भी उन से ही है । दूसरे देशों के साथ जहाँ इस तरह की बातचीत करनी होती है तो वह इस बोर्ड के दायरे में नहीं होती है, उसके लिये अलग से बातचीत होती है ताकि कोई राजनैतिक... .

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : लेकिन क्या उसके लिये कोई एजेंसी है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उस के लिए हर केस में अलग अलग बात करनी होती है । इसमें एजेंसी का कोई अग्रहण नहीं है, हर नदी के बारे में अलग-अलग बात करनी होती है ।

SRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it appears that the River Boards have not been set up due to some opposition from the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the Boards which were envisaged to be set up under this Act, whether any definite discussions took place with the State Governments regarding the setting up of these Boards?

SRI K. C. PANT: In reply to Mr. Tiwari—I just remember—I am excluding the Indus Commission and the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Commission; that was in regard to another matter; not Nepal.

About this question discussions were held with the States in the early Sixties, and Gujarat agreed in the beginning and then withdrew its assent. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh did not agree; Bihar opposed it; Tamil Nadu and Karnataka did not feel that it was necessary; U.P. thought that no useful purpose would be served; and so on. This was the kind of replies that we got and so, no Board has been set up. But this does not mean that the Government has topped thinking in terms of some agency or mechanism for overall planning of river basins as suggested by the Irrigation Commission. That is under consideration separately. That does not arise out of this.

Visit of Chairman of Economic Bureau of Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq

*895. **SRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Economic Bureau of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq visited Delhi during the month of March, 1974;

(b) whether he had discussions with the Petroleum and Planning Ministers of India; and

(c) if so, the nature of discussions held and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):(a) and (b). Yes. Sir.

(c) The discussions were aimed at further strengthening the existing economic and technical relations between the two countries. These discussions resulted in identifying specific projects for mutual cooperation in the fields of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation, Trade and facilities for training and education. It was decided to establish a permanent Indo-Iraq Joint Commission to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the existing and future agreements in various fields and to explore and identify new avenues for broadening the cooperation between the two countries.

SRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: You would kindly notice, Sir, that this question was transferred from the Ministry of Planning to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and the hon. Minister has mentioned industry, trade, agriculture, irrigation, and education but nothing has been said about his own Ministry. I would like to know what was the discussion which took place between the Chief of the Economic Bureau of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals which is answering this question.

SRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: In the field of training it was agreed that we would give in-plant training to the technicians from Iraq. It was also agreed to establish a Petroleum Institute in Iraq by our people from our Ministry. We have also already despatched a team which will carry out exploration for drilling oil in Iraq and lease of land has been given to us. All these facilities were discussed and the whole agreement was signed by my senior colleague, Shri D. K. Borooah.

SRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know whether the visit of the Chief

of the Economic Bureau of Iraq Government took place at the initiative of the Indian Government or on their own initiative? Secondly, I want to know whether any concessions have been obtained by the Indian Government out of these discussions apart from the decisions taken earlier by the Iraq Government along with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: At this hon. House is aware, we have very good and friendly relations with the Government of Iraq, and these visits are arranged in the mutual interest of both the countries and are welcomed.

Regarding the agreement for oil, I would like to state that we have had negotiations with Iraq for import of Iraqi crude of roughly about 3 million tonnes for the current year 1974-75. Regarding other details, I would like to refrain from mentioning them at this moment because our Government is already negotiating with some other countries and we would not like to disclose all the details at this moment.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to say whether the invitation was extended by the Government of India? If so, have similar invitations been extended to other oil-producing countries to hold discussions on the subject of petroleum supplies?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have our diplomatic representatives in all these countries. They are in constant touch with various Governments and if any Government wishes to have any discussions with us or to have the benefit of training facilities or other discussions, we always welcome that. It is mutually arranged.

MR. SPEAKER: General Saheb, his question was very categorical as to who took the initiative first. Did we invite them or did they express a desire to discuss with us?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It was mainly on the initiative of the Iraqi Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. Why to enter into all the other details?

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister just mentioned the amount of crude—3 million tonnes that would be imported from Iraq from 1974-75. Before that, there was an announcement of a previous agreement with the Government of Iraq, a ten-year agreement with that country for continuous supply of crude upto a certain specified quantity. Does that ten-year agreement hold good or is this a new arrangement from year to year which will be negotiated?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Previously, there were various foreign oil companies which were producing oil, refining it in Iraq. They also had arrangements with our Government for supply of crude. Now, those arrangements have been terminated by the Government of Iraq on the nationalisation of the oil industry and we are trying to enter into direct arrangements with them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The answer is entirely beside the point. I wanted to know: was there a specific agreement with the Government of Iraq, not with foreign oil companies? That agreement was also negotiated by his senior colleague, Shri D. K. Borooah and it was a ten-year agreement for continuous supply of crude. I wanted to know whether that agreement holds good or has a new arrangement been entered into on year-to-year basis? That is what I wanted to know—whether that agreement still holds good or because of these oil upheavals throughout the world, Iraq has gone back and we are entering into a new arrangement.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not think that the Iraq Government has gone back on any agreement. These are new arrangements which we

are making with the Government of Iraq.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: What happened to the old agreement?

MR. SPEAKER: This House was informed that there was an agreement for ten years for continuous supply of oil. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri's question is very simple. Does that agreement still continue or is it going to be replaced by new negotiations?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The negotiations are new, in view of the decision taken by the oil producing countries. These are all new arrangements.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I would like to make a submission that his answer .

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes it is very difficult for the Minister to be very categorical. He has tried to satisfy you and, at the same time, he wants some cope for negotiations.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Only a few months ago, an agreement was signed. Are we to understand that that agreement has been terminated and new arrangements have been made. This is something absurd.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish to invite your attention again. Is this new phase of negotiations a consequence of that agreement? This is entirely a separate question.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: This is a separate thing.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Sir, in view of the statement given by the hon. Minister that an area has already been leased out to our Oil Corporation by the Government of Iraq, may I know from the hon. Minister whether after the drilling operations, while oil is struck there, the production in the form of crude, refined oil and petroleum, will go to

the Government of India or whether it will be handed over to the Iraq Government and after that you will get it from them? What is the position in this regard?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The oil would belong to the Government of Iraq and then we will have to enter into agreements, with them in this regard.

Payment of cash witness allowance on all Zonal Railways

+
*897 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5147 on the 18th December, 1973 regarding implementation of order for payment of cash witness allowance and state:

(a) the reasons for payment of cash witness allowance to cash witnesses in the Southern Railway only; and

(b) whether the orders for payment of cash witness allowance in other Railways will be issued thereby ensuring a uniform treatment all over the Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The allowance is paid to enable them to meet the extra expenditure incurred by these staff in maintaining double establishments

(b) The circumstances differ from Railway to Railway and it is not therefore, proposed to lay down uniform rules

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: The word used by the Minister 'circumstances' is most misleading here. Therefore, I would use the word 'factors'. I want to know whether the factors responsible for payment of cash witness allowance in Southern Railway are not obtaining in other Railways and also whether the circumstances also

differ from Railway to Railway for shroffs to count and get allowance when they count over Rs. 25,000 also.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: The position obtaining on Southern Railway dates back to the management of the Company days on this particular Railway. Each Railway has got its own norm. We have given almost a free hand to these things but as and when they feel the necessity of changing the system, they can do so.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Sir, in reply to part (a) he says about double establishments. So, besides maintaining the double establishments, the risks involved is also another factor like movement of lakhs of rupees in shift duties in the strong-room. The risks are similar in every railway. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is prepared to think anew?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you have all these supplementaries as written supplementaries also? Do you come always prepared with written supplementaries?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I have jotted down the points.

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementaries arise out of the answers given and they have to be *extempore* or on the spot.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: This is regarding the answer which he has given today....

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have given it in the answer. Will you explain it to him again?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I said, each Zonal Railway has got its own system which suits them. Of course they are within their rights to change the system if they so desire.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I thought this answer provides enough ground for your satisfaction.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Sir, they have to maintain double establishment. This is the position in each and every railway, and this is not only in the Southern Railway.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Different Railways have different systems in the railways. In some Railways, they depute their men for fifteen days or for a week. In the Southern Railways, they have got an entirely different system. They have their deputationists for a longer period. Therefore, they have to maintain two establishments—one at Tiruchirapalli and the other at the headquarters where they are stationed.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it all right?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I have one more supplementary to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: You already had two supplementaries.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I want to put a supplementary to clear my point. If the period is for more than fifteen days, will the Government be prepared to pay the cash allowance to such persons?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No, Sir.

श्री चन्दििका प्रताप : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता। कम हर स्टेशन से जाता है और अकाउन्ट डिपार्टमेंट उस की गिनती करता है वहाँ कर्मचियस डिपार्टमेंट का भी एक आदमी होता है जिस से कोई गड़बड़ न हो। सभी जगह यही प्रथा है। फिर जो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हर रेलवे में डिफर करता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ रेलवे बोर्ड का आदेश था कि अक्टूबर, 1972 से उन को अलग अलग दिया जाय, तो क्या आप उसी तारीख से यह करता रहे हैं जो रेलवे बोर्ड का आदेश था ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने जो सवाल का जवाब दिया है उस में बताया कि हर रेलवे का अलग अलग सिस्टम है और हम ने उन को इस बात की छूट दे रखी है अगर चाहें तो अपना सिस्टम बदल सकते हैं क्योंकि कैश के मामले में जब तक आवनी की ईमानदारी और उस की जिम्मेदारी के मुताबिक पूरे तौर पर जांच न की जाय तब तक कैश पर नहीं रखते। इसीलिए, हर रेलवे की अपनी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि किस शकल को वहां रखा जाय।

श्री अश्विनी प्रसाद : आप के रेलवे बोर्ड का आदेश 1972 से है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसी तारीख से यह अलाउन्स दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दिया उन्होंने।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मदन रेलवे की 1970 में एक बातचीत हुई थी तो कैश अलाउन्स बढ़ा कर 60 २० कर दिया गया था। तब से ही दिया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाड़िया : जहाँ तक कैश मिलने की बात है यह सभी रेलवे में एक ही जैसा काम है और एक ही जैसे काम के लिए एक ही जैसा भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। अलग अलग रेलवे में जो अन्तर है क्या आप का कर्तव्य नहीं है कि आप सभी रेलवे को इस प्रकार का आदेश दें कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन और भत्ता दिया जाय ? क्या आप इस की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मैंने जैसा पहले भी कहा था कि हम ने हर रेलवे को छूट दे रखी है। कैश का मामला है उन की जिम्मेदारी होती है, वह जिस तरीके से जिम्मेदारी को निभा सकते हैं निभावे।

लेकिन वह अगर तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो हमें इस में कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Counting of cash in the railways is done by the shroffs. And each one of them is expected to deposit the security before he is appointed as a Shroff. Once this security is taken from all the staff and, in the railways all over, when the shroffs have got the same type of work everywhere, how is it that in a particular railway, this allowance is given while in other railways that is not given?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This allowance is given in some railways. In other railways daily allowance and dearness allowance, both are given. This a question of witness allowance. There is no allowance given to Shroffs.

Export Target of Drug Firms

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*898. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) whether drug firms have failed to achieve the export targets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Under the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1973-74 the drug manufacturing units in the organised sector are under an obligation to export 5 per cent of their production. The level of exports in 1961-62 was Rs. 0.98 crores and over the years exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals

have reached a level of Rs. 11.92 crores in 1972-73 against a turn-over of about Rs. 350 crores during the same year. Units which fail to achieve the requisite exports are liable to a cut in their import entitlements.

(b) (i) There has been a substantial price differential between the Indian and international prices for some of the more important drugs which have made Indian drugs non-competitive in the international market in the past.

(ii) It is not desirable to encourage indiscriminate export of some of the drugs for which production capacity in the country is limited and which are required for indigenous consumption. The export potential is therefore necessarily limited on account of lack of adequate production capacities for some of the drugs.

(iii) An inhibiting factor towards export promotion is shortage of certain indigenous raw materials and packing materials which are currently in short supply in international market as well.

(iv) The size of drug manufacturing units in India is generally smaller than those in many of the other major exporting countries with the result that contacts with international exporting houses are meagre and their marketing efforts are also inadequate.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
My question is: Whether the drug firms have failed to achieve the export targets. Having given the export figures, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much of drugs we have exports. If there is any failure in that regard, can he give us the reasons thereof?

SHRI SHAHANWAZ KHAN:
Broadly, the exports have been of the order of about 3 per cent of the total products. Their export obligation is upto 5 per cent of their production. The actual exports have been of the order of about 3 per cent. There are certain reasons why they have failed to export the required quantity. The

main reasons are that there were wide disparities between the prices prevailing in India and those prevailing abroad.

In some cases the prices prevailing in India were higher than those prevailing abroad. It would be difficult for the firms to export so much. Even from the internationally established firms it would be difficult to import raw materials. That is scarce not only in India but it is also scarce in other countries abroad. These are some of the reasons for which these firms were not able to export. Also, there are certain drugs which are in short supply in the country itself. As such, the Government would not like those drugs to be exported abroad.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Even when the international prices are low and our prices are high we are exporting several articles and making the factories suffer the losses. Why the same procedure and method is not applied to these drug factories?

SHRI SHAHANWAZ KHAN:
I may inform the hon. Member that our exports are steadily increasing. In 1961-62 our exports were only worth Rs. 98 lakhs whereas in 1972-73 our exports had reached a level of Rs. 11.92 crores and our target for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 30 to 35 crores.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to manufacture more and more drugs in the public sector units with a view to boost their availability for home consumption? How does the Government propose to increase the production in order to meet drugs export target and whether exportable drugs are spare to our country's needs?

SHRI SHAHANWAZ KHAN:
We have three drug factories in the public sector—one at Rishikesh, the other at Hyderabad and the third at Pimpri—and the capacities of those

factories are being steadily increased so that we can meet maximum requirement of our drugs at home and also be able to export whenever it is feasible.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: From the answers given by the hon. Minister it has been stated that there is substantial difference in the prices of the Indian drugs as compared to the prices of international drugs. That means the Indian products are priced so high that they cannot compete internationally. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to go into the cost accounting of these pharmaceutical industries so that prices are kept down to compete favourably with the international market?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The prices of bulk drugs in this country are periodically reviewed by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and only very recently I placed on the Table of the House the prices which had been recommended by them. The prices are continuously under review of the Government to ensure that prices are not unduly high but in spite of that when we start any new industry the prices are liable to be high but as our production increases the prices would come down.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE. Due to international competition some languishness has been shown in the export commitment. I want to know whether you are recovering from the firms the requisite penalty which is a condition precedent for allowing them certain amount of foreign exchange against their import commitments. Since our research and technology in drug manufacture is way behind that in the Western world, although our position in export targets in absolute terms may be impressive, may I know whether seeing the overall world export of drugs our trade has shrunk or whether it has really expanded?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Our export trade is certainly expanding. It is not shrinking but expanding.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In absolute terms it may be expanding. But what is the percentage compared to the world export of drugs? What was our percentage earlier and what is our percentage today?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: In 1961-62 we were exporting about Rs. 98 lakhs, but today we are exporting over Rs. 11 crores. We are increasing our exports.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was very specific. How does our percentage compare with that of others?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are only at the initial stages and we are trying to increase our trade. We cannot compete suddenly with the highly developed and industrially and scientifically advanced nations. We are trying to improve our performance but we cannot compete with them straightway.

Regarding recoveries or penalties imposed, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports looks into these things, and whenever any firm fails to export or keep up the quota of exports, then certain cuts are made in the import entitlements.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Is it a fact that Messrs. Pfizers have flouted the conditions of their last expansion licence by not executing an export bond till now? If so, may I know why Government do not fix responsibility and take action against the officers of the Ministry responsible for this lapse or hand over the matter to the CBI because the country is losing a huge amount of foreign exchange which this multinational foreign firm is repatriating to their own country thereby killing the activities of the LDPL which is a public sector undertaking?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The repatriation of capital abroad is done under instructions and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, and all the firms have to abide by them, and anybody who does not, has to pay the penalty.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since foreign monopolists, especially the United States collaborators are actively engaged in the drug manufacturing companies in India, especially the most leading ones, may I know whether collaborators like the Cyanamide India and others are fulfilling the target of exports and also the target for distribution for internal consumption? The hon. Minister has said that units that fail to achieve the target are liable to cut in their import entitlements. I would like to know the names of the units which have failed to achieve the targets.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: This is the function of the Chief of Controller of Imports and Exports who is the authority that goes into these things.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I wanted to know the names of the units.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is too general a question. If the hon. Member sends specific notice of his question, the hon. Minister can reply to it.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not have the exact information with me just now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Which are the units which have failed to achieve the targets?

MR. SPEAKER: I have often told the hon. Members that whenever they want statistical information or some more details or some specific information, the hon. Minister needs notice of the question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Taking into consideration the turnover of Rs. 360 crores in drug and pharmaceutical items, we are far behind so far as export is concerned and we cannot compete in the international market in medicines, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Since there is dearth of medicines for internal consumption and the prices are going up, may I know whether we cannot do away with the export of those items where we are not able to compete at all, but instead look after the indigenous market, forgetting the export business altogether?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question but a suggestion for action.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Our country has developed spurious drugs manufacturing capacity. Is there any machinery to see that spurious drugs are not exported to other countries? After the Kanpur incident, has the export come down or is it likely to come down?

MR. SPEAKER: It was a very general question. Anyway, if he has information, he may answer.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have had no complaints about the drugs exported by us. Only a few years ago our export of formulations formed only 30 per cent; today it forms 80 per cent of our exports. That goes to prove that our drugs have improved acceptability in foreign markets.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: I had asked another question.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed it though it is much beyond the scope. Now you are going too far ahead.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have received no complaints.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not leave the question. The result is that we do not dispose of many questions.

Permission to Gujarat State Fertilizer Company to Increase price of D.A.P. Fertilizers

7899. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given permission to the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited to increase the price of D.A.P. Fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). D.A.P., not being subject to price control, Government's permission is not required to revision of its price.

SHRI VEKARIA: It is stated that DAP is not subject to price control. I would like to know whether every type of fertiliser is included in the list of essential commodities or not. Also under the Essential Commodities Act, can Government take action against price rise. The prices today are double those of what they were three months ago. Can Government inquire into this and take any action under the Essential Commodities Act?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Only nitrogenous fertilisers are statutorily controlled. There is no price control on other kinds of fertilisers. The Fertiliser Association of India has informally agreed to fix prices and so far Government have not interfered in the prices of fertilisers other than nitrogenous fertilisers. Whether this comes under the Essential Commodities Act or not, this does not affect the price structure or fixation of prices. They are free to do that.

SHRI VEKARIA: The Gujarat Government have 49 per cent of the shares in GSFC. That Government have sent a request to the Government of India to increase their share

to 51 per cent so that they can have a say on the question of rise in prices. Are the Government of India considering this request of the Gujarat Government or not?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I presume the Ministry of Finance will decide it. Our Ministry does not come into this.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Is it a fact that DAP is in short supply and farmers in Punjab and Haryana are paying a very high price for it in the black market?

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry; this question does not arise out of it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is because the price is not controlled. Phosphatic fertilisers are in great demand and there is a greater shortage of it.

MR. SPEAKER: The word 'fertiliser' does not expand the scope of the question.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The question was about DAP.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry.

श्री बिरेंद्र सिंह एम० एल० : क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी के उर्वरक के दाम बढ़ने एकी एक वजह यह भी है कि उर्वरक बनाने के लिए जो नैफ्था काम में लाया जाता है, यद्यपि उसका दाम 1200 रूपये टन तक कम किया गया है, लेकिन वह 2400 रूपये टन के हिसाब से दिया जाता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. This is not a relevant question. The main question is about permission to the Fertilizer Company.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लाय : मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि खाद की मूल्य-वृद्धि रोकने के लिये हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। खाद खाद एक आवश्यक वस्तु बन गई है, लेकिन वह लोगों की मिलती नहीं है।

में वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खाद के मूल्य को नियंत्रित करना सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है और क्या कारण है कि वह उस का मूल्य-नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाती है।

श्री शाहूबाबू खाँ : सरकार तो यह देखती है कि इम्पोर्टिड फर्टिलाइजर, जो खाद हम विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं, उस की कीमत और जो खाद हम देश में पैदा कर रहे हैं, उसकी कीमत में तनासुब क्या है। हम देश में जो खाद पैदा कर रहे हैं, अगर उसकी कीमत इम्पोर्टिड खाद से कम है, तो हम कह सकते हैं कि हम देश में कोई बहुत नाजायज कीमत नहीं है।

Mass Sick Report Movement by All India Station Masters Association, Howrah Division (Eastern Railway)

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*900. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
SHRI K. M. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Station Masters' Association, Howrah Division Eastern Railway, launched Mass Sick Report Movement from the 23rd December, 1973 to 31st December, 1973; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the action taken by the Administration on each item of the demands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ही हम लोगों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। यह सरकार तो झूठ बोलती है और गलत बात कहती है। मेरे पास यह भाल-इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसियेशन का मासिक मुखापन "मूवमेंट" है, जिस में "एजीटेशन इन हावड़ा डिविजन" का जिक्र है, जो मेरे इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित है। कुछ स्थानीय लोगों को लेकर वहाँ के स्टेशन मास्टर्स और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स ने 23 दिसम्बर, 1973 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक काम सिक लीव ली

थी। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्होंने मास सिक लीव नहीं ली थी। उन तमाम लोगों ने इसलिए छुट्टियाँ ले ली, ताकि रेलवे प्रशासन मजबूर होकर उन की मांगों के बारे में उन से बात करे। क्या यह सच है कि डी० प्रो० एस० (टी०), हावड़ा, ने उन लोगों को बुलाकर बातचीत की और यह भाषवासन दिया कि गेटेशनल ट्र सफर और प्रोमोशन आदि सम्बन्धी उन लोगों की स्थानीय मांगों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी मिली है; यदि हाँ, तो फिर उन्होंने क्यों कहा है कि उन लोगों ने मास सिक लीव नहीं ली?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Since when has the Railway Ministry started controlling—

MR SPEAKER This is the third time you are rising with out my permission. You have now risen for the third time. I don't allow this There is a limit for my patience

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: "Launched" has been printed as "lunched" I only wanted to point it out Have some sense of humour.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: How do you think he has no sense of humour?

MR SPEAKER: I do not claim it as much as you do.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जो सवाल पूछा गया है उसमें वाजा तौर पर यह कहा गया है कि लोगों ने मास-सिक-लीव ली यानी जहाँ तमाम के तमाम लोग छुट्टी ले लें और बीमार हो जायें लेकिन यहाँ 900 स्टेशन मास्टर्स थे, जिनमें से 10 फीसदी से कम लोगों ने तो बीमारी की दरज्जास्तों दी या गैर-हाजिर रहे-तो यह तो मास-सिक-लीव नहीं हुई। मैंने हम सवाल का जवाब दिया है कि 90 फीसदी लोग काम पर थे, 10 फीसदी से कम काम पर नहीं आये — तो यह मास-सिक-लीव नहीं होती...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये तो 10 भावमियों को ही मास-सिक-नीव बता देते हैं ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : ये तो धरर अकेले चलते हैं तो प्रोसेशन हो जाता है (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात मच है कि जिन दिनों की चर्चा इस प्रश्न में की गई है उन्ही दिनों हावड़ा डिवीजन में, खास तौर से ईस्टर्न और साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के अन्दर बहुत सारं ट्रेन्ड कन्मिल की गई थी ? धरर की गई थी तो उसके क्या कारण थे, आप ने ट्रेनों को क्यों कन्मिल किया था ? . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहा चले गये । आप ए० पी० मत समझा करें कि जसे कोई विटनेस-डाक मे खड़ा है और किसी क्रिमिनल केस में उसको फास-एक्जामिन किया जा रहा है—गुम इन तरफ से दाखिल हुये या कहां से दाखिल हुये थे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने ही इस सदन में ऐलान किया था कि उस इलाके में उन दिनों कम ट्रेन चल रही थीं—आखिर इसका कोई कारण होगा ? इनको बनलाना चाहिये—क्या यह मास-सिक-नीव थी या कोई आन्दोलन था या कोयला नहीं था ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इसका जबाब दिनवाइये—उसका क्या कारण था, मैं कारण जानना चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी धवाज इतनी धिन है कि मेरी धवाज उसमे गुम ही जाती है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पूछा है कि कि ट्रेनों के कन्मिल होने का कोई कारण होगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी धवाज से थोड़ी सी शान्ति चाहता हूँ ताकि सोचने का मौका मिले ।

श्री सुहृन्मव शर्मा कुरेजी : कारण तो साफ जाहिर है—जैसा उन्होंने खुद कहा है—10 परसेन्ट स्टेसन मास्टर हड़ताल करें गाड़ियों रोकने की कोशिश करें तो जाहिर बात है कि गाड़ियों की हरकत पर उमका धरर पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी पता करें कि ये खुद तो नहीं गये हुये थे ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो नीव लोगों को मिलती है, वह बहुत तरह की होती है, लेकिन अभी तक एक नई लीव को परिभाषा शास्त्री जी ने बतालाई है—मास-सिक-नीव . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मास-सिक-नीव की बात तो उन्होंने बनना दी है, आप प्रश्न पूछिये ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जो लोग सिक-नीव पर होंगे बीमार होंगे और फ्लूटो पर होंगे तो वे काम पर कैसे जायेंगे और उन लोगों के काम पर न जाने का नोटिस क्यों दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो खुद ट्रेड-यूनियनरट हैं, ऐसा प्रश्न पूछते हैं और हर रोज़ ऐसा करवाने है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मैं सिक-नीव के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ—जो सिक-नीव पर होंगे उनके काम पर जान का प्रश्न नहीं ही उठता । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ . . .

MR SPEAKER These cannot be arguments for and against it. The rules do not permit it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My question is how sick leave can be interpreted as duty. Only when the people are on duty, the question of working will come up.

की सुझाव कमी कुवेती : यह बात जो समझ में आ सकती है कि कोई गलत सुझाव काते और बंदार हो जाय और जइसे जे सिक-लीव लेनी पड़, लेकिन यह मास-सिक-लीव की बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रही है ।

New Technology for Oil Drilling

*902. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported possibility of finding oil at Dahanu, Diu, Bassein, Tarapur and Tapti in Gulf of Cambay;

(b) if so, whether efforts have been initiated to find oil in the structures at above places near Bombay High;

(c) whether O & N.G.C. is examining the possibility of introducing a new technology of using just one major collecting platform and dispensing with production platforms; and

(d) whether this technology is much more economical than the conventional method of using a fixed production platform?

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

(b) The first well drilled with 'Sagar Samrat' was at Tarapur-structure; drilling of this well beyond 2780 metres approximately had to be abandoned due to certain drilling problems. Ten more locations in the said areas have been released, where exploratory drilling is proposed to be taken up after drilling a certain number of wells in Bombay High.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In order to maximise exploration may I know from the hon. Ministry whether O.N.G.C. will set-up more production platforms now on a war-footing to strike oil rich areas in the Gulf of Cambay to meet our oil shortage in the country?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the hon. Member is aware Sagar Samrat is the first drilling platform. If we are lucky to strike oil in Bombay High—the well is already undergoing production tests—and as my senior colleague has told the House we are looking for more platforms and as and when these become available we will certainly procure as much as we can consistent with our financial resources.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, Since implications of oil finds at Bombay High extend far beyond the Gulf of Cambay, may I know, whether Government is also going to have oil drilling vessels to explore minutely, the oil reserves in the High seas of both Western and Eastern India, and if so, which are the foreign countries already contacted for purchase of such vessels at an early date?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As the hon. Member probably knows a large number of locations have been identified as suitable for drilling and hold out promise of bearing oil. We are looking for various countries to take interest in these drilling operations and we are also looking for a ship with seismic survey equipment on board and we are already in touch with the U.S. to find out if a ship would be available. In fact, negotiations are going on.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that crude has been discovered in myocin rocks, if so, whether efforts have been made to explore oil from the myocin sediments in other parts of the country.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are looking for oil all over the country. The O.N.G.C. is carrying out drill-

ling operations in different parts of the country both on-shore and off-shore. We are very busy in Assam. In J & K we propose to start drilling operations. In Bengal some exploratory work is going on. Wherever we find any suitable area we carry out the operations.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

National Film Corporation

SNQ. 14 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for National Film Corporation has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, whether this Corporation will be able to improve the film industry in general?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The proposal has been worked out in detail but has yet to receive Government's final approval.

(b) The National Film Corporation will serve the needs of the film industry but will not be directly concerned with improving the industry in general.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I find from the Demands for Grants that a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for this Corporation. What prevents the Government from expediting the decision? Is it due to the composition of the National Film Corporation or the nature of the work of the Corporation?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: It has been worked out in detail. But the final decision has to be processed through the various Ministries. This is being done.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The hon. Minister has stated that it will serve the needs of the film industry in general but will not be directly concerned with improving the industry of film. If the film industry is to be helped and a healthy film industry established, then assis-

tance should be given to the studio and laboratory equipment. Since the Ministry has already made a proposal for the National Film Corporation, may I know whether it will take up the Indian motion picture export business from the STC. the internal distribution of the films and help the studios and colour laboratories where the films are developed which are suffering at the moment because of want of finance?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: This National Film Corporation will basically deal with the import of films, export of films, distribution and exhibition of films as far as possible, promotion of quality films, servicing of the film industry etc. Naturally, when the National Film Corporation comes into operation, the fallout effect will be felt in other areas, whether in laboratory or in studios.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In view of the Minister having just now stated that this contemplated Corporation will look after the exhibition of films also, may I know if that implies that Government is likely through this Corporation, to take over some of the sick cinemas, and particularly cinemas run by such organisations as the Metro Goldwyn Meyer, which can be taken over to begin with as a nucleus of the National Film Corporation?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: As the hon. Member knows, Metro is a case by itself. What the National Film Corporation will propose to do, will be to set up round about 100 theatres in the next five years for the exhibition of films.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister stated that import of films is one of the functions of this Corporation. Since no foreign exchange allocation has yet been made for the import of films, may I know what are the proposals for the import of foreign films into this country? Would it be on a reciprocal basis of import and export or it would be only import on its own basis?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: May I correct the hon. Member on one

point? A foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for the import of films. Naturally, it will be our effort to use for the import of films into India and to promote the export of films to non-traditional markets.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether the National Film Corporation has any proposal to give financial help to the regional films in Punjabi, Oriya, Assamese and Bangla?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Film Finance Corporation is already doing this job.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Apart from radio and television, which are both in the public sector, this is a non-priority communication media. When the hon. Minister has refused to have a newspaper in the public sector, why should we waste the resources of the Government in respect of a non-priority item like films, where a lot of blackmoney is already working, and the Indian film industry is in a booming condition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a very important question.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: As far as production of films is concerned, the Government is not entering the field. The Film Finance Corporation helps the private film makers to make films.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: With the Minister of State being there, the production would be safe than it would be otherwise. Are the Government aware that there are allegations of very grave irregularities and corruption in this Corporation, specially with reference to the Procedure you are adopting for the import of films? If you have heard about it, what has been done?

MR. SPEAKER: The Corporation is yet to come into being.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am referring to the procedure which is being prescribed for the import of films to Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that everything concerning the

setting up of the Corporation are being considered.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The procedure which is contemplated for the import of films leaves much loophole for irregularities and corruption, and there is grave anxiety on that account. Have these allegations come to the notice of the Ministry and, if so, what have they done about it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): My hon. friend, being a good lawyer, anticipates things. The organisation is yet to come into being and the import of films has sport started.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My difficulty is that my learned friend is not a lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no learned friend in this House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He is only anticipating a problem

श्री हुकूम चन्द कलुवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि 30 लाख रुपये की फिल्म आयात करने की उनकी योजना है और इस सम्बन्ध में कई अनियमितताओं की शिकायत भी मिली हैं। क्या इन शिकायतों को देखते हुये आप कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा कम खर्च हो ऐसा उपाय करने जा रहे हैं? क्या यह बात सही है कि दुनिया के देशों में भारत की फिल्में काफी लोकप्रिय होनी जा रही हैं और उनकी मांग बहुत ज्यादा है, हम उस मांग को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा ने कहा चले गये आप? लोकप्रिय की बात पर पहुच गये।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कलुवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 30 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की फिल्म बहू आयात करेगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझे नहीं ये प्रोजेक्ट अभी भी जरे गौर हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि 30 लाख रुपये की फिल्म वह आयात करेंगे। मैंने कहा कि जो आयात होगा उसमें काफी अनियमिततायें हैं तो क्या उसमें कुछ कमी करने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बात जब बनेगी तब सोचेंगे। अभी तो वह बात बनी ही नहीं है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: According to the Minister the functions that would be performed by the proposed National Film Corporation would be some of the functions presently performed by the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation and the Film Finance Corporation of India. What then would be the position of these two films bodies? Would they be subsidiaries to the National Film Corporation or would they be amalgamated into the Film Corporation? Would this Film Corporation have a monopoly of import and export of films? Would it encourage films not only by building art theatres all over the country but by municipalising all the theatres in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a very relevant question.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The Film Finance Corporation will remain a subsidiary of the National Film Corporation and the IMPEC will be amalgamated with it. So far as monopoly and other problems are concerned, it is difficult to say anything at the moment. The proposals are that when this Corporation is formed it should have at least 100 art theatres in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has said just now that about 100 new theatres are going to be set up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that more than 75 per cent of our people live in rural areas, how many of them will be set up in the rural areas and how many in the urban areas. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that quite a num-

ber of Indian films as it has appeared in the press, are smuggled out of this country and the producers are earning money from outside and if so, whether these things will be looked into.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: About these 100 art theatres, we have not yet decided on the location? These will be art theatres and we shall consider all those areas and places where the art theatre can get the audience.

So far as the other question is concerned, there have been some complaints which have been referred to the proper authorities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of Unspent amount sanctioned by R.E.C. for Tube-wells and Electrification of Villages

*896. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5370 on the 2nd April, 1974 regarding assistance to Bihar by R.E.C. and state:

(a) whether the unspent amount of the last three years sanctioned by the R.E.C. is proposed to be utilised during the current year for giving connections to all the tube-wells and electrification of villages;

(b) if so main features thereof; and

(c) the total number of pumping sets and tube-wells remaining unutilised for want of power connections and the total number of villages in Bihar already electrified and their ratio to those not electrified?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT):

(a) and (b). The Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto five years. The instalments are disbursed according to the yearwise phasing as well as progress of the schemes. The unspent balances are carried forward to the subsequent years. The balance amounts of the schemes sanctioned in the last three years will, therefore,

be disbursed in the subsequent years. The sanctioned amounts are intended to electrify 4127 villages and energise 44954 pumping sets. Against the schemes sanctioned in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, 256 villages had been electrified and 1023 pumpsets energised upto June, 1973.

(c) There are 67,665 villages in Bihar. 9,560 villages had been electrified upto December, 1973. The balance unelectrified villages are 58,105. The ratio of electrified villages to those not electrified is roughly 1:6.

The details of pumping sets and tubewells remaining unutilised for want of electric connections are being collected from the Bihar State Electricity Board. The information will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Agitation by Employees of I.O.C.,
Marketing Division**

*901. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of I.O.C., Marketing Division, Eastern Region, launched a go-slow agitation and relay hunger strike from March 25;

(b) whether one of their demands is for a commission of inquiry into allegations of rampant corruption by the Management;

(c) whether they have submitted a memorandum alleging *inter alia*, that I.O.C. supplied drums filled with water instead of Delvac oil to some customers; and

(d) if so, action taken to settle the demands and agitation of the employees?

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

(b) The Indian Oil Employees' Union has been submitting various demands from time to time and has also been reporting in the past cases of irregularities, corruption and other malpractices in the working of the Eastern Branch and had also asked for setting up a commission of inquiry

into the allegations of rampant corruption by the management. Go-slow agitation and relay hunger strike from March 25 was not specifically against any particular demand but in general for settlement of all outstanding demands.

(c) Yes, Sir. Specific cases mentioned by the Union were however investigated by the I.O.C. earlier also and services of the contractor who carried the product from IOC's Installation to the neighbouring Railway Station for booking were terminated with effect from 19th January 1971 for unsatisfactory performance.

(d) The agitation was withdrawn from 2nd April 1974. The Union has also since submitted its charter of demands for negotiations of a fresh long term agreement with the management.

**Introduction of three Tier system of
Power Body**

*903. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a three tier system of power body in the country *viz.* Central, Regional and State; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). Proposals for restructuring the power supply industry in a suitable manner are under discussion with the State Governments.

रेलवे को स्वायत्त शासी निगम बनाना

*904. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के कर्मचारी संघ ने 22 और 23 फरवरी, 1974 को हुये अपने 10वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन में एक संकल्प में मांग की है कि रेलवे उद्योग का एक स्वायत्त शासी निगम बनाया जाये ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (जी एन० एन० मिश्र)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार रेलों की एक स्वायत्त निगम के रूप में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती ?

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Saledipura in Rajasthan

*905. SHRI S. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer plant at Saledipura in Rajasthan keeping in view the availability of raw material and backwardness of the Sikar District; and

(b) what is the recommendation of the study team for the location of fertilizer plant at Saledipura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Some studies have been made on the feasibility of setting up a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan based on the locally available pyrites and rock phosphate and further studies are under way. A decision in this regard can only be taken after full confirmatory data becomes available in regard to the economic availability of rock-phosphate and pyrites.

Demand for Five Days' Week in Courts

*906. SHRI AMARSINGH CHAUDHARI:

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) whether the lawyers and their organisations are demanding in vari-

ous States and Union Territories for five days' week in Courts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). There has been a demand from Delhi Bar Association for a five-day week in Courts. As the matter involves a question of general policy having far reaching implications, it is being considered by the Delhi High Court.

The Government of India have no information about similar demand from lawyers in the various States.

Manufacturing items by Foreign Drug Firms without Licences

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

(a) how many foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity are still manufacturing items without proper industrial licence for a new article;

(b) the names of the firms with the particulars about the names of products and production capacity; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to stop this unauthorised production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). 2 cases of firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity manufacturing items without proper industrial licence for drugs and pharmaceuticals have been reported to the Government. In respect of one of them, namely, M's. German Remedies an application for c.o.b. licence is pending, and in respect of another, namely, M's. Simith Kline and French, the company has already been asked to stop their manufacture of Ampicillin capsules

which are not covered under a c.o.b. licence granted to them earlier. The names of the products and the capacity applied for by M/s. German Remedies are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library See No. LT-6873/74].

Outlay for Flood Control and Drainage System in States in Fifth Plan

*908. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay proposed for flood control and drainage system in the different States, State-wise in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the flood control in the river Baitarani and Brahmani in Orissa has been included; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) to (c). The total outlay for flood control and drainage, as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, is Rs 281 crores of which the outlay in the State Plans is Rs. 172.6 crores. The Fifth Plan outlay and the State-wise allocations for flood control and drainage are yet to be finalised.

In the draft Fifth Plan of Orissa State a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made for flood control and drainage. This includes Rs 100 lakhs for works in the Brahmani basin and Rs. 100 lakhs for the Baitarni Basin. These provisions are for the implementation of anti erosion works, drainage improvement and other small works in these basins.

Hydel and Thermal Projects of Bihar of Fourth Plan to be taken up in the First Year of Fifth Plan

*909. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of Hydel and thermal projects of Bihar left over in the

Fourth Five Year Plan which are proposed to be taken up in the first year of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

The following hydel and thermal projects in Bihar have spilled over from the Fourth Year Plan to the Fifth Five Year Plans.

(i) Kosi Hydro-electric Projects

This project envisaged installation of 4 sets of 5 MW each during the Fourth Plan period. Only 3 sets could be commissioned during the Plan. The fourth unit is expected to be commissioned in 1974-75.

(ii) Subernarekh Hydro-electric Projects

This project with an installation of 2 x 65 MW each sets was taken up during the Fourth Plan and the first unit was scheduled to be commissioned during the Plan. One of the unit is now expected to be commissioned in 1975-76 and the other in 1976-77.

(iii) Barauni Thermal Station Extension Scheme:

This scheme involving erection of one unit of 110 MW will be completed in 1977-78.

(iv) Patratu Thermal Station Extension Scheme:

This scheme for installation of two units of 110 MW each will be completed in 1976-77.

Suspension of Antibiotics production by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

*910. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has abandoned a new line of antibiotics production after investing some Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores in the project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Increase in the late running of trains

*911. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late running of trains has shown an increase in 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the figures as compared to the preceding year and the reasons for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Overall punctuality performance of all passenger carrying trains during the year 1973-74 (upto Feb., 1974) has been 80.0 per cent on B.G. and 84.1 per cent on the M.G. as against 85.8 per cent on B.G. and 89.9 per cent on M.G. during the year 1972-73. Deterioration in punctuality of trains in 1973-74 is mainly due to strike by Loco Running staff, work-to-rule agitations by S&T, C&W staff, students agitations, other public and staff agitations from time to time, shortage of water due to drought conditions, frequent power cuts, difficult coal position and increased incidence of alarm chain pulling.

Earnings from First Class Air-conditioned Coaches during 1973-74

*912 **SHR SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state-

(a) the total amount of revenue the Railways earned during 1973-74 from first class air-conditioned coaches; and

(b) the percentage of actual travellers to the accommodation capacity of first class air-conditioned coaches during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI KURESHI): (a) The earnings from passengers of air-conditioned first class during the year 1973-74 are likely to be of the order of Rs 4.06 crores (provisional).

(b) The percentage of passenger-kilometres to the berth-kilometres of air-conditioned first class coaches during the full year 1973-74 is not available. However, the same for the first half-year of 1973-74 is as under:

Broad Gauge: 68.6

Metre Gauge: 43.4

तेल उत्पादक देशों द्वारा भारत को तेल डीजल और पेट्रोल की सप्लाई

*913. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल उत्पादक देशों ने भारत की मांग के अनुसार तेल, डीजल और पेट्रोल सप्लाई करने में प्रथमदर्भना प्रकट की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह देश कितना तेल, डीजल तथा पेट्रोल दे सकते हैं और कितने मूल्यों पर ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) (क) और (ख) वरं 1974 के प्रारम्भ में प्रशांशिन कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में तेजीवा से वृद्धि हुई। वर्तमान में प्रशांशिन कच्चे तेल का प्रचालित मूल्य 10 डालर प्रति बैरल है। इसलिये अब मूल्य प्रश्न प्रशांशिन कच्चे तेल या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की उा विधि का नहीं, अपितु इस पर अत्यधिक आदेशीय मद्रा नगण वा है। तन्नुसार वरं 1974 के दौरान प्रशांशित कच्चे तेल तथा अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात करने के कार्यक्रम को सीमित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

डीजल इंजनों के उत्पादन में कमी

*914. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल न मिलने और इसकी मूल्य वृद्धि को देखते हुए डीजल इंजनों के उत्पादन में कमी करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो विभिन्न प्रकार के इंजनों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी सरकार की भावी नीति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) :

(क) यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुख्य लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजनों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में कोई कटौती नहीं की गयी है, लेकिन इस योजना शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत आबटिड धन की कमी के कारण 1974-75 में इनका उत्पादन सीमित रखा गया है ।

रेल संकट के कारण और डीजल तेल की आपत में कमी करने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि रेलों के लिए डीजल शॉटिंग रेल इंजनों के निर्माण को सीमित रखा जाय और कुछ और समय तक वर्तमान भाप रेल इंजनों में ही काम लेना जारी रखा जाय ।

(ख) कठिनाइयों और माधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेल इंजनों की विभिन्न किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी नीति अभी विचारार्थान है, लेकिन इस अन्तरिम अवधि में उन अधिकांश भाप रेल इंजनों में काम लेते रहने का विनिश्चय किया गया है जिन्हें अन्यथा बहुततर किस्म की कर्षण शक्ति (अर्थात् डीजल और विजली रेल इंजनों) का इस्तेमाल करने के उद्देश्य से हटा दिया गया होता ।

रेलवे तार कर्मचारियों से आपन

8646. श्री चन्द्र भाल मयी तिवारी :
श्री ईश्वर चौबरी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें रेलवे तार कर्मचारियों से कोई आपन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कर्मचारियों ने आपने बेतनमानों को डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बेतनमानों के समान स्तर पर लाने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ कर्मचारी आपनी मागों के समर्थन में रेल भवन, नई दिल्ली पर धरना दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार किस सीमा तक उनकी मागों से महमन है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद हाकी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ग) जो हा । एक विवरण सलगन है जिसमें उनके आपन में लिखित मागे बनायी गयी है । रेलवे टेलीग्राफिस्टों की मुख्य माग बेतनमान आदि के मामले में डाक और तार विभाग के उनके समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के साथ समानता के लिए है । तीसरे बेतन आयोग ने विशेष रूप से इस माग पर विचार किया लेकिन इसे उचित नहीं समझा । रेलवे टेलीग्राफ कर्मचारियों के बेतनमानों के सम्बन्ध में नॉन्से बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने का सरकार ने विनिश्चय कर लिया है और इन बेतनमानों को घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

मिगनवरों सहित नौमरी श्रेणी के रेल कर्मचारियों की पक्षोन्नति सम्बन्धी सम्भावनाओं में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । मिगनवरों के लिए त्र्यायु पार्समनी की दर, बेतन आयोग के सिफारिश क अनुसार इनी कर दी गयी है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

विद्युत

प्रखिल भारतीय रेलवे तार कर्मचारी परिषद् से प्राप्त ज्ञापन में निहित मांगों इस प्रकार हैं:

- (१) रेलवे सिगनलरों के बेतनमान, काम करने की शर्तों और पदोन्नतियों की अन्य सरणियां अधिक प्रतिशानता डाक और तार विभाग के सिगनलरों और महायक स्टेशन मास्टरो के समान होनी चाहिये ।
- (ii) रेलवे टेलिग्राफ सिगनलरों से जब कभी अन्य कोटियों का काम लिया जाये, तो उन्हें पर्याप्त रूप से मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये, इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि उन्हें अन्य कोटियों में लगाया जा सकता है लेकिन अन्य कोटियों के कर्मचारियों को सिगनलरों के रूप में नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।
- (iii) कल्याण निरीक्षकों, कंट्रोलरों, यातायात निरीक्षकों और सतर्कता निरीक्षकों आदि जैसी कोटियों में रेलवे टेलिग्राफ सिगनलर उच्चतर ग्रेड के बतनमानों/ पदोन्नतियों के हकदार होने चाहिये ।
- (iv) रेलवे टेलिग्राफ सिगनलरों को प्रत्येक ग्रेड बेतनमान में कम से कम 45 प्रतिशत उच्चतर ग्रेड मिलने चाहिये । इनमें सड़ता/ धबरोध नहीं होगा ।
- (v) रेलवे टेलिग्राफ चपरामियों के बेतनमान, सेवा की शर्तों, काम की शर्तों, और पदोन्नतियों की अन्य सरणियां डाक तार विभाग में सहायकों के समान होनी चाहिये ।

Setting up of Thermal Plant by Hindalco

8647. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the various shortage of power and the resultant tremendous loss in the production of Aluminium, the setting up of HINDALCO owned thermal plant which had been agreed to in principle by Government has been held up due to redtape; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Hindustan Aluminium Corpn Ltd and their subsidiary, the Renusagar Power Company Ltd, approached the Govt for MW captive generating plant as an permission to import and install 1X135 extension of the present capacity of the Renusagar Power Co After careful consideration of the proposal, they were advised that they could install an indigenous generating plant of 110 MW as a captive plant, and that permission could be given to them for setting up a further generating capacity of 110/120 MW provided they agreed to release 55 MW of Rihand Power already being supplied to them by the UPSEB under a long-term contract. They were also advised to obtain necessary clearance under the MRTTP Act.

The Company then proposed the import and installation of a 250 MW set. This proposal was discussed with the Company and it was found that it would be equally advantageous to install 1x200 MW or 2x110 MW sets which would be indigenously available, along with a 12 MW imported back-presure turbine. In April, 1974, the requirement for MRTTP clearance was resolted but no proposal for a 1x200 MW or 2x110 MW sets have yet been received from the Company for

has it agreed to release the 55 MW of Rihand power. The Company has, a few days back, made another proposal for import of a 1x66 MW set. This proposal has to be examined.

(ग) गाड़ियों और रेल परिसरों में डकैती, झूटपाट तथा अन्य भूगित अपराधों की रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :-

दूधियों द्वारा महिला यात्रियों से अपराध व्यवहार

* 8648. श्री बन्धू लाल चन्द्राकर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 8 मार्च, 1974 को हुई उक्त दुर्घटना की सरकार ने जांच करायी है जिसमें कुछ दूधियों ने दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच टूंडला स्टेशन में औरतों के साथ अपराध व्यवहार किया तथा भारपीट की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के निष्कर्षों की मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(ग) चननी रेलों में अविध्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद कबी कुद्रेसी) : (क) और (ख) 8-3-1974 को दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद जाने वाली 2 एटी डी गाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले दूधियों ने महिलाओं और अन्य यात्रियों के साथ अपराध व्यवहार किया और बीच बचाव करने पर 2 एन जी सवारी गाड़ी के ड्राइवर को पीटा। यह घटना होली के त्योहार पर हुई। भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम की धारा 120/121 के साथ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/323/427/332/354/353/224/225/295 के अन्तर्गत सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, गाजियाबाद द्वारा तीन मामले दर्ज किये गये और जांच शुरू कर दी गयी। इसके फलस्वरूप एक मामले में 29 व्यक्ति घटना स्थल पर ही गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन पर अभी मुकदमा चल रहा है। शेष दो मामलों में अभी जांच का काम जारी है।

(2) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रात की चलने वाले सभी महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों पर यथासमय मरकादी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा मार्गरेखी व्यवस्था की जाती है ;

(11) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को इस प्राणय की हिदायतें दी गयी हैं कि रेलों पर इस प्रकार के अपराधों के लिए उत्तरदायी अपराधियों का पता लगाने में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग करें ;

(111) बांधों में सक्रिय बदमाशों पर कड़ी निगाह रखने के लिये सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के बीच निकट सम्पर्क रखा जाता है ;

(112) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा प्रभावित बांधों पर छापे मारे जाते हैं ;

(113) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के साथ सभी स्तरों पर बार बार बैठकों की जाती हैं ताकि बेहतर सम्बन्ध और अपराधों का रोकथाम के लिये रोकना और घटना घटाना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

**Donations made to the political parties
by the companies**

8649. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the companies which paid donations to the Political Parties during the last three years, party-wise; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Companies Act to remove ban on political donations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Sub-section (1) of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, which is on the statute from 28th May, 1969, prohibits a company from making political contributions. Therefore, no company could, thereafter make contribution to political parties without rendering itself liable to prosecution under sub-section (2) of the said section.

Whilst some instances are under examination, the details of the cases of violation of the said prohibition which came to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs are indicated below:—

Names of Companies	Names of the Political Party(ies) to which contribution was made
(i) Chatturam Hottiram(P) Ltd.,	Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee.
(ii) Industrial Corporation Ltd.	(a) Congress Mandat. (b) Samyukta Socialist Party. (c) Bharatya Jansangh
(iii) Victoria Iron Works Ltd.,	Forward Bloc.
(iv) Vazir Glass Works Ltd.	Shiv Sena
(v) New Raipur Mills Co. Ltd.	Ahmedabad City Zilla Congress Samiti.
(vi) Eastern Seafood Exports Ltd.	Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee.
(b) No Sir.	

मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों के लिए मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

8650. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक भारी और आवश्यक उद्योगों पर मिट्टी के तेल की कमी का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मिट्टी के तेल की शीघ्र सप्लाई का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाये हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई। मिट्टी का तेल (प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध) आदेश, 1968, भी मिट्टी के तेल को केवल प्रकाश करने तथा खाना बनाने के कार्यों तक ही सीमित करता है जहां राज्य सरकार से विशेष अनुमति प्राप्त की गई है वहां केवल इसका उपयोग उद्योगों तक ही सीमित रखा गया है।

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं/ग्राम जनता को मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण में अनुभव की जा रही बड़ी असुविधा के कारण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का प्रावह किया है।

(ग) अतः ऋषि तथा परिवहन जालों में प्रयोग किये गये डीजल तेल के लिए मांग में वृद्धि के कारण उन्हें प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। राज्यों के मिट्टी के तेल के कोटों में कम से कम जून, 1974 तक कटौती करनी होगी।

Supply of Paraffin Wax for Industries in Andhra Pradesh

8652. SHRI Y. ISWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 325 industrial units in Andhra Pradesh utilising paraffin wax;

(b) if so, how much wax has been allotted by the Central Government for Andhra Pradesh during the last one year; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that the total need for wax comes to 6000 metric tonnes per annum for Andhra Pradesh, Government have decided to increase the allocation of paraffin wax for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, as per the figure furnished by the State Government.

(b) 874 tonnes of paraffin wax was allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the calendar year 1973.

(c) The allocation of paraffin wax is made on the basis of its estimated availability in the year and its consumption by each State in the preceding year. Paraffin wax for the year 1974 has already been allocated to the States in accordance with the policy outlined above. There is, at present, no surplus wax available for additional allotment to the States. If, however, at a later stage, some quantity of wax becomes available, the case of Andhra Pradesh for additional supply can be considered on merits along with the claims of other States.

नर्मदा नदी में बाढ़ आने के कारण कपास तथा गन्ने की पौध को हानि

8653. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा नदी में आई बाढ़ के कारण कपास तथा गन्ने की पौध को हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बाढ़ स्थिति पर रिपोर्ट में अथवा 1973 में नर्मदा नदी द्वारा बाढ़ हानियों पर गुजरात तथा मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय दल को दिये गये ज्ञापन में कपास और गन्ने की पौध को हानि का कोई जिक्र नहीं है ।

Meetings of the Shortages Committee

8654. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held of the Shortages Committee during the last one year;

(b) the persons invited to the meetings of this Committee and the broad features of the discussions held; and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the minutes of this Committee on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No "Shortages Committee" has been set up by Government. Availability of raw materials, canalised bulk drugs and drugs intermediates, packing materials, formulations etc. are periodical-

ly reviewed and discussed with the representatives of the industry, S.T.C., various concerned organisations of the Government viz., D.G.T.D. D.G.H.S., Ministry of Agriculture etc., and appropriate action taken wherever called for.

Activities of Multi-National Drugs firms affecting Indian Pharmaceutical Industry

8655. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Pharmaceutical industry has been totally curbed by the activities of multi-national drug manufacturing firms in our country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to restrict their activities and to encourage the Indian pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps are taken to encourage the Indian sector of the drug industry:—

(i) The Indian sector of the industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes;

(ii) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings;

(iii) Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs;

(iv) They are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production

to non associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity or for taking up new activity.

- (v) Appropriate export obligations are imposed as a condition for permitting expansion in capacity or taking up new activity.

बुरहानपुर से पंजाब रेल के लिए आरक्षण का कोटा

8656. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब रेल बरारना बुरहानपुर, जिला पूर्वी नीमड, मध्य प्रदेश चलनी है ;

(ख) क्या बुरहानपुर से यात्री द्वारा यात्रा के लिए कोई आरक्षण कोटा नियत नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है और क्या इस यात्री द्वारा यात्रा करने के लिए बुरहानपुर से कुछ सीटों का आरक्षण कोटा नियत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा और यदि हा, तो इन बातों में निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मव शशी कुरेशी) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग). बुरहानपुर में रेल यात्रा के लिए आरक्षण का कोई कोटा निश्चित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मरुक्षित स्थान के लिये मांगे न के बराबर है ।

जुलाई, 1973 में जबलपुर उच्च न्यायालय में बिना मुकदमों के मुकदमों

8657. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर स्थित उच्च न्यायालय में जुलाई, 1973 में कितने मुकदमों में बिना मुकदमों के

(ख) क्या इन मुकदमों में शीघ्र निर्णय लिये जाने के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) 1 जुलाई 1973 को 24 085 मामलों में निर्णय के ।

(ख) और (ग). मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए किये गये उपाय बताने वाला विवरण मलगन है ।

विवरण

1. राज्य प्राधिकारियों को मनाह दी गई है कि वे मित्रिय और दाण्डिक अपराधों को शीघ्र निपटाने की दृष्टि में गमन-ममय पर प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या का पुनर्विभाजन करें ।

2. न्यायमूर्ति जे० सी० शाह की अध्यक्षता में न्यायाधीशों को एक समिति में प्रतिनिधि मुकदमों की संख्या कम करने और न्याय में बिना रुक काम करने के लिए अनेक सिफारिशें की हैं । समिति को वे सिफारिशें, जो पूर्णतः प्रामाणिक प्रकार की हैं और जिनके लिए नियम, कानून या विधि में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भेज दी गई हैं । जिन सिफारिशों में

काबूल या बिधि के संशोधन की अपेक्षा की गई है उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

3. बिधि प्रायोग ने सिविल मुकदमे बाजी में बिलम्ब समाप्त करने या कम करने और उस द्वारा खर्चे घटाने की दृष्टि से सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता 1908 में कुछ विशेष प्रकार के संशोधन का सुझाव दिया है। बिधि प्रायोग की रिपोर्टों की जांच कर ली गई है और सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक 8 अप्रैल, 1974 को लोक सभा में पुनः स्थापित किया गया था।

4. बिधि प्रायोग ने दार्ष्टिक मामलों में प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी बिधि के संशोधन के लिए भी अनेक सिफारिशों की हैं। इन सिफारिशों पर प्राधारित एक नई दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता हाल ही में अधिनियमित की गई है।

Formulation manufactured by M/s. May & Baker, Sandoz and Cynamide

8658. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the formulations manufactured by M/s. May & Baker, Sandoz, Cynamide based on permission letters during the last three years;

(b) what amount of raw materials were allowed to be imported by three firms (separately) on the basis of permission letters, referred to above; and

(c) what was the outflow of foreign exchange due to this, company-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement indicating the formulations manufactured under permission letters during the past three years by M/s. May & Baker, Sandoz (India) Ltd., and M/s. Cynamide (India) Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/6874/74].

(b) and (c). Raw materials to drug units including these three companies are allocated on the basis of their past consumption. No separate data for raw materials allocated under various approvals including permission letter is maintained.

Proposals from different institutions about drug industry in Fifth Plan

8659. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposals, submitted to his Ministry by DGTD, DGHS, IDMA, OPPI and other institutions in regard to Drug Plan for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the broad outlines of discussions held for finalisation of the Drug Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Task Force for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals set up by the Planning Commission which drew up the plan for development of the drug industry in the Fifth Five Year Plan included the representatives of DGTD, Ministry of Health, IDMA, OPPI, etc.

The discussions held with the representatives, of IDMA, AIMO and OPPI covered aspects relating to the development of the industry, availability of raw materials, pricing policy,

R&D efforts and quality control measures with a view to achieve requirements of drugs during the Fifth Plan period.

Railway line between Silchar and Jiribam

8661. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the proposed construction of railway line between Silchar and Jiribam;

(b) whether the Project will be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred and the time stipulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering cum-Traffic Surveys for a new line from Silchar to Jiribam have been completed and the reports are under examination. A decision for taking up the work during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed.

Reservation of quotas of seats in Assam Mail and Kamrup Express for Manipur

8662. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering increase in the quota of seats in Assam Mail and Kamrup Express for Manipur;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the serious difficulties faced by passengers from Manipur under the existing arrangements?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Imphal Out Agency served by Dimapur Railway Station serves the passengers of Manipur State. The Out Agency has been allotted a quota of one First Class berth, one Third Class 3-tier sleeper berth and two third class seats in a 2-tier coach by 4 Dn Assam Mail. A quota of two third class 3-tier sleeper berths by 6 Dn Kamrup Express has also been allotted with effect from 16-11-1973. The quotas allotted to the Out Agency are not utilised fully. There is, therefore, no justification for increasing the existing quotas.

Loktak Multi-purpose Hydro-Electric Project

8663. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Loktak multi-purpose Hydro-electric Project is not going to be completed according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the schedule as it stands today after necessary revisions; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to complete it in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The first unit of 35 MW was originally scheduled to be commissioned by March 1975. However, due to the delay in the delivery of the main generating unit which is being imported, the first unit is now expected to be commissioned by March, 1976. All other auxiliary and balance equipments required for commissioning has been ordered and partly received at site. Progress on the project is constantly under review to ensure completion as per revised target.

कौशलजी देवसे में कर्मचारियों के विहद विभागीय जांच

8664. श्री हुकूम खान कदवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पश्चिमी रेलवे में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विहद रेलवे सम्पत्ति की थोड़ी कच्चे के अभियोग में विभागीय जांच की गयी ;

(ख) इस समय कितने कर्मचारियों के विहद विभागीय जांच चल रही है ; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों के विहद केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की गयी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद खान डुरेजी) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) खन नहीं उठना ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

1974-75 के दौरान जांच प्रदेश में सोबर सिजों का निर्माण

8665. श्री हुकूम खान कदवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में आंध्र प्रदेश में कितने सोबर सिजों के निर्माण की योजना सरकार के विच राशीन है ,

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में कितने सोबर सिजों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा है ; और

(ग) नए पुलों और सोबर सिजों के निर्माण पर केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य में 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना रुक्या खर्च करने का जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद खान डुरेजी) : (क) से (ग) आंध्र

प्रदेश राज्य में राज्य में वर्तमान समयारों के बदले 8 नए ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव 1974-75 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिए गए हैं। इसके अलावा 1974-75 के बजट में वर्तमान समयारों के बदले 7 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण बकाया निर्माण कार्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया है।

जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है पिछले वर्ष के बकाया निर्माण कार्यों के अलावा, राज्य सरकार की ओर से 8 और उपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। ये प्रारम्भिक जांच और योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार सड़क प्राधिकरण की मागत, पर रेलों द्वारा 4 ऊपरी निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण 'निपेक्ष निर्माण कार्य' के रूप में किया जाना है। ये जांच और योजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

आधा है। 1974-75 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के खर्च में रेलवे के हिस्से में रुकम 10.13 लाख रुपए होगी।

Production of F.A.C.T. Udyog Mandal and Cochin Fertiliser Plant

8666. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) the production of F.A.C.T. Udyog Mandal and Cochin phase I fertiliser plant during December, 1973 to March, 1974, month-wise; and

(b) its percentage to the installed capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The production during the period and its

percentage to the total installed capacity were as under:

Product	December 1973		January 1974		February 1974		March 1974		
	Prodn.	%	Prodn.	%	Prodn.	%	Prodn.	%	
Udyogmandal									
Ammonium Sulphate	7922.2	48.0	5636.5	34.1	7423.3	45.0	6245.3	37.8	
Ammonium Phosphate	16:20	6006.0	54.6	6561.2	39.6	6008.3	54.6	4942.0	44.8
	20:20	2426.9	58.9	1814.5	44.0	2029.8	50.7	1367.2	33.1
Superphosphate	4007.7	97.1	4097.0	99.2	2945.6	71.5	1066.3	23.8	
Cochin Phase I									
Urea	1719.0	5.5	1731.0	5.6	11214.0	40.0	1240.0	4.0	

* Trial production has started, but the unit has yet to stabilise its operations.

Setting up of a Power Station at Langanmukki Dam across Sharavathi River

8667 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have approved the scheme for setting up of a power station at the Langanmukki Dam constructed across the Sharavathi river;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the generating plant and equipment will be imported; and

(d) the time by which the power station is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The power station at Langanmukki Dam across the Sharavathi River envisages installation of two units of 27.5 MW each. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 937 lakhs. The generating units are proposed to be imported.

It is expected that the first unit of the power station will be completed by December, 1976 and the second unit by June, 1977.

Amendment to M.E.T.P. Act with a view to meeting the growing demand of consumer goods

8668 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the rules and restrictions imposed hitherto under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act in order to meet the growing demand of consumer goods in the country,

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof, and

(c) the salient features of the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). Consideration of any such proposal does

not arise in as much as existing provisions of the MRTP Act are designed to meet the growing demands of the consumer goods in the country.

Increase in prices of aviation fuel in Bombay

8669. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay has become the most expensive city in the World for aviation fuel whose cost has registered an increase of 300 per cent since the oil crisis last year; and

(b) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This is not so after the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel for International Airlines (including Air-India) have been brought down by Rs. 504.72 per KL w.e.f. 16-4-1974, at all Indian airports serving international carriers.

बिहार में बसों के लिए डीजल की कमी

8670. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल तेल की अभूतपूर्व कमी के कारण बिहार राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम एवं गैर-सरकारी बस मालिकों की 300 से अधिक बसों का चलना रुक गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जनता एवं पर्यटकों की अमुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए डीजल की सप्लाई को सामान्य बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (ग).

पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रेल परिवहन की समस्याओं के कारण बिहार के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल के लदान, विशेषरूप से गत दो महीनों में, पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप स्थानीय कमियां हो गई थी। तथापि, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सड़क परिवहन का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग किया गया था। मोरीप्राथ राजबंद उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के चालू हो जाने तथा रेल परिवहन में सुधार हो जाने से स्थिति के चालू महीने के दौरान सामान्य हो जाने की आशा है बशर्ते कि इस महीने रेल प्रेषणों में फिर कोई और बाधा उपस्थित न हुई।

अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले एक यात्री की मृत्यु

8671. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या रेल मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 फरवरी 1974 को अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा कर रहे श्री रंजीत सिंह सुपुत्र श्री दौली राम, निवासी चूना भट्टी, सराय रोहल्ला, नई दिल्ली, शाहदरा व साहिबाबाद स्टेशन के बीच रेल दुर्घटना में घायल हो गए थे ;

(ख) क्या अगले दिन श्री रंजीत सिंह की इर्विन हस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ग) मृतक के उत्तराधिकारियों को दिए जाने के लिए मुआवजे की कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गयी है और वह कब तक उन्हें मिल जायेगी ; और

(घ) मृतक के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनका मृतक से क्या संबंध है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, उत्तर जिला, दिल्ली को, जो इस दुर्घटना से संबंधित दावों पर निर्णय देने के

लिए दावा प्रायुक्त के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं स्वर्गीय श्री रंजीतसिंह से रिस्तेदारी का दावा करने वाले तीन व्यक्तियों से क्षावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :-

उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम रिस्तेदारी

- (i) श्री बाबू लाल भाई
- (ii) श्रीमती कलावती विधवा बहन
- (iii) श्री रामस्वरूप उर्फ पप्पू दत्तक पुत्र

भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अनुसार मृत्यु के लिए देय क्षतिपूर्ति 50,000 रु० प्रति-मात्री है। यह मामला दावा प्रायुक्त के समक्ष विचाराधीन एवं न्यायाधीन है।

Expansion of India Pistons Limited

8672 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has cleared the expansion proposals of India Pistons Limited stipulating certain conditions regarding dilution of equity holding and 15 per cent export obligation; and

(b) whether these recommendations have been received by the Government and some action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The Commission has submitted its report on these proposals recommending approval subject to certain conditions regarding dilution of equity-holding and export obligation of 15 per cent in the fifth year. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

उज्जैन स्थित श्री सिन्धेटिक मिल के तुलन पत्र की विशेष लेखा परीक्षा निम्न जाने का प्रस्ताव

8673. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उज्जैन स्थित श्री सिन्धेटिक मिल के तुलन पत्र की विशेष लेखा परीक्षा कराने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त कारखाने में भारी हानि को दिखाने की दृष्टि से स्टॉक विभागा ने 22 लाख को खर्च हुआ बताया गया है ?

बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपस्थित श्री वेदवत कश्यप : (क) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 233क के अन्तर्गत विशेष लेखा परीक्षा के आदेश देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत नर दी जावेगी।

Complaints against the distributors of India Tube Company for Northern India with M.R.T.P Commission

8674. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been lodged with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission against the distributors of India Tube Company for Northern India as well as against the Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

On 3rd November, 1972, Delhi Pipe Dealers Association filed a complaint before the Commission alleging that the Indian Tube Co. Ltd. and its 3 distributors in the Northern India Region were indulging in certain restrictive Trade Practices. As required by section 11 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, the Commission referred the matter to its Director of Investigation for preliminary investigation and report. In his report, the Director of Investigation completely exonerated the Indian Tube Company Ltd. from the allegations of indulging in any restrictive trade practices, but he found that the three distributors in Northern India Region were indulging in certain restrictive trade practices. On 8th January, 1974, the Commission initiated an inquiry and issued Notice under Regulation 7 of the Restrictive Trade Practices (Enquiry) Regulations, 1970, to Indian Tube Company Ltd. and its three distributors. The Indian Tube Company was made a party as it was the producer of goods in respect of which the restrictive trade practices were alleged to exist and in any Scheme of distribution which might ultimately be framed, its presence would be required. Its presence was also necessary because there were allegations against some of its officers. During the pendency of the inquiry the three distributors filed an application under Section 37(2) of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act on the 18th March, 1974 for the approval of the Commission to the Scheme of the distribution proposed by them which according to the distributors would eliminate the restrictive trade practices complained of. The Indian Tube Company Ltd. agreed to supervise the implementation of the scheme. The Commission by its Order dated 11th April, 1974

held that the Scheme did ensure that the trade practices would no longer be prejudicial to the public interest and it was not necessary to go through an enquiry under Section 37 (1) and to make an Order thereon. The Commission accordingly approved the Scheme and permit it to be implemented with effect from 1st May, 1974.

Rural Engineering Survey in West Bengal

8675. **SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural engineering survey has been undertaken in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) if so, total amount sanctioned and the finding of this rural engineering survey during the last three years; and

(c) name of the villages covered by the survey up-to-date, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Engineering Surveys scheme was sanctioned for West Bengal in October, 1971 and the field surveys work commenced in 1972-73.

(b). The total amount of grant-in-aid released to the State Government for this work during the last three years was Rs. 28.28 lakhs. The village-wise engineering surveys and soil surveys have been taken up in the districts of Midnapore and Purulia. The engineering surveys have been completed in 456 villages and soil surveys in 303 villages in these districts.

(c) The names of villages covered, district-wise and year-wise by

engineering surveys are given in Statement-I and those covered by Soil Surveys are given in Statement-II laid on the table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT 6875/74].

Rural Engineering Survey

8676. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken rural engineering survey during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the amount sanctioned State-wise during the period; and

(c) the number of villages where the survey work had been completed during the said period State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State-wise progress of survey work and the amount released for the scheme so far are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of villages where		Amount released during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. (Rs. in lakhs)
		Engg. surveys have been completed	Soil Surveys have been completed	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	196	31.29
2.	Assam]	86	..	6.55
3.	Bihar	31	8	24.61
4.	Gujarat]	1	15	9.85
5.	Haryana]	729	331	19.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.72
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.20
8.	Kerala	24	33	5.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh	243	..	19.24
10.	Maharashtra	41	44	14.00
11.	Karnataka	1328	11.17	40.95
12.	Orissa	144	49	17.56
13.	Punjab	103	108	6.33
14.	Rajasthan	72	117	21.60
15.	Tamil Nadu	173	111	18.04
16.	Uttar Pradesh]	695	1100	31.65
17.	West Bengal	456	303	28.28
TOTAL :		4308	3532	300.70

Threat to Youth Congress Workers of F.A.C.T.

8677. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the F.A.C.T. management has threatened the Youth Congress workers employed there with disciplinary action; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). An employee of the Company (who happens to be also the Secretary of FACT Youth Congress Unit) issued a pamphlet in March, 1974 containing certain allegations against the management and the Managing Director of the company. As such action amounts to misconduct under the certified standing orders of the company, his explanations has been called for by the management.

Persons prosecuted for violating Law Prohibiting Dowry and Child marriage during last two years

8678. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted for violating law prohibiting dowry and child marriage in various States during last two years; and

(b) what steps Government have proposed to educate the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union

territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The problems of dowry and child marriage are social evils. It is hoped that with the spread of education amongst masses, particularly the womenfolk, the evil of dowry and child marriage would die out. Any further information received in this behalf from the State Governments and Union territory Administrations will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fertilizer Factory set up at Goa by the Birlas

8679. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birlas have set up a fertiliser factory with foreign collaboration at Goa;

(b) whether this factory has started production without a valid licence; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. have set up a fertilizer plant with foreign financial participation at Goa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Powers vested in ESSO in terms of its take-over agreement

8680. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLFUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ESSO take-over agreement has clauses vesting powers of veto in ESSO; and

(b) if so, whether these powers are on the issues of sale of assets exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs of the new corporation, diversification to any other fields and making any change in the debt equity ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 1956, certain clauses have been incorporated in the Participation Agreement with Esso by which the consent of both the majority and the minority shareholders namely Government of India and Esso respectively are required by special resolution in respect of the following:

- (a) Any increase in the authorised capital,
- (b) Any changes in the debt equity ratio from the agreed limits,
- (c) Any sale of individual assets over Rs 50 lakhs,
- (d) Diversification into non-allied lines

Such provisions are usually incorporated in similar agreements

Relaxation given to large houses and foreign firms under Industries Development and Regulation Act

8681 SHRI K S CHAVDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether relaxation given under the Press Note of 27th May, 1969 is one of the exemptions under the provisions of Industries Development & Regulation Act issued by Chemical III,

(b) if so, whether all the exemptions have been withdrawn from large houses and foreign firms on the 16th February, 1973;

(c) if not, why the foreign firms and large houses have been given advantage of this lacuna when all other exemptions are withdrawn; and

(d) whether Government have studied the impact of the lacuna and their findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 4548 dated the 26th March, 1974, the exemption/relaxation given under the Press Note of 27th May, 1969 is still valid and it limits the formulations to those produced from the basic drugs produced by the concerned company and further limits the quantity of formulations to be produced thereunder to the quantity of the basic drug allowed to be produced and to be utilised for captive consumption. Further it also stipulates that the manufacture should not involve import of any raw materials or equipment. It was issued under Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961.

Firms manufacturing Drugs

8682 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR- Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 107 on the 27th February, 1974 regarding permission for product-mix to undertakings and state

(a) the names of the firms which were manufacturing their drugs and were allowed formulations on the same basis,

(b) the difference in the meaning of 'trade mark' and 'mark';

(c) the number of product-mix letters issued on the basis of basic drugs;

(d) whether in most of the product-mix letters, this conditions has not been observed at all; and

(e) the loss of foreign exchange and by way of building assets by the foreign firms during the last three years, due to issue of product-mix letters, on the basis of which they are continuing production even today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Almost all drug manufacturing firms manufacture drug formulations.

(b) For the meanings of "mark" and "trade mark" reference is invited to the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(c) to (e). Presumably the reference here is to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals Notification dated 27-5-1969 exempting the industrial undertakings licensed to manufacture basic drugs from the need of licences for manufacture of formulations of those basic drugs. In view of that Notification no issue of separate letters was necessary.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Kota (Rajasthan)

8683. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had submitted a project report on setting up a Thermal Power Station at Kota to the Planning Commission and the Central Water & Power Commission;

(b) whether National Coal Development Corporation and the Railways had assured Government of Rajasthan in 1971 for adequate supply of coal for this project;

(c) whether Rajasthan State Electricity Board has already acquired 507 acres of land from the State Government for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the progress made in regard to this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, The project report is under examination. In 1971 the National Coal Development Corporation had indicated that coal supplies from Chirmari coal mines could be made available. It is understood that necessary land for the project has been acquired.

सोडा एज तथा सोडा कास्टिक संयंत्रों के लिए जमिनीय बड़े प्राबन्धन

8684. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोडा एज तथा सोडा कास्टिक संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए कम्पनियों से प्राये कितने प्राबन्धनपत्र सरकार के पास जमिनीय बड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनियों ने सभी अपेक्षित शर्तों को पूरा किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस जारी किए जाने में वििलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाहू कृष्ण वर्मा) : (क) सोडा एज के लिए 11 तथा कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्रों के लिए 31 प्रार्थना पत्र ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रार्थना पत्रों पर विभिन्न चरणों पर विचार हो रहा है ।

Damage to Electrical Equipment due to Fluctuations in Electricity Supply in Rajasthan

8685. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that heavy fluctuations in electricity supply are taking place in Bikaner and other cities of Rajasthan, resulting in heavy damage to electrical equipment, including tubewell motors; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is reported by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board that there are voltage fluctuations in the power supply to Bikaner and north-Western parts of Rajasthan. These areas are served by the Bhakra Nangal system. The fluctuations are due to heavy loading of the long transmission lines serving this area.

With the construction of additional transmission lines and erection of 220/132 KV 100 MVA transformer and installation of 2X20 MVA synchronous condensers at Jaipur and by arranging operation of the entire system in an integrated manner with the Bhakra Management Board system, it is expected that the voltage conditions in these areas would improve considerably.

वर्ष 1973 में उत्तर रेलवे में सी० बी० घाई० द्वारा झट्टाचार व गवन के मामलों की जांच

8687. श्री गणेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1973 में उत्तर रेलवे में किन-किन झट्टाचार व गवन के मामलों की सी० बी० घाई० ने जांच की ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने रेलवे प्रशासन ने स्वतः सी० बी० घाई० को दिए और कितने सी० बी० घाई० ने अपनी सूचना पर पकड़े ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुरुम्वर लाली कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). 1973 में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उत्तर रेलवे से संबंधित झट्टाचार घाई के 34 मामलों की जांच की थी। इनमें से 27 मामलों की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा उनकी निजी सूचना के आधार पर की गयी थी और शेष 7 मामले रेल प्रशासन द्वारा सीधे गए थे।

Agreement with Iraq for Supply of Iraqi Crude

8688. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Iraq relating to the supply of Iraqi crude recently; and

(b) if so, whether the agreement follows the pattern of the oil agreement signed recently with Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Bilateral arrangements for the supply of crude oil have been entered into with Iran and Iraq. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of these arrangements.

New Fertilizer Plant of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company

8689. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new fertilizer plant which will be set up by the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company at an esti-

mated cost of Rs. 121 crores will save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 120 crores;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the project would fetch Gujarat Rs. 1.5 crores as Sales Tax and Rs. 80 crores for the Centre from excise duty, annually; and

(d) if so, when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Expansion Scheme of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company for which a letter of intent has recently been granted would produce about 5 lakh tonnes of urea per annum. On the basis of a price of 300 per tonne of urea, an import of equivalent quantity of urea would cost about \$150 million (or Rs. 120 crores) per annum in foreign exchange.

(c) Anticipated Sales tax realisation to the Station the sale of 5 lakh tonnes of urea would be about Rs. 1.4 crores per annum. The excise duty realisation to the Centre on the said quantity of urea would be about Rs. 6—6.5 crores.

(d) The Expansion Project is expected to be completed towards the end of the Fifth Plan period.

Proposal to increase production of Ammonia in Udyog Mandal Unit of F.A.C.T.

8690, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved proposal for diversification of manufacture and increasing production of ammonia in the Udyog Mandal unit of F.A.C.T. and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from FACT for:

(i) diversification of production at Udyogamandal; and

(ii) expansion of Ammonia capacity at Cochin.

No decision has yet been taken by Government on these proposals.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का लाभ

3691. श्री शौंकार लाल बेरवा: क्या केंद्रीनियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने वर्ष 1972-73 में उर्वरक की बिक्री से कितना लाभ कमाया ;

(ख) क्या इस लाभ को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार मन्ने मूल्य पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

केंद्रीनियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूजवाब खाँ) : (क) उर्वरकों की बिक्री से 50 लाख रुपए ;

(ख) इस बारे में इस समय किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) उर्वरकों की बिक्री से निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ केवल नाम मात्र है । नाइ-ट्रोजन युक्त उर्वरकों के प्रेषित मूल्य इसी किस्म के आयातित उर्वरकों के स्थल मूल्यों की तुलना में पहले ही बहुत कम हैं ।

**Criminal Appeals pending with
Supreme Court since 1970**

8692. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the number of criminal appeals
pending in the Supreme Court since
1970, with an year-wise break-up;

(b) whether any special steps have
been taken to expedite the disposal
of criminal appeals keeping in view
the fact that personal liberty is the
prime concern of these appeals; and

(c) if so, the salient features
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The number
of criminal appeals pending in the
Supreme Court at present is 851.
Their year-wise break-up is as
follows:—

1970	.	.	.	15
1971	.	.	.	227
1972	.	.	.	219
1973	.	.	.	238
1974	.	.	.	152
Total	.	.	.	851

(b) and (c). Apart from the provi-
sions in the Supreme Court Rules for
expediting criminal appeals, the
following other steps are adopted for
the purpose:—

(1) A Bench is always provided for
hearing of criminal appeals, either ex-
clusively, or for the hearing of such
appeals, interspersed with civil appe-
als, interspersals, which are specially di-
rected to be heard expeditiously;

(2) Appeals involving sentence of
death are brought in the Daily Board
for hearing soon after they become

ready for hearing with a weeks notice
to the parties; time limit is fixed for
making such appeals ready.

(iii) Specially directed criminal ap-
peals get priority over specially
directed civil appeals.

**Rules under Inter-State Water
Disputes Act, 1956**

8693. SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been
framed under section 13 of the Inter-
State Water Disputes Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-
SAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rules provide for—

(1) The Form and manner in
which a complaint as to any
water dispute may be made;

(2) notice to parties to nominate
representatives,

(3) procedure if representatives
are not nominated;

(4) remuneration, allowances or
fees payable to the Chairman,
Members of the Tribunal etc

(5) appointment of officers of the
Tribunal, and their terms and
conditions of service;

(6) expenditure to be borne by
the Central Government; and

(7) headquarters of the Tribunal

Single Body Favoured by Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal for Control of Tungabhadra Dam and Reservoir

8694. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribunal on the Krishna River Water Dispute favoured a single body for the control over the maintenance and operation of the entire Tungabhadra Dam and Reservoir and spillway gates on the left and right sides;

(b) whether it considered that suitable legislation would be needed for this purpose; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal have considered that control over the maintenance and operation of the entire Tungabhadra Dam and reservoir and spillway gates on the left and right sides should be vested in a single control body, but this may be done by suitable legislation. Until another control body is established, such control may be vested in the Tungabhadra Board. The matter will be considered by the Central Government after the references under section 5(3) of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 made to the Tribunal seeking explanation/guidance are disposed of by the Tribunal.

Expansion of Gujarat Refinery

8695. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned the expansion of the Gujarat Refinery at a cost of Rs 30 crores making it the biggest refinery in the country; and

(b) whether this expansion decision was taken prior to crude price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The scheme for the expansion of the Gujarat Refinery from 4.3 MTPA to 7.3 MTPA at an estimated cost of Rs 28.08 crores was sanctioned by the Government in August, 1973.

Loss to Railways due to manufacture of Monoblock Concrete Sleepers

8696. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for monoblock concrete sleepers which are suitable for high density and high speed traffic were placed with two firms;

(b) if so, whether these firms after consuming time submitted sub standard sleepers; and

(c) if so, the amount of loss to Railways and the action taken against the defaulting firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Orders for manufacture of monoblock concrete sleepers were placed on 3 firms in 1968 and 1969 and later on to three firms in addition.

(b) No. However, the firms could supply only a small portion of the order, some of which are being accepted at reduced price, as they are fit for use only on main lines or loop lines.

(c) Does not arise.

Profit earned by Gujarat State Fertiliser Company

8697. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total profit earned by Gujarat State Fertiliser Company during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) how much dividend has been distributed to the share-holders per share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The profits made by the Company and the dividends distributed per share during the last two years viz., 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as follows:

Year	Net Profit	Dividend per share
1971-72	Rs 3,18,18,292 -	Rs 16/-
1972-73	Rs 3,74,79,124/-	Rs 20/-

Gujarat Government's Share Capital in G.S.F.C.

8698. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has proposed to increase its share capital from 49 per cent to 51 per cent in Gujarat State Fertiliser Company; and

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

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

(b) No decision has yet been taken by Government in the matter.

Reopening of Railway Line from Junagarh to Delwada

8699. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway line from Junagarh to Delwada has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be reopened?

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

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

Demand for upgradation of Posts of Commercial Clerks in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

8700. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board by letter No. 70/TC/RCC/IMP/428, dated 20th June, 1970 advised all General Managers for implementation of the recommendation of the One-Man Expert Committee on compensation Claims and institution of enquiries for the settlement of claims for the missing goods;

(b) if so, the numbers of posts including Commercial Controllers, sanctioned so far, Division-wise in each Railway for effective functioning of this Organisation as per Board's order, and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the posts in this organisation on justification having been sent by Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Dhanbad long before the Railway Authority?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) One post has been sanctioned in Dhanbad Division.

STATEMENT

Division-wise break-up of number of posts including Commercial Controllers sanctioned so far for effective functioning of the organisation for institution of enquiries in cases where consignments are not received at destination.

Railway	Division	No. of Posts
Central	Bombay	1
	Bhusawal	1
	Nagpur	1
	Jabalpur	3
	Jhansi	3
		9
Eastern	Sealdah	2
	Howrah	2
	Asansol	2
	Dhanbad	1
	Danapur	1
		8
Northern	Allahabad	1
	Bikaner	1
	Delhi	1
	Ferozepore	1
	Jodhpur	1
	Lucknow	1
	Moradabad	1
	Headquarter Office	1
		8
North Eastern	Izatnagar	1
	Lucknow	2
	Varanasi	2
	Samastipur	2
		7

Railway	Division *	No. of Posts
Northeast Frontier	Katihar	2
	Alipurduar	1
	Lumding	1
	Tinsukia	1
	Headquarters office	2
		<u>7</u>
Southern	Madras	1
	Olavakkot	2
	Guntakal	1
	Mysore	1
	Madurai	1
	Tiruchirappalli	1
	Headquarters Office	1
		<u>8</u>
South Central	Secunderabad	1
	Sholapur	1
	Vijayawada	1
	Hubli	1
	Headquarters Office	1
		<u>5</u>
South Eastern	Adra	2
	Bilaspur	2
	Chakradharpur	2
	Kharagpur	2
	Khurda Road	2
	Nagpur	2
	Waltair	2
	Headquarters Office	2
		<u>16</u>

Railway	Division	No. of Posts
Western	Baroda	1
	Ajmer	1
	Rajkot	1
	Bhavnagar	1
	Bombay Central	1
	Jaipur	1
	Kota	1
	Ratlam	1
	Headquarters Office	1
		9

Increase in Upgradation of Posts of Commercial Clerks

8701. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association represented to increase the percentage of up-gradation of the Commercial Clerks from 45 per cent to 75 per cent alongwith other demands in November, 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Railway Administration?

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

(b) Action has been initiated to review the gradewise distribution of posts in various categories with a view to examine the possibility of improving promotional prospects.

Increase in Promotional Quota of Class III Ministerial Staff

8702. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association during the course of discussion with Member, Staff, Railway Board on 12th November, 1973 submitted a note regarding the problems of Ministerial staff including immediate implementation of commitment of Shri. C. M. Poonacha to increase promotional quota of Class III Ministerial Staff; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement each items of the notes for up-gradation of Ministerial Staff?

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

(b) Action has been initiated to review the gradewise distribution of posts in various categories with a view to examine the possibility of improving promotional prospects.

Demonstration by Ministerial Staff of Eastern and North Eastern Zones in December, 1973

8703. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministerial Staff of Eastern and North Eastern Zones demonstrated before Head of the Offices from 3rd December, 1973 to 7th December, 1973 and submitted a charter of demands through mass deputation to communicate the sentiments and feelings to the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the demands and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The Ministerial Staff of Eastern Railway demonstration at the Divisional Office Asansol and submitted a memorandum, where at certain other places only the charter of demands were submitted.

(b) The various demands raised in the memorandum are as under:—

- (1) Ninety six per cent upgradation,
- (2) Need based minimum wage,
- (3) Bonus to all railway staff
- (4) Augmentation of staff strength in all offices,
- (5) Withdrawal of EB test suitability test/selection and promotion according to seniority.
- (6) Waival of ban on recruitment,
- (7) Yard stick for all grades of Ministerial Staff department-wise,
- (8) Leave percentage to be fixed afresh in the different clerical grades and segregation of leave reserve strength from working strength,

(9) Party in the working hours of the ministerial staff employed in Administrative/Divisional Offices and workshops/sheds,

(10) Payment of overtime on hourly basis after completion of normal days work, etc. etc.

Such issues are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussions in the meetings of the PNM and the JCM at different levels. Further, representations coming from any source including un-recognised unions, are given due consideration and action as deemed fit is taken. Whatever demands are presented to the administration are given due consideration with the utmost sympathy taking into consideration factors like financial resources, framework of rules and regulations justification for accepting the demand and the repercussions of their acceptance.

Alleged theft of Coal and Alluminium from Loco Shed and Yard at Chopan (Eastern Railway)

8704 SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI K M MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious cases of thefts of Coal and Alluminium from Loco Shed and Yard of Chopan (Eastern Railway); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get the matter probed into by C.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No case of theft of coal and alluminium from loco-shed and yard of Chopan has been reported during the years 1973 and upto 15th April, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for taking away offshore operations from O.&N.G.C.

8705. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether there is any move to take away offshore operations from O. & N.G.C.; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railways to suffer in Diesel Supply

8706. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are to suffer in diesel supply; and

(b) if so, whether its increasing use in the Railways is to be slowed down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Railways' traction programme during the Fifth Plan takes into account the optimum rate of electrification and maximum use of the available steam locomotives. The balance requirement of power has to be found by resort to dieselisation.

In order to enable the Railways to meet the anticipated traffic target, the railways requirement of diesel oil will be met on a priority basis.

Compensation in Exchange Rate for Import of Crude from Iran

8707. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Iran has indicated that the compensation in the price of crude for exchange rate would not apply to the new transfer price; and

(b) if so, whether India has been disappointed over this stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Black Marketing of Kerosene Oil supplied at Petrol Pumps

8708. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether the supply of Kerosene at petrol pumps is not fair in the country particularly in Delhi and Orissa;

(b) if so, whether many unscrupulous persons manage to get a large quantity and sell it at much higher rates; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Dispensing of kerosene through petrol pumps has not yet been started in Orissa. In Delhi kerosene supplies both from petrol pumps and otherwise are regulated by the Delhi Administration on ration cards.

(b) and (c). State Governments are empowered under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against black marketing or other offences. Whenever report are received to this effect necessary action is taken by the State Governments

Seizure of Indian Oil Tanker 'Bailadila' by Italian Authorities

8709. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR;
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Italian authorities seized the Indian oil tanker 'Bailadila' on the 14th January, 1974 in the Port of Flumicino near Rome;

(b) if so, reasons for the seizure;

(c) whether there was any leakage of crude oil into the sea; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). In this connection reply given by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 676 on 25-2-74 may be referred to.

U.S. Interest in Extraction of Crude Oil from Coal in India

8710. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether U.S.A. has shown interest in Indian bid for extraction of crude from coal; and

(b) which other countries have approached Government of India for its exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). This Ministry has not received any proposal from U.S.A. regarding extraction of crude oil from coal. Two Japanese firms, Mitsui Company and Mitsubishi Company have given their ideas to the Department of Mines for the setting up of a coal liquification plant. Tests on Indian coal with the assistance of experts from the two companies are in progress.

Setting up of a High Court at Panaji

8711. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

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

(a) whether Government have been urged to set up a high court for Panaji; and

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

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

(b) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Goa Administration.

Proposal to Indianise Business of Lubrication to avoid Import

8712. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to Indianise the business of lubrication to avoid its imports; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The lubricating oils are made out of lube base stocks and additives. The country produces over 80 per cent of the base stocks and the rest are imported. When the lube sector of the Haldia Refinery goes on stream at the end of this year, the import of base stocks will be reduced to about 5 per cent. Efforts are also being made to conserve lubricating oils with re-refining and re-cycling of used oils.

दिल्ली बाढ़ नियंत्रण विभाग में रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियन

8713. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली बाढ़ नियंत्रण विभाग में काम करने वाले कामचारियों की कितनी रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन हैं और उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनको मध्यम संख्या का अलग-अलग धारा क्या है ;

(ग) मुख्य अभियंता, बाढ़ नियंत्रण ने अब तक किस यूनियन को मान्यता दी है ; और

(घ) बाढ़ नियंत्रण में कार्य प्रभारी कामचारियों को राहत और सुविधाएँ देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्देवर प्रसाद) : (क) में (ग). दिल्ली बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कंध में केवल एक पंजीकृत ट्रेड यूनियन नामण : "दिल्ली फ्लड कंट्रोल मैकेनिकल वर्कर्स यूनियन" है। इसमें 105 सदस्य हैं और इसको मुख्य अभियंता, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, दिल्ली, प्रशासन,

द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कंध में वर्कचारियों स्टाफ को नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत देव नहीं संभव सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Demand to attach an Additional Third Class Coach from Delhi to Sikara in 91/92 Bikaner Mail

8714. SHRI S. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether persistent demand has been made for an additional Third Class Coach from Delhi to Sikar being attached in 91/92 Bikaner Mail and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the average total sale of tickets for Delhi from the Railway Stations between Sikar and Lohara and vice versa; and

(c) the capacity of the present two coaches plying between Delhi and Sikar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. Running of an additional III class coach between Delhi and Sikar is neither justified on traffic considerations nor feasible operationally for want of room on 91/92 Bikaner Mail to haul an extra coach.

(b) and (c). During the period April 1973 to March 1974 the daily average number of tickets sold from stations between Sikar and Lohara to Delhi and vice versa has been 69 and 78 respectively by all classes. This much traffic can be adequately cleared by existing 2 through coaches, one composite first-cum-second class coach and one partial 3-tier sleeper coach, running between Sikar and Delhi via Loharu. The aggregate capacity of these coaches is 10 first class berths, 24 Second class sleeper berths and 66 seats or a total of 100 berths/seats.

Decision to start a Flag Station near Paharsar on Sadulpur-Manuman Garh Section

8715 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision was taken to start a flag station near village Paharsar on Sadulpur-Manuman Garh Section and

(b) if so, why the same has not been started so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to open a flag station near village Paharsar. However the question of opening a halt at this point is under active consideration.

Sanction of rural electrification schemes for Rajasthan for 1973-74

8716 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) what schemes of Rural Electrification have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation for Rajasthan during the year 1973-74 and how many are still pending, and

(b) whether work on the sanctioned schemes is not in good progress and if so what steps are being taken to speed up the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 15 schemes of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board during the year 1973-74. These schemes involve a loan assistance of Rs 619 crores for electrification of 709 villages and energisation of 12507 pumpsets.

15 more schemes costing Rs 740 crores were sponsored by the State

Electricity Board. Two of these schemes have been returned to the State Electricity Board for revision in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Corporation. The remaining schemes costing Rs. 6.03 crores are under consideration of the Corporation.

(b) The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. These schemes having been sanctioned in 1973-74 are only at the initial stages of implementation.

Demand for High Court Bench at Jaipur

8717 SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a deputation of over one thousand people including advocates met him and the Prime Minister for having a High Court bench at Jaipur.

(b) whether they were assured that an early and sympathetic decision would be taken in the matter, and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard and the time by which the decision will be taken?

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

(b) and (c) A number of representations and memoranda have been received for the restoration of the High Court Bench at Jaipur. As the question whether a High Court should have a Bench at a place other than its principal seat has in the first instance to be considered by the State Government in consultation with the High Court, the memoranda and the representations have been forwarded to the State Government for their views. The reply from the State Government is awaited.

Remittances by foreign drug firms

**8718. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:**

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

(a) how much foreign exchange has been sent out by foreign firms (with over 26 per cent foreign equity) during the last three years, due to unauthorised production of bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) the details of the items, company-wise, the quantum of unauthorised production and the foreign exchange repatriated;

(c) whether Government propose to ask these foreign firms to pay back the foreign exchange to the Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d): It is not possible to compile the requisite information as no specific study in this regard has been made. Excess production of Drugs by both Indian and Foreign has resulted in reduction of imports of such bulk drugs and formulations.

Permission for sharing of accommodation with allottee parents

8719. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission for sharing government accommodation is not given to the Railway employees who share the accommodation with their allottee parents in Kishanganj and other Railway colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) number of such Railway employees who are living with their allottee parents in accommodation allotted by the Railway Housing Committee and are not being paid House Rent allowance because they are sharing accommodation with their parents?

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

(a) to (c): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount provided for flood control measures in Orissa

8720. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided outside the Fourth Five Year Plan Ceilings to take up the Flood Control measures in the river Baitarni (Orissa) by constructing a reservoir on the river; and

(b) the amount provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan to complete the flood control measures there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b): The Bhimkund reservoir project on the Baitarni has not yet been approved for implementation. No Central financial assistance was provided for the project during the Fourth Plan. The scheme is not included in the V Plan of the State.

Irrigation facilities for Bihar in 1st year of Fifth Plan

8721. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation facilities extended to the State of Bihar during the 1st year of the 5th Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14 major and 26 medium continuing as well as new irrigation schemes have been included in the first year of the Fifth Year Plan of Bihar. The approved outlay on these schemes in 1974-75 is Rs. 36.39 crores. These are expected to create an additional irrigation potential of 15 lakh hectares

सबु उद्योगों की भट्टी के तेल के वितरण के मामले पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श

+8722. श्री देवप्र साहू गरबा :
श्री धामनकर :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संगठित उद्योगों तथा अन्य उद्योगों को भट्टी के तेल का वितरण कोर्ट द्वारा विनियमित किया जायगा ;

(ख) क्या अपने उद्योगों में ड्रम तेल का वितरण करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से सहयोग के लिए परामर्श किया गया है, और

(ग) केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा अपने के लिए कितने तेल की आवश्यकता है और कितने तेल का उत्पादन देश में होता है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूगजन साहू) : (क) इस समय तेल कंपनियों को 1:073 की अपनी कुल क्षमता के आधार पर वर्तमान उपभोक्ताओं की 90 प्रतिशत आवश्यकताओं की सन्वाई करती है। भट्टी तेल की व्यापक संचित द्वारा प्रस्तावित मिश्रणों के आधार पर भावी सन्वाई व्यवस्थित की जाएगी।

(ख) जी, हा।

(ग) 1974-75 के दौरान भट्टी तेल सहित हेवी ऐड्स के लिए लगभग 8 मिलियन मीटरी टन की कुल अनुमानित मांग में से देश में उत्पादन का अनुमान 5.00 मिलियन मीटरी टन है। इस वर्ष के दौरान उच्च तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात के लिए यह विदेशी मुद्रा की उपयोगिता के अनुमान मकतों के अनुसार है।

Assistance to Maharashtra for Anti-Sea Erosion Schemes

8722 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government has given any help to the Government of Maharashtra for anti-sea erosion schemes during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much and on which projects;

(c) whether Government propose to give any help to the State of Maharashtra for anti-sea erosion during the Fifth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, how much and for which projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

मिट्टी, मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल के तेल का उपयोग और आयात

8725. श्री कुल चन्द बर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में देश में पेट्रोल, मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल की कितनी खपत हुई ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे भारत ने इन उत्पादों का आयात किया था और इनमें से अत्यधिक देश से इनका कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया, और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक उत्पाद के लिए प्रत्येक देश की प्रति बैरल कितना मूल्य दिया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूबाबा जॉ)

(क) में (ग). प्रत्येक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत उपलब्धता आयात और मन्दा के प्राकड़े जनहित में देना ठीक नहीं हो सकता है। तथापि मिट्टी का तेल और डीजल प्रायल मध्यमवर्गीय आधुनों की श्रेणी में आते हैं और इस अवधि के दौरान मध्यवर्गीय आधुनों की कुल खपत निम्न प्रकार है :—

(आकड़े 1000 मी० टन में)

वर्ष	मध्यम आसवनों की कुल खपत
1971-72	9978 0
1972-73	10750 6
1973-74 (अनुमानित)	10933.3

उन देशों में डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल का आयात किया जाता है उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं।

- (1) रूस (2) कुवैत (3) ईरान (4) साऊदी अरब (5) सिंगापुर (6) जापान (7) बहरीन (8) थाईलैंड और (9) यमन

उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों के दौरान सरकार, उम्मीदवारों का राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च

8726. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में हाल ही में हुए चुनावों के दौरान सरकार, उम्मीदवारों तथा राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और

(ख) चुनावों को कम खर्चीला बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी बचत हुई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :
(क) अभी हाल ही में हुए निर्वाचनों पर सरकार द्वारा 3 49 00 000 रुपये (लगभग) व्यय किये गये।

जहां तक अभ्यायों द्वारा किये गये व्यय का सम्बन्ध है, निर्वाचन का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 89 के अखीन रिपोर्टे मंत्री जिना निर्वाचन अधिकारियों में अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विधि में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है जिसके द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों से यह अपेक्षा की जाये कि वे निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में उनके द्वारा किये गये व्यय की रकम की सूचना दें।

(ख) किसी राज्य में निर्वाचन के सम्बन्ध में व्यय निर्दिष्टित कारणों में होता है - मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी के कार्यालय और जिना कार्यालयों में निर्वाचन कर्मचारियों का नियोजन, निर्वाचन सामाग्रीयों का तैयार किया जाना और उनका सुरक्षा।

मतदान पेटियों और अन्य निर्वाचन सामग्री का भंडारकरण और उनका परिष्करण और निर्वाचनों का वास्तविक संवाहन इन व्यय में निर्वाचन कार्य में लगाए गए सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य को भत्तों का संदाय भी सम्मिलित है। अतः उस व्यय की रकम में कमी करने के लिये कोई उपाय करना न व्यवहार्य ही है और न समीचीन ही, जो किसी राज्य में निर्वाचन कराने के सम्बन्ध में, विशेष रूप से जनसंख्या के तीव्र वृद्धि, अपेक्षित सामग्री के खर्च में सामान्य वृद्धि और निर्वाचन-कार्य में लगाये गये कर्मचारियों को सदत की जाने वाली उपलब्धियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, आवश्यक और अनिवार्य रूप से किया जाना होगा। यह सामान्य तथ्य उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी हाल में हुये निर्वाचनों के मामले में भी समान रूप से लागू होता है।

तथापि, निर्वाचनों को कम खर्चना बनाने की दृष्टि से, निर्वाचन विधियों के लिये नियुक्त संयुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग 1 में यह सिफारिश की है कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 को शोधितस किया जाना चाहिये। तदनुसार, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (सशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 पुरःस्थापित कर दिया गया है और वह लोक सभा में विचाराधीन है।

Proposals to levy a cess on power rates

8727. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals to levy a cess on power rates and plough it back into areas where hydro-electric power is generated to and development; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8728. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Kerosene oil in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to supply kerosene according to their need; and

(c) whether Government will instruct the local authorities to distribute kerosene on ration cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Due to the increase in demand of diesel oil, production of kerosene oil had to be curtailed from the refineries in order to maximise the production of diesel oil. Kerosene quotas to the States had, therefore, to be curtailed. For April 25 per cent cut had to be imposed on quotas allocated to all States. Cuts in Kerosene quotas are likely to remain upto June 1974.

(c) State Governments have been advised to regulate the distribution of kerosene oil equitably in view of the cuts. Arrangements in this regard are, however, to be decided upon by the concerned State Governments.

Amount Sanctioned for Improvement of Power Position in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during Fifth Plan

8729. SHRI R. R. PAEEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned for the improvement of power position in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The size and content of the Fifth Pan is under finalisation.

Closure of Industries in Dadra and Nagar Haveli due to Power Shortage

8730. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of power in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and due to that many industries have been closed down; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to increase the power in that territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. A complaint about low voltage conditions was, however, received.

(b) The voltage situation would improve with the commissioning of a 132 KV sub-station at Atul near Vapi.

बिजली की आवश्यकता और उसके उत्पादन के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

8731. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में देश में बिजली की आवश्यकता और उसके उत्पादन के बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं , और

(ग) सम्बन्धित राज्यों में इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) में (ग). अन्तिम रूप दिये जा रहे पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों के आधार पर ७वे वार्षिक बिजली सर्वेक्षण के तत्वावधान में एक व्यापक अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। इस अध्ययन से छोटी अवधि के लिए तथा 10-15 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये विद्युत् की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता का पता चलना अपेक्षित है। इस अध्ययन से भावी योजनाओं को इस ढंग से तैयार किया जाना सम्भव होगा जिससे विद्युत् की कमी को यथासंभव हार्थ शीघ्रतापूर्वक समाप्त किया जा सके।

पांचवीं योजना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 16.55 मेगावाट (शुद्ध) के योग का लक्ष्य रखा गया है तथा इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सभ्य सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

नीजल और मौसिल आवास की आवश्यकता
और उपलब्धि

8732. श्री श्री कृष्ण-अग्रवाल : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में डोजल और मौसिल आवास
की कुल किंमती आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान उपलब्धि हमारी
आवश्यकता के लिये पर्याप्त है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी पूर्ति के
लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(घ) उक्त पदार्थों की वितरण पद्धति
क्या है ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क)
देश में प्रत्येक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन,
उपभोग, आदि के बारे में कोई सूचना बनाना
जन-हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1974-75 के
दौरान असाधारण कच्चे तेल तथा अन्य पेट्रो-
लियम उत्पादों को आयात करने हेतु विशेषी
मुद्रा के उपलब्धि के वर्तमान तकतों के आधार
पर मध्यमवर्ती आस्त्युधों की उपलब्धि आवश्यकता
से कम होगी । इसलिये खपत में ठोस कटौती
करने के लिये, इन उत्पादों के प्रयोग में अधिक
से अधिक बचन करनी होगी । खाना
बनाने के लिये सोफ्ट कोक के प्रयोग तथा
रोशनी के लिये गाबो में क्विकली लमने के
कार्य को बढ़ावा देकर मिट्टी के तेल के
प्रयोग में मसबल कमी करनी होगी । जहा
तक लुब्रिकैन्ट्स का प्रश्न है, वेस प्रायलो,
योगजो, आदि के योजनाबद्ध आयात द्वारा,
किसी भी प्रकार की कमी उत्पन्न होने के
आशा नहीं है ।

(घ) वर्तमान देश में तेल कम्पनियों के
फैने फुटकर बिजनेसों द्वारा हाई स्पीड डोजल

आवास की बिक्री को जाती है । कुल क्षेत्र
को परमिट प्राप्त करने में एच० एस० डी० की
उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ राज्य
सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबंधों के
अतिरिक्त इन फुटकर पम्पों द्वारा एच० एस०
डी० की बिक्री करने में किसी प्रकार के प्रति-
बंध नहीं लगाये गये हैं । तेल कम्पनियों
बड़े और छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को उनकी विशिष्ट
आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपने बिक्रीका
तथा फुटकर बिजनेसों द्वारा लुब्रिकैन्टिंग
प्राम्यल की व्यवस्था रूप में बिक्री करती है ।

Advance Technology for Development of Water Resources

8733 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI.
SHRI K P UNNIKRISH-
NAN.

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any effort has been
made to develop the Water resources
using the advance technology which
has been successfully introduced in
several developed nations,

(b) if so, what is the result of the
attempt made in this regard, and

(c) the extent to which it can be
introduced in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) To suit the Indian
conditions the advanced technology
of developed nations needs to be
suitably modified This is being done
As a result thereof bigger water re-
sources projects are being planned
and these are technically and econo-
mically more sound

Irrigation and Power Projects in West Bengal

8734. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various irrigation and power projects run by Central Government in West Bengal at present;

(b) the number of irrigation and power projects for West Bengal under consideration of Central Government at present;

(c) the total amount of financial assistance given to West Bengal State Government during the last two years as against the amount sought by the State Government; and

(d) the total amount of assistance proposed to be given to the State Government during the financial year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no irrigation or power project in West Bengal which is being run by the Central Government.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for a Central irrigation project in West Bengal. A Thermal Power Project at Farakka is contemplated during the Fifth Plan in the Central Sector.

(c) and (d). The Central Assistance for State Plan Schemes in the Fourth Plan was given in the form of block loans and grants for the State as a whole and it was not relatable to any particular project or head of development. However, the assistance given to the Govt. of West Bengal for their Annual Plans 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 46.84 crores and Rs. 44.94 crores respectively. The assistance proposed to be provided for their Annual Plan 1974-75 is Rs. 44.94 crores.

Decentralisation of Powers of Railway Administration

8735. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for decentralisation of Railway Administration and pruning of the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) However, a proposal to delegate additional Powers to the General Managers is under examination.

"Potential Oil deposits in Bombay High and Cambay Region"

8736. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Professor Kalinin, Soviet Geologist and oil specialist that studies both on land and off-shore in the Cambay region have established that this area was very promising for India;

(b) whether he had suggested that bolder efforts should be made to explore new areas and new types of deposits; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is seized of the matter and every effort is being made to explore for oil.

Target for Power Generation in Assam during Fourth Plan

8737. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the target for power generation in Assam has not been achieved during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent it was short of the targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). The achievement by the end of the 4th Plan has been 1115 MW against the target of 1415 MW.

(b) The reason for the short fall has been the delay in the supply of the equipment for the Namrup Thermal Station Extension (30 MW) Project.

New Railway Lines in Assam during Fourth Five Year Plan

8738. SHRI TARUN GOGOI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of new railway lines undertaken during Fourth Five Year Plan in Assam State; and

(b) how many of them are still pending completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No railway line was undertaken in

the Assam State during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstration by Railwaymen on 21-1-1974 before Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad

8739 SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether there was massive demonstration of Railwaymen on the 21st January, 1974 before Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad and memorandum was submitted; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the action taken thereon by Government?

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

Refusal to accept memorandum from Employees Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad by Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad

8740. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telegram dated the 18th January, 1974 from Sri Chinmoy Mukherjee, M.L.A., Dhanbad was received regarding refusal by the Deputy Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad to take the Memorandum of Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad in course of massive demonstration of thousands of Railwaymen on 17th January, 1974 and the memorandum was ultimately submitted to S.D.O., Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the incident and the report and remarks of S.D.O. and Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad;

(c) the policy of Government regarding the acceptance of the Memorandum relating to the grievances and demands of the employees; and

(d) action taken by Government on each item of the demands contained in the aforesaid Memorandum?

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

(b) There was a violent demonstration in front of Divisional Office, Dhanbad by a group of Railwaymen. The group was provocative and was abusing the officers. They had also brought an effigy of an officer with an indecent garland etc. Since the Divisional Superintendent was away from the station, the District Engineer went to meet the staff. They did not hand over any memorandum to him and instead insulted him using unfortunate language. Then followed complete chaos in the building as a result of which the local Magistrate had also to intervene with the help of police.

The report of the S.D.O. and Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad are not available with the Railway.

(c) The memoranda from recognised Unions are received and dealt with. Their demands are also discussed through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery

Memoranda received from unrecognised Unions are given due consideration and such action as is feasible is taken. They are not normally received by hand.

(d) As already stated, the memorandum was not given to the Administration.

Funds allocated and spent for Railway Hospital and Health units of Dhanbad Division

8741. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed regarding allocation of fund to Railway Hospital and Health Units;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for Railway Hospital and the respective Health Units of Dhanbad Division separately in 1971, 1972, and 1973;

(c) total number of Outdoor patients registered in each Health Unit and Railway Hospital of Dhanbad Division in 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(d) total number of Railway employees and their dependants, residing within the jurisdiction of Railway Hospital and respective Health Units and the procedure followed for taking correct census in Dhanbad division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Funds are allocated on the basis of local conditions, requirement of the place and people besides bed strength of the Hospital and case load

(b) Statement I showing the allocation and expenditure of the Dhanbad Division is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6876/74]. The funds to individual health units are not allocated as such by the Division. The staff is sanctioned according to needs and the drugs and stores are also provided accordingly.

(c) Statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6876/74].

(d) Statement III is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6876/74]. The procedure followed for estimating Rail-

way population catered for in Dhanbad Division as elsewhere, is that the number of Railway employees at a station is multiplied by five, i.e. average family size.

50 per cent cut in Supply of Furnance Oil to Industry

8742 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the 10 per cent cut in furnace oil consumption by industry is likely to be raised to 20 per cent in view of increased difficulty in its purchase in the international market;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereabout; and

(c) to what extent it will affect our industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNA-WAZ KHAN) (a) Cuts in furnace oil supplies are being decided on a month to month basis taking into account the likely availability during the month

(b) and (c) Since January, 1974 oil companies are supplying upto 90 per cent of consumer demands based on their 1973 offtakes. The balance 10 per cent was expected to be saved by adopting measures of economy in the use of fuel without affecting production. However, in view of the anticipated fall in availability of furnace oil in the coming months the cut for certain specified industries will have to be enhanced by additional 10 per cent from May 1974.

Maharashtra crushing Units facing Wagon Shortage

8743. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of wagons to carry cotton-seed oil and cake, the Maharashtra crushing units are facing a crisis; and

(b) if so, whether some immediate steps will be taken to provide the required wagons to carry oil and cakes worth Rs. 15 crores to Delhi, Kanpur and Calcutta?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Saving of Power Drive Launched by D.E.S.U.

8744. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drive launched by DESU to save power has not yielded the required results; and

(b) if not, what is the net saving in power and the quantity supplied to Haryana per day?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b). The various measures adopted by DESU for conserving power in the Union territory of Delhi were to yield a saving of about one lakh units per day. It has, however, not been possible to assess the exact quantum of saving.

During the month of April (upto 22nd instant), the DESU have been able to supply about 14 lakh units per day to Haryana over and above their share in the Indraprasth Station.

Gujarat Government proposal for new Railway Lines in Gujarat State during Fifth Five Year Plan

8745. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had given number of proposals for setting up new railway lines in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether most of them have been rejected by the Union Government;

(c) if so, how many new railway lines will be set up in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(d) how many were undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Gujarat State Government for new lines and gauge conversion projects in the State are receiving consideration. The position in respect of the important proposals is given below:

(i) Bhavnagar-Tarapore B. G.—provision has been made in the Budget for carrying out engineering-cum-traffic surveys for this line. The proposal will be further considered after the proposed surveys are completed.

(ii) Gandhidham-Lakhpur B. G.—Engineering and traffic surveys for this B.G./M.G. link have been carried out and reports are under examination.

(iii) Delhi-Ahmedabad M.G. to B.G. conversion—surveys have been carried out and reports are under examination.

(iv) Ankleshwar-Rajpipla N. G. to B. G. conversion—Consideration to the proposal will be given as and when requisite information regarding the transport requirements of Nawagaon Dam project, details of which have been asked for from Gujarat Government are furnished by them.

(v) Bhavnagar-Mahuva N. G. to B. G. conversion—The Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee has recommended a survey for this conversion. The question of carrying out a survey will be considered after the cases of 12 sections for which surveys were initially carried out as suggested by the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee are finally decided.

(vi) Chhota Udepura-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tankahala N.G. to B.G. conversion—a survey has been carried out and the report is under examination.

(vii) Nadiad-Kapadvanj N. G. to B.G. and extension upto Modasa and Shamlaji Road—a survey is in progress for this conversion and extension upto Modasa, and alternatively for a metre gauge line from Shamlaji Road to Modasa and Kapadvanj.

(c) Proposals for new lines to be constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan as a whole have not yet been finalised. It is therefore difficult to indicate which, if any, new lines will come up in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) The following projects were taken up during the Fourth 5 Year Plan in Gujarat:

(i) Conversion of Viramgam-Okha/Porbandar M.G. to B.G. (length 557 kms.; cost Rs. 42.92 crores).

- (ii) A new B.G. line between Sabarmati and Gandhinagar (length 27.85 kms.; cost Rs. 2.85 crores).

Loss suffered by Gujarat State Fertilizer Company

8746. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a loss of Rs. 5 crores within a short span of about two months has been incurred by the joint sector concern, Gujarat State Fertilizer Company;

(b) whether this loss has been suffered due to the alleged negligence and incompetence of high technical officers and it is feared that a further loss of Rs. 5 crores would be added during the next two months before these technical defects are repaired, taking to the loss to Rs. 10 crores in four months;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this regard by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The Company which is a joint sector undertaking with equity participation by the State Government and the public, has been incurring a production loss of about 800 tonnes of urea per day due to the shut down of the second Urea Plant from 5th February, 1974.

(c) and (d). This shut down had to be taken due to leakage in the urea reactor caused by corrosion in the Titanium lining of the equipment. The damage was fairly extensive involving complex repairs calling forth

special skill and expertise and the services of experts from the suppliers of the equipment from Japan have been requisitioned. These experts are now engaged in locating and rectifying the defects. The work in this connection is expected to be completed by end of May, 1974.

At the company's request prompt assistance was given by the Govt. of India in securing the services of the Japanese technicians. The progress in regard to the repair work is being closely watched by Government

Agitation threat by Power Engineers

8747. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power engineers in the country have threatened a fresh agitation to demand parity with the IAS and better working conditions;

(b) whether All India Power Engineers Association has submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister in this regard; and

(c) if so, the step being taken to settle the issue amicably?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K C PANT)

(a) to (c). The All India Power Engineers' Federation have addressed the Prime Minister of India on 1st April, 1974 urging that the disparities between the 'Engineers' and 'IAS' be removed. They have also stated that their letter may be treated as a notice of their decision to take such action as they may consider necessary including mass casual leave, cease work and other steps to secure parity with the IAS. The matter is receiving attention.

Shortage of Power in Gujarat in Fourth Plan

8748. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a shortfall of 400 M.W. in power generation target highlights the official review of the Fourth Plan performance released by the Gujarat Government;

(b) if so, to what extent the shortage of power was felt by the Gujarat State in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the target fixed and to what extent it was achieved; and

(d) the reasons for the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An additional installed capacity of 754 MW was targetted during the IVth Plan out of which a target of 334 MW could be achieved.

(d) This was due to delay in the commissioning of Ukai Hydro and Ukai Thermal Projects. This delay was caused due to late supply of equipment to these projects.

expansion Plan of Gujarat State Fertilizer Company

8750 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved the expansion plan of the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited have been given a letter of intent for the substantial expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at

Baroda for development of the following additional capacities:

Product	Capacity (in tonnes per annum)
Ammonia	4,45,500
Urea	5,28,000

The expansion scheme will have fuel oil as the feedstock.

Supply of Iranian Crude oil to Haldia Refinery through French Suppliers

8751. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haldia refinery is likely to get Iranian Crude through French suppliers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not obtaining the crude from Iran directly; and

(c) the estimated price of the crude demanded by the French suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The contract for the supply of crude oil by the French oil company M/s. Total International (Private) Ltd. was signed by the Indian Oil Corporation on 29th September, 1967. Since then far reaching changes have taken place in the crude oil supply situation as well as its price. This has necessitated renegotiation of the pricing clause with the French company. Pending the renegotiations of this clause, small quantities of Light Iranian crude oil recently contracted for direct purchase from the National Iranian Oil Company have been obtained for Haldia Refinery only as an *ad hoc* measure so that there may be no delay in its commissioning.

Private and Public Limited Companies in West Bengal and Assam during 1971-72 and 1972-73

8752. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE:

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

(a) the names of private and public limited companies functioning in West Bengal and Assam during 1971-72 and 1972-73 together with the amount invested in each of them and also the number of such companies and firms as were registered during the same period indicating the working capital in each case; and

(b) the number of companies which were closed down or wound up during the same period indicating the working capital in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As per the Statutory Reports laid before the Parliament under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956, the number of private and public companies, limited by shares with their paid up capital in the States of West Bengal and Assam as on 31st March, 1972 and 31st March 1973 are given below —

As on 31.3 '72	West Bengal	Assam
Public Ltd. Companies	2485	95
Private Ltd. Companies	6847	350
TOTAL	9332	445
Paid-up Capital (Rs. in crores)	667.3	54.5
Public Ltd. Companies	2515	95
Private Ltd. Companies	7195	370
TOTAL	9710	465
Paid-up Capital (Rs. in crores)	674.2	57.3

The compilation of the information regarding names of private and public limited companies, limited by shares registered and at work in the States of West Bengal and Assam as on 31st March, 1972 and 31st March, 1973 and their individual paid up capital would involve considerable time and labour. The Department

has however prepared an alphabetical list of companies working in India as on 31st March 1970 and the said list is at present under print.

The information regarding number of companies limited by shares, both public limited and private limited, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the States of West Bengal and Assam during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given below:—

	1971-72	1972-73
West Bengal	337	445
Assam	32	26

The names and authorised capital of each of these companies are given in the Statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8877/74].

As regards firms, no information is available since they form the State subject

(b) The information regarding number of companies ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act 1956, in the States of West Bengal and Assam during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given below:—

	1971-72	1972-73
West Bengal	60	60
Assam	3	15

The names and paid-up capital of these companies are given in the Statement II is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8877/74].

Manufacturing Companies in West Bengal and Maharashtra

8753 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of manufacturing companies in West Bengal and Maharashtra with paid up capital of Rs. one crore and above which fall under M.R.T.P. Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6878/74].

Joint Stock Companies in West Bengal and Maharashtra at the end of 1972-73 and 1973-74

8754. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint stock companies functioning in West Bengal and Maharashtra at the end of 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the total paid up capital of these companies at the end of each year; and

(c) the joint stock companies set up during that period along with the particulars of their paid up capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The total number of joint stock companies limited by shares both public limited and private limited, registered under the Companies Act, 1956, and at work in the States of West Bengal and Maharashtra as on 31st March, 1973 together with their total paid up capital as per the Statutory Report presented in the House under the Companies Act, 1956, are given below:—

(Rs. in crores.)

	1972-73 as on 31-3-73	
	No.	Paid-up Capital
West Bengal	9710	674.8
Maharashtra	7676	914.5

Information for the period 1973-74 is not yet available.

(c) The joint stock companies limited by shares both public limited and private limited registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the States of West Bengal and Maharashtra during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 30th September, 1974), together with their authorised capital are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1972-73		1973-74 (upto 30-9-74)	
	No.	Auth. capital	No.	Auth. Capital
West Bengal	445	4947	267	2076
Maharashtra	700	16995	425	5108

Undertakings in West Bengal and Maharashtra with Capital Investment of Rs. 10 crores and above

8755 **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:**
SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

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

(a) names of undertakings in West Bengal and Maharashtra with a capital investment of Rs. 10 crores and above; and

(b) number of shares held by Government in each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Approval for two Giant Fertiliser Projects in Private Sector

8756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government explored the possibility of setting up fertilizer projects in the public sector before approving two giant projects in the private sector, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ WHAN): (a) Yes, Sir Five projects have already been approved in principle for implementation in the public sector during the Fifth Plan period

(b) Does not arise.

Malpractices and Corruption in Railway Commission at Muzaffarpur (North Eastern Railway)

8757. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices and corruption prevailing in the Railway Commission at Muzaffarpur (North Eastern Railway),

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the charges against the Chairman of this Commission;

(c) what are the criteria for appointment of Chairman of Railway Commission, and

(d) whether these criteria are fulfilled in the case of the present incumbent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A complaint purporting to be from some residents of Muzaffarpur and other

adjoining areas alleging malpractices and corruption against the Chairman, Railway Service Commission Muzaffarpur, has been received recently.

(b) As per rules no investigations are being conducted on this pseudonymous complaint.

(c) In accordance with the Railway Service Commission (Chairman, Member-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries) Recruitment Rules 1970, the post of Chairman in the Railway Service Commissions is to be filled—

(1) Either by direct recruitment from among a panel of names of persons with details of educational qualifications, experience etc., who are considered suitable, furnished to the Union Public Service Commission who select and recommend a candidate from the panel. The field of choice will consist of Retired Railway/Government officers, ex-Members, Member of Parliament and men of repute e.g. educationists, eminent lawyers etc.

(ii) Or by transfer on deputation of officers of the Central or State Governments or Railways, the selection being made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission

Whichever the mode of selection the appointment is made in consultation with and on the basis of the recommendations of Union Public Service Commission.

(d) Yes.

Taking over of selling of products of M/s Hindustan Brown Beveri by M/s. Larson and Toubro

8758. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether M/s Larson and Toubro are taking over the entire selling of important products of M/s Hindustan Brown Beveri,

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

(c) whether Government propose to stop this transfer in the public interest?

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

Termination of services of Khalasis under AEN/M, Dornakal

8759 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of 22 CMR Khalasis under AEN/M, Dornakal were abruptly terminated after they had put in 8-10 years continuous service and attained temporary status; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b). These casual labourers were in employment continuously from 7-11-72. They were discharged on 18-9-1973 due to decrease in the tempo of work. When new works are taken up in the area, they will be given preference for engagement

Asian Cables Corporation Limited

8760. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) on what date exactly, the controlling interest of Asian Cables Corporation Limited passed into the hands of the Goenkas of Duncan Brothers;

(b) composition of the Board of Directors of the Asian Cables Corporation (i) on the eve of take-over by Duncan Brothers (ii) immediately after take-over and (iii) at present;

(c) principal share-holders of Asian Cables and number and value of shares held by each (i) before its take-over by Duncan Brothers (ii) immediately after take-over and (iii) at present;

(d) whether the Company referred to above was at any time charged with violation of the Provisions of the Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and

(e) if so, the nature of violations committed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Some of the shares of M/s. Asian Cables Corporation Limited have been acquired by the Goenka Group on or before 13-6-66 as under:

S. No	No. of Shares	% of total
1. Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd.	20,000	9.82
2. K. P. Goenka & Sons Ltd.	14,700	7.21
3. Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd.	16,050	7.98

(b) The composition of the Board of Directors on 21-4-1966 (ii) immediately after 21-4-1966 and (iii) at

present is given in statement I; laid the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6879/74].

(c) The required information is given in statement II [Placed in Library See No. LT-6879/74.]

(d) Information available with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra shows that the Company has not been proceeded against so far under the Companies Act. According to the information furnished by the company to the Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreement, it has no agreement so far with any agent or distributor which could come within the purview of the MRTP Act, 1969.

(e) Does not arise

ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राजस्वान को वित्तीय सहायता

8761. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या लिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्री ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये राजस्वान को आर्थिक सहायता के बारे में 18 दिसम्बर, 1973 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5270 के उत्तर के सबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन 39 ग्रामों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा राजस्वान बिजनी बोर्ड को धन दिया गया था, और

(ख) इन ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

लिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम 30-11-1973 तक राजस्वान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की 39 स्कीमों को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर चुका है। इन स्कीमों के शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में

दिये गये हैं। [शान्भाष्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6880/74]।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों में 2203 गांवों में बिजली लगाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। स्कीमों के चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, इन गांवों के 1975-76 के अन्त तक विद्युतीकृत हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

राजस्वान में तहसीलों का विद्युतीकरण

8762. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या लिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्वान को कुल तहसीलों में से अब तक कितनी तहसीलों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है, और

(ख) किन्ती तहसीलों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये मजूरी दी जा चुकी है ?

लिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) राजस्वान में 196 तहसील मुख्यालय हैं। अब तक 185 का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(ख) राजस्वान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने एक और तहसील मुख्यालय का विद्युतीकरण करने हेतु मशीकृति दे दी है।

उदयपुर और चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

8763. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उदयपुर से सुबह 9 बजकर 45 मिनट पर रवाना होने वाली गाड़ी चित्तौड़गढ़ से उदयपुर के लिये शाम को 3 बजकर 45 मिनट पर रवाना होने वाली गाड़ी तीन महीने में बन्द नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह गाड़ी कब तक चालू हो जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद सली कुरेशी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) कोयले की कठिन स्थिति के कारण गाड़िया रद्द की गयी हैं और जब कोयले का पर्याप्त स्टॉक जमा हो जायेगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति सुधर जायेगी तब इन गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Orissa Concrete Products Limited

8764. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Orissa Concrete Products Limited;

(b) the names of the principal shareholders and value and number of shares held by each;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of the Company; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The names of the shareholders as available from the Annual Return

made upto 30-9-1973 filed by the company are as follows:

1. Government of Orissa & its nominees :	1,70,000
2. Sh. Sudhakar Das	20,000
3. Sh. B. P. Rungta	1,00,000
4. Smt. Vidya Rungta W/o, Sh. B. P. Rungta	5,000
5. Smt. Lata Rungta D/o Sh. B. P. Rungta	5,000
Total	<u>3,00,000</u>

The nominal value of each shares is Rs. 1/-.

(c) and (d). Though no investigation was made into the affairs of the company, certain complaints by Shri Sudhakar Das, erstwhile Managing Director, were looked into, in consultation with the State Government and by the Registrar of Companies by undertaking a limited inspection under section 209(4) of the Companies Act.

Ananda Bazar Patrika Private Limited, Calcutta

8765. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Board of Directors of Ananda Bazar Patrika Private Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the names of the principal shareholders and value and number of shares held by each;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the affairs of the Company; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Change in the ownership of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta

8766. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ownership of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (Calcutta) has been changed recently;

(b) the particulars of the present largest share holding group of Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd.; and

(c) whether any complaints have been lodged with the Department of Company Affairs against that group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. has recently become a Government company as defined in Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956. According to the latest available information, out of the total number of 1,44,030 shares of Rs. 100/- each of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., a Government Company, holds 1,15,306 shares singly and 250 shares jointly with the directors of the Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

Major and medium irrigation schemes for Rajasthan in Fifth Plan

8767. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan period in the State of Rajasthan; and

(b) the allocations made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). The details of the major and medium schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in Rajasthan are yet to be finalised.

(b) The tentative outlay on these schemes for the Fifth Plan is likely to be about Rs. 133.95 crores.

Electrification of villages in Rajasthan in 1973-74 and 1974-75

8768. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in the State of Rajasthan during 1973-74 and the number of villages proposed to be electrified in 1974-75; and

(b) the time by which the programme of electrification of all the villages in Rajasthan will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). 879 villages were electrified in Rajasthan during 1973-74. About 1000 more villages are proposed to be electrified during 1974-75.

(b) There are 32,241 villages in Rajasthan. 5,791 villages have already been electrified. The total is likely to reach 8742 by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. While the remaining villages will be progressively electrified, it is not possible to indicate the time by which electrification of all the villages in Rajasthan will be completed.

New Railway lines in Hilly areas during Plans and Fifth Five Year Plan

8769. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of railway lines laid in the hilly areas of the country State-wise during the last fourth Five Year Plan periods, and programme, if any, under the 5th Five Year Plan; and

(b) its percentage in relation to the lines laid during the above period, separately, throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6831/74].

Quota of Petrol and Diesel for different States

8770 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) what is the existing quota in respect of petrol and Diesel in case of each one of the States and Union territories as on 1st January, 1974;

(b) whether the quota of any States Union Territory has been reduced recently in respect of any one of these commodities and if so, the name of States concerned along with the extent of reduction;

(c) whether any acute shortage of these commodities has been reported from any of these States Union Territories, and

(d) the action taken by the Government to relieve the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No state-wise

quotas of petrol and Diesel Oil are fixed by the Government.

(c) No reports have been received from any State/Union territory about petrol shortage. Reports have however been received from some parts of the country about Diesel shortages in view of the sharp increase in demand of Diesel Oil.

(d). (i) Kerosene production has been reduced to maximise the production of Diesel Oil for meeting the additional demand.

(ii) Certain specifications of diesel oils have been relaxed temporarily to ensure maximum production.

Construction of new Railway Housing Colonies for Class IV staff during Fifth Five Year Plan

8771 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to construct new Railway Housing Colonies in place of the old and out-moded colonies which are used by Class IV Railway staff;

(b) if so, whether any phased programme has been drawn up for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) the year-wise target fixed in this regard; and

(d) the total cost involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Railways Fifth Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs 40 crores under the Plan Head 'Staff Quarters' which includes Rs 10 crores towards construction of staff quarters of all types in replacement of old quarters that have out-lived their normal life and are beyond economic repairs. Within the above ceiling, quarters

will be constructed on a programmed basis during the Fifth Plan. About 5,000 units are expected to be completed on replacement account and approximately 75 per cent of these are likely to be made available for housing Class IV staff.

Foreign Financial Assistance sought for generation of Hydel Power in Fifth Plan

8772. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign collaboration in the form of financial assistance has been sought for the generation of Hydel Power in the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to step up the power production,

(b) if so, the break-up of the likely financial assistance, source-wise, and

(c) the break-up of the assistance for the various projects, State-wise in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) USSR Deferred Terms of Payment and Indo-USSR Trade Agreement Rs 32 crores approx (c.i.f.)

(ii) Canadian Loan and Grant-Canadian \$4972 million (f.a.s.).

(c) (i) Linganmakki Hydro Electric Project (Karnataka) Rs 32 crores approx. (c.i.f.).

(ii) Kundab Hydro Electric Project Stage IV (Tamil Nadu) Canadian \$4972 million (f.a.s.)

Plastic Quota for Small Scale Industries

8773 SHRI D. P. JADEJA,
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL

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

(a) whether there are certain small scale industries which are producing plastic goods and have not been registered with the Directorate of Small Scale Industries, are getting the Plastic quota from the manufacturers and are selling it in open market while other concerns which are registered are ignored in the matter of such facilities due to which they are facing great hardships for getting the raw material,

(b) whether in view of that Government are considering to take over the distribution of raw plastic in its own hands; and

(c) if so when and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) There are small scale plastic processing units who are not registered with the State Director of Industries and are getting the raw-materials from the indigenous raw-material manufacturers. If the units do not require any imported controlled raw materials they need not necessarily get themselves registered with the State Director of Industries. Since there is no control over the distribution of plastic raw materials, it is quite possible that there are units who are not registered with the Director of Industries and are getting the raw material. Government is not aware of the sale of raw materials in the open market by these units.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to take over the distribution of plastic resins. The Government is, however, examining certain arrangements to ensure that all new processing units (i.e., units registered on and after 1st

January, 1970) in the small scale sector, are enabled to get a part of indigenous production of thermoplastic resins viz., PVC and polyethylene.

Trains cancelled in Saurashtra Region during the last Six Months

8774. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and routes of trains cancelled in Saurashtra region during the last six months,

(b) the reasons for the cancellation; and

(c) when they are likely to be restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). 69 pairs of trains have been cancelled in Saurashtra region for varying periods during the last six months due to the difficult coal position. A list of the sections affected is attached

(c) Some trains have since been restored.

Restoration of other trains will be considered when adequate stocks of coal have been built up and the position cases in this regard.

Statement

List showing sections on which trains have been cancelled during the last six months in Saurashtra region.

Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar.

Surendranagar-Palitana.

Bhavnagar-Palitana.

Porbandar-Jetalsar-Dhola.

Rajkot-Junagadh-Veraval.

Mahuva-Dhasa

Mahuva-Rajula Jn.-Victor.

Khajadiya-Dhari-Veraval.

Junagadh-Delvada.

Veraval-Delvada.

Dhari-Junagadh.

Gadhada Swaminarayan-Ningala.

Bagasa-Kunkavav-Derdi.
Saradiya-Shapur-Junagadh.
Kodinar-Prachi Rd.

Botad-Jasdan.

Wankaner-Morbi-Navlakhi.

Sikka-Kanalus.

Dahinsara-Maliya Miyana.

Dhrangadhra-Surendranagar.

Than-Chotila

Khambhaliya-Salaya

Mehsana-Rajkot-Okha.

Mehsana-Rajkot-Veraval.

Mehsana-Surendranagar-Bhavnagar.

Mortri-Tankara.

Morbi-Ghantala

Joravarnagar-Sayla

Proposal to set up a Plastic Industry in Gujarat

8775. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a plastic manufacturing industry in Gujarat State, and

(b) if so, the site selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a). There is no proposal for setting up a new unit in Central public sector for manufacture of any thermoplastic resin in Gujarat State

(b) Does not arise.

Power production in Gujarat during last six months

8776. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state the progress achieved in the field of power production in Gujarat State during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The power production in Gujarat was 2991 million units from October 1973 to March, 1974 as compared with 2605 million units from April, 1973 to September, 1973. The power supply position will further improve with the commissioning of the Ukai Hydro Project (4x75 MW) and the Ukai Thermal Project (2x120 MW) which are in an advanced stage of construction

Negotiations with Railway-men Federations to avoid Nation-wide strike

8777. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations were conducted with Federations of Railway-men with a view to avoid the nation-wide strike of railway-men; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of these negotiations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Discussions are still being held with the representatives of labour with a view to avert the strike.

Differences between Railway Ministry and Railway Board on threatened Nation-wide Railway strike

8778. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences between the Union Ministry for Railways and the Railway Board on the issues arising out of the threatened nation-wide Railway strike;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the differences; and

(c) whether it is true that because of these differences the Labour Ministry has been asked to initiate talks to avert the proposed Railway strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scheme for rationing of furnace oil

8779. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme of informal rationing of furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal for rationing furnace oil. The oil companies will however issue cards to all furnace oil customers and supplies made to them every month will be entered on this card

ताप बिजली घरों में कोयले का संकट

8780. श्री शंकर बघाल सिंह : क्या लिखाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) यह छ महीनो के अन्दर कोयले की कमी के कारण क्लिन-क्लिन ताप बिजली घरों को सफट का सामना करना पडा ; और

(ख) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

लिखाई और बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) पिछले छ महीनो के दौरान कोयले की कमी के कारण

थोड़ी थोड़ी प्रवृत्ति के लिये निम्नलिखित ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्रों को बन्द करना पड़ा :—

केन्द्र	क्षमता
1. मऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)	15 म० वा०
2. म्यास बाँध (पंजाब)	11 म० वा०
3. बन्दीखी (उत्तर प्रदेश)	15.60 म० वा०
4. गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	15.00 म० वा०
5. मुरजपुर (हरियाणा)	6.8 म० वा०

इनके प्रतिरिक्त, कोयले की कमी के कारण थोड़ी प्रवृत्ति के लिये निम्नलिखित ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्रों में धार शक्ति करनी पड़ी थी ।—

केन्द्र	क्षमता
1. कानपुर (धार एस० (उ० प्र०)	87.5 म० वा०
2. सोहबाख (उत्तर प्रदेश)	14.5 म० वा०
3. भागरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)	19.65 म० वा०
4. शाहपुर (गुजरात)	16.0 म० वा०

(ख) बिद्युत् केन्द्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई को बनाये रखने के लिए खान विभाग और रेल मन्त्रालय के साथ सजुक्ते रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रयत्न निरन्तर किये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) बिद्युत् केन्द्रों को कोयले के मासिक आभटन का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए

खान विभाग में एक स्थायी सम्पर्क समिति का गठन किया गया है ।

(2) विभिन्न बिद्युत् केन्द्रों में कोयले की प्रति दिन की सप्लाई व भण्डार का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए रेल मन्त्रालय में एक निबंधन कक्ष की स्थापना की गई है ।

(3) ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्रों को कोयले के पार बहन के लिये माल वाहक डिब्बों के आभटन तथा दुलाई का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये कलकत्ता में एक सजुक्त मेल की स्थापना की गई है ।

अनेक ताप बिद्युत् केन्द्रों में कोयले के कम भण्डार के बावजूद, उर्वरुक्त प्रयाम ताप और निरन्तर अनुभव में यथा सम्भव अधिकतम बनाये रखा गया है ।

Inter-state River disputes

8781 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how long the present inter-state river disputes have been pending with the Central Government;

(b) the total number of projects under these inter-State river disputes; and

(c) the total cost of construction of these projects, amount spent and progress made so far and the ratio of cost sharing between the Central and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following rivers

water disputes are pending with the Tribunals as indicated against each

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (i) Godavari | April, 1969 |
| (ii) Narmada | October, 1969 |
| (iii) Krishna | The dispute was referred to the Tribunal in April 1969. The report of the Tribunal with the decisions was received on 24.12.1973. The reference made by the States / Centre on these decision are now pending with the Tribunal. |

The Cauvery waters dispute is under active consideration of the Central Government since the discussions by the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in May 1972. The consensus at this meeting was to settle the dispute by negotiation.

(b) 37 major and 87 medium irrigation projects under these inter State river disputes are pending clearance by the Government of India

(c) The total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs 1580 crores. Since the projects are not yet approved by the Planning Commission, the work on these projects and the expenditure thereon in general have not been very substantial.

Irrigation projects are financed entirely by the State Governments, hence the question of sharing of cost with the Centre does not arise

Loss in supply of irrigation water through canals and seepage

8782 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any estimates of the percentage loss of irrigation water supplied through canals due to seepage, and

(b) whether any scheme is contemplated to cut down this loss of water through seepage by adopting the system of canal lining; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The seepage losses in canal systems very widely depending upon various factors such as soil characteristics, climate, canal section and length, life of the canal etc. It is, therefore, not possible to make any firm estimates of such losses. These losses in alluvial soil are generally about 45 per cent of the discharge at the canal head, but are much less in retentive soils.

(b) The lining of canal is being done wherever it is economically and technically justified.

(c) A study to evolve economical type of lining for adoption in various situations is being carried out.

Declaration of water resources as a National asset

8783 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of declaring the water resources in the country as a national asset and Central subject and

(b) whether some of the States are opposing the move and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A proposal for constituting a high powered National Water Resources Council to evolve a national water policy and guide its implementation and to resolve inter State water disputes expeditiously has been under consideration for some time. As a first step, proposals for

amendments to some provisions in the Constitution were referred to the States for their comments. While a few States expressed themselves against the amendments, most of the States felt that the scope of the amendments should be limited to disputes on inter-State river waters only and that the existing powers of the States in regard to the use and control of water should continue as heretofore. The matter is under further study in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments.

Setting up of 20 new Rural Electrification Projects during Fifth Plan

8784. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of the States where the 20 new Rural Electrification Projects are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the area to be served by them and the funds allotted for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Six of the proposed 20 new Rural Electric Cooperatives would be in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. In Andhra Pradesh the cooperatives will be in Odappah and Visakhapatnam Districts. The loan assistance for these two schemes is Rs. 119.86 lakhs and Rs. 115.60 lakhs respectively. Location and financial allocation for the remaining Cooperatives have not yet been finalised.

इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल के कमत्वरूप पश्चिम बंगाल द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता

8785. श्री महावीर सिंह भाष्य : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप स्थिति बिगड़ने पर खेद प्रकट किया है और

स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये केन्द्र से सहायता की याचना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दो जाने वाली सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने बताया है कि जैना कि प्रश्न में पूछा गया है, पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने खेद प्रकट नहीं किया है। बहर हाल, पश्चिम बंगाल के विद्युत मंत्री ने सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री को पत्र लिख कर हड़ताल की स्थिति के दौरान विद्युत शक्ति की सप्लाई को कायम रखने के लिये प्रभावित अभियन्ताओं की प्रोत्तियुक्ति के रूप में उनकी सहायता मांगी है। इसी बीच, राज्य सरकार का अभियन्ताओं के साथ समझौता हो गया और हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई।

Unrealised amount of demurrage charges during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74

8786. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total unrealised amount of demurrage charges during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of unrealised siding charges during these three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not realising them; and

(d) the steps taken to realise these unrealised amounts?

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The amounts of demurrage charges and siding charges outstanding at the end of 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as under:

	<i>Demurrage Charges</i>	<i>Siding Charges</i>
1971-72	Rs. 347 lakhs	Rs. 29 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 519 lakhs	Rs. 24 lakhs

The figures at the end of 1973-74 are not yet ready and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are compiled.

(c) A large part of the outstandings is due to Siding holders raising some disputes or seeking remissions of demurrage charges. These take time for finalisation.

(d) Each item of outstanding is reviewed and efforts are made to clear the same by correspondence and personal contacts. Disputed items are discussed in meetings. In some cases, amounts due to the consignees are withheld for adjustment against the Railway dues.

Supply of power to West Bengal from Santaldih Power Station

8787. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after commissioning of the Santaldih Power Station, the supply of power to the industries in West Bengal has not improved,

(b) whether the situation has recorded further deterioration and a 25 per cent cut in power supply is now being planned; and

(c) if so, the causes therefor and measures being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). The 120 MW unit at Santaldih has not been able to stabilise its generation because of teething troubles. In the last few days, due to cutages and supply of

poor quality of coal, the generation in the Bandel Station of West Bengal and the power station of Durgapur Projects Limited has declined. The generation in the D.V.C system has also been low. As a consequence of these reductions, the power shortage situation has deteriorated resulting in an adverse effect on industries in the State. The West Bengal Government have not indicated about any 25 per cent cut in power supply being planned by them. They have, however, reported that load shedding has been resorted to in the State from time to time, to match the load with the actual availability of power. This is in addition to the 15 per cent cut which has been in operation for quite some time. Coordinated efforts are being made to improve the availability of power of the power stations in the State and to stabilise the operation of Santaldih unit by deputing experts from BHEL.

Shortage of small packs of life saving drugs

8788 SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether small packs of many life saving drugs are not being manufactured by the drug companies because they sell slightly cheap and the patients are being forced to buy costly bigger packs;

(b) whether small packs of 100 tablets of 'Sorbitrate' are available in the market and if not, whether Government have inquired into the causes of their non-availability; and

(c) whether the non-availability is due to suspension of production of small packs by the company and if so, the reasons adduced by the company for the same and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that patients are not put to difficulty by paying more for bigger packs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have not received any complaints about non-availability of small packs of life-saving drugs. Normally the prices of small packs are proportionately higher than the price of bigger packs of the same drug.

(b) Packs of Sorbitrate containing 100 tablets are available in the market.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss suffered due to running of Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Howrah

8789. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the running of Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Howrah results in a loss to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs to Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have to face direct and indirect expenses for running the Rajdhani Express on this line; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFII QURESHI): (a) to (d). It is not possible to work out the loss or profit in operating any single train because expenses are not booked train-wise. However the direct expenses of running the pair of Rajdhani Expresses between New Delhi and Howrah are estimated to be Rs. 37.22 lakhs for the year 1973-74. These direct expenses include cost of diesel oil, engine crew, train staff etc. and also interest, maintenance and depreciation of coaches and engines but exclude cost of provision and maintenance of Permanent Way, Signal and Tele-communication, overheads, etc. The total sale proceeds from tickets in

this pair of trains during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. one crore and thirty two thousand.

Exploration for oil in Himachal Pradesh

8790. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O. & N. G. C. is conducting exploration for oil in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the results thereof so far?

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

(b) In the three deep and five structural wells drilled so far in the Jwalamukhi area no oil or gas of commercial significance has been encountered. Two more locations have been released for drilling at Changar Talai and Ram-shahr areas of Himachal Pradesh.

चौबी और पांचवी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार में सिंचित भूमि

8791. श्री भारद्वाज सिंह चौहान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार में कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई योजना थी ; और

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इन राज्यों में सिंचित भूमि का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) चौबी योजना के अन्त तक और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सम्मानित सिंचित

भूमि का क्षेत्रफल उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार में निम्न प्रकार है :—

राज्य	चीपी योजना	पांचवी योजना
	(सिंचित भूमि हजार हेक्टेयर में)	
उत्तर प्रदेश	10603	14478
मध्य प्रदेश	2094	3324
राजस्थान	2935	3470
बिहार	3705	4985

हड़तालों पर रोक

8792 श्री बन्धू लाल चन्दाकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों की हड़तालों के परिणामस्वरूप जो अभाव की स्थिति पैदा हुई है और सारे देश में जो अमूल्य वस्तु का क्षय हो रहा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार न अविध्य में ऐसी हड़तालों को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी सभ्यता क्या है ,

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों में देश भक्ति की तथा उनके यह भावना जगाने की कि यह राष्ट्र की क्षति है, सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है , और

(घ) यदि हा , तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी करेशी) (क) और (ख) मंत्री कोटियों के कर्मचारियों की बैठ मांगो पर विचार किया जाता है और उनमें उन्हें सामूहिक समझौता रात्र-स्थायी वातानिब तथा मयुक्त साहकार तत्र के विभिन्न स्तरों के माध्यम

में निपटाया जाता है । यह तंत्र बहुत प्रतिक्रमण के संवैधानिक ढंग से और उद्देश्यपूर्ण रीति में काम करते चले आ रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, किसी भी क्षेत्र से घटने वाले अभावों पर, जिनमें मान्यता रहित युवियों भी शामिल ह विधिवत विचार किया जाता है और प्रत्येक मामले में उपयुक्त कारवाही की जाती है । जहा शिवायते करने और उनके निराकरण के लिये इतनी मुन्जान हो तो, वास्तव में हड़तालों के अस्मान भडक उठने का प्रीक्षित्य नहीं होता ।

2. हड़तालों और आन्दोलनों को उरसाने वाले तत्वों को निरस्तहित करने के लिए 'काम नहीं तो बेटन नहीं' के मिडान को लागू करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

3 निष्ठ कर्मचारियों की उत्कृष्ट सेवाओं को, सेवाकाल में वृद्धि, पुरस्कार तथा प्रथिम वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि देकर मान्यता प्रदान करने का भी विनिश्चय किया गया है । प्रशासकीय नियमों के अन्तर्गत निरठावान कर्मचारियों के बच्चों और प्राश्रितों के निरुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में अनुकूल विचार किया आयेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) स्वतन्त्र देश के नागा में देशभक्ति का होना स्वभाविक है जब कि अभिप्रेरणाके राज्यों में प्रचालित मिभा प्रणाली की देन होनी है । कर्मचारियों को मद्भाग्य पर लाने के अनुमानन की भी कमी नहीं है ।

अरब देशों की नोजीत के बदले तेल देन की पैककण

8793. श्री बन्धू लाल चन्दाकर :

क्या वेदोलिकन और रत्तावन मंत्री यह बात न की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अरब देशों में वीमास के बदले भारत को खनिज तेल देने की पैककण की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके तथ्य क्या है ;
और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में और अन्य राज्यों में बिजली की बचत करने संबंधी योजना

8794. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और अन्य राज्यों में बिजली की बचत करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी बिजली की बचत होगी ; और

(घ) बचाई गई बिजली का किन कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उ. मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). देश में विद्युत् की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विद्युत् का प्रभावकारी राशन करने के लिए कुछ मार्गनिर्देशन तैयार किए गए हैं और उन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों, सरकारों और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को परिपत्रित कर दिया गया है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन मार्गनिर्देशनों में नियोन साईनों, सजावटी रौशनी, शादियों और अन्य उत्सवों में सजावटी रौशनी तथा दुकानों आदि के कार्य समय को बचाने आदि सम्बन्धी सुझाव दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). यह सही-सही जानना सम्भव नहीं है कि इससे कितनी विद्युत् बचाई जा सकेगी, परन्तु इस तरह से बचाई गई विद्युत् का कम-बाले राज्यों के लिए समुपयोजन किया जाएगा ।

Completion of irrigation projects of Fourth Plan in Fifth Plan

8795. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation projects which have been carried over from the Fourth Plan to the Fifth Plan;

(b) the time by which each of them is likely to be completed; and

(c) their original and revised estimates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). The names of major and medium irrigation projects which have been carried over from the Fourth to the Fifth Plan indicating their original and revised costs are given in Statement 1 and 2 respectively, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6882/74].

(b) The draft Fifth Plan envisages completion of all medium projects which are carried over and all major projects which are in advanced stage of construction. The following projects are likely to be carried over to the Sixth Plan:—

- (i) Upper Krishna in Karnataka
- (ii) Kallada in Kerala
- (iii) Warna and Krishna in Maharashtra
- (iv) Rajasthan Canal Stage II in Rajasthan and
- (v) Sarda Sahayak Project in Uttar Pradesh.

Review Petition Filed by Karnataka before Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal

8796 SHRI A K KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to review the decision of the Tribunal on Krishna Water Dispute if any of the contesting parties pray for review, and

(b) if so, whether Karnataka has filed any review petition before the Tribunal to review the allocation of water to Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The decision of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them in accordance with the provision of section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Section 5(3) of the Act however, provides that if the Central Government or any State Government is of the opinion that anything contained in the Tribunal's decision requires explanation or that guidance is needed on any point not originally referred to the Tribunal the matter may be again referred to the Tribunal for further consideration. The Tribunal may form a further report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit, and in such a case the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

Such a reference has been made by the Karnataka Government to the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal.

Non-payment of TA/DA to Honorary Railway Magistrates in Karnataka

8797. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Honorary Railway Magistrates in Karnataka have not

been paid their T A and D A for over a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what are the earnings to the Railways by way of fines and penalties as a result of working of Mobile Railway Magistrates courts in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) T A and D A have been paid to all Magistrates in Karnataka. However, as the rates have been revised, arrangements are being made to pay the difference between the amount paid and amount payable, wherever due.

(c) Amount realised through Honorary Railway Magistrates, in Karnataka during 1973 is as follows —

(i) Fares & Passes Charges — Rs. 4,268
(Credited to Railways)

(ii) Judicial Fines — Rs. 18,348
(Credited to State Gov.)

Seats of Judges vacant in Calcutta High Court

8799 SHRI S. N SINGH DEO

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA

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

(a) whether six seats of judges have been lying vacant in Calcutta High Court for a long time;

(b) whether more than 66 thousand cases are pending in that High Court and if so, for how long; and

(c) whether these seats are proposed to be filled up shortly?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a). No, Sir. At present there are only three vacancies in the Calcutta High Court.

(b) At the end of 1973, 66,588 cases were pending in the High Court and out of these 33,828 were pending for more than 3 years, 19,526 cases were pending for more than 5 years and 5,600 cases were pending for more than 10 years.

(c) Proposals for filling the vacancies have already been approved and appointments will be notified shortly.

B. N. Elias and Company Private Ltd

8800. **SHRI S. N SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of B N. Elias and Company Private Limited.

(b) names of principal shareholders of the Company and the value and shares held by each; and

(c) the main line of business and the total paid up capital and assets of the Company at present?

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

Closure of Steel Re-rolling Units in U.P. due to Power Shortage

8801. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acute shortage of power in U.P. State has resulted in the closure of all steel re-rolling units in the State and consequently rendering more than a million jobless; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed/taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). The U.P. State Electricity Board has informed that power supply which was stopped to re-rolling mills from the 6th March, 1974 was restored from the 16th April, 1974 and that supply is being given from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. for 5 days in a week.

(b) Power position is likely to improve further with the following new generating capacity expected to be commissioned in U.P. during 1974-75.—

Shra Extension	—2x100 MW
Yamuna IV	—1x100MW

YAMUNA II (Chibro)—4x80 MW
Relief is also being given to U.P. from the neighbouring power systems to the extent possible

Manufacture of Chiklets by Warner Hindustan

8802. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Warner Hindustan are manufacturing Chiklets under diversification, if so, reference number and date when the Ministry referred it to D.G.T.D. and the broad

features of the reply of D.G.T.D. accepting diversification for Chicklets;

(b) which were the machineries allowed to M/s. Warner Hindustan for this project;

(c) whether this Firm has been manoeuvring to continue with the impotation of Bitapicoline in our country for the manufacture of Niacynamide; and

(d) whether some small scale manufacturers who want to invest in bulk drug manufacturing are prevented to do so by such multi-national firms in our country and if so, the steps taken to check this?

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

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Under the Industrial Licensing Policy, no industrial licence is required by small scale manufacturers.

Comparative Study of Price Control on different Sectors of Drug Industry

8803. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study of the effect of price control on foreign sector, Indian sector and small scale sector of the drugs industry during the last three years;

(b) whether price control has hit hard the small scale sector, because in package deal for a number of items the foreign firms have taken great advantage; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to do away with package deal in price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The study made in respect of 18 foreign and 3 other com-

panies revealed that the profitability on turn-over of formulations declined from 14.72 per cent in 1966/69-70 to 7.54 per cent in 1972/72-73 for foreign companies and from 12.48 per cent to 7.00 per cent for other companies.

(b). No, Sir. The prices of formulations produced by the small scale sector were fixed in 1970 under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 after taking into account the prices of comparative products produced by the firms in the organised sector and a few other firms in the medium and small scale sector.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Subarnarekha Embankment Scheme

8804. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Subarnarekha Embankment Scheme during 1973-74; and

(b) the time by which it will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There was no progress on the implementation of the Subarnarekha Embankment Schemes of Orissa and West Bengal during 1973-74. These schemes are to be revised taking into account the recommendations made by the Subarnarekha Committee constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for evolving a comprehensive flood control plan of the basin. The revised schemes have not yet been finalised by the State Governments of West Bengal and Orissa.

Imposition of Restrictions on Illuminations

8806. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State, to impose restrictions on illuminations due to acute power shortage in the country; and

(b) what action Government propose to bring uniformity in imposing the restriction on illumination throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Certain general guidelines for effective power rationing have been evolved and circulated to the various State Governments and State Electricity Boards. These recommend curbing of wasteful and conspicuous consumption of electricity including decorative illumination, illumination of hoarding, use of neon-signs, use of electricity for window display in commercial areas, decorative illumination on marriages and other functions, illumination in parks and other public places etc. The restrictions are however to be imposed by the States.

Fish Plates missing from Railway Tracks between Jalpaiguri and Rangapani Stations (N.E. Railway)

8806. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the fish plates were found removed from the Railway tracks between New Jalpaiguri and Rangapani Stations in West Bengal;

(b) whether an enquiry into this incident was made; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiry and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). Yes. These two stations are located on the N.F. Railway and not N.E. Railway.

(b) and (c). On 29-3-1974 at about 08/15 hours, Railway Engineering mate reported theft of 8 pairs of fish plates and 32 numbers of bolts near Mahananda Bridge between Rangapani and New Jalpaiguri stations. On receipt of this information, Officer-in-Charge, Government Railway Police, Siliguri Town, reached the spot and with the help of Railway Protection Force dog squad arrested one person. The case has been registered by Government Railway Police, Siliguri Town and investigations are in progress.

Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters, Bikaner Division Charge-sheeted for Wrong Booking of Salt during 1972

8807. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters on Bikaner Division charge-sheeted for wrong booking of salt during 1972;

(b) number of charge-sheets since finalised and the number still pending;

(c) the reasons for not finalising those charge-sheets; and

(d) what action is being taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Twenty four Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of Bikaner Division of Northern Railway were charge-sheeted for wrong booking of salt during 1972. Out of these twenty four cases, four cases have since been finalised and twenty cases are still pending.

(c) It has not been possible to finalise these cases for various reasons such as the delinquent employees not cooperating in the departmental inquiry and adopting dilatory tactics. The delinquent employees not turning up for inspection of documents, and sometimes due to the absence of the Assisting Railway Servants nominated by the delinquent employees

(d) Every effort is being made to finalise the pending cases as early as possible.

Complaint made against British Firms by their Employees to M.R.T.P. Commission

5808 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian employees of some British firms in Calcutta recently waited in a deputation on the Chairman of the M.R.T.P. Commission and complained that the British employers were disposing of properties through secret deals and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) Certain representatives of M/s Hindustan Brown Boveri Employees Federation had called on the Chairman of the M.R.T.P. Commission and complained regarding transfer shares of Hindustan Brown Boveri to M/s Larsen and Toubro Ltd

(b) The Ministry of Finance who are administrative concerned with the administration of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 has stated that no foreign company can hold, acquire or dispose of property in India without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. The

applications for disposal of property are scrutinised with regards to the valuation of the assets, etc; and permission given. These powers came to be acquired from 1st January, 1974 and are adequate. While Finance Ministry have not come across any instances of clandestine deals further investigations could be instituted by them in specific instances involving violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act could be supplied to them

Irrigation Canal in Orissa

8809 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the mileage in irrigation canal in Orissa since First Five Year Plan, plan-wise, and

(b) the estimated plan for construction of irrigation canals in the Fifth Five Year Plan with particular reference to Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) 2 major projects viz. Hirakud and Salandi and 6 medium schemes viz. Salla Salki Stage-I Budhabudhani, Dhane and Hiradharbati which were taken up in different Plans and have since been completed involved a length of about 433 km of main canals and branches

3 major and 12 medium projects now in various stages of construction, would on completion add another 1000 kms of canal.

(b) The Fifth Plan proposals have yet to be finalised.

Railway Mileage added in Orissa since First Five Year Plan

8810 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway mileage added in Orissa, Plan-wise since First Five Year Plan,

(b) how does it compare with West Bengal, Bihar, and Maharashtra; and

(c) what is the percentage of load of goods traffic in South Eastern Rail-

way as compared to all India level and what is the percentage of Oriya employees in South Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway from Grade IV onwards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Railway kilometrage for each State is not available for the period earlier than 31st March 1959. Further the boundaries of some of the States have also changed from time to time, so that whatever data are available should be viewed in that light. The available figures for the four States in question are furnished below:—

Route Kilometres of Government Railways as on 31st March

State	1959	1961	1966	1969	1973
Orissa	1368	1445	1711	1872	1876
West Bengal	3045	3057	3415	3667	3702
Bihar	4809	4953	5206	5147	5166
Maharashtra	..	5139	5206	5201	5228

(c) The proportion of goods traffic carried by the South Eastern Railway, in terms of tonnes originating and not

tonne kilometres to the total traffic on the Indian Railways for the year 1972-73 is as under:

	South Eastern Railway (Millions)	Total Indian Railways (Millions)	Percentage of South Eastern Ry. to Total
Tonnes Originating	59.3	201.3	29.5
Tonnes Kilometres	26,657.3	136,542.0	19.5

Statistics of number of employees on the basis of language or region of origin are not maintained

Supply of Power to Industries in Orissa

8811 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of power

supply to industries in Orissa at present:

(b) whether it is able to cope up with demand, and

(c) if not, how long the shortage will continue and Government's policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The position

of power supply to industries in Orissa is satisfactory at present as the generation is adequate to meet the load demand.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged Malpractices in regard to Pricing and Marketing of Products Indulged by Foreign Companies

8812. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices being indulged into by foreign-owned companies in regard to pricing and marketing of their products;

(b) whether Government have ordered any investigation into their functioning; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Government have reasons to believe that three companies, namely, the Cadbury Fry (India) Private Ltd., the Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private. Ltd. and the Coca-Cola Export Corporation Limited are indulging in monopolistic trade practices and, therefore, references were made under Section 31 of the MRTP Act to the MRTP Commission for an inquiry and report. The Reports of the Commission in these cases are awaited. The details of the certain studies undertaken by the MRTP Commission in certain fields were given to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5400 on the 2nd April, 1974. A list of foreign controlled undertaking or companies in which there is a high percentage of foreign equity participation, in respect of which there are charges that they are indulging in restrictive trade practices, which are being inquired into, was

laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 886 on the 26th February, 1974. The suggestion made in part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 7867 answered in the House on the 23rd April, 1974 has been brought to the notice of the MRTP Commission for its consideration as to whether it would like to initiate *suo-motu* inquiries in respect of the companies cited therein, along with those initiated by the Commission as indicated in paragraph 5 of Chapter IV of the Commission's Annual Administrative Report on the Working of the MRTP Commission for the year ended 31st December, 1972.

(b) Only in the case of the Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited, Government had appointed Inspectors under Section 44 of the MRTP Act for making an investigation into the Affairs of the Company.

(c) The Commission's views that the studies undertaken by it are quite time consuming and it would not be in the interest of investigation to disclose details about such studies till sufficient material has been collected and the Commission takes a decision to institute formal proceedings was brought to the notice of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5400 on the 2nd April, 1974.

Availability and consumption of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene Oil

8813. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the actual availability and consumption in the country of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil as on 1st March, 1974; and

(b) whether efforts are being made to meet the requirements of diesel, Kerosene oil and petrol through indigenous production and supplementing the production capacity with the help

of friendly countries, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The actual figures of availability and consumption of individual petroleum products cannot be disclosed in the public interests. Availability of Motor Gasolene (Petrol) is at present adequate to meet the current demands in full. Availability of all petroleum products including diesel and Kerosene Oil in 1974-75 will however depend upon the foreign exchange which can be spared during the year for import of crude oil and other deficit products. Based on the present indications of foreign exchange availability, it would not be possible to meet the full requirements of kerosene and diesel oil in the country unless utmost economy is exercised in their use to achieve substantial rubs in the consumption

Release of Water by Andhra Pradesh for Karnataka

8814. **SHRI K. MALLANNA;**
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has released water for drinking purposes for people in the State of Karnataka after the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal was set up; and

(b) if so, the quantity of water so far released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). According to the enquiries made with the States, after the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal was set-up, the question of Andhra Pradesh Government agreeing to release water for drinking pur-

poses for the people in the State of Karnataka did not arise.

Loss to Petro-Chemical Industry due to increase in Price of Naphtha

8815. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss in the petro-chemical industry between March 2, 1974 when the price of naphtha was raised from Rs. 445 to Rs. 2320 per tonne and 25th March 1974 when the price was reduced to Rs. 1,000; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government do not have any information on this subject.

Fake I.T. Deduction Certificates (Hubli-Mysore) Signed by Subordinate

8816. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Income-tax have found a nationwide racket to defraud the I.T. Department of lakhs of rupees by the creation of fake I.T. Deduction Certificates (Hubli-Mysore);

(b) whether many I.T. certificates which ought to have been signed by the divisional level railway officer, had been signed by subordinate clerk; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collect-

ed and will be placed on the table of the House

the compulsory filing of the election returns by the candidates; and

Amount sanctioned by R.E.C. in Orissa during 1973-74

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

3818. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned for the works taken up with the assistance of the Rural Electrification Corporation in the State of Orissa during 1973-74 and the particulars of the works completed so far; and

(b) Does not arise

(b) the works in Orissa which are still under consideration by the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance?

Request by Chairman of Electricity Boards for Implementation of Power Production Schemes

8820. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 14 schemes of the Orissa State Electricity Board during 1973-74. These schemes involve a loan assistance of Rs. 4.74 crores for electrification of 972 villages and energisation of 8409 pumpsets. These schemes are phased for completion in a period ranging upto 5 years and are still in the initial stages of implementation.

(a) whether Chairman of Electricity Board from several States in the country have requested the Central Government that power production schemes, submitted by the States to the Central Government during the current year be approved expeditiously;

(b) whether they have also requested Central Government to help those States which financially are not in a position to implement the approved schemes during the current year; and

(b) Ten schemes of the Orissa State Electricity Board, costing Rs 3.57 crores, are at present under consideration of the Rural Electrification Corporation

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

Proposal to abolish Compulsory Filing of election returns by candidates

8819. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). All schemes included in the State Sector of Fifth Plan except a few which total up to about 690 MW, have been sanctioned. These schemes have been held up either because of inter-State aspects or because arrangements for fuel have yet to be finalised. Chairman of a few State Electricity Boards have been pressing for the clearance of these schemes, as well as of some others which are not included in the Fifth Plan.

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for abolishing

(b) and (c). Requests have been received for additional allocations for power projects from some States. These would be examined in the context of the availability of resources and the progress of implementation achieved during the course of the year.

Supply of Diesel Oil and other Lubricants to N.C.D.C. Coal Fields

8821. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of daily consumption of the N.C.D.C. coal fields of Sangrauli in Madhya Pradesh of diesel oil and lubricants in their total operations;

(b) the Depot from which this large demand is being met at present;

(c) the distance of this depot from these coal mines;

(d) whether Government propose to open a depot at Morwa in Sangrauli coal field; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Daily consumption of high speed diesel oil and lubricants for Jhingardah and Gorbi mines in Sangrauli coal fields has been as under:

H.S.D. Oil	8,533 litres
Lubricants	1,403 litres

(b) These supplies are made at present from Mughalsarai depot.

(c). About 175 kilometers.

(d) and (e). The consumption in Sangrauli coal fields is not large enough as yet for opening a new depot. Coal Mining Authority has, however, suggested setting up a depot in San-

grauli area in the IOC which is receiving TOC's consideration.

Production of Raw Petroleum Coke in Barauni Refinery

8822. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

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

(a) the total annual production of raw petroleum coke in the Barauni Refinery in 1972, 1973 and during the 1st quarter of 1974;

(b) what is the total annual capacity of production of calcinated petroleum coke in the calcination plant of IOC at Barauni and the quantity of calcined petroleum coke actually produced there in 1972, 1973 and 1974 (1st quarter);

(c) total accumulated stock or raw petroleum coke lying unutilised at Barauni; and

(d) whether more than 40,000 tonnes of the accumulated stocks of raw petroleum coke in Barauni have become highly contaminated and cannot be utilised for any purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total annual production of raw petroleum coke (including the Raw petroleum coke processed in the Coke Calcination Plant at Barauni Refinery) since 1972 is as follows:—

Year	Total production Raw petroleum Coke (in tonnes)
1972	27057
1973	83130
1st quarter of 1974 (January-March)	25028

(b) Barauni's Coke Calcination Plant is designed to process 60,000 tonnes/year of raw petroleum coke. The design guarantees a yield of 66.6 per cent to 75 per cent of calcined petroleum coke, on this basis the yield works out to 40,000 to 45,000 tonnes/year, depending on the quality of feed. The net production of calcined petroleum coke since 1972 is as under:—

Year	Net production of Calcined petroleum Coke (in tonnes)
1972	22603
1973	16204
1st Quarter of 1974 (January-March)	10013

(c) The total stock of raw petroleum coke at Barauni is 50 000 to 60,000 tonnes at present.

(d) No Sir In view of the high inventory of coke at Barauni Refinery, raw petroleum coke had to be stocked at several places on the ground besides the pucca platform. The bottom layers of some heaps on ground are likely to get contaminated with mud, dust etc, but this quantity is considered to be small. It may however be mentioned that while ash content stipulations are stringent in case of raw petroleum coke required for calcination purposes, the limit of ash acceptable for many other industrial uses like carbide industry is much higher.

घाघरा नदी पर माझी तथा तुर्तीपार रेलवे पुल का बनाया जाना

8823. श्री बन्निका प्रसाद: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा पर घाघरा नदी पर स्थित माझी तथा तुर्तीपार का रेलवे पुल कितने वर्ष पुराना है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार इसके रेल एवं सड़क पुल में बदलने की मांग कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पुल का विस्तार करने में रेल मंत्रालय को क्या कठिनाई है जबकि बिहार में अनेक पुल पहले ही बनाये जा चुके हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपरोक्त (बी बुद्धम्वर झाकी कुरेसी): (क) माझी और बुलुहा स्टेशनों के बीच घाघरा नदी पर रेलवे पुल 62 वर्ष पुराना है। तुर्तीपार और बेल्बरा रोड स्टेशनों के बीच इसी नदी पर दूसरा पुल 71 वर्ष पुराना है।

(ख) और (ग) रेलवे पुलों का निर्माण मुख्यतः रेल यातायात के लिए किया जाता है। इन पुलों के ऊपर सड़क यातायात पार करने की सुविधा सामान्यता नहीं बल्कि केवल आपदाधिक मामलों में प्रदान की जाती है जब कि सड़क प्राथमिकता। राज्य सरकार द्वारा विज्ञेय रूप में इस प्रकार की सुविधा के लिए अग्रगण्य किया जाता है और लागत का वापस हिस्सा बहन करने का बचन दिया जाता है जगते ऐसी व्यवस्था अग्रगण्य व्यावहारिक पायी जाए। माझी और बुलुहा के बीच तथा तुर्तीपार और बेल्बरा रोड स्टेशन के बीच घाघरा नदी पर दोनो पुलों का निर्माण केवल रेल यातायात होने के लिए ही रेल के रूप में किया गया है। इनके अनिश्चित सड़क यातायात इन पुलों में नहीं हो सकता। अन्यथा इन दोनों पुलों की हालत दुरस्त है और इन समय सड़कों के बदलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। राज्य सरकार को इस स्थिति में आवश्यकता प्रदान किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना

8824. श्री बन्धिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले विशेषकर वाराणसी और छपरा में छोटी लाइनों में बदलने का इस वर्ष कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) इन छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में कब बदला जायगा ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के दीरों के समय उन के सामने यह बात उठायी गयी थी कि बेलसरा रोड से सिक्करापुर होकर मनिघर-बल्लिया तक नई रेल लाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए तथा बेलसरा रोड से नगरा होकर रसरा तक दूसरी लाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ; और

(घ) क्या उन्होंने इन बारे में कोई आश्वासन दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक इन लाइनों को न बिछाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन लाइनों को कब तक बिछा जा जाएगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद हाफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) - इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे की मीटर लाइन विधि में नई छोटी लाइन। वाराणसी-ममस्तीपुर लाइन जिनका अधिकांश भाग पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ता है और जो छपरा में है, गुजरनी है, के आमान-परिवर्तन का काम पहले से ही हो रहा है। आशा है, यह काम अप्रैल, 1977 तक पूरा हो जाएगा। वाराणसी-भटनी मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया था लेकिन सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की जांच से पता चला था कि इस आमान-परिवर्तन की तत्काल आवश्यकता नहीं है। इलाहाबाद-वाराणसी मीटर इन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने हेतु इंजीनियरिंग एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण के लिए 1974-75 के बजट में व्यवस्था की गयी है। प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षणों के पूरा होने पर इस योजना पर आगे विचार किया जाएगा। धन की कठिनाई के

कारण केवल उन्ही प्रमुख मीटर लाइन खंडों के आमान परिवर्तन पर विचार किया जा रहा है जो संतुष्ट भवस्था में पहुंच चुके हैं। अतः इस क्षेत्र के वाराणसी-फफना-बल्लिया-छपरा और इन्दारा-बल्लिया जैसे अन्य खण्डों के आमान परिवर्तन पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) इस क्षेत्र में बैलसेरे रोड ग्राम का कोई स्थान नहीं है। सम्भवतः आशय बिलथारा रोड स्टेशन से है जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के वाराणसी-भटनी मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित है। इस क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइनों विशेष रूप से नगरा के रास्ते बिलथारा रोड से रसड़ा तक एक नयी लाइन बनाने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेकिन नयी लाइनों के लिए उपलब्ध राशि बहुत कम है और वह बड़ी मुश्किल से चालू कामों को पूरा करने और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए ही पर्याप्त होगी, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की प्रस्तावित लाइनों को बेहतर दिनों की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

चूंकि नगरा के रास्ते बिलथारा रोड और रसड़ा के बीच इकहरी रेलवे लाइन बनाने पर भी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इन स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूर्व रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था

8825. श्री बन्धिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर पेय-जल पत्र पानी पियाने वालों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है और यदि हाँ तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद हाफी कुरैशी) : पूर्व रेलवे के सभी स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

बलिया (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ओवर ब्रिज तथा ग्रन्डर ब्रिज का निर्माण

8826. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में आज से पांच वर्ष पूर्व पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बलिया रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ओवर ब्रिज और ग्रन्डरब्रिज बनाने की स्वीकृति दी थी और राज्य सरकार ने भी अपना हिस्सा देना स्वीकार किया था ; और

(ख) उक्त पुल अब तक क्यों नहीं बने और उनके कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उथता।

Boycot of Sessions Courts by Advocates in Delhi

8827. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the advocates in Delhi Courts have boycotted Sessions Courts in Delhi;

(b) if so, their main demands and the extent to which Government are considering to meet them;

(c) whether such demands have also been received from the advocates from the various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). It is understood that the advocates boycotted the District and Subordinate Courts of Delhi on 6th April and 20th April, 1974, which were Saturdays. The Delhi Bar Association passed a

resolution on 29th March, 1974, asking for the observance of Saturdays as complete holidays and intimated that if their demand was not conceded by the 5th April, 1974, the members of the Bar will abstain from putting in appearance before the Courts on Saturdays thereafter. After the resolution of the Delhi Bar Association was requested in the circumstances Court and some representatives of the said Association had met the Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, the President of the said Association was informed by the High Court that the matter requires to be examined in the context of the huge arrears and old cases pending in Courts and heavy fresh institutions and that it is likely to take some time. The Association was requested in the circumstances to reconsider their decision. As the matter involves a question of general policy having far reaching implications, it is being considered by the High Court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tamil Nadu Government request for Sethusamudram Scheme in Fifth Plan

8828. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government is pressing the Centre to take up the Sethusamudram Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any discussions have been held with the State Government on this; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) There has been no meeting recently between the officials of the State Government and the Centre.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from Finger Print Examiners of Railways for better scales of Pay

8829. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board have received representations from the various Finger Print Examiners of the Railways in the year 1974 for better scales of pay; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Railway Ministry and the probable date by which final decision will be taken?

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

(b) The revised pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission for Finger Print Examiners have been accepted by Government. It is not proposed to modify these scales, which have been already notified.

Agreements with different countries for Crude Oil

8830. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) facts about recent agreements entered into with different oil producing countries for import and payment for crude;

(b) whether the extent of pressure on Indian foreign exchange will be lessened during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(c) the extend of expenditure for crude export likely to be reduced due to such agreements with Iran, Iraq and other countries; and

(d) whether price of crude products will be revalued on the basis of such

relief on foreign exchange expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bi-lateral arrangements have been entered into with Iraq and Iran for the supply of crude oil on deferred payments basis. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details thereof.

(b) and (c). There is no reduction in the expenditure on crude imports. However for the period for which deferred payment facilities have been provided the pressure on foreign exchange resources will be lessened to the extent of credit facilities available.

(d) The price of petroleum products will not be affected on this account.

Amount of demmurgage paid to Railways during 1971-73

8831. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of demmurgage paid to the Railways for delay in unloading of goods wagons during the years 1971-73;

(b) whether any action is being taken for delay due to deliberate manipulation by traders and businessmen;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether other causes of bottle-necks regarding movements of railway wagons have been ascertained;

(e) if so, the gist thereof; and

(f) measures adopted to ensure free movements of wagons?

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

information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). (i) The rates of demurrage charge have been enhanced with effect from 1-12-1972 to make them more stringent;

(ii) The Indian Railways Act has been amended to reduce the Railways' liability as a 'bailee' for loss and damage from 30 days to 7 days after termination of transit.

(iii) The consignees are contacted and persuaded to take delivery and to remove the goods from stations.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f). (i) Temporary bottlenecks are created as a direct result of accidents, breaches, civil disturbances and strikes etc. These are removed soon after the cause is eliminated.

(ii) A change in pattern of movement can result in transport bottlenecks due to inadequate line capacity. Planning and execution of line capacity works to cater for such additional movements is a continuous feature of railway working.

Setting up of a High Power Committee on power crisis

8832. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high-power committee has been set up to find out the basic causes for the existing power crisis in the country;

(b) if not, whether Government have made such assessment; and

(c) if so, the facts about the basic causes leading to the present power crisis in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Irrigation and Power, in consultation with the CW&PC, is constantly reviewing the power supply position in the country, assessing the causes for power shortages and devising remedial measures. The basic causes for the present power shortage are:

(1) Shortfall of 54% in achieving IV Plan target for additional generating capacity;

(2) Reduced plant availability due to non-availability of spare parts appropriate quality of coal and trained technical personnel;

(3) Delay in completion of some of the inter-State and other transmission lines; and

(4) Failure of rains in the catchment areas of some hydro-electric projects.

Coordination between the Ministries of Railways and Transport and Shipping

8833. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being considered jointly by his Ministry with Transport and Shipping Departments for coordination wherever it is possible; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Some of the steps suggested by the Ministry of Railways to the Ministry of Shipping and transport for the purpose of achieving Rail-Road Coordination which are at present under their consideration are indicated below:—

(1) State Governments being asked to give priority to the provisions of link roads to connect Railway Stations with the interior areas.—The Ministry of Shipping and Transport have written to the State Governments accordingly.

(2) Action being processed to amend Section 44(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act 39 to permit representation of Central Government (Railways) in the Regional/State Transport Authorities.

(3) Securing by the Railways of representation on some of the Transport Advisory Committees/Boards formed by some of the State Governments.

(4) State Governments being asked to form Transport Development Councils at the State level on the lines of the Transport Development Council at the centre, in which Railways should also get representation. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport have advised the State Governments in this case also.

(5) Strengthening the Inter-State Transport Commission and delegating to it powers to grant, revoke, or suspend or counter-sign any permit under Section 63 A(2) (d) of Motor Vehicles Act. This is being opposed by the State Governments.

Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh conforming to All India average

8834. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all railway lines in Andhra Pradesh conform to the all-India average; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and the steps to be taken to clear the backlog?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The route kilometres of Railway

lines per lakh of population in Andhra Pradesh is 10.9 as against the all-India average of 11.0.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Railway line from Gandhidham to Lakhpat via Mandvi and conversion of Gandhidham to Bhuj metre gauge to broad gauge

8835. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether surveys for extension of railway-line from Gandhidham to Lakhpat *via* Mandvi and conversion of metre-gauge to broad-gauge railway line from Gandhidham to Bhuj will be completed long before and when these projects will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Surveys reports for the construction of Gandhidham-Lakhpat new M.G./B.G. railway line *via* Mandvi including an alternative involving conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj M.G. section to B.G., are under examination. A final decision regarding taking up of the projects for construction will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed.

Petroleum deposits in Masulipatam and Repalle areas

8836. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made to find out petroleum deposits in Masulipatam and Repalle areas and the Sea coast in these areas; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The geological and geophysical surveys, shallow drilling and gravity magnetic surveys conducted have not so far led to the discovery or possible presence of petroleum deposits in these areas. The work for oil exploration is continuing.

Report of Russia offshore Seismic expedition, 1967

8837. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Report of Russian Offshore Seismic Expedition 1967 has been critically studied; and

(b) if so, the important areas selected for further seismic investigation for digging wells for extraction of oil and gas?

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

(b) Further seismic investigation using modern and sophisticated techniques had been carried out in the southern part of the Gulf of Cambay and its adjoining Arabian sea where structural indications were obtained during the Russian offshore seismic during the Russian offshore seismic expedition. Several locations for exploratory drilling have been released based on the results of these surveys, two of which have already been drilled. The other important areas which would need further seismic investigation on the basis of the results of the Soviet seismic expedition in the Indian Continental shelf are, the western part of the Gulf of Cutch and the adjoining Arabian sea, the area off Kathiawar Coast, the area south of Bombay in the Arabian sea, the Palk Strait, the area off the Coromondal coast and the Bengal and Mahanadi shelf area. To carry out these investigations, ONGC have already ordered a fully equipped seismic

survey ship which is expected to be delivered in early 1975.

Relief to Appendix 2 IREM staff reverted in excess of quota (Western Railway)

8838. DR. KARNI SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a consequence of promotion of senior suitable staff in 25 per cent quota against leave vacancies, in the posts of Clerks grade I in the Traffic Accounts Office and F.T.A. Office, Western Railway, Ajmer and Delhi respectively Appendix 2 IREM qualified staff promoted in their own quota from 1-4-68 onwards were reverted on expiry of leave vacancies;

(b) whether the above irregularity has since been stopped and if so, from what date; and

(c) what relief has been given to the Appendix 2 IREM staff reverted in excess of their quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No reversions have taken place as a consequence of promotion of senior suitable staff in 25% quota.

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

Entry of R.P.F. Personnel into Parcel clerks residences at Kalka Station

8839. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some R.P.F. Personnel entered into the residences of some Parcel Clerks at Kalka station during January-February, 1974 and forcibly removed some valuable articles;

(b) whether representations by such staff to higher authorities were lodged by telegrams/Memorandum;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to order institution of criminal proceedings against such R.P.F. Personnel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A complaint has been received that on the night of 25/26 January, 1974 two R.P.F. Rakshaks who had apprehended Shri Ghanshyam Nath Parcel Clerk of Kalka while he was illegally carrying Railway coal stolen from an engine, accompanied him to his residence and extorted two wrist watches and gold ear rings to let him off.

(c) and (d). Unfortunately, no criminal proceedings could be instituted on account of inadequacy of evidence against the Rakshaks. However, on the basis of enquiries conducted by a Superior Officer of the RPF, charge sheets for imposition of major penalties have been ordered to be issued against one Sub-Inspector and three Rakshaks.

छतरपुर जिला (म० प्र०) में रंगवान बांध से नहर के विस्तार का कार्य

8840. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छतरपुर जिला मध्य प्रदेश में रंगवान बांध से नहर के विस्तार के कार्य की क्या प्रगति है ; और

(ख) इस नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) और (ख). यह परियोजना अभी निर्माण की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और इसके पाचवीं योजना के अंत तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है ।

Construction of Upper Sakri Dam in Bihar

8841. SHRI CHAPALENDU BHAT-TACHARYYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for which the scheme of Upper Sakri Dam in P.S. Ganwan, Bihar was originally framed, the agency through which the Dam is going to be constructed and its estimated cost;

(b) the total area in acres in Gaya and Monghyr Districts which will be benefited by the scheme; and

(c) the total area in acres and number of villages and number of mica mines which will be submerged by this proposed Dam and number of estimated oustees as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the Hathia period there is shortage of water in the present Sakri Irrigation system. In order to solve this problem and also to provide assured irrigation to additional areas the Government of Bihar are investigating a storage scheme. Field investigations for the Upper Sakri Reservoir Scheme are in progress and are expected to be completed early next year. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 12 crores.

(b) The net area likely to be benefited in Gaya, Patna and Monghyr districts would be about 40,000 ha.

(c) Detailed information about the area, number of villages and mica mines, if any, to be submerged by the proposed reservoir and the number of oustees will be known only after the field investigations, including geological investigations, have been completed and the detailed report finalised.

12.12 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****REPORTED ISSUE OF NEWSPRINT QUOTAS
TO FICTITIOUS NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODI-
CALS****MR. SPEAKER** Shri Atal Bihari
Vajpayee**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Conto) Sir,
we have not received the statement**MR. SPEAKER** It is not with me
alsoश्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवालियर) .
स्टेटमेंट नहीं मिला है ।**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING** (SHRI I
K GUJRAL) On my file I have got
a cyclostyled copy**MR. SPEAKER** Our office has not
received it. Perhaps it is still in your
Ministry**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL** I am very
sorry Sir. What happened was that
it was received last night and we could
finalise it only in the morning. The
copies may have been submitted a few
minutes ago**MR. SPEAKER** There is no use the
copies being submitted just now. At
least it should come to the Speaker.
The statement has come too late**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** It can be
taken up in the afternoon**MR. SPEAKER** Mr. Vajpayeeश्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं
अवलम्बनीय नाक महत्त्व के निम्न विषय
की धीर सूचना और प्रमाण मंत्री का
ध्यान दिनाता हु और प्राथना करता हू कि
वह हम बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें"कनेक वाली समाचारपत्रों तथा
पत्रिकाओं को सञ्चाली कामकाज का फोटा
दिये जाने के समाचार"**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL** Newsprint
quota to new newspapers/periodical
is allotted only after it has completed
certain formalities. These are:Firstly, it has to get the proposed
title of the publication cleared accord-
ing to procedure laid down in the
Press and Registration of Books Act
by making an application through the
district authorities in whose jurisdic-
tion the place of publication comes.
After the title has been cleared, the
intending publisher has to file a dec-
laration, again through the district
authority concerned, for bringing out
the publication.Newsprint allocation to newspapers/
periodicals is made by the Chief Con-
troller of Imports and Exports on the
recommendation of the Registrar of
Newspapers in accordance with the
Newsprint Allocation Policy announ-
ced in the form of a Public Notice
each year. The Registrar of New-
papers before recommending the
newsprint quota, ensures that the
Press and Registration of Books Act
formalities have been completed. No
newsprint quota is allotted to a new-
paper periodical until these formalities
have been completed.Subject to the provisions of the
Newsprint Allocation Policy in a given
licensing period, the present practice
is to allot an initial quota of news-
print to a publisher for a proposed
publication also. In the case of a
new newspaper, bank guarantee
equivalent to 75 per cent of the value
of the imported newsprint applied
for is to be furnished by the pub-
lisher. The bank guarantee is releas-
ed only after the publisher has fur-
nished performance particulars for
the first three months of publication
certified by a Chartered Accountant.Where a publisher applies for a
quota of 4000 tonnes of newsprint or
more, a Treasury Receipt for a value
as laid down in the Import Trade
Control Regulations has to be submit-
ted with the application. The pub-

lisher has also to furnish an Income-tax Verification Certificate or Exemption Number obtained from the proper authority.

Where the circulation of a newspaper has been checked by a Circulation Team of the Registrar of Newspapers and assessed at a figure lower than what is claimed, the lower assessed circulation is taken into account in calculating its newsprint quota. Quota already issued to a newspaper during the previous two licensing periods is also readjusted on that basis.

It has come to Government's notice that some publishers, who have obtained newsprint quota after completing the required formalities, have not come out with their publications. There have also been instances of publications in receipt of quota having been subsequently found to be non-existent. Such mal-practices get detected only when a circulation team of the Registrar of Newspapers undertakes a periodic check of the place of publication and makes a report, or a specific complaint with documentary support is received. When a case is detected, the publisher concerned is asked to account for the newsprint quota he has obtained. If he is not able to do so, the case is referred for investigation to the Enforcement Branch of the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

If, in order to prevent such mal-practices, a decision were to be taken not to issue newsprint quota until after a proposed publication has been proved to be in existence for a prescribed minimum period, bonafide publications would also be affected. They would have a genuine grievance that, without an initial allocation of newsprint, it would not be possible for them to come into existence. However, in view of complaints of misuse, the procedure for allotment of newsprint to new publications is under review and will be announced in the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the 1974-75 licensing year.

I should like to assure the Honourable Members that Government are painfully conscious of the resort to misuse of newsprint by unscrupulous elements. Instances of such misuse, when they come to the notice of Government, are taken up for appropriate investigation and action. The circulation teams of the Press Registrar are limited in number and normally a place of publication can be visited and checked only once in three years or so. To make the circulation checks more effective, it was decided recently to decentralise the system and circulation officers have now been posted one each at the regional centres of Bombay (covering the western region) Madras (covering the Southern region). Calcutta (covering the eastern region) and Delhi (covering the northern region).

The evil, however, can be effectively checked only with the co-operation of the newspaper industry itself, Newsprint quotas are allotted only to newspapers, including proposed publications, and any misuse of quota can only be with the connivance of publishers. I may also add that the news published in 'Economic Times' of yesterday has been taken notice of and C.B.I. has been asked to conduct necessary investigation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. In the last sentence, it has been said...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any point of order during call attention. Your name is already there. When your turn comes, you can speak on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is quite relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: When your name is there amongst the Members, you can put forward that point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a submission. It is not a point of order. The news referred to other

[Shri Samar Guha]

officials also in the Ministry of Commerce as also of the STC in Bombay and Delhi. This is not concerned only with the Registrar of Newspapers. I am telling that this does not concern only the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, it concerns the Minister of Commerce also. That is my point.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take the time of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The officials of the STC and the Ministry of Commerce are also most concerned. You please consider whether this is relevant or not. He is concerned only upto the point of Registrar of Newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made observations on previous occasions. The only Minister to whom it is addressed replies to it. The Minister who is addressed in the present case is Mr. I. K. Gujral.

Now, Shri Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अग्र कामसे मिनिस्टर यहां होता तो अच्छा होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अखबारी कागज की भारी कमी हो गयी है। परिणामस्वरूप एक और अखबार अपनी कामसे बड़ा रहे हैं, दूसरी और अपने पृष्ठों की संख्या कम करने के लिए विवश हो रहे हैं। जहां तक अखबारी कागज का सवाल है उस का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और आयात इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में पूरी तरह से विफल रहने है। मैं उत्पादन का मामला इस समय उठाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वह इस ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि हम अखबारी कागज की पैदावार जितनी बढ़ानी चाहिए थी अपने देश में उतनी नहीं बढ़ा सके --। जब प्रश्न आता है विदेशों से मंगाए जाने वाले कागज का और कागज को अपने देश में ठीक तरह से बांटने का।

हम लोगों को यह पढ़ कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ है कि कनाडा के बन्दरगाहों पर अखबारी कागज पड़ा हुआ है। हजार टन और शिपिंग

कारपोरेशन उसे उठाने से इकार कर रहा है क्योंकि अखबारी कागज लाना सस्ता पड़ता है। देश में अखबारी कागज की कमी है और भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय इस बारे में कोई एक निति नहीं अपना पा रहे हैं यह बड़े खेद का विषय है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह कहां तक ठीक है कि कनाडा में खरोदा हुआ अखबारी कागज पड़ा हुआ है और शिपिंग कारपोरेशन और स्टैंड ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आपस में झगड़ रहे हैं उधर रोज हमें डैमरेज देना पड़ रहा है जो, महीने में 2 लाख रुपये होगा फोरन एक्सचेंज के रूप में ?

अब सवाल यह है जो कागज देश में आता है उसका वितरण कैसे किया जाता है? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उसकी प्रक्रिया है। हम उस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार चलते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी माना कि इस में धांधलियां हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि धांधलियों के लिए दरवाजा तो उन्होंने ही खोल रखा है। 21 फरवरी 1973 को एक सवाल के जवाब में सरकार की ओर से बताया गया था, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

Newspapers claiming circulation of 2,000 copies are not required to submit a Chartered Accountant's certificate in support of their claim.

आज के बयान में यह बात छिपाई गई है। इतना ही नहीं यह कहा गया है

The Bank guarantee is released only after the publisher has furnished performance particulars for the first three months of publication certified by a chartered accountant.

मंत्री महोदय के ये दोनों वक्तव्य परस्पर विरोधी हैं। आप एक सवाल के जवाब में कह चुके हैं कि जितने सर्कुलेशन 2 हजार तक है उन चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मांगा जाता और आज आप कह रहे हैं मांगा जाता है। सदन इसमें से कौन सा सवाल ठीक समझे ?

ऐसे अखबार जिनका अस्तित्व नहीं है जो निकलते नहीं हैं या कभी कभी दर्शन देते हैं, बाढ़ में अस्तव्यस्त हो जाते हैं वे न्यूजप्रिन्ट प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, अपना न्यूजप्रिन्ट बे ब्लैक में बेच रहे हैं। उनके लिए चोरबाजारी में अखबारी कागज बेचना एक अन्धा बन गया है और इस में आपके रजिस्ट्रार न्यूज पेपर्स का आफिस, एस० टी० सी० के कार्यालय के लोग और वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। यह एक बड़ा भारी रिकेट बन गया है। यह ठीक है कि आपने सी० बी०आई० से कहा है कि वह जांच करे लेकिन जो आरोप हैं वह निश्चित आरोप हैं। इन्डोइंट्रली में एकोन मि. ए. ट. इम्म में उद्भूत करना चटना है :

Incidentally malpractices indulged in by certain individuals in the Bombay Office of the State Trading Corporation have also been unearthed. Here it is alleged that two officials handling allocation of newsprint set up an agency of their own and sold newsprint for a premium. The agency, it is stated, operated from the STC office itself.

एस० टी० सी० के दफ्तर में ही यह एजेंसी काम करती है। जिन्हे वागज की जरूरत है व उन से सम्पर्क करते हैं। वे उन्हें लिखते हैं कि हमारा एस० टी० सी० से नाता है, अगर आप चाहें तो हम आपके लिए कागज मगा सकते हैं, आपको वागज दिना मताने है इतना बड़ा गोलमान चल रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एस० टी० सी० और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से चर्चा की है ?

उन्होंने यह दबा किया है कि रजिस्ट्रार न्यूजपेपर्स के दफ्तर में एक टीम है जो देखता है जा कर कि किस अखबार का सर्कुलेशन कितना है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस टीम ने कोई आख्या बना लपाया है कि जिनमें सर्कुलेशन कितना है उसमें ज्यादा हाका किया गया है और उस के आखार पर न्यूजप्रिन्ट लिया गया है ?

श्री गुजराल ने 21-7-73 को एक चेतावनी दी थी। समाचार पत्रों में उस की चेतावनी छपी थी :

"Mr. Gujral said that the Government would launch prosecution against those indulging in malpractices with the newsprint circulation. Checking will be stricter."

यह 21 जुलाई 1973 का इन का बयान है, इनकी चेतावनी है और आज फिर ये अप्रैल 1974 में आकर कह रहे हैं कि हम देखना चाहते हैं कि सर्कुलेशन के आंकड़े ठीक दिए जाते हैं या नहीं दिए जाने हैं? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ किसी भी मामले में अभी तक मुकदमा चलाया गया है। केवल छोटे अखबार ही नहीं, बड़े बड़े अखबार भी इस धंदे में लगे हैं। दिल्ली का एक अखबार है जिस को मैं जानता हूँ, 15 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं छपता लेकिन जो 50 हजार सर्कुलेशन दिखा कर कागज ले रहा है।

श्री ज्योतिर्नय बसु (डायमंड हावर) :
कौन सा अखबार है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अखबार का नाम छोड़ दीजिए। कोई देश भक्त होगा। मैं नाम नहीं लिया करता। मेरा और ज्योतिर्नय बसु का तरीका अलग अलग है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कानून में परिवर्तन करके सर्कुलेशन के आंकड़ों को इन्स्पेक्ट करना कागजनिर्जल आर्केस बनाने के लिए तैयार है? जो भी अखबार इन्स्पेक्टेड फिगर दिखाकर उस आधार पर न्यूजप्रिन्ट लेगा वह एक दण्डनीय अपराधी माना जाएगा और उसे कड़ी सजा दी जायेगी, क्या ऐसा वह करने के लिए तैयार है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ननों पर केस कैसे हैं? इसके बारे में यह बयान बिलकुल सच है।

यह भी मंत्री महोदय बताए कि न्यूजप्रिन्ट के आयात और निर्यात के बारे में उनके अनुमान

[भट्ट न बिहारी बाजपेयी]

लय, रजिस्ट्रार न्यूजपेपर, फायनल मिनिस्ट्री और एस० टी० सी०, इनकी शक्तिश्रियों में घालमेल बैठाने के लिए कोई समिति कोई शील कोई ब्यवस्था है या नहीं? शिपिंग कारपोरेशन न्यूजप्रिंट लाए या न लाए, एस० टी० सी० पूरा आजाद जो चाहे करे, और न्यूजप्रिंट के बारे में जो न्यूजपेपर्स के रजिस्ट्रार सिफारिश करते हैं उस पर अमल होता है या नहीं होता है, इन सारी बातों का कोई पता नहीं है, बिना तालमेल के यह गम्भीर मामला किस तरह से चल रहा है यह सबन इसे समझने में असमर्थ है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

श्री झाई० के० मुखराम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अखबारी कागज के मुताल्लिक बाजपेयी जी ने बात उठाई उस के मुताल्लिक मैं ने कुछ धर्ज करने की कोशिश की थी। मुश्किल बोड़ी सी आती कि सफुलिशन टीम जब चौकिस करती है, एक तो हमारे पास चार ऐसी टीम हैं जो चार अण्ड चौकिस करती हैं लेकिन फिर भी कोशिश हम करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अखबारों की चौकिस की जा सके। 1972 में करीब 118 अखबार ऐसे थे जिनमें हमने देखा कि जो सफुलिशन की फिमर दी थी वह ठीक नहीं थी और उस वकत वह किया गया था कि उन का सफुलिशन रिवाइज किया गया और उन का न्यूजप्रिंट काटा गया। इस तरह से करीब 500 टन न्यूजप्रिंट हम ने सेब किया क्योंकि उन्होंने प्रॉवर स्टेट किया था। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल यही थी कि प्राजी-क्यूशन सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है क्योंकि जब तक प्राजिक्यूशन नहीं किया जाता तब तक यह बीमारी कई दफा बच जाती है।

जैसा मैंने कहा हमारा प्रोसिचर यह है कि हम इनकोसेमेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट कोइन्फोर्ट कन्ट्रोल

से सारेकेसिल गेजते हैं ताकि वेउनकेप्राजीक्यूशन जांच कर सके। कुछकेसिल में उन्होंने प्रासीक्यूशन जांच भी किए हैं। लेकिन यह फैसला भी करने के लिए कहा है कि इसमें हम खुद अपने ऊपर सारी पावर्स लेलें बजाय इसके कि हम इनकोसेमेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट के जाएँ चनें। अगर यह पावर्स मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन में हम लेलें खुद प्रासीक्यूशन शुरू करें तो शायद उसका असर पड़े। इसके लिए जो घटल जी ने सुझाव दियाहै वह मैं ठीक समझता हूँ। इसके लिए ला मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बात करके हम जल्दी से फैसला करना चाहते हैं कि इसके मुताल्लिक हम क्या करें।

कनाडा से कागज आने के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने ज्यादा जिकरकिया; इस वकत सारी दुनिया में दो तरह की मुश्किलें आ रही हैं। एक तो न्यूजप्रिंट की कमी और दूसरे शिपमेंट की कमी उससे भी ज्यादा है। पहले जितने एग्जिमेंट कनाडा बगैरहा के साथ रहते थे वह एक० थो० बी० होते थे यानी शिपिंग की रेस्पॉर्साबिलिटी बेचने वाले की होती थी लेकिन पिछले वर्ष जबसे तंगी हुई है, उन्होंने कहा किसी हद तक हम मदद तभी कर सकते हैं जब एग्जिमेंट को बदलिए और एक० ए०एस० कॉजिए यानी फ्री एलांगसाइड शिप, ताकि शिपिंग की ज़िम्मेदारी उनकी समाप्त हो जाए हमारे सामने कोई चारा नहीं था सिवाय इसको मानने के। अब कनाडा का जो इस्ट कोष्ट है वहां से उतनी दिक्कत नहीं हो रही है लेकिन बैस्ट कोस्ट से बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। हमारे जहाज जाते हैं लेकिन घाम जानने हैं हमारी शिपिंग इतनी बड़ी नहीं है कि वह अपनी तमाम शिपिंग को पूरा कर सके। फिर भी हमने शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री से बात चीत की है बात भी लिखा है, मिनिस्टर को कि किसी न किसी तरह से यह जो हमारा काबज आना है वह जल्दी से जाए। लेकिन इस वकत जो मुश्किल नजर आ रही है उसके हिसाब से हम यह मानना चाहते हैं कि कुछ मुनाई के नहीं

बड़े संकट के होंगे न्यूजप्रिन्ट के नुकते-नजर से यहां भी न्यूजप्रिन्ट की तंगी है और सिपमेन्ट की डिस्लोकेशन है और बिजली की तंगी की वजह से कल पर्सों से हम देख रहे हैं नेपा के प्रोडक्शन में भी तंगी आ रही है। इस लिए दो तीन महीनों में न्यूजप्रिन्ट की पोजीशन बहुत मुश्किल होने वाली है।

जिन अखबारों को हम कागज देते हैं वे बाद में निकलते हैं, यह पालिसी बदलने के लिए हम सोच रहे हैं। नयी पालिसी दो, चार, दस दिन में आने वाली है। मेरे खयाल में बेहतर यह होगा कि जो नये अखबार निकलते हैं वे पहले निकाल लें फिर न्यूजप्रिन्ट ले लें उसमें ज्यादा आराम रहेगा। आपने सवाल किया कि मैंने पहले एक दफा कहा कि छोटे अखबारों को चार्टर्डेड अकाउन्टेड का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देना पड़ता है और फिर मैंने कहा कि देना पड़ता है—इस में कोई दो गलत बातें नहीं कहीं है। जो अखबार चल रहे हैं जिसका सर्कुलेशन 2 हजार से नीचे है उनको हर साल न्यूजप्रिन्ट का कोटा देने के लिए हम नहीं कहते कि आप छोटे चार्टर्डेड अकाउन्टेड का सर्टिफिकेट दें लेकिन जो नये अखबार शुरू होते हैं वे चार महीने के बाद अपना परफॉरमेंस सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं उस वक़्त हम उन से सर्टिफिकेट मांगते हैं कि वे साबित करें कि जो कागज उन्होंने लिया है वह इस्तेमाल किया है या नहीं ?

एस० टी० सी० के अफसरों के मुताल्लिक जो वाजपेयी जी ने कहा, जब अखबार में खबर छपी थी तो हमने कन्टैक्ट किया था और वहां से, जो नोट आया है उसमें लिखा है :

“Necessary action is being taken by the STC to investigate whether the concerned officials in the Bombay branch are in any way involved. But in the mean time the officers have been transferred from that Section so that they can look into it. The gentleman who made allegations to the STC has made only

oral allegations although he promised to give documentary evidence. He has not done so as yet. I hope the gentleman will do so at an early date.”

जो तालमेल की बात वाजपेयी जी ने कही है, एक कमेटी हमारी, है न्यूजप्रिन्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी जिसमें एस० टी० सी० और इन्फोरमेशन मिनिस्ट्री मिलती रहती हैं और जिसमें हम न्यूजपेपर इण्डस्ट्री के लोगों को साथ बिठाते हैं। यह ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी है जिसमें सारी पालिसी पर गौर किया जाता है और इस बात का ध्यान रहता है कि कितनी खरीद होगी कितना शिपमेन्ट होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, “एकोनोमिक टाइम्स” में जो खबर छपी थी उसके एक हिस्से की ओर मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें कहा गया है :

“At least 25 per cent of about 3000 newspapers and periodicals recommended to the Government for issue of newsprint quota are stated to be either fictitious parties or those who are hand in glove with certain corrupt elements in officials agencies who are adopt in circumventing regulations and exploiting loopholes thereof to make quick money”

मैं सबसे पहले मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि इसमें जो बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप किया गया है, 25 प्रतिशत कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है, अगर 25 प्रतिशत न्यूजप्रिन्ट बोगस अखबारों को दिया जाता है और इसको यदि सरकार रोकती है तो बहुत कुछ हद तक न्यूजप्रिन्ट की जो कमी है, उसका जो अभाव है वह दूर हो सकता है।

इनकी जो “प्रेस इन इंडिया, 1972” रपट है उसमें एक मजेदार बात मैंने देखी इसके प्रथम चैप्टर में ही दूसरे अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है :

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"During 1971, there was a record increase of 126 in the number of dailies or 18.1 per cent. The number of periodicals went up by 1182 or 10.7 per cent during the year."

तो आपका जो गरीबी हटाओ-कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ 1971 में क्या उसके चलते आप लोगों ने बिना जांच किए इस तरह बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को न्यूजप्रिंट देने का काम किया और क्या इस तरह बिना छान-बीन किए, बिना जांच किए अखबारों को जो न्यूजप्रिंट दिया गया उसी के चलते यह 25 प्रतिशत तक बोगस अखबारों की संख्या बढ़ गई? इस चालू वर्ष के बारे में भी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 22 नये समाचार पत्रों को हम लोगों ने अनुमति दी है और उनको कोटा भी दिया है—15 हजार कापियों से लेकर 2 हजार कापियों तक का यह मामला है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा जिन लोगों ने इस तरह बोगस अखबारों को न्यूजप्रिंट देने के बारे में सरकार को सिफारिश की है—मैं अधिकारियों की बात कर रहा हूँ—क्या सरकार के पास इसकी कोई जानकारी है कि इस गलत ढंग से बोगस अखबारों को न्यूजप्रिंट देने के बारे में जिन्होंने सिफारिश की है ऐसे अधिकारियों को कोई सजा दी गई है? क्योंकि अगर कड़ा दण्ड ऐसे अधिकारियों पर आप देते तो कबियाने वाले लोग हिम्मत नहीं करते बोगस अखबारों की सिफारिश करने की। तो इसका भी खुलामा मन्त्री महोदय करें।

कुछ साल पहले जब डैनट कोलमैन का मामला आया था और इंक्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कई किस्म के आरोप दिए गए थे, जाति प्रसाद जैन के गुट ने न्यूजप्रिंट और रट्टी की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी की, उनको किसी तरह की सजा आपने नहीं दी, इतना ही नहीं, फिर उस गुट के साथ हम लोगों के विरोध के बावजूद, 1970 में आप लोगों ने समझौता किया था और आज चूंकि दो

कांग्रेस के डायरेक्टर्स इस कम्पनी के बोर्ड पर हैं इस लिए उनके द्वारा जो गलत काम किए जाते हैं उनकी ओर भी ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। उस समय आप लोगों ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जो कर्मचारी हैं, समाचार-पत्रों में काम करते वाले पत्रकार हैं उनको भी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा लेकिन आपने प्रतिनिधित्व किनको दिया? रजनी पटेल को, माधवराय परांजये को जो वाम्बे प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष और आपके उम्मीदवार भी थे मृणाल गोरे के खिलाफ।

तो यह इसलिये रेलीवेंट है कि बोगस न्यूज पेपर्स की मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। तो इनक्वायरी कमीशन में जो मामले सिद्ध हो जाते हैं तो बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ आप जब तक कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तो छोटे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की अधिकारियों की क्या हिम्मत होगी? इसलिए बड़े मगरमच्छ लोगों से ही प्राश्न करना चाहिए। "जनता" "साधना" "प्रतिपक्ष" जैसे जो अखबार हैं उनको न्यूजप्रिंट देने में आनाकानी करते हैं, लेकिन बोगस को तत्काल मिल जाता है क्योंकि उन के पीछे प्रभाव रहता है। तो इस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय को कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इसी समाचार में पूना के एक इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस की और पार्लियामेंट के एक सदस्य की भी चर्चा की गई है, इसकी ओर दिनांता चाहता हूँ। मुझे पता नहीं कि पार्लियामेंट का कौन ऐसा सदस्य है जो दैनिक पत्र निकालता है। श्री गुणका वड़ी तकलीफ हुई, मेरे सामने माननीय अनन्तराव पाटिल दिखाई दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वह तो काफी शक्तिशाली आदमी हैं, तो उनको अगर तकलीफ हुई होगी तो मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि इस तरह का एस० टी० सी० में जो रिकेट

है उस को खत्म करने में वह सामने आयें और सारो जानकारी सरकार को दें ताकि बोगस जो समाचार-पत्र हैं, काफी चल रहे ह, वह खत्म हो जायें और जो असली समाचार-पत्र अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं उन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोटा मिल जयैगा ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have seen the allegation, as my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has pointed, that 25 per cent of the papers allocated newsprint are fictitious papers. I think it may be a hurried statement because I do not think the situation is that bad or the dimensions of the problem that serious. There is malpractice, as I have said in my statement. Now it is being inquired into. My dilemma is this. This House rightly has always been very much concerned about the freedom of the press and rightly it has always emphasised that any paper which is brought out should be given its quota. Even the Supreme Court has said that under art. 19(1), naturally anybody has the right to bring out a newspaper and therefore, he should be given his quota for bringing out the paper. Our difficulty is that if we do not follow that strictly of giving newsprint to anybody who comes out with a paper, we are accused that we are trying to suppress freedom of the press; but if we give newsprint like this, some malpractice takes place. Then again my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, thinks that we are at fault.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों बातें अथनी जगह पर दुस्त है । फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस और फ्रीडम आफ बोगोसिर्ट में बड़ा फर्क है ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Therefore, in regard to both things, the position becomes very delicate. At one stage we had thought and we were following for some years the practice that whenever a new paper was started, we asked them first to start it and then come to us after three months or six months for the newsprint. Then they came with the complaint as to on what they should print their paper for

the first three or six months. So we changed the policy. We said we will give it from the very beginning. When we give it from the very beginning, this happens. If you will read the allegation in the *Economic Times*, you will see that basically it is against those papers which have got newsprint quota as new papers. Therefore, that difficulty has arisen. Now we are again thinking of revising the policy and coming back to the original policy that we do not give newsprint in the beginning.

Now Shri Piloo Mody does not agree.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Of course, not.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am quite willing to sit with my friends from the Opposition and discuss this issue as to what should be our policy in regard to the newspapers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: See me at one O'clock.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is not very safe to see him at one O'clock; he is not very sane at that time.

Therefore, I would submit that this is the dilemma we are faced with.

So far as the officials are concerned, I do not think my friend is right because no official ever recommends allocation of newsprint. The policy is very clear. We follow that but if any official is found guilty, I can only assure the House that he will not be spared.

My friend Shri Madhu Limaye then pointed out certain things in respect of Bennett Coleman. The Board of Directors of Bennett Coleman has been constituted by the High Court of Bombay and not by the Government of India. Therefore, these general allegations have to be viewed in that context.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस के दो डायरेक्टर हैं ।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : कांग्रेस के नहीं, गवर्नमेंट के दी डायरेक्टर हैं ।

My friend has also pointed out that papers like *Pratipaksh* are not given newsprint. I think there he is not right.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा आनाकानी करते हैं ।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : आनाकानी नहीं करते हैं, जो होता है वह देते हैं और कोशिश करते हैं कि उन को 17 आना दे चाहे 'प्रतिपक्ष' हो और चाहे पीलू मोदी का अखबार हो । यह तो गला दबा कर एक आना ज्यादा लेते हैं, कम थोड़े ही लेते हैं ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Sir,—(Interruptions)—as my name has been taken by Shri Madhu Limaye, I would like to make a clarification, for the information of the House and the Government also, as far as the STC, Bombay, is concerned, the authorisations are issued by the Press Registrar on STC, Bombay. The newspapers have to go to the STC for newsprint. Some of the officers do have a link with the clearing agents as well as the import houses.

Suppose, if I am to get my newsprint quota on Monday, then I am asked to come on Tuesday or Wednesday. I have to stand in the line for three days, because I am not clearing my goods through their clearing house. That is what is happening in Bombay.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was very shocking to read in the *Economic Times* about the racket in newsprint which is being indulged in by the press people the publishing houses and the press itself. Up till now, we were thinking that the press is above board, and it was expected to propagate news and curb this blackmarketing and racketing practice but actually when we find out parctice but actually when we find that the press in also indulging in

racketing and blackmarketing, it shows how things are happening in this country.

I have read the statement of the hon. Minister very carefully and I fail to understand how in spite of checks and counterchecks in the Ministry of Commerce and the office of the Registrar of Newspapers, this blackmarketing continues to go on, on a very large scale.

In spite of restrictions of newsprint, some English newspapers from Delhi and Bombay continue to have eight pages for nearly five days a week, while others have enforced a restriction to only four pages; and not only that; they drop one issue in a week. It seems that the affluent newspapers owned by monopolists have either hoarded huge stocks of newsprint or they have some sort of arrangement and understanding with the Registrar of Newspapers and the Ministry of Commerce by which they manage to get surplus newsprint beyond their quota. Those newspapers and periodicals such as *Sadhana* and *Antar Bharati* in Marathi and other English periodicals who strictly go by regulations have to suffer while those who take recourse to malpractices manage to get enough newsprint for their dailies as well as special numbers. Magazines and periodicals specialised in cinema film stars do not find any dearth of newsprint and they continuously issue special numbers on various occasions. If we are really short of newsprint, then the Government must see that the regulations are strictly enforced and there are no loopholes left either with the Registrar of Newspapers or with the Ministry of Commerce and plug all the loopholes.

In this context, I would like to ask the following questions: whether newsprint quota is allotted on the circulation basis or on the basis of pages the newspaper was issuing until the date of enforcement of regulations; have the Government examined the credibility and bona fides of all

the newspapers and periodicals who are allotted newsprint quota; is it a fact that some big units have hoarded newsprint and are supplying it to newspapers and periodicals professing a particular ideology; is the Government aware that blackmarketing in newsprint is rampant and, if so, what steps Government intends to take to curb blackmarketing in newsprint. The hon. Minister has stated that CPI enquiry will be instituted. Till it is over this racket would continue. Is the Government thinking of importing more newsprint? What is the tonnage and when is it expected? Is the Government envisaging new units to be put up in the country to meet the shortage? What steps does the Minister intend to take to enquire into the racket which has recently come to limelight? Do the newspapers and periodicals which have stopped publication still continue to get their quota? What immediate steps the Minister will take to curb malpractices? There is one more malpractice. Newsprint is imported in rolls and some surplus, admittedly is there, for damages on the surface, cuttings, etc. That newsprint is sold in the black-market. I would request the Minister to take proper steps to check those malpractices.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Allocation of newsprint for the current period is on the basis of performance for the last year, circulation as well as pages. The policy was on the total performance minus thirty percent. This was allotted to the newspapers and periodicals. I do not know what my hon. friend means by bonafides. So far as managerial bonafides are concerned we try to get the ABC certificate or the Chartered accountants certificate or a certificate on circulation. One of these three things is taken into account. Even then there are certain malpractices.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They are registered, but they are not published.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We take strict action in cases that come to our notice.

We have sent some cases to CBI enquiry also. About hoarding, I do not think that there is any hoarding. But a stage has come. There was buffer stock available with big papers some years ago; that buffer stock is taken account of and the whole quantity is made good. About the import of more paper, I wish we could it is just not available. About setting up of manufacturing capacities I have said earlier in the House that some factories are being set up. If there is some damage to newsprint, that is damaged at the cost of newspaper. It is because we give a certain percentage only for damage as damages in printing; if there is anything over and above that, that is on the account of the newspaper itself.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The surface of the roll is damaged. More quantity is sold under that name.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is not for me to decide. Suppose a newspaper is entitled to 100 tonnes. What we do is this. We calculate their allocations. We calculate their quota and allow cutting damage, etc. which is called genuine damage during transit, during printing, etc. Sometime before it used to be ten per cent and we have now reduced it to 6 or 7 per cent, if I remember right. That is what is generally done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This racket is widespread. The shortage to my mind is very marginal. But artificially it is being magnified in order to enable blackmarketeers to make hay while the sun shines. Today I am told the control price is Rs. 2800 per tonne and in the blackmarket it goes to 4500 or even Rs. 6000 per tonne. Malpractices are done through four broad counts and they are known to the Government for years. They are fully informed of it. They have done it with a purpose in mind because the biggest newspapers are in connivance with some corrupt officials in the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers. Secondly it is done through STC, thirdly, through inflated circu-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

lation and fourthly by malpractices adopted by private importers who number about twelve. Talk of world shortage creates panic and there also the Government cannot get out of the responsibility. The Government have encouraged blackmarketters in every sphere of life. Therefore, Sir, they have deliberately bungled in the importation of newsprint and kept the production of Nepa to a fraction of the built in capacity. Since the allotment and distribution system has been deliberately kept in an extremely complicated and unclean manner, the Registrar of Newspapers fixes the annual quota on a theoretical circulation basis and the influential newspapers manipulate the circulation figures and take the maximum newsprint quota that they can get. They have been talking about diffusion of ownership for the last so many years. But we understand their kindness, sympathy and friendliness to the big tycons who are the biggest consumers of newsprint. They are not coming forward because they do not want to disturb the set-up for their very political existence. Unless they can control the mass media, they cannot curb the activities of the Opposition. They are doing this

Now, Sir, they are allowing new editions from new places. Mr Gujral, will you be able to tell us, if you have real shortage of newsprint, how new editions are being allowed to be taken out and will you also be able to enlighten the House how too many newspapers are being allowed to take out many editions from the same city throughout 24 hours? This is possible, because there is no real intensive physical check of the circulation. There is the Circulation Officer whom I call the VIP in the newspaper world. I have known Circulation Officers being put up in Grant Hotel, Calcutta at the cost of big tycons owning newspapers. In regard to each Circulation Officer, if you carry out a probe of his assets; you will

find out what he has acquired. The question is, some 25 per cent of the 3,000 newspapers get fictitious newsprint quota, as quoted by Mr. Madhu Limaye from the *Economic Times*. There is also inflated circulation. Who are responsible for this inflated circulation? The hon. Speaker himself would be able to make out from the press report, officially circulated. This is up to 1972. We do not have anything after that. On page 11, it says:

"The newsprint allotted to daily newspapers in 1971-72 amounted to 1,93,000 MT forming 87 per cent of the total allocation."

This is to daily newspapers. So, this certainly is one of the biggest trades and the Government is fully aware of this. I can assure about this I am not exaggerating at all. We are told, somebody in Bombay, somebody who is interested posted some letters to some of the genuine allottees, genuine in the sense listed allottees, and those letters came back with a marking 'addressee not known, addressee not traceable'. Sir, the corrupt officials with the collaboration of dis-honest businessmen—again they are very close to the ruling party; most of them are—produce fictitious allocation and get quotas released from the Government. Two STC officials from Bombay were sending letters to genuine allottees stating 'we can give you more of newsprint provided you give us the business of handling your newsprint'. Sir, with all their professed disapproval of black-marketing and economic offences, so far, what they have done is, transferring these two STC officials. This is like what happened in the case of Mr. Baleshwar Prasad. After all this, he is going on leave. He should be sent to Simla so that he can cool his heels. This is what the Government is capable of doing. I am coming back to STC officials. I have travelled back from Simla. They talk about dis-

approval of black-marketing. But, when they caught these two STC officials more or less red-handed, instead of getting them arrested and putting them behind the bars pending trial—this is what they do with us all the time—all that they did was to transfer them because some big elephant must have come in support of them. I am charging the Government that they do not want to curb blackmarketing in newsprint, because they want political dividend out of newspapers.

13 hrs.

Take, for example, the case of *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, which was caught red-handed blackmarketing in 4,500 maunds of newsprint. Shri Gujral's letter is still with me. Why do you not prosecute them? If you prosecute them, *Ananda Bazar Patrika* having the largest circulation in eastern India, they would not say good things about the Congress. So, they hesitate to take action.

Again, take the case of *Basumati* of Shri A. K. Sen. It was detected in 1967. The prosecution order came only in 1974, and that too because pressure was coming from West Bengal Congress that Shri A. K. Sen was creating trouble, could you prosecute him. From 1967 to 1974 *Basumati* was doing blackmarketing in newsprint, and Shri Gujral knew it fully well. But the whole thing was kept pending till such time when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray wrote that Shri A. K. Sen is creating political problems in West Bengal, so why not prosecute him. I want answers to all my questions.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, you and I have known Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for a long period.

MR. SPEAKER: I know him too well by now.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Most of what he says naturally needs no reply. In order to convince him-

self, he keeps on repeating things which he knows are patently wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Regarding *Ananda Bazar Patrika* I will supply all the papers tomorrow. He was caught red-handed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply; have the patience to listen.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: For instance, he is very much concerned about *Basumati* today and he is very happy it is being prosecuted. But I think he will remember that he was more keen than Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, that no action should be taken . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I point out . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I would request him to resume his seat. He speaks so much and when a reply comes, he tries to contradict every minute. He has to get the habit of listening. Why does he not have the patience to listen? Why has he developed this habit recently? This was tolerable to some extent, but not on every occasion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, when we speak, we do not mislead others. We speak about facts.

MR. SPEAKER: That you cannot understand yourself. We understand it very well.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of submission. I have made two categorical allegations. Firstly, though Shri A. K. Sen was caught red-handed, why no action was taken? he was not prosecuted for seven years? Secondly, even though *Ananda Bazar Patrika* was caught red-handed, why no action was taken?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as *Basumati* is concerned, my hon. friend knows that the enquiry was going on. He also knows that under the system of enquiry that we follow in this country, we do not prosecute people till we have sufficient grounds to prosecute, and this takes time.

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

So far as the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* is concerned, I have written to him that the case does not lend itself to prosecution. That is why we did not proceed with the prosecution.

SHI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What he says is untrue.

MR. SPEAKER: My trouble is that you are too near me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can shift somewhere, if you want. This seat was allotted to me.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not mean that you keep on shouting all the time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shouting is the last thing I do.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Now, Sir, you will agree with me, on the basis of this statement, how truthful he is in making the statements.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot express any opinion. You can answer him yourself. I have my own opinions about him.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He has asked me a question regarding new editions and new papers which have been published by some chain newspapers in the course of this year. This is not for the Government to decide. The Government has no powers to decide whether the papers will have new editions or not. The Supreme Court judgment is there. It has given these powers to them. It is not a question of my reaction, my liking or disliking, and to see whether they are printing new editions within the newsprint allocated to them although it has meant also that some of their papers, old editions, are suffering. For instance, one paper which has published new editions is now finding itself in a great deal of difficulty—it is the Bombay

edition—and they feel that they may not be able to continue that edition. I think, it is not a good managerial policy on their part to over-stretch themselves and to think that, later on, the Government will come to their rescue which the Government finds it very difficult to do although we would like all the papers to continue. In spite of the difficulties of newsprint, we have not allowed a single paper to close down in the course of the year and we have not allowed a single journalist to be retrenched in the course of this year.

Everything else that my hon. friend has said is not very much related to the issue before us, whether the newsprint shortage is a bogey or not, whether the diffusion will come or not, and there will be other occasions for me to reply to these things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the news-item that appeared in the *Economic Times* at least exposed a big scandal, a big racket, in newsprint and also black-marketing in newsprint. If the report is correct which says that out of 3000 newspapers and periodicals, about 25 per cent of them are either bogus or non-existent, it means about 750 of these newspapers and periodicals are either bogus or non-existent. If it is so, it can be assumed that as regards the import allocation of newsprint, near about 25 per cent of this allocation goes into the black market, and it can also be assumed that this is one of the reasons for scarcity of newsprint.

There is another aspect also. It is known to the hon. Minister that all the big newspapers particularly, not the periodicals, not the monthlies and weaklies, get a certificate from the Audit Bureau of Circulation and, on the basis of that, the Government just accepts the circulation and, on the basis of their circulation, the Government gives them a quota of news-

print. It is also known that most of the big newspapers and a number of weeklies also indulge in black-market-in newsprint.

Now, on the basis of newsprint imported and also on the basis of inflated circulation shown by the A.B.C., on these two counts, we find that the scarcity of newsprint created in this country is considerably artificial. On the basis of that artificial scarcity, there is a rise in the price of newspapers. These newspapers are exploiting the common people because it is we who have to pay for the rise in newspaper price, it is the common people who have to pay for the rise in price of newspapers.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly, whether they have published the names of newspapers in India and their circulation also. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether the allocation of quota of newsprint to each and every periodical and also to each newspaper will be published so that it can be brought before the scrutiny of the public at least.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister about the ABC, whether the Government has some vigilance or some machinery to go into the report of ABC. ABC can be influenced as the big newspapers do it very easily. Why, even small newspapers also do it very easily. So, I want to know whether the Government has any machinery whatsoever to check the figures that are being certified by the ABC.

Thirdly, I want to know one thing. The hon. Minister has at three places said—the Government are painfully conscious of the misuse and secondly, there are reports of non-existent and bogus newspapers and thirdly of the misuse of the quota and finally, the Minister has also accepted the basis for the report in the *Economic Times* as actually correct. If it had been otherwise, the Government would not have instituted a CBI inquiry.

On the basis of this information given in this reply, I want to know from the hon. Minister some clarification. According to the reply given, in the month of December two Bombay STC officials were transferred from one Department to another which shows clearly that at least the STC knew about the matter of certain black-marketing and racketeering in newsprint as early as December. If it was so, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this racketeering and blackmarketing on the basis of bogus newspapers came to the attention or knowledge of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the month of December. If it was done in the month of December (Interruptions)

There were some reports that some STC officials in Bombay were indulging in blackmarketing. On the basis of that report, Delhi STC officials took certain steps against them. And, these steps were very lightly taken. What did they do? Then only transferred them from one Department to another in the same place. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this information was communicated to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by the Ministry of Commerce in the month of December. If he was informed, what steps did the hon. Minister take in the month of December? I also want to know when the CBI inquiry has been instituted.

As I raised the point earlier, in this whole big racket of scandal, one person is the Registrar of Newspapers. He is also not responsible because he acts on the basis of the recommendations of the officials. Then some authority in the Commerce Ministry makes the allocation of the quota, either of indigenous production or of imports. These allocations are operated by the STC officials in Bombay and Calcutta. I do not know whether the STC officials are there to deal with the STC quota.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Thirdly, not only irregularities but certain serious charges came to the notice of the Delhi STC which took it lightly and ordered the transfer of the officials from one Department to the other. What a horrible thing is it? The charge is that 25 per cent of the newsprint has been misused.

This is only one part. The other part is that the STC officials at Bombay as also STC officials at Delhi and officials of the Commerce Ministry are also responsible and without getting their explanation and without getting the information from the Ministry of Commerce, I do not know how we can pinpoint who are really responsible for this black-marketing.

For that reason I want to know when he came to know of it, whether he was informed in the month of December and whether he inquired why such light action—it is not a punishment—such as transferring the officials from one Department to the other was taken and lastly why the matter was taken so lightly. I also want to know whether you got this information from the Ministry of Commerce and if so, what steps were taken. Finally, what steps are you going to take in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce to take serious steps against the Registrar, the authority who approved this list and also the Bombay and Delhi STC officials.

SHRI I K GUJRAL: As I said in the beginning, so far as I am aware, the Ministry of Commerce has told us that they have already initiated investigations into the allegations made against the STC officials and as a preliminary step only, they have transferred the officials. When there is the deeper probe, they will be able to look into the whole thing.

So far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, we do not have any information

given to us in the month of December by the Ministry of Commerce or anybody. So, the question of our taking action does not arise. I do not know if any action was taken or even whether the Ministry of Commerce knew of it in December or not. I cannot vouch for it. I think my hon. friend may ask them this question or I will pass on this information to the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have said that in the month of December there were reports.

SHRI I K GUJRAL: That is why they passed on this note to me on the basis of the action they have already initiated.

At the moment, as I already told you, every year the list of newspapers in India is approved by the Registrar of Newspapers. The Registrar's report comes in two volumes. There is another volume which gives details of all the newspapers and periodicals published in India. Out of these, approximately, we have in India about 11,000 newspapers and periodicals, but only 700 newspapers and 1800 periodicals apply for newsprint and get the newsprint. Others do not apply.

The main difficulty that has arisen in this story which is also the allegation is that new papers indulge in this more. That is why, as I said, the policy needs a re-thinking because even last year, 263 new papers got themselves registered and obviously, when 263 papers get themselves registered, there is something worth worrying about and worth thinking about. I cannot stop them but, definitely, their genuineness must be established. That is why I have offered that I am willing to discuss with those Members of the Opposition who are interested in the subject and this policy I can discuss with them and some adjustments can be made on the basis of those mutual discussions.

A word about ABC. ABC is, by and large, discharging its responsibility well. I do not think my hon. friend should be in a hurry to make allegations against the ABC because uptill now no such malpractices have come to our notice where ABC has not discharged the responsibility they are called upon to do....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you permit me, Sir . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please have patience. You are a fully mature gentleman. Kindly have patience, I am not prepared for interruption every now and then.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I very much regret to say and I say it with a great deal of pain that, by and large, the complaints are against small papers and the Registrar of Newspapers is taking action. Most of the mal-practices we have found in the case of small newspapers. I say it with a great deal of pain and anguish because our policy is to help the small newspapers and unfortunately, this is what is happening. That is why we will need more vigilance in that sector. It is no use applying the vigilance to the other sector, whatever be the views of others. There, the difficulties may be lesser and I ignore that area where difficulty has not become visible. Even the story of the *Economic Times* is based on that sector more to which we cannot afford to close our eyes any more.

12.19. hrs.

RE STRIKE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have already given notices...

श्री अध्यक्ष (गान्धारी वाकपेठी (भारतियर):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों के आप को रेलवे हड़ताल के बारे में लिखा है। आजकल प्रकाशकों में यह खबर छपी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिख

दिया है कि रेल कर्मचारियों को कोनस नहीं मिल सकता है। अगर यह बात है, तो फिर बातचीत चलाने का कोई धर्म नहीं है। यहां रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम खुले दिमाग से चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं और वहां प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना दिमाग बना लिया है। गिरफ्तारियों के समाचार आ रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly hear us for two minutes.

श्री बंधु निखम (बाका): गिरफ्तारिया हो रही हैं। एक और बातचीत और दूसरी और जल। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब सदस्यों को दो दो मिनट के लिए सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्रधान मंत्री है, जो उनकी पालिसी है, जो उनकी हिदायतें हैं, उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, वह लिख सकती है। यह कौन सा तरीका है? किसी बान की हद होती चाहिए। आप की सर्वनः जब आयेंगे आप प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे तब आप क्या करेंगे ?

नो कंसेन्सन, नो डिस्कशन।

प्रधान मंत्री को अपने मुख्य मंत्रियों से बान करने का, उन्हें हिदायत देने का पूरा अधिकार है।

I am not allowing any Member. I have not allowed any Motion or any discussion I am not calling any hon. Member.

कोई मवान व्यवस्था बांग्रह का नहीं है।

आप लोगों ने यह क्या रोज मजाक बना रखा है? हर बात में ये धाते हैं। रोजाना ऐसी बातें करने हैं। यह रोजाना आप को करना होता है, इनके किए बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है ?

न कोई कंसेन्सन, न कां... त। आप एम भाट एनाउंसिंग। इस न ह से नो करते हैं।

आपको अगर बहुत करबानी है तो क्या उसका यह तरीका है? हमने जो

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तारीख को मीटिंग बलाई है। कोई बात हो तो आपको मिल कर पूछना चाहिए उसके बारे में। दो तारीख को बी.ए.सी. की मीटिंग में फैसला कर लेंगे। आज का विजिनेस फिक्स्ड है। कल छुट्टी है। दो तारीख को मीटिंग बुला कर फैसला करेंगे। और क्या चाहते हैं आप? 377 में आप रोज देते हैं। यह भी कोई बात है कि जो बात कल की वही आज की और वही कल परसों फिर करेंगे? 377 की बात और है। जिन्होंने 377 दिया, अब सनर गुह का 377 है, एक तरफ उधर भी लिया और इधर भी शामिल है। आप लोग पहले ले लेते हैं, उसके बाद दूसरीतरफ शामिल हो जाते हैं। यह क्या तरीका है?

कई बात हो तो उस पर धाइट आफ. आर्डर आ सकता है।

Point of order on what? There is nothing before the House. I have to pass on to the next item. We have finished with the first item and there is no business.

यह अच्छी बात नहीं है इस तरह से रोज करना। आप बड़े मीनियर हैं। लेकिन यह तो आपने रोज काम पकड़ा है यह अच्छा नहीं है। वहम के लिए उसी दिन मैंने आप को बता दिया और हर रोज बताता हूँ। कल आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लेकर आए। मैंने इजाजत दे दी। मैंने आपको यह भी कहा कि इम पर बैठकर कोई बात मुकर्रर करेंगे। लेकिन एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लेने के बाद आपने खुद कहा कि नहीं जी, हमें काफी मौका मिल गया है। होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर।

I am going to present the proceedings before you.

आपने कहा कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की जरूरत नहीं है। हम डिसकशन का मौका चाहते हैं।

लिमये जी, एक बात मझे बताइये।

Can there be any point of order when there is no business before the House? The first item is over and I have to take up the next item.

मामला तो अब आना था। अभी एक खन्म हुआ है, दूसरे पर आना था, आप बीच में खड़े गये हो।

मैं रूलज कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाता हूँ। उस में आप कुछ वक्त मुकर्रर कर दीजिये, इस तह के कामो के लिए। यह जो आप रोज खड़ हो जाते हैं शाउटिंग करते हैं, चैन्ज करते हैं, कहिये कि पन्ह वीज मिनेट रोज यह हुआ करता। उसमें हम चुप बैठ जाया करे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let the Railway Minister make a statement on which we should start the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: When we fix it later on I will ask the Railway Minister. There is nothing on the agenda for which the Railway Minister could be asked to come to the House.

ता 0 2 को मीटिंग करेंगे, उस में देखेंगे

I am so sorry. I am not allowing any Member except the next item.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling any hon. Member to speak. Let everyone sit down now. They are speaking without my permission.

I am surprised at this. I am not permitting anyone to speak.

Why should he be concerned with that? I am not entertaining anything. I am not calling any Minister to make a statement now.

हर रोज कोई न कोई बात अखबारों में आती है आप इस तरह से कैसे खड़े हो कते हैं

I cannot ask the hon. Minister to make a statement every day. Hon. Members are making it a daily practice.

Let hon. Members not ask such questions. I cannot react to it every day. This is an every-day phenomenon. I am not going to allow it now. If they do this kind of demonstration every day, there is no alternative except to stop them.

We have already fixed a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on the 2nd May and we shall discuss this there. We cannot have that meeting today because we have other meetings also.

Hon. Members cannot make Parliament a forum for raising everything that comes.

आप लोगों को अपोजीशन के राइट्स है, लेकिन इस हद तक न जाय कि सारे हाउस को रैनसम तक ले जाये।

They are holding the House to ransom. They have no right to hold the whole House to ransom.

I cannot ask the Railway Minister to come every day and make a statement, whatever happens

अगर आप लोगों को है हाउस चलाना है ना फिर मेरी कोई जरूरत नहीं मान्म होगी है।

अगर आप लोगो न आपस में ही बात करके सब तय करना है ना मेरी क्या जरूरत है।

श्री मधु मिश्र :

1346 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Affidavit of Shri C R. Das Gupta of I O C before Pipeline Inquiry Commission.

श्री मधु मिश्र (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शनिवार 27 अप्रैल, 1974 के टाइम्स आफ

इंडिया में निम्न खबर पढ़कर मुझे अचरज हुआ (अबखाल) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में यह खबर पढ़ी थी श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता को आई० ओ० सी० का नया चेयरमैन नियुक्त किया गया है तो मैं सोचने लगा कि जिस व्यक्ति ने गंगा पाल्पुशन इन्वैस्टीगेशन की रपट के बारे में कैबिनेट का जो निर्णय था आर पब्लिक अडवर्टीजिंग कमेटी की जा रिपोर्ट्स हैं उनके खिलाफ आचरण किया है उस अफसर को सरकार ने पदोन्नति क्यों दी ?

कन्ड सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले श्री पी० एन० हकमर के नेतृत्व में आइल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन तथा इंडियन आइल कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्षों का चयन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी।

इस कमेटी ने इंडियन आइल के तीन अफसरों से साक्षात्कार किया था जिनके नाम सर्वे श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता, पी० आर० के० मेहनत तथा कमलजीत सिंह हैं। आइल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष के लिए उन्होंने श्री प्रमाद का चयन किया है। जहाँ तक इंडियन आइल का सवाल है उन्होंने इंडियन आइल के तीन अफसरों में से किसी को भी इस महत्वपूर्ण पद के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझा।

मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि सरकार ने अपने द्वारा नियुक्त हकमर कमेटी की राय को उपेक्षा कर इस महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान के अध्यक्ष पद पर श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता की पदोन्नति की।

लेकिन श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता की पदोन्नति को चुनौती देना इस वक्त मेरा मतलब नहीं है। इस मान्यता भंग के नेटिव के द्वारा मैं आपका और सभा का ध्यान श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता द्वारा पब्लिक अडवर्टीजिंग कमेटी की जो मान-हानि की गयी है

[श्री मं. लिखते]

उसकी ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। आप स्वयं उस वक्त इस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे। कमेटी का अपमान पूरे सदन का अपमान है।

बीबी लोक सभा के कार्य-काल में ऐसा की गई अपनी छासठवीं रपट में कमेटी ने कहा है :

"It is also on record that the Managing Director was acting on his own in his dealings with Snam as well as Bechtels in vital matters concerning the capacity of the pipeline, bypassing thus the authority both of the Board of Directors and Government. The Board of IOC have also gone on record to the effect, at the meeting held on 3rd February, 1968 that: Out of the report and the discussions thereon, it emerged that the Board had been bypassed in the matter. The Board was very emphatic that the matters of such importance should necessarily be reported to the Board at the earliest possible opportunity. The Board also wanted to place on record that in future all such important matters which entail in itself any project of capital nature involving its performance, its capacity, design or of financial implications, should be brought before the Board for its notice and appropriation. The Board's decision in the above matter also applies to any significant amendments which are of the above nature to any existing contracts or project."

जब यह मामला सरकार द्वारा जांच कमीशन को सुपुर्च किया गया तब पब्लिक अडरटोकिंग कमेटी ने इस पर एतराज किया कि तत्कालीन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री पी० आर० नार्डक द्वारा इंडियन आइल के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की बिश्वास में न लिया जाना यह प्रश्न जांच कमीशन के कार्य क्षेत्र में क्यों सींचा गया? पब्लिक अडरटोकिंग कमेटी की राय इसके बारे में इतनी बूढ़ थी कि स विषय में सरकारी कृति के बारे

में कमेटी ने पांचवीं लोक-सभा की 31ीं सर्वेसत्री रपट में कहा है :

"The above recommendation are very clear, unequivocal and emphatic. The then Managing Director admittedly acted on his own; he did by-pass the Board of Directors in his dealings with Snam and Bechtels in vital matters concerning the capacity of the HBK pipeline; the amendment of contract did adversely affect the capacity of the pipeline; negligence was substantiated against the MD|IRL for not bringing these to the notice of the Board|Government; the General Manager and Managing Director were perfunctory and casual in dealing with an important communication of the 26th September, 1963 from Bechtels to IRL mentioning the design capacity of H-B Pipeline as 1.9 million tonnes per annum. These are all matters of fact and they had been amply and demonstrably established.

What the Committee wanted in these recommendations was that a thorough investigation for fixing responsibility on all those officials who were lax and casual in discharging their responsibilities should be conducted. The Committee expect that Government would do that even now."

पब्लिक अडरटोकिंग कमेटी बिल्कुल नहीं चाहती थी कि जो तथ्य स्पष्ट थे या कमेटी के द्वारा मिद्ध किये गये थे उनको जांच के लिए एकदम कमिशन के सामने सींच कर उनको दुबारा खोल दिया जाये। मगर सरकार ने कमेटी की सिफारिशों को तोड़ करीब कर सारा मामला दुबारा खोल दिया। कमेटी चाहती थी कि सरकार उनके निष्कर्षों की कमिशन के सामने पृष्ट करे मगर इन्होंने बिल्कुल उल्टा सी० आर० दासगुप्ता के द्वारा करवाया।

यह मेरे पास रपट है उसमें से केवल दो वाक्य मैं कटकर सुनाया जा रहा हूँ। पृष्ठ 13 पर है।

"It is quite obvious from the above recommendations that the Committee based on the whole set of evidence and information available to them had pointed out in clear and in no uncertain terms that induction of Bechtels in the Pipeline Projects was wrong, improper and unjustified and that undue favours were shown to the Bechtels at all stages during their association with the pipeline projects. By referring this matter to a Commission of Inquiry under term of reference (a) (ii), the Government have only reopened the issues highlighted in the recommendations

In the opinion of the Committee, reference of this particular matter under (a) (ii) to Commission of Inquiry was not warranted. In the context of these recommendations, an enquiry would have been in order for the specific purpose of fixing responsibility for the grave lapse pointed out by the Committee."

अन्त में इसी अनुच्छेद में कमेटी कहती है :

"The Committee take a serious view of Government's attempt to misconstrue the recommendations of the Committee."

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, पृष्ठ 69 पर कमेटी ने यह आशा व्यक्त की थी

"The Committee expect the Government to defend and pursue their recommendations contained in their 66th Report of the Fourth Lok Sabha (1969-70) on Indian Oil Corporation (Pipelines Division) in letter and spirit before the Commission of Enquiry with the same sense of urgency that was markedly evident from the above report..."

लेकिन सरकार ने अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या किया ? सरकार ने श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता के द्वारा पुराने मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री सी० आर० नरसिंह लाला करिष्णु प्रकाशर श्री कलमण को चुन कराने के लिये बूझा हलफनामा टकरा कमीशन के सामने दिखवाया ।

मेरा मुख्य आरोप यह है कि पब्लिक अन्टरटेकिंग कमेटी के निष्कर्षों के खिलाफ, तथ्यों के बारे में उस में कोई राय का सवाल नहीं है, इन्होंने ने श्री सी० आर० दासगुप्ता के द्वारा बूझा हलफनामा टकरा कमीशन के सामने दिया है ।

अपने हलफनामे में विचारार्थ विषय 'सी' के संबंध में कलम पर श्री दासगुप्ता ने 8 फरवरी 1971 को निम्न बखतब्य दिया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है । . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) .
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नियम 377 में है या प्रिविलेज मोशन की आप ने इजाजत दी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . कल प्राया था, लम्बा चौड़ा दिया था । मैं ने कहा था कि मैं भी देख नू फिर आप कह लेना । और उस का लम्बा चौड़ा अब यह बता रहे हैं । उस के बाद देखेंगे क्या बनता है ।

श्री जय लिंगबे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में ने यह महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है ।

"7.32. These facts would indicate that neither the Managing Director bypassed the Board in his dealings with Snam and Bechtels in vital matters concerning the capacity of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline nor the Amendment of the contract adversely affected the capacity of the pipeline, and therefore, the question of any negligence on the part of anyone in the IRL does not arise."

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Is it an affidavit?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes.

जब कि एक गद्दी दो, दो बार पब्लिक अन्टरटेकिंग कमेटी ने कहा था कि तथ्यों का जहाँ तक संबंध है उस में कोई जक की मुतायन ही नहीं है । उस के ऊपर चुनाव खोल कर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का कोई सवाल नहीं है। पब्लिक ग्रन्डर-टेकिंग्स कमेटी केवल इतना ही चाहती थी कि जो दोषी लोग हैं उन का दोष निश्चित किया जाय और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बाद सरकार ने दो काम किये। 14 अभियोगों का आरोप-पत्र दिया गया, टकरू कमिशन ने उस की पुष्टि की, लेकिन आप जानते हैं यह मामला प्रिवलेज कमेटी में आया था। पी० आर० नायक को कैबिनेट ने सस्पेंड किया और सस्पेंशन को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक बहुत ही टेकनीकल मामले को लेकर रद्द किया था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन को रिटायर करने का मौका मिल गया और बाद में सरकार कहने लगे कि अब तो वह रिटायर हो गये अब हम क्या कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक पी० आर० नायक का मामला है उनको भी यह प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने स्वीकारना पड़ा कि पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पूर्णतया वस्तुनिष्ठ थी, ऑब्जेक्टिव थी और किसी के द्वारा पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी प्रभावित नहीं हुई।

वह जुमला जो प्रिवलेज कमेटी में सबूत में आया है उस को पढ़कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी पूछते हैं :

“SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: About certain persons having been influenced, do you stick to that?”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer yes or no. Do not give your elaborate reply.

SHRI P. R. NAYAK: I had said that after reading the second Report of the Public Undertakings Committee I felt that the conclusion I had reached about influence, persuasion, inducement, etc. was incorrect and that the Committee had come to these conclusions objectively in its best judgment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, you agree that you should not have used those words.

SHRI P. R. NAYAK: I agree:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you prepared to withdraw those words unhesitatingly?

SHRI P. R. NAYAK: Yes, I am.”

Unconditional, unqualified apology.

और उसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को अनकंडीशनल, अनक्वालीफाइड अपोलाजी देनी पड़ी तब जा कर प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने उन को माफ किया।

मैं केवल इस वक्त एक ही बात रखना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पी० एस० सी० हैं, पी० यू० र० एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी है यह लोग मेहनत कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं, अफसरों को दोषी ठहराया जाता है, लेकिन चूकि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम सरकार के ऊपर है दो, दो, तीन, तीन, चार साल इस में बीत जाते हैं, और गंगा वाटर पौल्यशन इनक्वारी कमीशन में क्या हुआ, बलवंतसिंह, जो जनरल मैनेजर थे इतना मामला खींचा गया कि वह रिटायर कर गये, पी० आर० नायक रिटायर कर गये, दासगुप्ता रिटायर कर गये, कश्यप रिटायर कर गये। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसमें बहस की गुंजायश नहीं है। पूरे सदन की मान और मर्यादा का सवाल है, इसलिये यह मामला आप को जो अधिकार है नियम 226, 227 के तहत प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने आप इस मामले को भेज दें, उस का जो फैसला होगा वह हमको मंजूर होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, when you raised this question yesterday, after looking into the contents of your Motion, I thought I should go into the reports of the Committees. Last night, I did see all of them and the facts are like this. This was taken up in 1969. The Public Undertakings Committee came to the conclusion that Mr. Nayak had overlooked, had ignored the Board of

Directors and had amended the contract without any consultation. The Committee held that it was not proper for him and held him guilty for this. This is one point. Later on, I think, on the basis of Mr. Khera's letter—he wrote some letter when this House was already seized of that matter—he said the Committee was persuaded and approached and so on. So, the House took a very serious notice of this. I think there was a very clear debate on this. Later on, this went to the Privileges Committee and there he was cross-examined. Among the cross examinations, two cross examinations were very clear, one by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and the other by Mr. Sathe. They put certain questions and Mr. Nayak then said that after seeing the second report, he came to the conclusion that he was wrong in conveying this impression to Mr. Khera and that he was also of the view that he was wrong. The report of the Committee was correct and objective. In the meanwhile, Takru Commission was appointed. Then, this gentleman Mr. C. R. Das Gupta appears before the Takru Commission and he files an affidavit that whatever is there is correct and so on, and in which he supports Mr. Nayak. Then, in whose favour he is giving the affidavit is a very interesting question. In whose favour and to help whom he is giving this affidavit? He Mr. Naik himself admits before the Privileges Committee that he was wrong and this gentleman, Mr. C. R. Dasgupta in his affidavit before the Takru Commission conveys that was right—I mean his affidavit comes to this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Because he is a protege of Mr. Nayak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined it very thoroughly. But, I think, Mr. Dasgupta never made any reference to the Public Undertakings Committee. I tried to find out whether he made any reference.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is obvious.

MR. SPEAKER: He just filed the document before the Takru Commission without any direct or indirect reference to the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No other body has made such a recommendation.

14.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Secondly, if we are to send it to the Privileges Committee, we must bear in mind that the Takru Commission is already seized of it.

टकर कर्मिजन के साथ प्रिविलेज कमेटी का टकराव हो जाएगा ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We never wanted the Takru Commission to enquire into the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very much there.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Government have flouted the decision of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to take cognisance of the position as it is. If I admit it as a Privilege Motion and the Privileges Committee comes to one conclusion and the Takru Commission comes to another conclusion, that will create some complications.

श्री मधु लिमये : टकर कर्मिजन गलत रिपोर्ट देगा तो उसके खिलाफ में प्रिविलेज मोशन जरूर दूंगा । सह सदन को अधिकार है । ग्रान फैक्ट्स, नाट ग्रान ओपनियन ।

MR. SPEAKER: But I am really surprised at one thing. When his boss his own friend whom he is defending, says that he was wrong and the report of the Committee was objective....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begnsarai): May I make one submission in this respect? It does appear, on the face of it, that the contradiction between the statement made by Shri Nayak and the statement made by Shri Das Gupta, is

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

somewhat strange. But may I submit to you that although Shri Nayak might have, in order to protect himself, stated before the Committee that what he had said was wrong, this person could take the stand that whatever Shri Nayak had said was quite right. There cannot be anything wrong about Shri Das Gupta taking a stand like that.

MR. SPEAKER: When the court is already seized of it, one of them will ultimately be found to be wrong.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What happens to the Public Undertakings Committee? We are made a laughing stock. This is an intolerable position.

MR. SPEAKER: The position which Shri Nayaak has taken in his letter to Shri Khera, that has been corrected by him in the Privileges Committee. Then there is the position taken by Shri Das Gupta in his affidavit before the Takru Commission. If we get hold of him also in the Privileges Committee, I do not think juridically it is very sound. We leave it to the court for that much period so that if he wants to stick to the position, he may do.

श्री मधु लिमये : किनके खिलाफ बोलें हैं वह ?

MR. SPEAKER: This gentleman, Shri Dasgupta, has made no direct reference to the Committee on Public Undertakings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Which other body can he refer to?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is the finding of the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is the most important thing. The House has to express its resentment on the flouting by the Government of the findings of the Public Undertakings Committee. Are we to remain helpless spectators?

MR. SPEAKER: The Government is not involved in this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is very much involved. Government created this anomalous position, by flouting the decision of the Public Undertakings Committee.

श्री जयन्त बिहारी बाबुलिया : यह मामला ग्राज दापना इसकी हमें सूचना नहीं थी। सारी रिपोर्टें हमारे पास नहीं हैं। इन मामलों को ग्राज स्वयं रक्षिते। बीच में सारे काज-बात संभवों को जेजे जा सकते हैं। हम भी पुरानी रिपोर्टें देख सकते हैं और फिर इसके बारे में हम अपना दिमाग बना सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस सुझाव को मानता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, it is an important and delicate question. May I make a submission on this matter?

What is of utmost importance is not whether he makes a reference or not. What is of importance is, if there are findings of facts by a Committee of Parliament, can he in an affidavit mention the facts which are contrary to the findings by a Committee of Parliament? As long as this matter was the subject-matter of a discussion of a Committee of Parliament, it was his business to find out what were the findings of a Committee of Parliament and not say anything which would be contempt. If there is a judgment delivered by a court of law, it is not necessary that make a contempt is Committee only there is specific reference to the court.

We want to know from you, Sir, since you were the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee whether, factually, the facts mentioned by him in the affidavit are contrary to the findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings. We would like you to enlighten us on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Here I can't enlighten you about the Report.

SHRI VASANT SATHI (Akola): May I make a submission?

Actually, before the Takru Commission, when the Government made an affidavit, in that affidavit a statement was made controverting and denying that there was any slurring over, etc. To that an objection was taken. When Mr. Khara came before us and when we asked him certain questions, he accepted that he had made a mistake and that he would make another affidavit correcting the first affidavit. Therefore, what was before the Takru Commission was, in fact, the observations made by the Public Undertakings Committee presided over by you, Sir. I do not want to take up the question here as to whether some matters on which there was a clear-cut findings should have at all been referred to the Takru Commission. Later on, the Committee itself has made the observations. I do not go into that.

The fact remains that what is now before us here is that in the affidavit, he directly refers to the observations of the P.U.C. It is not necessary to say and take the name of the P.U.C. What he is controverting is the observations *per se* in terms of the Public Undertakings Committee. You see the wording. You have been pleased to observe that he has not named the P.U.C. That does not really matter. What is before the Takru Commission is the P.U.C. Report on which an Inquiry is being made. He has said:

"These facts would indicate

—that fact he has mentioned in the affidavit—

"... that neither the Managing Director bypassed the Board ...

—the Public Undertakings Committee had said that the Managing Director had bypassed the Board in clear terms—

"... in his dealings with snam and Bechtels in vital matters concerning the capacity of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline nor the amendment of the contract adver-

sely affected the capacity of the pipeline....".

This is also the finding of the P.U.C.

What more do you want? What is he controverting? He is controverting the findings of the P.U.C. This is a clear case of contempt unless you want that he should by an affidavit reduce the P.U.C. to a laughing stock, to a non-entity. This is a direct case of contempt and nothing more is needed on that, names or no names.

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is a coincidence that, when this case came, I was the Chairman of the PUC and it has been going on along with my tenure as Speaker in the last Lok Sabha and even now; in some shape or other, it always crops up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As your presidentship of IPU.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that the matter was finished. But the dead matter has again come to life.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. It was not dead.

MR. SPEAKER: We thought that it was finished; the Takru Commission was already seized of it. You had also forgotten about it till this appointment came

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बीच में था ही नहीं ।
वह मामला तीसरी अदर चौबी लोक सभा से
चल रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप ने उस के
एपॉइंटमेंट के बारे में पढ़ा, तो आप को खयाल
आ गया कि वह तो वही आदमी है, वना
आप भी भूल चुके थे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने एफिडेविट
के बारे में सुना था । मैंने उस को पढ़ा
नहीं था । सुनत न मिलता, तो मैं इस को
न उठाता ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: First of all, Sir, you should make up

[Prof Madhu Dandavata]
your mind whether there is a *prima facie* case that the PUC's findings have been flouted

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a suggestion, Sir, which you may kindly accept. Let it be referred to the Privileges Committee and proper action should be taken only after the Takru Commission submits its report.

MR SPEAKER: What will the Privileges Committee do then?

SHRI S M BANERJEE: It can collect evidence.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Mr. Banerjee's suggestion is a very wise suggestion for a change. What is going to happen if you start the proceedings here is that the defence in the Commission will be affected, he will not be able to defend himself properly. Rightly or wrongly we have adopted a system that every man must be given an opportunity to defend himself properly. If you start the proceedings here, he will have to make a definite admission or confession which may affect his defence there. Therefore what I submit is that you should direct the Privileges Committee not to take up the case till the decision of the Takru Commission comes out, after that, it can be taken up. Otherwise, what will happen is that there will be two conflicting decisions by the two bodies and it will affect the person who is involved in this entire mess. What I submit is that it involves broader questions whether when a person is going to a court or a Commission he can take a defence contrary to what has been the findings of a parliamentary Committee on fact. If it means that once a parliamentary Committee comes to a decision, no person can in any court of law or before any commission take a contrary stand, it implies that the findings of a parliamentary Committee are *res judicata*. Even according to the Constitution, it is not so. Our findings must be taken very solemnly. What I submit is that it should not go to the extent of gagging a person. He must be given a chance to defend himself

in the Commission. Therefore, I submit that the whole thing should be kept pending till the Commission gives its findings. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Government were concerned, they were criticised on two occasions, on two counts. One was when the clear finding of the Committee was there and the Committee had reasserted its opinion at the end of the Report. This was referred to the Takru Commission. Meanwhile, many things happened; and they do happen, when people get involved and as time passes nature helps them or circumstances help them; but the basic facts do not change. In spite of that, it went on and there was a lot of discussion in this House, a lot of criticism in this House, and later on it went to the Privileges Committee. The second situation has arisen when Mr Dasgupta has been appointed as Chairman of IOC. The difficulty in sending it to the Privileges Committee is this. The Commission is already seized of it and might not want that there should be any clash. I will keep it pending and we shall discuss it later on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It may be kept pending in the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There can be no question of clash.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This House can abolish the Takru Commission.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: A lot of money has been wasted. The Commission should be abolished by a Resolution of this House.

MR SPEAKER: This position has arisen because he has been appointed as the Chairman of the IOC.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even otherwise it would have arisen.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The issue that should be considered is whether any person can before a court of law or any commission say that whatever had been done by Parlia-

cept—the Public Undertakings Committee is, in a sense, considered as Parliament—was not right. The question is whether, if any decision is taken by Parliament, it is open to Shyamnandan Mishra to go to the court and say that Parliament was not right in taking decision of a particular kind although, in a sense, he has been a party to the decision. Since the question raised is one of privilege, it must be gone into in its full depth and subtlety, (Interruptions). Please do consider the implications of this matter whether any person can go to a court of law. It may well be that the person can be punished in some other ways also because he is before the court of law and if he does not say the truth as he sees it...

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your conclusion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The main issue is whether it is a question of contempt or privilege—probably it is a question of contempt that is being submitted—, whether it would constitute contempt of the House or Committee of the House for any citizen to make any statement before any commission or court of law that whatever a particular Committee or even Parliament had done in its wisdom was not right. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मिश्र ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसमें सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हम को और भी विचार करने का मौका दिया जाय। इस के दो नुस्खे हैं। एक तो यह है कि आप इस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दें, लेकिन उस कमेटी को बहूँ कि वह तब तक फ़ैसला न करे, जब तक कि टकरा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है। यह तो बड़ा हास्यास्पद होगा। या यह कि आप इस मामले को अपने तक रखें और हम लोगों को इस पर विचार करने का मौका दें।

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are total-ly, completely and absolutely uncon-

cerned with what the Takru Commission is doing. As far as we are concerned, the Takru Commission can jump in the lake. We can by a Resolution of the House abolish it if we like. Therefore, for the House even to ridiculously consider that there is a Commission sitting on this matter, and therefore, the contempt or the privilege of the House of Parliament has to be kept in abeyance or suspension, is something which is totally unacceptable to me. When the Government itself cannot make up its mind about every conceivable finding of this Commission which is collecting dust in the Government archives, why should this Parliament be made to wait to consider the outcome of the decisions of this Commission? Therefore I suggest that if this House is satisfied that what has been presented is a falsification of the finding of the PUC action must start from that point on, in accordance with the procedures of Parliament unconnected with the outside world.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any citizen, any lawyer, of the country could say that the Supreme Court was not right in coming to a certain decision. Would it be contempt of the Supreme Court? That would not constitute contempt of the Supreme Court.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under the pretext that this matter is being considered by the Commission if we do not refer it to Privileges Committee that means we are compromising the sovereignty of this Parliament and we are not treating the contempt of the PU Committee, which ultimately amounts to contempt of the House, with the attention which it deserves. We should not under-estimate the issue and we should not set up a bad precedent. It will appear as if these Com-missions are more important than the sovereignty of this Parliament if we do not take the right action just now..

MR. SPEAKER: In this case Mr. Madhu Limaye started with something. He says he is not connecting that. He started with appointments; and then

[Mr. Speaker]
after discussing that he comes to this point....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The issue is very simple; don't confuse the issue, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: It is much better if you had not linked it up with that from the beginning.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I wanted to give the background. What is wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do like that we have to go by what is there in writing before the House. How can you say it is not a fact?

जो बय लिखते : क्या हुआ ? बैकग्राउंड देना कोई अपराध है ? हर एक सादबी देता है । आप को निर्णय करना है कंटेस्ट के बारे में, अप्वाइंटमेंट के बारे में नहीं । मैंने आप से यह नहीं कहा कि आप अप्वाइंटमेंट के बारे में निर्णय दीजिए । मैंने कहा कि आप कंटेस्ट के बारे में निर्णय दीजिए ।

डा० जैलाल (बम्बई दलित) : आप ने कल यही कहा था । जो स्पीकर ने कहा है वह ठीक कहा है । मैं आप की सूचना के बिना नहीं हूँ लेकिन जो स्पीकर ने कहा वह ठीक है ।

MR. SPEAKER: No question of precedent; we have to go by right procedures.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I was also in this Committee. The issue raised is that the Takru Commission being in session, this matter should not be taken up and also should not arise. Because, Sir, I wish to point out that even when the Takru Commission was in session earlier we sent the case of Mr. Nalk and Mr. Khara to the Privileges Committee on the ground that they made certain suggestions and submitted certain affidavits to the Commission challenging the findings of the PU Committee. When in such cases we have referred the matter to the Privileges Committee the same should apply in the case of Mr. Dasgupta who has,

in his affidavit, made a statement imputing that the findings of the Committee are wrong. In fact, the arguments advanced by Shri Mishra, and other things must be considered by the Privileges Committee.

Has a person any right in a privilege to take some defence in a court of law even against some findings of a Parliamentary Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: May I seek your indulgence in spite of what has happened? Naturally, our attention is drawn to the appointment of this gentleman, Shri Das Gupta. There is some criticism against this officer who has been appointed. I wish Shri Limaye had retained that background along with his motion. But, he says now that he is not linking it with that. I would very much wish if he links it with that so that we can also examine the whole background and how it is proper for the Government to act in such a manner.

As asked by you, I shall give the copy of the motion and we shall draw our own conclusion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How far has the Government the right in appointing him?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The two issues are separate—one is the privilege and contempt and the other issue is the Government's propriety in appointing the person. These are two separate issues and I wish there is a way devised by Parliament by which the Government of India can be censured for taking this action.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, so far as his appointment is concerned, I shall ask the Government to make this position clear if they want to.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not interested. If you want to take it up you may do it. I am not interested.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am interested in that because you mentioned in your motion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Let the Government make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: A statement can be asked for from Government about that. But, as far as the other matter is concerned, we can examine it again and, if I have any doubts about this going to the Privilege Committee, after listening to all the views, I shall come to some conclusion.

So far as the appointment of this person is concerned, it is for the Government to come out with their own explanation if they so wish.

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

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of your writing to me. I am not going to allow this if you go on like this. No submission is allowed.

Now, papers to be laid.

14.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (MADRAS) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1974 AND DELIMITATION COMMISSIONS ORDERS IN RESPECT OF KERALA AND KARNATAKA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Delimitation of Council; Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 114(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6862/74.*]

(2) A copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(i) Order No. 11 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Kerala, published in Notification No. S.O. 241(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1974

(ii) Order No. 12 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Karnataka, published in Notification No. S.O. 248(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1974 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6863/74.*]

REPORT OF C. & A.G. OF INDIA FOR 1972-73 UNION GOVERNMENT'S APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL), 1972-73 AND CERTAIN PARTS OF C. AND A.G.'S REPORT OF 1970-71.

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

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1972-73.

(3) A copy each of the following parts (Hindi versions) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial), under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

Part III. Appraisal of the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited.

Part IV. Appraisal of the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Part V. Appraisal of the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6864/74.*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LUBRIZOL INDIA LTD. FOR 1972-73 AND NOTIFICATION RE RAJASTHAN KEROSENE OIL, DEALERS LICENSING ORDERS. 1971.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1972-73 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6865/74].

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 236 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974, declaring the Rajasthan Kerosene Oil Dealers Licensing Order, 1971, as a Special Order for purposes of summary trial, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6866/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION FOR 1972-73 AND GOVT. MEMORANDUM IN RESPECT THEREOF.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): On behalf Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha; I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6867/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. JADUGUDA FOR 1972-73.

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD: On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant 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 Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6868/74].

NOTIFICATION RE. M/s. SRIMAN MADHWA SIDHANTA ONNAHINI PERMANENT NIDHI LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1974 declaring M/s. Sriman Madhwa Sidhant Onnahini Permanent Nidhi Limited, a company having its registered office in Tamil Nadu, to be a 'Nidhi', under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6869/74].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1972-73 AND LIFEBOATMANS (QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES) AMDT. RULES, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB

KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) 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 Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6871/74].

(2) A copy of the Life-boatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 339 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of the section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6872/74].

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

64TH, 66TH, 53RD, 56TH AND 63RD REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the following Reports

and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) (i) Sixty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Television.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(2) (i) Sixty-sixth Report on the Department of Electronics.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(3) Fifty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—National Water Supply Programme.

(4) Fifty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Power.

(5) Sixty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Statistics regarding the financial implications of Passes and PTOs issued to their employees by the Railways and their publication in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

(6) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1973-74) relating to General Matters.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
113TH, 132ND AND 133RD REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and thirteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations con-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] tained in their Ninety-fourth Report relating to Ministry of Finance.

(2) Hundred and thirty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninety-third Report on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the years 1964-65 to 1970-71.

(3) Hundred and thirty-third Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Civil) relating to the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs and Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

55TH AND 56TH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Fifty-fifth Report on Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited.

(2) Fifty-sixth Report on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(3) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1973-74) relating to action taken by Government on the Reports of the Committee.

(4) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1973-74) relating to Procedure and Miscellaneous Matters.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICE OF PROFIT

NINTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamudry): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO ELECT A MEMBER.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to move:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Z. A. Ahmad from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee”.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: “That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Z. A. Ahmad from the Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

14.28 hrs.

**COAL MINES (CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT BILL***

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):**
I beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill to provide for the conservation of
coal and development of coal mines
and for matters connected therewith
or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:
"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to provide for the con-
servation of coal and development
of coal mines and for matters con-
nected therewith or incidental
thereto"

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I intro-
duce the Bill

14.37 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair:
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) RECENT SALT CRISIS IN WEST BEN-
GAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
There is a serious salt crisis in West
Bengal. Salt is essential for everyone
and is a must for cooking in every
family. The price of salt has gone
up by ten to fifteen times. In West
Bengal in rural areas it is being sold
at the rate of Rs 2-3 per kilo. The
reasons is attributed to the fact that
there are a few ships carrying salt from
Tuticorn which are not being un-
loaded. Government says it is due to
labour trouble but I do not think so.
It is known to this House how the

whole-salers and retailers even by
paying demurrage kept many railway
wagons unloaded in different sheds and
created artificial scarcity. I do not
know whether salt scarcity in West
Bengal has been created by adopting
similar tactics by the wholesale dea-
lers in salt, that is, by even paying
demurrage they will be able to sell
salt at a higher price and in black-
market. I want to know this from
the hon. Minister. They have been
using CRP, BSF, Industrial Security
Force and Territorial Army and so
many other forces on this or that plea
against the popular movements. Why
can't they employ CRP, BSF, Indus-
trial Security Force or Territorial
Army for unloading only two to three
ships?

This intolerable position has been
continuing for the last one month.
This is the twelfth day since I have
been trying to draw the attention of
the Speaker and ultimately succeed-
ed. The news about the salt crisis in
West Bengal has been appearing in
the newspapers of West Bengal every-
day.

I want to raise another point. Salt
production can be developed in the
Contai coastal belt area and also in
Orissa coastal area. There is large
potentiality of production of salt in
Contai coastal belt area. The Govern-
ment is having Soda Ash plant at
Haldia for which salt will be required.
Contai is only 30 miles away from
Haldia. Government is not taking any
step to develop salt production in
Contai. Coal is sent from Calcutta to
Tuticorn. The ships have to come
from Tuticorn to Calcutta carrying
salt. I do not know why for over a
month this situation is going on that
Government are unable to unload salt
from two or three ships that are wait-
ing at the Calcutta port, the whole-
sale traders are paying demurrage
with the knowledge of Government,
just to loot the people by creating an
artificial scarcity of salt and creating

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
30-4-74.

Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Samar Guha]
a price hike in the case of salt I want to know from Government why they are unable to unload the salt and what steps they are going to take immediately to solve the salt crisis in West Bengal

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur). Who will reply to this?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have another motion under rule 377

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I have raised this issue with the knowledge of the Speaker I have raised this after 12 days' effort

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is so clear I understand it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want that the hon Minister should come out with a statement

SHRI S M BANERJEE When no sugar was available, we did not shout But even salt is not available at least they should give us salt

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He is confused, and I am confused, because we do not know

SHRI SAMAR GUHA The hon Minister should come out with a statement

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Why does he not allow me to speak? He has spoken for so long Why does he not allow me to finish? I am confused and many of us here are confused

SHRI S M BANERJEE Why is the dealing Minister?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I do not know who the dealing Minister is We have to find out The only thing that I can say is that we have a very convenient omnibus Minister of Parliamentary affairs, and he will find out which Ministry is dealing with this and he will convey it to them What-

ever the hon Members have said has gone on record, and the Government may come forward

SHRI S M BANERJEE I have seen him while taking coffee; he does not take sugar, whenever he takes coffee, he always says 'I do not want sugar' But does he take at least salt or not?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we have another motion under rule 377 There are seven hon Members who have given notice of this. Under this rule, we have not evolved any system Normally, rule 377 was not very much resorted to before Now, however, it has become very very important, and I think that it is one of the healthy developments But so long it has happened that only one person gives notice of one particular motion

SHRI S M BANERJEE From yesterday, it is two

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Will he kindly sit down? Please let him not intervene So long it has happened that only one person does so When that is selected, and the hon Member makes a brief mention if the hon Minister is available and he is informed, he comes forward with a statement, if he is not ready, he comes forward some other day That has been the practice But, now another thing has developed that many Members have given notice about this

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) It depends on the importance of the subject

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Why does he not allow me to regulate the proceedings? Why should he be so impatient? I see that his name is there and I shall give him a chance

I do not want to be rigid here and I do not want to be arbitrary The most fatal things that anybody sitting in the Chair can do to himself is to

be arbitrary. We have evolved certain rules about calling-attention- notices, because the names are so many, there is some kind of ballot, and we have now limited the number to five. Now, the stage has come perhaps when we have to resort to a similar measure with a thing like this also. Therefore, I would give a chance to all those hon. Members to say something, but only on this condition that I shall enforce another rule that whenever a Member repeats the arguments of another, I shall cut that out. I shall give a chance to everybody provided he makes a new point and is brief. Let hon. Members not abuse that. Now, Shri G. Y. Krishnan,

(A) PROPOSED CLOSURE OF KOLAR GOLD MINES.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN (Kolar): I raise a matter of vital importance affecting thousands of labourers in the Kolar Gold Mines. The Kolar Gold Mines which was started in 1884 by Messrs John Taylor Co. and nationalised during 1967 is facing a gloomy future on account of the ineffective and inefficient functioning of the managing director of the company. It is reliably learnt that he has often recommended to the Government to close the mines and the Government is seriously considering the same. As per the report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, 1973-74, the estimated ore reserves in the KGF as on 31st March, 1973 are 44,86,536 tonnes. This is quite sufficient for the operations of the Kolar Gold Mines for another 15 to 20 years even if new ores are not located. It is a common feeling that the Kolar Gold Mines is uneconomically working. But the report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines itself states that the company is required to make over the entire gold production to Government at the IMF rate, which is very much lower than the market price

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. You have made the point.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is said like that in the report. The quantum of subsidy being given to the company is also low. Hence, any proposal to close down the mines is not tenable. This gold mine which is the economic backbone of the country is producing one-third of the world's gold. The gold requirements for the industrial and economic purposes will have to come from these mines only. The total production of ore and gold produced has fallen to less than half of that in the preceding years....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are only to raise a point; not to make a long speech.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: This is actually what is going on there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are to make a point only; not to make a long speech. Obviously, you have come prepared for a very big debate.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The total production of the ore and the gold produced has fallen to less than half of what was therein the preceding years. According to the report of the Ministry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised the point. Let the others also have their say and the Government may come forward with their reply.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: I have not completed my say. This comes under my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That may be so, but you are only raising a point under rule 377 and you are not to make a big speech on that.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: I have not concluded. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. It is going to be 3 O'clock, and you cannot go on like that.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: I will make only three or four points. That

[Shri G. Y. Krishnan] is all. The gold required for the industry—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Finance Bill is coming, and this may be pointed out in that debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is also a point. When the Finance Bill is taken up, this may be raised at that time.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The gold required for the industrial and economic purposes will have to come from the KGF and the Hat'i Mines. This being so, the present Managing Director is trying to close down the mines by withdrawing the worker

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I call upon Shri Mallanna.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, what I say is quite relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to you. Do not make a long speech. Now, Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The Managing Director is trying to close down the mine by withdrawing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He is trying to take too much advantage. Shri Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri): Sir, there are three or four points to be considered in connection with this matter. One is, the report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines does not contemplate the closure of the mines. That is one thing. Then, the report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines does not say anything about the closure of the mines, and if the mine is closed there will be also the unemployment problem. The employees belonging to the weaker sections of the population will suffer the most. The third point is this. Many instruments and other articles are sold as scrap indiscriminately. The last point is, we are losing a sub-

stantial quantity of gold by closing the mines.

So, I request the hon. Minister to have an inquiry into the matter and appoint an expert committee. I request him to consider whether it is feasible or not.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: It is not a question of discussion or drawing the attention of the Government. It is because of the urgency of the situation. The situation is serious. The entire economy of the country is based on the gold available in the gold mines. The technical issue involved has not been made out by many hon. Members and it needs to be discussed. Many issues are involved. The alarming situation is that the management is being pushed to see that the entire gold mine is closed. The reasons that they are giving, untunable and they are manipulated in such a way that the entire gold mine should be closed down. It is not only detrimental to the interests of large sections of employees who are working there but also detrimental to the interest of the nation. The availability of new reserves has not been explored; technical operations have not been begun. How can you close down a gold mine which can be operated in a remunerative way?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have posed the question; let the Minister reply now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The management is making all efforts to close down the mines. We are having a competent Minister today we want to pay glorious tributes to him. A high level committee should be appointed to see that the whole thing is examined. Otherwise I would like to seek your permission to raise another full discussion on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is suggestion for action. Now please resume your seat.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I seek your protection. A high level committee

the Law Minister has been speaking about legislative competence etc. My point is, has the Government specifically invited your attention before framing this Bill and bringing it to the House for introduction, because, Sir, this brings in your Office and the Office of the Speakers of the State Legislatures. I would like to know whether it is not right and proper for the Government, whenever they amend the Constitution in relation to Parliament, Parliament Secretariat and the Office of the Speaker, to consult....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. It refers to your office. Are you prepared to be taken by surprise in the way in which Government has brought forward this Bill? When the Constitution was being drafted, you know it very well, Sir, in regard to the provisions relating to Parliament Secretariat and the Office of the Speaker and all the provisions relating thereto, the then Speaker was consulted in advance by the Government and the Speaker's points of view were accepted in toto. Here is a case where Government comes forward with a Bill, Constitution Amendment Bill, involving your office and not consulting you in advance. Sometime back, there was a discussion on the Press Council Bill, and you know very well, Sir, that when the Government brought forward an amendment to the Press Council Act, it was because you and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha were not willing to bring the Office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Office of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha into public controversy. This is exactly what the Government have done by this new Constitution Amendment Bill. So, I am asking: have the Government consulted you in advance before coming to this House with this Bill? Then, my second point is: why was the reference made to Gujarat?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order involved in this. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Lok Sabha divided:

14.21 hrs.

Division No. 17

AYES

Ambesh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Babunath Singh Shri

Balakrishniah, Shri T.

Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bist Shri Narendra Singh

Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Anadi Charan

Das Shri Dharnidhar

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra

Doda, Shri Hiralal

Engti, Shri Biren

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gopal, Shri K.

Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Gowda, Shri Pampan

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we may have eight hours for general discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
Sir, I move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration"

Sir, I had explained the main features of the proposals contained in the Bill in my Budget speech. The details of the specific provisions in the Bill have been explained in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to cover the entire ground again.

The Bill has been before the hon. Members for nearly eight weeks. During the general debate on the Budget, hon. Members have given valuable suggestions for improvement of some of the provisions in the Bill. Sir, I am grateful to them for their comments and constructive criticism of the proposals in the Bill. I have also had the benefit of studying several representations and memoranda from members of the public, chambers of commerce etc. I have given careful consideration to the suggestions made by the hon. Members and others. In the light of these comments and suggestions, I propose to modify some of my original proposals. With indulgence of the House, I will briefly explain the principal changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Finance Bill.

In view of the critical shortage of petroleum products, I had proposed the continuance of development rebate for another year in respect of coal-fired boilers and machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers

into coal-fired boilers. While this concession has been widely welcomed, it has been pointed out that industry may not be in a position to obtain delivery of new boilers by 1st June, 1975. It has also been urged that with a view to encouraging a switch-over from oil to coal as a source of energy, the proposed tax concession should be extended to other coal-fired equipment, such as furnaces, kilns, ovens and the like. I find considerable merit in these suggestions. I accordingly propose to extend the tax concession by way of development rebate for a further period of two years in respect of coal-fired boilers and any machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers into coal-fired boilers. Similar concession will also be available in respect of coal-fired furnaces, kilns, ovens and the like and machinery or plant for converting such oil-fired equipment into coal-fired equipment.

Under the provisions of the Bill, the operation of development rebate is also proposed to be extended by one year in cases where there is satisfactory evidence to show that contracts for purchase of machinery and plant were finalised before 1st December, 1973. Under these provisions, the benefit of this concession will not be available in cases where machinery or plant is manufactured by an industrial undertaking owned by the taxpayer. Since this would result in hardship in some cases, I propose to move an amendment to secure that machinery or plant manufactured by a taxpayer in his own undertaking will also qualify for development rebate if satisfactory evidence is produced to show that steps for the manufacture of such machinery or plant had been taken before 1st December, 1973.

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income derived by Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers in consideration of providing technical know-how and technical

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

services to foreign enterprises is entitled to preferential tax treatment. As one of the main objects of this tax concession is to augment our foreign exchange resources, the Finance Bill seeks to make a retrospective amendment to the relevant provisions to provide that the concession will be allowed only to the extent that such income is received or brought into India in accordance with the laws regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. Sometimes, host countries may place restrictions on remittance of funds by Indian taxpayers to India. Remittance of funds to India may sometimes get delayed due to other valid and inescapable factors. In such cases, income received in a foreign country may not be brought into India before the completion of the regular assessment of the taxpayers. In order to cover such cases, it is proposed to make a provision in the law for rectification of completed assessments if the taxpayer proves that the foreign income has been subsequently brought into India. The Reserve Bank of India sometimes permits the use of foreign income outside India. Income which is so used outside India can be regarded as constructively brought into India. I accordingly propose to move an amendment to secure that moneys utilised outside India with the permission of the Reserve Bank would be deemed to have been brought into India for the purposes of this tax concession. It is also proposed to move a drafting amendment to secure that these tax concessions are available only in cases where the foreign income is received in foreign currencies which go to augment our foreign exchange resources.

Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, profits transferred by approved financial corporations to special reserve account are exempted from income-tax within the ceiling limits laid down in this behalf. The Finance Bill seeks to increase the ceiling limits on the deductible amount in the case of Financial Corporations or Joint Financial Corporations estab-

lished under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. I propose to extend the benefit of the proposed concession to approved Financial Corporations which, though not established under the State Financial Corporations Act, are deemed to be Financial Corporations under that Act.

In regard to indirect taxes and particularly Central Excises, though there has been some criticism of the magnitude of the tax effort, it was reassuring to note that many recognised that there was no other choice, if the deficit financing was to be maintained at a safe level. There are, however, certain areas where, I feel, some modifications in the original proposals are called for.

15 hrs.

With the revision of the criterion for dutiability of aerated waters, many small units have come into the excise net, as a result of which a large number of representations have been received from them pleading for excise relief. Their cases have also been taken up by some of the hon. Members and the issue raised during the general discussions in both the Houses of Parliament. In the light of the various representations received and studies made, I propose to give suitable relief to the small units by exempting aerated waters produced with the aid of power, where the extent of power used by or on behalf of a manufacturer in one or more factories does not exceed 10 horse power, in replacement of the existing exemption.

Consequent on the withdrawal of the lower effective rate in respect of Robusta, Liberia and Excelsia varieties of coffee, representations have been received urging restoration of the pre-Budget rate in respect of these varieties on the ground that they are inferior in quality. I propose to reduce the duty on Liberia and Excelsia varieties of coffee from Rs. 100 per quintal to Rs. 75 per quintal, while other varieties of cured coffee

[Shri Yashwantrao Chavan] will carry the rate of Rs. 100 per quintal.

As a result of steep increase in the effective rate of duty on Hexane used in the manufacture of solvent extracted vegetable non-essential oils and for extracting fat from silk worms pupae, representations have been received for the restoration of pre-Budget rate. In particular, it has been urged that the solvent extracted oil industry is an export-oriented one and while on the one hand the costs of processing deoiled cakes have gone up, their international prices have registered a fall. Hon Members are aware that in the 1974 budget, the effective rate of duty was increased from Rs 425 per kilo litre to Rs 1763.20 per kilo litre. After taking into consideration all these factors, I propose to reduce the rate of duty on Hexane intended for use in the above industries so that the effective rate of duty will be Rs 1000 per kilo litre and revive the procedural safeguards for ensuring the intended use.

I am proposing a minor modification relating to waxed paper and boards and polyethylene coated paper and boards. As a matter of equity to manufacturers who utilise duty-paid base paper purchased from the open market in the manufacture of the aforesaid special varieties, I propose to fix a lower effective rate of 60 paise per Kg on the above varieties of paper and boards manufactured out of duty-paid base paper.

With the imposition of excise duty on electrical stampings and laminations in this year's Budget, representations have been received from some smaller manufacturers operating without the aid of power or with a relatively low quantum of power. I propose to extend a concession to such smaller manufacturers by exempting a quantity not exceeding 20 metric tonnes of stampings and laminations cleared in a financial year by or on behalf of a manufacturer, subject to the condition that the total quantity of cleared in that financial year does not exceed 40 metric tonnes.

Thanks to a photo-finish, imposition of Central Excise duty on sensitised papers, including diasotype papers and boards, at 10 per cent *ad valorem* has coincided with the increase in prices announced by two of the major manufacturers of photographic papers. This twin imposition is said to have affected the photographic trade. Some of the hon Members of Parliament have also supported the cause of the photographers in deference to their wishes and as photographers are an ubiquitous phenomenon in present day society and, if I may say so, public life, I propose to reduce the rate of duty on all the above varieties of papers and boards from 10 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

The above modifications in the original proposals would mean a revenue sacrifice of about Rs 120 lakhs in one full year. All these modifications are proposed to be effected by issue of suitable notifications effective from tomorrow and copies of these notifications will be laid before this House in due course.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved.

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore). The hon. Finance Minister has given certain concessions to a section of manufacturers as well as industrialists. If we weigh the concessions that he has just now announced, it will be found that he has still favoured the big industrialists more than the ordinary people. For instance, the ordinary people do not use photographic paper where he has given some concession. It is good but I would say that he has given more concessions to big industrialists. The Finance Bill incorporates the taxation measures for the year 1974.

75, and so far the impression that I have got from this Finance Bill is that it is only a significant step in the policy of surrender to big monopolists and landlords, a policy which is consistent with the class character of the Congress Government. The anti-people policies of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government are getting more and more exposed. With the policy of fleecing the common people on the one hand and giving concessions and benefits to big business through tax concessions, freer licences and other benefits on the other, Government must at least be ashamed of making claims of socialism and *garbi hatao*.

18.00 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO in the Chair].

The Finance Bill has not touched the corporate sector of the industry. In fact, they have given further benefits in the form of development rebate which he has just now mentioned for another year; and next year also he will give the same concession again. The high income groups have been given benefit by reduction of the maximum rate of income-tax, including surcharge from the present 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent of the taxable income in the highest slab. And what has the Finance Bill offered to the ordinary people? Instead of reducing the tax burden which has been mounting every year, the Finance Bill has imposed more tax burden on the people. For instance, heavy excise duties have been imposed on a large number of commodities. Some studies show that the cumulative effect of these increases in duties will be much higher than what the Government spokesmen have admitted. In fact, the inflationary pressures on the economy will be further increased. The situation is becoming alarming day by day. The present inflationary tendencies will undermine the economy in a very serious manner, and a catastrophe will befall us unless the Government thoroughly changes its attitude and policies.

Now, look at the type of taxes they have imposed on the people. These are nothing but punitive taxes in the form of excise duties. Excise duties have been imposed on household goods, ranging from tooth-paste to soap and towels and postcards, inland letters and postal covers will cost you more. The tax burden has been increased in the case of goods such as tobacco, cigarettes, cotton cloth and glass and glass-ware. Aerated water, he has now excluded, from taxation. The Government spokesman claimed that the duty on industrial products will not have much impact on prices. In fact, the excise duties on industrial products will be shifted to the ordinary consumers, by the profit-hungry industrialists, particularly, the big business. According to one estimate, the excise duty on iron and steel, cement, plywood, dyestuffs, etc. will raise the whole sale prices by at least 10 per cent.

Mr Chavan's budget has been welcomed by private industries with cheerful glee. The stock exchanges which are fairly accurate indicators of the mood of private big business are also happy and reacted extremely favourable to the Budget proposals of Shri Chavan. These were reported by the *Financial Express* of Bombay dated 2nd March 1974. According to the *Financial Express* industrial equities in the major stock exchanges of the country surged forward reflecting a very favourable response to the Budget proposals. The *Financial Express* composite index rose by 5.60 per cent in one single day, the biggest single day increase, perhaps in the history of stock exchanges in the country, in the last two decades.

The Finance Bill symbolises another big leap-forward on the dangerous path of deficit financing and galloping prices. It will further worsen the already grave price situation. The index number of prices which was 100 in 1948 has increased to 316 last year. In one year alone the price increase showed an alarming increase of about

(Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya)
20—25 per cent. In fact, this is the official figure. The real fact is that the prices of many commodities increased by as much as 50 to 75 per cent. According to conservative estimates, prices of wheat, eggs, mustard oil, vanaspati and biscuits increased by 30 to 50 per cent recently after the Budget was placed.

The inflationary rise in the prices of most of the products of mass consumption has resulted in the reduction of the purchasing power of the people. The real incomes of the working classes and the toiling people are being continuously eroded through deficit finance and—inflation. Only the other day the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance announced that the value of the rupee is now only 30 paise, but the very next day, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* went in detail contradicted the Minister's statement and said that the real value of the rupee has gone down to 15 paise. So, the prices are increasing and the value of the rupee is going down.

Immediately after the presentation of the Budget, the Government increased the prices of petrol and kerosene and cooking gas and other articles. Even the price of coal has gone up. Government has also raised the price of controlled cloth by thirty per cent. This helps the mill-owners to amass profits while the ordinary consumers are fleeced heavily. In presenting the Budget Mr Chavan said in his Budget speech: 'I trust this Budget is one more step in the direction of Government's twin policy objectives of rapidly expanding economy with socialistic objectives'. In fact, the budgetary policies pursued by the Congress Government during the last 28 years since independence have led us to neither economic growing nor socialism. During the decade 1951 to 1961 the per capita income in India rose only at the annual rate of 1.7 per cent compound. In the last decade 1961 to 1971 per capita income increased

only marginally. In fact the rate of growth of per capita income declined to about half of what it was in the earlier decade, that is, 0.8 per cent. The Economic Survey of 1973-74 admitted that the national income had actually fallen in 1972-73 compared to the previous year. It says 'Although no firm estimates of national income are available beyond 1971-72, it is likely that in 1972-73 national income at constant 1960-61 price, showed a small decline.' In the light of such poor performance how can we take seriously the wish of the Government that in the current year that is 1973-74, however, it is likely that the rate of growth will be about six per cent? This is a pious wish which has no basis in reality.

In the Fourth Plan period as a whole the averaged rate of growth of national income is not likely to exceed 3.5 per cent compared to the original target of 5.7 per cent. Due to the inflationary trends of the economy unemployment is mounting like anything regularly. I may state certain figures to show that although the Government is investing certain amounts in industries and in certain institutions, the rate of unemployment is not decreasing but it is growing day by day.

From the official statistics it is shown that the rural unemployment is estimated to have reached more than 250 lakhs between June 1970 and June 1972. Registered unemployment grew by 3.5 per cent and the whole nation is being reduced to the status of debtors. There will be no relaxation unless the right to work is guaranteed unless the right to unemployment wage is equally secured.

Now the Government claims that the employment in organised sector has increased. But this is a statistical fiction. Because, the decrease in employment in the organised sector is more than nullified by the decline in employment in the un-organised sector particularly due to large scale

retrenchment of workers from the traditional industries due to power shortage and shortage of various essential raw materials and deepening economic crisis in general.

In fact, unemployment has been increasing at an alarming rate. In Gujarat, a study was made by an economist of the Gujarat University. That showed that during the period 1960-71 to 1972-73 the unemployment as indicated by the Employment Exchanges registered an increase of 362 per cent.

I know from my own experience that 70,000 engineers, that is, those who possess diplomas and degrees in engineering, are not getting employment. This is the situation.

Regarding social justice, there has been a deterioration in the living standards of the people. The per capita income of the rural population was about 27 per cent of the per capita income in the urban area in the First Plan. It declined to 24 per cent in the Second Plan, 20 per cent in the Third Plan and to 18 per cent during 1966-71, and during the period when Shri Chavan remained as the Finance Minister, it further fell from 19 per cent to 17 per cent in 1972-73.

The economic policies and budgetary policies pursued by the Congress Government have, therefore, increased the gap between the rural and the urban population. The poor peasants in the villages have been thrown into the ranks of pauperised agricultural labour, as shown by the increase in the percentage share of agricultural labour in the 1971 Census in most of the States in India. This is due not to the economic policy followed by Government alone but also because no land-reform has been undertaken by Government in the interests of the peasantry. The rural population is pauperised regularly.

The whole of the fresh taxes which, Shri Chavan has proposed, for 1974-75 in the form of indirect taxes will

become more inequitous. At the same time, he has given quite a substantial concession to the high income groups. For instance, for those in the income group of Rs. 5 lakhs, the tax relief will amount to Rs. 83,447 by way of savings in taxes which, they would, otherwise, have paid.

The direct taxes had decreased. Indirect taxes to the total tax revenue had increased. In the year 1960-61, the direct tax was 32.63 per cent but, in 1974-75, it is 27 per cent. The indirect tax to the total tax revenue in 1960-61 was 67.37 per cent while the direct tax is 73 per cent. I have no time with me, otherwise, I would have shown that the rural income had gone down. And actually the value created by the working class has gone up. The whole of the increase has been usurped by the employers including Government just as it has happened in the railways. I could have shown that also but, I do not have time to show that. More work is being done by the railwaymen. But, if you see their pay-packet although it might look that they are getting more money, its value has down to 15 paise per rupee.

I will now make out certain points especially for the Finance Minister to reply. Fourteen banks have been nationalised but what is their achievement? What is their main objective? The Estimates Committee has said they are far away from their main objectives and their progress has been slow and short of public expectations. The Committee expressed its dissatisfaction at the progress in vital areas like lending to the weaker sections and priority sections particularly agricultural, and removal of regional imbalances. There is no check on the advances and overdraft paid by these banks to the big business. Before these banks were nationalised it was not, the only one at the top who was to decide to whom the overdraft or a loan was to be given or not. Now, so far as my personal experience goes, it is the one man who decides whether the overdraft is to be given to a

(Shri Dinesh Bhattacharyya)

particular company or not. There must be a committee to screen actually to whom the loan or the over-draft is to be given. Now loan giving to big business has become a source of income of top officers.

Sir, discrimination is being done to the Eastern States nakedly. Take, for example, jute growers. What is their cost of production and what price they are getting? For the last one year the jute growers in these places have been demanding that jute price must be increased so that they are able to get remunerative price. Now, the price has been fixed but it is far below the expectation of the people. Only two days back the Commerce Minister held a meeting and there he admitted that the price that was given to the jute growers was not much as they should get to cover fully their cost of production.

Now, just contrary has happened in regard to cotton. There, the Government is subsidising, as well as the price which they are given in comparison to the jute is far more, in almost all these years. So, West Bengal, Bihar and Tripura people have every reason to believe that justice is not being by the Centre to this main crop by which we get enough foreign exchange. I want to bring this fact to the notice of the Finance Minister.

In reply to a question the Chief Minister of West Bengal has come forward with a statement that justice is not being done to West Bengal so far as licensing and expansion of factories are concerned. More licences and letters of intent are given to Maharashtra and not to West Bengal where there is scope for expansion of many factories. The Chief Minister has himself come forward with a statement that the Centre has not done what they should have done

in respect of the industrialisation of eastern States especially West Bengal.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Bettur): By force of habit, Shri Dinesh Bhattacharyya and his party have described everything that we do as pro-vested interest, pro-monopolist, anti-people etc. etc. But his speech was saturated and dripping as much with innocence as it was with ignorance, and, therefore, to do due justice to his speech, I shall not refer to it at all.

I shall at the outset start with congratulating the Finance Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan on his extremely distinguished and meritorious tenure as the President of the Asian Development Bank. Last week at Kuala Lumpur, at the meeting of the Asian Development Bank, lavish encomiums and praise were bested on him for the great qualities of leadership and statesmanship which he had shown as a leader of the poor and the developing nations. They may have been bestowed on him in his individual capacity, but if in such an international forum any encomium or praise is bestowed on a Member of his House I take it as a tribute to our country and as a tribute to our parliament.

For the preceding several years that I have been participating in the debate on the Finance Bill, I have been confining myself usually to the legal provisions which affect changes in the laws connected with direct taxation, and therefore I have been confining my observations usually to the technical aspect of the laws of direct taxation. However on this occasion I am going to make a departure, and I am going to make some very candid and objective evaluation and assessment of the economic and the political situation. The present political and economic situation has seriously imperilled the future of parliamentary democracy in our

country and has created a crisis which is unprecedented in the post-Independence period.

Before coming to the economic crisis, with your permission, I would refer to one or two provisions of the Finance Bill. I was extremely delighted to find that the Finance Minister while moving the Bill for consideration today had himself made reference to certain modifications which he had proposed in the Finance Bill. Two or three of the modifications were those to which I had the privilege of making a reference while speaking on the budget. They do bring about a certain degree of rationalisation in the provisions of the Finance Bill. But a very important change which I had suggested and brought an anomaly to the notice of the Finance Minister and which seems to have escaped his notice completely was regarding the total irrationality in the tax rates of personal taxation proposed which would govern the assessment year 1976-76.

I think it is an extremely bold and realistic step to reduce the maximum marginal rate of taxation on personal income to 77 per cent from 97.75 per cent. Whatever my hon. friend Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya may have to say about these high rates of taxation, all those who know anything about the assessments of taxes and about the levy and collection of taxes and are aware of and conversant with the menacing dimensions of tax evasion and the parallel economy have known one thing very clearly that these excessively punitive rates of taxation which have been prevalent for long in our country have been punitive only on the honest taxpayers. Those who evaded tax scoffed at these high rates with great deal of impunity. Therefore, it was utterly necessary to rationalise the rates, and therefore, the reduction of rates to 77 per cent, to say the least, was a step towards rationalisation of the tax rates. However, in the process, while reducing the tax rates, the rates which have been prescribed at

the lower slabs are so thoroughly irrational that you will immediately get my point; when I point out the relief at these slabs. At Rs. 6,000, an assessee will get relief, at the proposed revised rates, of Rs. 110; at Rs. 7,500 he will get a relief of Rs. 77. At Rs. 10,000, he gets a relief of Rs. 22 only; at Rs. 12,500, again he gets a relief of Rs. 77; at Rs. 15,000, Rs. 132 and at Rs. 20,000, Rs. 422. If the rates of taxation have some uniform pattern, they cannot be determined by the to private humour and personal fancy of any bureaucrat. If relief has to be given to tax payers in lower incomes, it has to have a proper bearing on different slabs. I do really hope that the Finance Minister, before he finalises this Bill, will recast the rates on the initial slabs. There is no reason why at Rs. 10,000 relief should only be Rs. 22; it has at least to be six times more.

The second point that I wanted to make was the imperative necessity of increasing the exemption limit to Rs. 7,500. It has been raised only to Rs. 6,000. I am unable to understand as to why the relief is not being given to those people who are earning Rs. 7,500, keeping in view the steep depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee. An argument is being advanced that we are taxing Rs. 7,500 because there are a large number of people of our country living below the poverty line who are earning far less than Rs. 7,500. No argument is more cruel and no gimmicks can be more sordid than this. Because we cannot improve the lot of the people who are living below the poverty line, should it mean that this gives us the right to torture those who are slightly above the poverty line!

Who is responsible for this depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupees? The Finance Minister is squarely and morally responsible for giving the relief at least to those who are earning up to Rs. 7,500. In fact, the exemption should be taken to Rs. 10,000 if the rate of inflation

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

does not come down in the years to come. These are the two points on which I wanted to make a very vehement plea with the Finance Minister.

Coming to the problems which have dangerously plagued our economy, one does not need today a super-genius to identify what those problems are. Nor is it possible any more either to ignore or to drift along with the problems without inviting immediately a disaster and chaos for this country; because the present crisis has unleashed such an unmitigated hardship and harassment far too long on the citizens, and especially the vulnerable sections appear to have been thrown to the wolves. There is no wonder today you find restlessness and listlessness among the people. There is anger and indignation writ large.

The question, therefore, that is being asked is, whether or not this country will survive as a democracy, or, will it crash and crumble under the onslaught of the economic crisis? To those who have an abiding faith in Parliamentary democracy, to those to whom democracy is an article of faith, the very way of their life, the very guarantee for the preservation of their values and cherished legacies, it is an extremely heavy, onerous and cumbersome responsibility. This crisis presents a challenge. It is a time of test, a test to prove that their avowed faith in democracy is not purely a platitude but it is a reality, and unless this challenge is taken up in a serious manner as a challenge at the time of crisis is taken up, I am afraid we are likely to lose all that we might have gained these several years.

These problems which have created that present crisis are certainly not beyond solution. Many countries have faced these problems in the past and with assiduous efforts and arduous labour and perseverance, they have been able to overcome these problems. And now, how do we find a solution to this crisis? It is by a very blister-

ing personal attack on the Prime Minister individually that we shall take care of the crisis? Will it be taken care of by scathing indictments of the Government and by levying criticism on the Government—right, left and centre, in season and out of season, and blaming the Government for anything and everything will it be solved by whipping public opinion to take recourse to extra-constitutional or unconstitutional means?

Will it be solved by adopting agitational approach, by impeding production, by disrupting normal life? which pulls costs and pushes wages, and gives a thrust to inflation. Is that approach going to solve the problem? Or is it not the requirement of the day for all of us to show the utmost discipline and utmost restraint and responsibility and a much larger concern for the weal of the community as such?

I am not for a moment going to hold brief for the Government. Government must take squarely and fairly the responsibility for its lapses, for its acts of commission and omission and for the misfortune which has come on this country especially for the extremely poor and unimaginative approach in many matters through loose administration, especially in regard to hoarders, blackmarketeers, profiteers and racketeers. Not many of these people are languishing in jail? Many of them are making merry every day, exploiting the poor and innocent people. We have thrown our vulnerable sections to the wolves. It is these wolves which are at large and the administration is not able to take care of these wolves. At any rate Government has to be blamed for unpardonable laxity in the matter of monetary and fiscal discipline.

The accentuation of several problems has brought about the present crisis. There is the continuance of undiminished poverty. My learned friend quoted certain statistical figures. He was trying to make out a case, that

in the year 1972-73 the per capita income at 1960-61 prices came down to Rs. 333 from Rs. 345 in 1964-65. If planned economy of a decade is going to bring down the per capita income like this, there is something wrong somewhere and we need to adopt a more drastic and a more imaginative approach. We have the problem of perennial shortage of essential goods and foodgrains. There is large scale blackmarketing and there is the black money problem with its parallel economy, which is crushing the middle class. The middle class has almost become extinct; either they have to adopt dishonest means or they find themselves coming down nearer to poverty line. There is the problem of unemployment, there is the problem of corruption. But nothing is so disastrous in the present crisis as the cost pull, wage push, inflationary spiral. The official figures are now available and we find in one single year a rise of 29.4 per cent in the wholesale price index. Therefore, it is no wonder that the prices have reached concordian height at a concordian speed. If the country is to be saved from a bloody revolution and chaos the inflationary spiral has to be halted, not by half-hearted measures, not by mouthing platitudes, but by desperate determined bid. The prices have to be stabilised. The first and the foremost need to take care of the prices is to ensure the utmost vigorous and rigorous monetary and fiscal discipline. I read the other day that the aggregate estimated deficit financing in the States for the year 1974-75 is to be extent of Rs. 166.73 crores. I was glad to hear the Finance Minister when he asserted that centre is not going to exceed the limit of deficit financing in 1974-75; in other words they would not go beyond what they have estimated in the Budget, i.e. Rs. 125 crores. This was something that our economy would easily absorb. I really hope that he will stick to every word and letter of his commitment about deficit financing. Some countries have done so. In the life of the nation as in the life of an individual, unless one

learns to cut one's cost according to one's pocket, one is likely to involve oneself in danger. If we do not limit our expenses within our resources we are likely to land ourselves in extreme difficulty, more serious than what they have been so far. What lack of fiscal discipline is there among the States? This is the first year of the Fifth Plan and one expected from the States a massive effort at resource mobilisation and a powerful thrust towards augmenting resources. However, there is a growing tendency towards fiscal and monetary indiscipline, who resorted to aggregate deficit finance of Rs. 166.73 crores. The State which leads in the matter of financial indiscipline is the State of Maharashtra, to which the Finance Minister belongs, with a deficit of Rs. 52.99 crores. The second one is Madhya Pradesh, which is my State with a deficit of Rs. 33.84 crores and next is Tamil Nadu with a deficit of 23.97 crores, where they are busy making a white paper for more and more autonomy instead of being financially disciplined. How are they going to help the anti-inflationary drive of the Central Government? All-out bid is, therefore, necessary by the States to mobilise all the resources and augment industrial production without which I do not think there is any way out of solving this problem of inflation. In this connection, I must congratulate the Minister of Heavy Industry, Shri T. A. Pai. The public sector undertakings working under him have shown extraordinary progress. They have shown more than 10% growth and this only shows one thing. If there is efficient and able management, even the public sector undertakings are capable of showing much better performance than we are used to seeing from them.

However, all our efforts at augmenting production are bound to be set at naught if we do not take the power crisis very seriously. They are very complacent about it. There is power crisis in different States, which, if tackled rationally and effectively, can really be solved. But, no one

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

seems to be worried about the power crisis. It is here; it is there; it is everywhere; in Andhra Pradesh; in Madhya Pradesh; UP is the worst hit and Haryana and Punjab are sliding into it. How do we ever expect the production to come about without adequate power? If the production does not come about, I really do not know how are we ever going to solve the problem of shortages. If we are not going to solve the problem of shortages, there is going to be another spurt in prices and this time it is going to be the proverbial last straw on the camel's back. It is going to break the nation's back.

People are not willing to tolerate any further price rise. There is shortage of essential raw materials. Sir, what is required is industrial peace because unless there is industrial peace, a whole lot of mal-adjustment comes about between the employers and the employees. The employers must share their part of responsibility. In this connection, I expect Government to be an ideal employer and Government employees to be ideal employees. Any talk of Railway strike at this stage, I think, is complete subversion of the very existence of parliamentary democracy. There are any number of ways of solving the problems. Are there not industrial laws in this country? Is there not a Parliament which is worried about the rights of the less-privileged and under-privileged, the vulnerable sections and labourers' problems? We have a number of representatives in this House who wish to take up their problems. But, this strike at such a critical period in the services, in the essential services is disastrous for the employees also. Is it a way-out or is it an effort somehow or other to pressurise the Government? I submit in humility that if a few political operators wish to organise a strike and bring about greater disruption, let them bring about. We have seen the example of the Airlines strike. This time it ever the railway people go on

strike and they will go on a strike only if they are mis-guided, they will find it difficult to live in this country. People will fight against them, Nobody will stand by their strike. No one is willing to tolerate problems and botherations. May be, our railway employees, are not getting everything they need and they deserve. But, certainly, they are much better placed than many other people, many other unfortunate people, who should not be held to ransom. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary to ensure industrial peace.

Then, we need, to adopt an utterly new agricultural strategy. Our Agricultural policy has been very erratic and halting. We became extremely complacent about our agricultural front and about two years ago, we glibly talked about exporting foodgrains. I am not able to understand this. We were hardly out of the woods and we are talking like this. We are living from crisis to crisis. Every time, we have a crash programme and that crash programme crashes like anything. Why not we have a long-term programme? Regarding wheat policy, there is a talk that we have reached the saturation point. Representing a constituency, which is a predominantly wheat-growing area, I would submit we still have tremendous scope for augmenting wheat production. And a new strategy in regard to rice has to be taken up. What about fertiliser? Kharif is in serious jeopardy with shortage of fertilizers. Efforts should be made to supply fertiliser to the farmers. There is about 14-15 lakh tonnes supply-demand gap in the economy in regard to fertiliser.

The distribution system is extremely poor. Sulphur and rock phosphate have been imported. They are lying at the harbour, at the ports for months, not being taken to the fertilizer factories. At the same time, the fertilizer factories are working at hopeless by low capacity. In the public sector they are working at 48.2 per cent while in the private sector they are working at 80 per cent of the capacity. What is worse, the

fertilizer which we are importing are, I understand, still in the midstream, in the ships, because there is nobody to unload them. Whom do we blame? Do we blame the Government? Do we expect Shri Chavan and Shrimati Rohatgi to unload it and take it on their heads? If the responsibility is not shown by every section of the community, if you simply blame the Government, you cannot expect miracles to happen. It is something absurd and something fantastic. Those who whip up public opinion against the Government today are doing the greatest disservice to the country. They may be able to foment dissatisfaction. But it must be realised by the opposition that the people do not trust them. At the time of the polls we can settle accounts. But, in the midst of the crisis, can there not be understanding at this stage that let us rise above the line of political confrontation and get over the crisis, because we have got to save democracy? We have to help people out of hardships and difficulties.

There has to be an extremely efficient public distribution system. We have gone back over the take over of foodgrains. In a planned economy, which must have very vigorous control, how can we ever get out of the responsibility of distribution of foodgrains? If the public distribution system is not properly organised, should we go back on the take-over of foodgrains or should we build up a proper public distribution system? Even in the matter of fertilizer distribution, what is happening today? For want of a proper distribution system, there is so much of blackmarketing and harassment. What about the essential commodities? The essential commodities in this country will continue to be in perennial shortage unless the Government take upon themselves to have an efficient public distribution system. All our talks of social justice and helping the vulnerable sections will always remain a sanctimonious humbug unless we organise a very efficient public

distribution system. So, that has got to be done.

Inflation is remediable hundred per cent. However ruthless the laws of economics may be, they always yield to superior economic strategy. One has only to study how this has been tackled in Brazil. In the mid-sixties Brazil had a tremendous inflationary spiral of 80 per cent. In 1963 it rose to 100 per cent. Then it started coming down and in 1973 it has come down to 12 per cent. As a result of the terrible inflationary spiral, there were inevitable political repercussions and a new political party came, wedded and pledged to reducing the inflationary spiral. A financial wizard by the name Antonio Delphin Nato took over the finance portfolio. What he has achieved can only be described as a miracle of economic growth. He adopted some of the most unconventional and dynamic methods unknown earlier by way of economic strategy. A study of the Brazilian economy is wonderful reading. There is a report by Dr. Haasy, who is an economist from Boston, on how Brazil has tackled the inflation and I would recommend it to all the officials of the Finance Ministry.

He adopted two instruments. One of them was known as "Monetary correct index system." They found out the index of inflation. All the contracts which were related to prices, wages, rent etc., were brought within the pattern of index. Every time, they would load these particular contracts automatically with induced inflation. Suppose the Government issued a 5 per cent bond. At the time of maturity, if there is 20 per cent inflation, then the person would get not 5 per cent interest alone, but 5 per cent plus another 1 per cent being 20 per cent for inflation index. That is how they neutralised the effect of inflation. They also gave fiscal incentives. For depreciation they gave not the book value of the assets but the replacement value of the fixed assets. They said: change your fixed assets as often as you want and augment production.

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Augment production—this was the theme—necessary—coupled with the uncompromising determination never to have any deficit financing, that whatever the resources are, whatever the revenues are, Government was not going to spend a penny more than that, never mind what happens, because inflation by printing notes is much worse than anything else. The Brazilian inflation submitted tamely to this pragmatic strategy.

See these dynamic measures being adopted as compared to fiscal measures that we adopt. Yesterday, the Report of the Select Committee on Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill was presented in which a magnanimous tax concession of initial depreciation of 20 per cent is given. A depreciation which you should get in the second or third year is given in the first year. What generosity! It was presented by my humble self, being the Chairman of the Select Committee. This is our gesture of magnanimity to our industrialists as against what Brazil did by giving 100% extra depreciation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Will you be able to tell us whether this country will accept any disparities in incomes which Brazil has accepted?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There are two points on which we will have to be extremely cautious. If you allow multi-national corporations to come in with their capital as Brazil did, it is very dangerous. We are not going to tolerate that. The multi-national corporations will only be allowed to come in where we want to bridge the gap of technology. Never otherwise. Otherwise, you are heading for a terribly dangerous situation as it happened in Chile.

So far as the social justice is concerned, the Brazilian people may have remained complacent about it. We are not going to remain quiet about it. The difference between us and Brazil is that while talking of social justice we have allowed disparities to grow year to year, Brazil has at least

achieved the economic growth. I am one who devoutly believes that the Welfare State in this country can only be built on twin foundations, one in the economic growth and the other of social justice.

I want to submit one thing more. We talk of corruption. I do not know how we can end corruption without legalising political donations. I want to say with all emphasis at my command about corruption and that is that one always sees others' corruption and never sees his own. Therefore, I do not want to indulge in any kind of hypocrisy which the Opposition Members may indulge in. I submit that corruption must stop at the top first. Our election system, our political system, our public life, must become clean. I cannot understand how and public life become clean unless we legalise political donations. This double standard must come to an end.

Then, there is a talk of demonstration of currency. Only those who want to take the country to disaster will bring about this sort of demonetisation.

In the end, I submit to all the political leaders, the social workers, the Sarvodaya leaders, the employers, the employees, the industrialists, the wholesalers, the retailers and the professionals that they must endeavour hard to avoid any situation of disruption, because disruption disrupts production. Anything which is anti-production, is anti-national. I am sure with a determined bid we will be able to survive the crisis, tide over it and be able to preserve all the reached values and our parliamentary democracy.

श्री बी. व्. नायक (कांणार) :
 न्यायपालत महोदय, वित्त विधेयक बजट
 को काम में लाने वाला विधेयक है। मैं
 उस के कानूनी ढांच-बेच में नहीं जा सकता
 हूँ, क्योंकि यद्यपि हम लोग कानून बनाना

जानती हैं, लेकिन हमारा कानून का प्रयोजन बहुत कम है। इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को यही स्थिति है। यह बात केवल हम लोगों पर ही लागू नहीं होती है।

16 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

मुझे याद है कि जब 1923-24 में सर्विलाइट डीक्रेमेशन केम पटना में चल रहा था, उस समय सर फुटनी टेरल हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस थे। पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू और सर तेज बहादुर सप्रु उस में गये थे।

जब जज से कुछ बातें हुई और जज ने कहा कि

You must know that I am the Chief Justice here

पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू ने इस पर कहा

"My Lord. There is no presumption in law that the judge knows law"

इसीलिए कानून बनाने वाले को जरूरी नहीं है कि वह कानून जानें। गवर्नरमेंट लोग होते हैं जो उनके इम्प्लीकेशन को जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं बिल विधेयक की धाराओं में न जा कर कुछ जनरल बार्ने प्राय को सामने रखूंगा।

बजट प्रोपोजन्स को काम में लाने का जो विधेयक है उस का धरम देण पर क्या पड रहा है यह हम को देखना है क्यों कि असेजी में कहावत है कि दिटेन्ट घाफ दि पुलिंग इख इन्डीटिंग। प्राय जो बजट लाते हैं या बजट प्रोपोजन्स के लिए विधेयक लाते हैं उस का धरम देण पर क्या पड रहा है, यह इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेन्ड को बढाना है या घटाना है, दामों को बढाना है या घटाना है? जो दाम बजट में पहले थे वे दाम बढ़

गए तो यह बजट प्राय का करणार नहीं माना जा सकता। यदि दाम उतना ही रहा या घट जाय तो हम मानेंगे कि प्राय का बजट सकसेस-फुल हुआ। प्राय हम देखते हैं किसी एक चीज में नहीं, केवल चीनी में नहीं, केवल घन में नहीं, जितनी भी व्यवहार की चीजें हैं जैसे टूथ पेस्ट है, ब्रश है, साबुन है सब का दाम बढ़ गया। पहले साबुन 80 पैसे का मिलता था। अब 120 पैसे का मिलने लगा। ये जो दाम बढ़ा है इसके सबब में प्राय क्या माल रहे हैं? लोगों के पाम कहाँ से पैसा प्राएगा? या फिर वे लोग गन्दे रहे, साबुन का इन्नेमाल न करे तो यह देश को गन्दगी की तरफ ले जाना है। तो मोसल एफेक्ट इस का क्या पड़ेगा यह भी बजट बनाने वाले को देखना चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि देश में बहुत ही चीजों की स्केयमिटी है। स्केयमिटी हो और देश-वासियों को हम यह विश्वास दिया सकें कि हमारे पाम चीजों की कमी है तो लोग इनन उतावले नहीं हंगिं, धैर्यपूर्वक रहने लेकिन जिम वकन लोग देखते है कि उसी जगह जिम के पाम अधिक पैस है वे अधिक दाम दे कर जितनी चीजें चाहे खरीद सकते है जितनी चीनी चाहे ले सकने हैं, जितना चावल चाहे ले सकने हैं, लेकिन कट्रोम प्राइस पर नहीं, अधिक दाम दे कर जिम को प्राय लोग इवैक मार्केट कहने हैं, वैसे इवैक मार्केट तो गुपबुर में खरीदने की चीज है, पर प्राय लोग तो इवैक मार्केट ही क्लाइ मार्केट हो गया है, इवैक मार्केट तो रही नहीं क्योंकि इस को जानने वाले विश्वाकों ने लेकर, मिनिस्टरी ने ले कर गवर्नमेंट प्राफिजियल तक सब जानते हैं कि ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं। प्राय देश का बहुत बडा उपकार करेंगे यदि प्राय दो मार्केट प्राय बन्द कर दे। जिस तरह भी हो मार्केट जो आज चल रहे हैं इवैक मार्केट और वहाइट मार्केट यह प्राय बन्द कर सकें और एक ही मार्केट कापम रख सकें, कुछ प्राइम बडा

[श्री श्री ० ए० तिवारी]

कर भी तो देश का उपकार होगा और लोगों का मारल स्तर ऊंचा जायगा। अगर हम को आप नहीं कर सकते तो हम समझते हैं कि आप को गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी है वह फेल कर रही है और देश को आप कभी मुधार नहीं सकते हैं और कोई मारल ट्रेन्ड तो आप दे ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मच है जल्दी चीज है कि देश में एक मार्केट रहे, दो मार्केट न रहे।

सालवे साहब ने कहा कि रुपये का वैल्यू कम हो गया है। इन्फ्लेशन होता है तो रुपये का वैल्यू कम होता है। लेकिन लोगों को जो उस से घोखा हो रहा है उसको तो गवर्नमेंट बन्द कर सकती है। गवर्नमेंट अफसर कोन फ्लोट करती है। लोगों को प्रालोभन देनी कि नेशनल सेविन्स स्कीम में वे रुपया जमा करें। आज जो एक मो रुपया जमा करना है वारह वर्ष या दस वर्ष बाद उस को 165 या 170 रुपया मिलेगा। लेकिन इन दस वर्षों में 1962 से लेकर 1972 तक आप देखें कि उसके रुपया का दाम कितना कम हो गया है। आप 5-6 प्रतिशत सूद देते हैं लेकिन उस के रुपये का दाम तो करीब करीब घाटा हो जाता है। उस को मिलता क्या है। कोई विधवा औरत हो, कोई मामूली गृहस्थ हो या कोई संस्था स्कूल कॉलेज की हो या और कोई संस्था हो आप की नेशनल सेविंग स्कीम में रुपया जमा कराता है तो इस मतलब से करता है कि दस वारह वर्षों के बाद उस को कुछ मवाया या इयाडा रुपया मिलेगा। लेकिन जब वह रुपया निकलना है तो देखता है कि उस को मूल्य तो जो 1962 में था उस में बहुत नीचे चला गया और मद तो सूद मवा, असली रुपये में भी उस का घाटा हो जाता है या बटाइए, कैंस कोई आपके यहा रुपया जमा करेगा जब मूल्य उसका कम हो जाय ? मैं एक सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना वैल्यू कम हो जाय उतना वैल्यू गवर्नमेंट कम्पेन्सट करे नेशनल

सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट वालों को या फिलसर्वाइज्ड-जिट वालों को या जो गवर्नमेंट की सोन स्कीम में पैसा देता है उस को। मैं केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि जिन दिन वह पया जमा कराता है उसी दिन का वैल्यू उस को दिया जाय और दो चार परसेन्ट सूद दिया जाय दोही परसेन्ट दीजिए, एकही परसेन्ट दीजिए, लेकिन उसके पये का असल वैल्यू तो उसकी मिलना ही चाहिए। यदि यह आप नहीं देते हैं तो उसके साथ घोखा होता है। घोखे के चार्ज में गवर्नमेंट मुजरिम हो सकती है और हो रही है।

इसका मुझे जानी अनुभव है। मैं एक स्कूल चलाना हूँ जिस का 50 हजार रुपया नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट में फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट में 1963-64 में जमा हुआ था। आज जब निकलता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि उस से मकान बनवाना है वो ईट का दाम उस वक्त 50 पये 60 रुपये था आज मवा मो रुपये हो गया। तो उसका वैल्यू कम हुआ। हम उस वक्त बनवा लेते तो उस मकान की कीमत बहुत बढ़ जाती। लेकिन आप के पास जमा पया करने से उसकी कीमत बहुत घट गई। हम वह मकान धब बनवा नहीं सकते हैं। तो इसका क्या उपाय आप कर रहे हैं ? गवर्नमेंट इस के बारे में क्या कर रही है ? इस में उन लोगों का प्रोटेशन देना चाहिए जो छोटे-छोटे जमा करने वाले हैं, नेशनल सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट में या फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट में, उन को कुछ गहन मिलनी चाहिए। नहीं तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा कि जब लोग यह अनुभव करेंगे कि उस रुपया का वैल्यू सरकार के यहा जम करने में कम हो जाएगा तो आप को कोई मोन नहीं देगा। उस का बचाने के लिए जरूरी है कि आप कुछ न कुछ करें।

श्रीमती बान - डा बजट है रीजनल डिम्पेरेटी मिटाने के मामले में उसका कोई अमर नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिए हम लोग बहुत बोलते हैं कि रीजनल

डिस्पैरिटी को मिटाना है। गवर्नमेंट यह स्टेप ले रही है, वह स्टेप ले रही है, लेकिन जो रीजनल डिस्पैरिटी जहाँ पहले थी वह प्रायः भी वहीं है। जरा भी कम नहीं हुई है। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ बिहार का और खासकर नार्थ बिहार का। नार्थ बिहार की परकैपिटा इनकम 110-115 रुपये थी जब कि मारे हिन्दुस्तान की माझे तीन सौ से ऊपर थी। नार्थ बिहार कोई छोटी मोटी जगह नहीं है। वहाँ की आबादी दो करोड़ से अधिक कोई ढाई करोड़ के करीब है। यानी आसाम, उड़ीसा, केरल, हरयाणा, पंजाब और मैसूर इन राज्यों की आबादी से ज्यादा ही है। वहाँ कोई फेडरली नहीं है। नाम की भाउटमोडेड कुछ सुगर फेडरलीज है और 85 प्रतिशत लोग वहाँ केवल खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। खेती को इम्प्रूव करने का नाम भी वहाँ बहुत कम हुआ है। एक गंडक नहर है जो पन्द्रह वर्ष के बन रही है, नहीं बन सकी। तो खेती को ही इम्प्रूव किया जाय उन में ही बे प्रगति कर सके इस का भी कोई काम नहीं होता है। तो जहाँ ढाई करोड़ की आबादी है वहाँ के लोग कैसे जीयें, कैसे रहे? जहाँ की परकैपिटा आमदनी 115-120 रुपये हों, वहाँ लोग क्या करें? आप बजट नाए, उस के लिए विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत किया, इतनी बहस हुई और आप का वादा भी है रीजनल डिस्पैरिटीज कम करने का, लेकिन किया नहीं यदि आप कं शरीर का एक अंग बहुत कमजोर होता है तो आप का शरीर काम नहीं कर सकता है। ऐसे ही नेशन में भी यदि एक हिस्सा कमजोर है तो नेशन भागे बड़ नहीं सकता है। वह कमजोर हिस्सा आप को पीछे खींच लेगा। इसलिए नेशन के हक में भी यह जरूरी है कि रीजनल डिस्पैरिटी कम कर के जहाँ के लोग पीछे हैं उन को भागे बढ़ाया जाय। वः। अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलम बहुत है। गरीबी तो है ही अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। एन्टरप्रेन्योर कम है जो नया बिजनेस कर सके। इसलिये नार्थ बिहार में कोई फेडरली बनैरह जल्दी लग नहीं

सकती है। वही पुरानी सुगर फेडरली है जिन का सुगर का एक्सेज कम ही आता है 9 परसेंट, 8 परसेंट आता है जब कि दूसरी जगह 10-12 परसेंट आता है इस में भी बाटा हम लोगों को आता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जिस का खास बजट से सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है लेकिन देख की राजनीतिक स्थिति से उस का सम्बन्ध है। आप जानते हैं बिहार में इस बन्ध घान्दोलन चल रहा है और बेरोज हो रहा है। मर्रा भी बेरोज हुआ था। बेरोज हो रहा है कि लोग इस्तीफा दे दे। यह क्यों हो रहा है? मैंने अपने जिले में जा कर देखा है, उस में कोई स्टूडेंट्स भूख-हड़ताल पर नहीं है, कुछ प्रोफेसर्स हैं, कुछ वकील हैं, कुछ टीचर्स हैं और स्टूडेंट्स के नाम पर हो रहा है

श्री एम० राक्षोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : किसान तो उस में नहीं है?

श्री डी० एन० तिबारी : किसान बेचारा क्यों प्रायेगा? वह तो अपने खेतों में हल चलाता है, परिवार के पालन-पोषण के लिए कमाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। यह सब क्यों हो रहा है, यह सोचना होगा। मैंने भूख-हड़तालियों से बात की थी, यह दो बजह से हो रहा है—एक महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है, दूसरे—वे देखते हैं कि ब्लैक-मार्केट बहुत ज्यादा फलरिज कर रहा है। असली दामों पर चीज नहीं मिलती, लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल जाती है। लोग सोचते हैं कि अगर चीजों का अभाव है तो ब्लैक मार्केट में कहा से आती है। ये दो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनका जवाब हम भं. नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम कैसे कहे कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट फेल कर गई है, अगर हम कहते हैं तो अपने ही मुह पर बन्द लगता है, अपना सिर नीचा हो जाता है। इसका उपाय कीजिए, बरना यह घान्दोलन बन्द होने वाला नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—दूसरे कुछ आफिसर लोग ऐसे हैं जो गोशियां चलाते हैं, लाठी मारते हैं, हालांकि सिबुएशन को दूसरी तरह से कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है। मैंने छपरा में देखा—वहाँ गोली चली, जब कि टीबर-नैस से काबू पाया जा सकता था, एक बात और भी जहाँ थावा कन्स्ट्रेशन था, वहाँ गोली नहीं चली, वह आफिसर अच्छा था, उस ने कंट्रोल कर लिया, लेकिन दूसरी जगह कुछ ऐसे हिमाकती आफिसर थे कि उन्होंने गोली चला दी। मैंने एस०पी० और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से बातें की। उन्होंने कहा—ब्रिक बैट गयी रही था, इस लिए गोली चलानी पड़ी। मैंने कहा कि जहाँ भाग लगाई जा रही थी, वहाँ तो गोली चली नहीं और दूसरी जगह जहाँ सिबुएशन इतनी खराब नहीं थी, वहाँ गोली चला दी। उन्होंने बताया कि घाने के नजदीक से गोली चलायी है। मैंने जाकर देखा कि गोली लीचे नहीं लगी है, गोली गलियों में गई है। मैंने कहा—गोली कोई जानवर तो है नहीं कि इधर-उधर भागे, गलियों में गोली कैसे चलाई गई। उन्होंने कहा—नाश को खींचकर ले गये होंगे। अगर हम इसको भी मान लें तो घरों में कैसे गोली लगी हुई है, मकानों में कैसे गोली लग गई क्या घर भी वहाँ ले जाये गये थे? दोनों तरफ गलियों के अन्दर गोशिया लगी हुई है और सबसे हार्टनेस बात यह हुई कि गोशियां में मरने के बाद, नाठी चार्ज के बाद चायलों को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया, कोई देखने तक नहीं गया कि वे मरने हैं या जीते हैं। उनको अस्पताल में जाना है। इतना अमानुषिक व्यवहार वहाँ हुआ। मैंने पूछा कि यह क्यों हुआ, जो मर गये उनकी फेमिलीज को कुछ दिया गया था नहीं, क्या उनके दफन के लिए कोई पैसा दिया गया—लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। एक बी०ए० का मुसलमान छात्र था, जो बाजार में सामान ला रहा था, उसको गोली छटक कर लगी और वह मर गया। कोई उसको ले जाने वाला नहीं

था। बहुत देर के बाद वही के लोगों ने हिम्मत करके रिफ्ला में उसको अस्पताल पहुँचाया और तब उसका पोस्ट-मार्टम हुआ। जिनको गोली लगी, उनके घर के लोग ही उन को ले गये, नवा महीना हो गया कोई पूछने तक नहीं गया। अगर आप कुछ हिदायत दे सकें तो ऐसा कीजिये कि जहाँ ऐसा कांड हो जाय, एन्क्वायरी तो होनी ही चाहिये, हालांकि आप समझते हैं कि इसका भीचित्य नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसका भीचित्य समझता हूँ।

श्री आनंदजी भाई (उदयपुर) सभा-पति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न 16-15 सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय घंटी बज रही है प्रब कोरम हो गया है। श्री तिवारी अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात का तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ। किसी सरकारी मंत्रालय से या डिपार्टमेंट से कोई नया मर्कुलर जारी हो तो उसका पालन निष्पक्ष रूप में होना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि आप मर्कुलर निकाले वह किसी पर लागू हो और किसी पर लागू न हो, इसको काफी हाटबर्निंग होती है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—अभी अभी रेलवे मंत्रालय ने एक मर्कुलर निकाला था कि जितने 6 वर्ष या उसमें अधिक के दुकान दार रेलवे पर हैं उनके लाइसेंस को रिन्यू नहीं किया जाएगा। हम लोगों ने कहा था कि यह गलत बात होगी, जो अच्छा काम करते हैं उनको रहने दीजिये, वे उस काम में एक्सपर्ट हो गये हैं, लेकिन उसको नहीं माना गया। उसके बाद प्रीक्टिस में क्या हुआ—पुराने में से आधे आदमियों को रहने दिया गया और कुछ को हटा दिया—इससे आपके मर्कुलर का क्या महत्व रहा? एक ही सेक्टर में ऐसे दो आदमियों में से जिनको 6 वर्ष से ज्यादा

हो गया था, एक को किसी की सिफारिश पर रखने विचार किया गया और दूसरे को हटा दिया गया। अगर इस तरह का आपका कोर्ट-ऑफ-फाइनल रहेगा तो लोगों में आपके प्रति श्रद्धा और विश्वास कैसे रहेगा। आप भी अपने मंत्रालयों से ऐसे सर्कुलर न निकालिये जिसमें आपको किसी पर लागू करना हो और किसी पर न लागू करना हो।

आपके डिपार्टमेंट में, विशेष कर सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज में कुछ भ्रष्टाचारों की एक कोर्टरी बनी हुई है, वे लोग दिल्ली में ही रहना चाहते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो 15 वर्षों में दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, उनका ट्रांसफर होता है तो इस डिपार्टमेंट से उस डिपार्टमेंट में, लेकिन वे बाहर नहीं जाना चाहते और किसी न किसी तरह में पेरवी करके दिल्ली में रह जाने हैं, दूसरों को यहां नहीं जाने देने। वे लोग कुफ्तिल में जाना नहीं चाहते। आप लिस्ट बना कर देख लीजिये, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, आपको स्वयं मालूम हो जायेगा, 10-12 वर्षों से ऐसा चल रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब (मुरेना) : महापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मदन में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा चल रही है, लेकिन आप देखिये मदन में कोई भी मंत्री मदन का सदस्य नहीं है, कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई भी मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है। केवल उप-मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप आदेश दें कि यहां बहुत से भ्रष्टाचार पर कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री अवश्य उपस्थित रहना चाहिये। जिस समय इस सदन में इस बेयर पर सरदार हुकुम सिंह जी स्पीकर थे तो उन्होंने इस बात का निर्णय दिया था कि मदन में सबसे कोई न कोई कैबिनेट मंत्री रहना चाहिये। यह उनका निर्णय था, आप कार्यवाही उठाकर देख लें। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई न कोई कैबिनेट मंत्री यहां पर बुलायें।

महापति महोदय : यह सही है कि हाउस को और हाउस के सभी मेम्बरों को अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करनी चाहिये। मुझे अभी यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि फाइनेंस बिल जैसी इम्पोर्टेंट चीज यहां पर डिस्कस हो रही है लेकिन हाजिरी बहुत ही कम थी।

जहां तक किसी मिनिस्टर के होने या न होने का सवाल है, मैं इनका फैसला उन्हीं पर छोड़ता हूँ लेकिन जाहिर है कानूनी तौर पर रेग्युलेशन बिलों के लिए कोई भी उच्च डिपार्टमेंट, जो डिस्कस हो रहा है, का मिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर मौजूद है तो पूरी हो जाती है।

बिल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी) : श्रीमती जी मैं अभी रेलवे मंत्रालय के किन्हीं दो आदमियों के सम्बन्ध में पत्राचार के कारणों की बात कही मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि इस तरह की कोई स्पेसिफिक चीज हो तो आप कुछ करके मंत्रालय को लिख दें, अगर आपके पास स्पेसिफिक प्रमाण मौजूद है कि इस तरह की अनुचित कार्यवाही हुई है तो उस पर कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

श्री श्री० एच० सिन्हा : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिख कर भेज दिया है यही नहीं है कि मैं केवल धनगल बात कर रहा हूँ। अब उस पर कार्यवाही हो या न हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कोई ऐसी पत्राचार की बात न हो। सर्कुलर जो आपके हाथों में है वह सभी पर लागू हो, उससे चाहे किसी को दुःख हो या तकलीफ हो।

मैं मान्ने सहज की एक बात में सहमत नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने डीमान्टाईजेशन के बारे में कहा कि डीमान्टाईजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ डीमान्टाईजेशन हो। श्रीमती बहुत चांग

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

रखते हैं इसलिए जो लोग ब्लैकमनी का ठीक हिसाब न दे सकें उनका वह रूपया तो जप्त होना ही चाहिए। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि डीमानेटाईजेशन होगा। सान्बे साहब मेरे बड़े मित्र हैं, मुझे दुःख है कि मैं उनसे डिफर कर रहा हूँ। डीमानेटाईजेशन आप आज करे या जब मन चहे नब करें, बताकर न करें, यह सब ठीक है लेकिन डीमानेटाईजेशन होना चाहिए। मैं राजनीतिक पार्टियों से कहूँगा कि वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से चन्दा न लें क्योंकि वे ब्लैक-मनी ही देते हैं। दूसरे कोई चन्दा दे नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि कम्पनियों के लिए चन्दा देना बन्द हो गया है।

श्री एम० रामवीराल रेड्डी (निजामा-वाद) : सभापति जी, जबसे हमारे चञ्चल साहब फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, यह कहा जा रहा है डेफिफिट फाइनेंसिंग बहुत हो गई है, कीमत बढ़ी है और उससे जनता को बहुत कष्ट हो रहा है। मन्त्रे पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता कौन है? अगर शहरों में रहने वाले थोड़े लोग ही जनता हैं तो फिर उनको मुबारकबाद। अगर 80 प्रतिशत लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं वह जनता हैं तो फिर प्राइस राइज से किमी को तकलीफ नहीं है। एक साहब ने बताया कि गोष्ण, भंडा, बनस्पति, मीप, टूय-पेस्ट, ब्रुज की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। अगर यह कीमतें बढ़ी है तो यह कीमतें कौन से व्हीट, राइस और कई किसम की चीजें हैं जिनकी कीमतें जरूर बढ़ी हैं लेकिन वह गरीब किसानों को मिल रही हैं, यह भूलना नहीं चाहिए। पहली दफा यह ही रहा है कि थोड़ा सा पैसा, जो हमेशा गहर वाले ले लेने से वह देहांत में पहुंच रहा है। जब चूँकि देहांत में पैसा पहुंच रहा है इसलिए गहर वालों को गुम्मा घ्रा रहा है। वे बेराब करना चाहते हैं। तिवारी जी का बेराब किया गया है। हमारे यहां भी आन्दोलन

हुए लेकिन मेहरबानी है हमारे लोगों की मेरा बेराब नहीं हुआ। तो अपने देश में अभी जो अनाज की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उससे गांवों की प्रास्पेरिटी बहुत बढ़ गई है। जहां पहले गांवों में एक एकड़ जमीन में सौ रुपये का मूनाफा नहीं आता था, अब एक एकड़ में 1500 रुपये की आमदनी हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टूय-पेस्ट करने वाले कितने लोग हैं इस देश में मैं समझता हूँ 5 परसेंट भी नहीं हैं। तो 5 परसेंट लोगों के लिए जो झगड़ा हो रहा है क्या वह सही है? अपने देश में आन्दोलन कर रहे करने वाले जितने लोग हैं वे सब गहर के लोग ही हैं और गहर के भी पूरे लोग उनमें शामिल नहीं हैं। केवल 20 परसेंट लोग ही शहरों में रहते हैं और उनमें से भी केवल 5 परसेंट लोग ही आन्दोलनों में हिस्सा लेते हैं। (व्यवधान) कोई भी ऐसा किसान नहीं है जिसके पास एक दो एकड़ जमीन न हो। आज तो एक दो एकड़ वाले किसान को भी काफी आमदनी हो रही है। हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश में एक एकड़ में कोई कयाम लगाना है तो उनका 5 हजार की आमदनी होती है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि भाव बढ़ गए हैं उसकी वजह से देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। कुछ बैंस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं जिनका गांव वालों से पहले आमदनी होती थी और उनको गांव वालों से आमदनी नहीं हो रही है इसलिए उनका तकलीफ हो रही है। तो गहर वालों की तकलीफ ऐसे ही रहे नकि गांव भी प्रागे बढ़ सके। (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह है कि मजदूरों के जो आन्दोलन हैं रहे हैं वह देश का नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। आज एक मजदूर को जो वेतन मिल रहा है वह 5-6 सौ रुपए से कम नहीं है।

श्री सुकान्तानन्द कछवाय : सभा, आपको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री एम० रामवीराल रेड्डी : जो गांवों में रहने वाली जनता है उसकी आवाज फिक नहीं है।

जो आर्गैनाइज्ड नेबर हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल नेबर है उसके लिए कछबाय जी की बड़ी फिक है। जो इंडस्ट्रियल नेबर है वह जब चाहे काम कर सकता है लेकिन क्या कभी किसान और उसके साथ रहने वाले मजदूर भी हड़ताल पर गये हैं? क्या उन को ऊपर मुसीबत नहीं है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जो लोग भी हड़ताल करना चाहते हैं वे देश को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वे देशवादी है देशभक्त नहीं हैं। जो बगबर ड्यूटी देने वाला आदमी है वही देशभक्त है।

तीसरी बात यह कही जा सकती है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के ऊपर इस किसम की जो जिम्मेदारी है उसको टानने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह गलत है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ साथ कई और मिनिस्टर हैं। अगर हर मिनिस्टर अपना अपना फर्ज अदा करे तो काम अच्छा हो सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए, मैं बताना चाहता हू कि कामसे मिनिस्टर है और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है। अब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का दिया हुआ जो काम है उस के लिहाज से अगर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन एक्सपोर्ट न करे तो एक्सपोर्ट से उतना पैसा हासिल नहीं हो सकता है। अरबों का तेल आध्र प्रदेश में बहुत जाता है पूरे देश में जितना होता है उसका 60-62 परसेंट केवल आध्र प्रदेश में होता है। गुजरात साल मिल मालिक इसका दूसरे देशों में एक्सपोर्ट करने थे। गुजरात साल आपकी 25 करोड़ आया। इस साल आपने यह किया कि एम टी सी को यह काम दे दिया है उसने एक कराड का भी एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया। मैंने लैटर लिखा। मुझे बताया गया कि पांच सौ टन हमने एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया है। जहाँ चालीस हजार टन का उत्पादन होता है वहाँ पांच सौ टन का एक्सपोर्ट ही केवल हुआ। इन लोगों को कोई दर्द नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कौन कौन सी आइटेम्स का कितना कितना भाग एक्सपोर्ट होना है, क्या हमके

कोई टारगेट फिक्स किए हैं और अगर किए हैं तो क्या उन टारगेट्स के हिमाब से एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? इसके बारे में क्या आपके पास कोई फिगर हैं? अगर आप इस तरह की बातों पर गिरावती नहीं रखेंगे तो आपको फरेन एक्सचेंज मिलने में दिक्कत आएगी।

आप शक्कर को लें। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर चाहती थी कि दस लाख टन शक्कर बाहर भेजी जाए दूसरे देशों को। एग्जिक्टिवर मिनिस्टर अभी नहीं हो रही है। वह कहती है कि चार पांच लाख टन से अधिक इसका एक्सपोर्ट न किया जाए। अब हमको फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है। कैसे हमको फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त हो सकती है अगर हम सब चीजों को बाहर न भेजें।

धायल की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। उनको हम लोगों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़े रहा है। इस वास्ते आपने कहा है कि कोल बेस्ड बायलंड तथा इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें कोल से चलाई जायेंगी तो उनकी रिजर्वें दिया जायेगा। दो साल तक के लिए इन्हीं चीजों को आपने बढ़ाया है। मैं आपकी चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि कोल भी हम लोगों को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। ऐसा हमने किया तो जो कोल रिजर्व है वे जल्दी समाप्त हो जायेंगे They cannot last long जिस हिसाब से हम कोल रिजर्व का इस वक्त एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रहे हैं उस हिमाब से ये चार सौ साल से ज्यादा नहीं चल सकेंगे। अगर आपने एक्सप्लायटेशन ज्यादा करना शुरू कर दिया तो ये रिजर्वें दो सौ साल में ही खत्म हो जायेंगे। अब आप अरब कंटीड की मिसाल लें। उन्होंने धायल का एक्सप्लायटेशन कम कर दिया है इस डर से कि अगर इसी तरह से धायल का एक्सप्लायटेशन वे करते रहे तो पचास साल बाद उनके पास कोई धायल नहीं

[श्री एम० रामनोबाल देवर्डी:]

रह जाएगा और उनके देश पहले की तरह से रेगिस्तान हो जाएंगे। आयल रिजर्व्स को वे कंजर्व करना चाहते हैं इस वास्ते उन्होंने इसकी प्राइस बढ़ा दी है। वे इसकी खपत को भी कम करना चाहते हैं ताकि कम से कम सौ साल तक आयल उनके पास रहे। इन वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोयले के मामले में दूर दृष्टि से सोचें।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि अणुप्रत्यायमेट देश में बड़ खड़ा है। जल्द ही इस बात की है कि उन जोर्मी को काम दिया जाए, उनको काम पर लवाया जाए। लेकिन हमारे बिरोधी पार्टी तो अणुप्रत्यायमेट खोखों को तैयार कर रहे हैं। वे उनको पकड़ नहीं देते हैं, कोई काम लीजने नहीं देते हैं। They are fit for Nothing ऐसा वे न करे कोई काम पढ़ना चाहता है, काम लीजना चाहता है उसे उसको ऐसा करने दें। काम लीज लेगा पार्टी तो उसको नौकरी मिल सकती है। अणुप्रत्यायमेट लोग जो ज्यादा तादाद में खड़े हैं उसकी पूरी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सपोर्टेशन पर है। वे उनको हर रोज वाकोलेट मुकमेट्स में लीज कर लाते हैं। कल्पे इन बावों की समझते नहीं हैं। ये देश को बदकिस्मती की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। ये ऐसा कुरक देश की सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं। देश की सेवा करनी है तो उसका तरीका यही है कि बच्चों को पढ़ने दिया जाए, उनको काबिल बनने दिया जाए। देश में बहुत अच्छा काम करने वाले लोग हैं, अच्छे पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं। लेकिन दो तीन सत्र से ऐसा देखने में आ रहा है कि नमन वाले लोगों की, दिल से काम करने वाले लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम होती जा रही है। अपोबीकन वाले स्कूल कालेज के बच्चों के पीछे न पड़े हों, उनको पढ़ने लिखने का मौका दें। अगर आपने इसी तरह से उनके पीछे पड़े खूना है तो साफ साफ बता दें ताकि इसका मुकामिला किया जा सके।

यह जो बदकिस्मती की तरफ से जोर देकर ले जा रहे हैं, इसको वे छोड़ दें, नहीं देरी इन से प्रार्थना है।

इन बच्चों के साथ मैं इन कर प्रस्तावों की पूरी पूरी तारीफ करता हूँ और आपको अन्वयाह देता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt—and we all can be unanimous on the matter—that the country is passing through the worst ever economic crisis. Every now and then we find an outburst here or there student trouble; labour movement, workers following work-to-rule or some strike, railway disruption—by all of which the entire economy may come to a standstill. And every now and then there is also a police firing; a lathi charge. The entire police administration is being criticised for atrocities for inhuman brutality and so on and so forth.

I want to speak a few words about the police personnel. There is a grievance among the junior IPS officers up to the rank of DIG that they are not treated properly. When they retire they retire at Rs. 2,200, while an I.A.S. officer retires at almost Rs. 3,000 or a little more than that. The maximum pension fixed for the State police officers is only Rs. 1,000. Perhaps even an I.A.S. officer gets only this one thousand. What is wrong in increasing the salary of these I.P.S. officers upto Rs. 2,500, so that they may draw the pension of Rs. 1,000.

What is the rank of the Inspector General of Police in a State? During the British days, the I.G. of the State and the Chief Secretary were treated almost at par; or the I.G. was a little below in rank compared to the Chief Secretary. It so happened that the Government of India issued certain directions and the I.G. became equivalent to the rank of Additional Secretary. Now the rank of the I.G. of Police in a State is equal to that of a

Joint Secretary. The I.G. cannot exert himself before the I.A.S. officers or the Chief Secretary if he is a wooden hearted bureaucrat. I have spoken to many I.Gs. of Police and they have got some grievances. I feel the status of I.G. in a State should be increased.

What is the image of the Police personnel? One image is that of over-worked police personnel. Another is a tired police personnel. Yet another is a brutal police personnel. In the front page of *Hindustan Times* today we saw that even police personnel indulge in things like asking young boys to pimp for them. What a non-sense and what a nasty matter is this. I feel that there should be a Police Commission. There was a Police Commission in 1902. There has been a demand for Police Commission for so many years. I think the Government should now consider the question of instituting a Police Commission to look into the grievances of the police personnel and to impart to them civilised training so that they behave properly. People say that the police personnel in U.K. are civilised and that they are enlightened. I had, my own experience in England. They also indulge in corruption and they also get into a restaurants and feed themselves with wine and other delicacies and get away without paying the restaurant owners. It is not a fact that in India alone the police personnel are corrupt. In many places it is like that. Because power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. When an individual gets power, he tries to exercise it sometimes in a simple way and other times in a brutal way. The economic crisis is critical. The prices of commodities have gone up like anything. The price of paddy in 1971-72 was between 47—58 per quintal; in 1972-73, it was between 49—58 per quintal and in 1972-73 it was Rs 70. Now what about rice? In 1971-72 a quintal of rice cost Rs. 74 compared to Rs. 83 in 1972-73 and Rs. 104 to 109 in 1973-74. It has almost doubled now, because the current price is about Rs. 142

per quintal. At the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16th March, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said:

"We are certain now that we have attained the Kharif target of 67 million tonnes . . . The rice procurement has crossed three million tonnes against the target of five million tonnes and, therefore the procurement target would be achieved."

If we are going to achieve the procurement target why is there increase in the prices of paddy and rice? People have got grievances. I suggest that there should be subsidy as far as the urban areas are concerned. Those who are consumers in urban areas, the labour population and the peasantry which are engaged in working for hardly three months in a year and remain unemployed for almost nine month in a year should be able to purchase rice at subsidised rates. Can the Government do it? We can help the agriculturist who is producing. We can also help the consumers who are going to purchase these commodities in the urban market from the retail shops. Sir, smuggling is another important factor, I mean smuggling of rice from one State to another. Particularly in Orissa. on the border areas, this smuggling has assumed a very large proportion so much so the gangsters and the hooligans are stopping trains right inside the railway premises and are indulging in extra-legal methods. They have entered into compartments and have forcibly taken away rice and the belongings of the passengers who were carrying rice and have created a law and order situation. I had a personal experience, on the night of 6th March. It happened at Balasore station. For six hours, three long distance trains were stopped inside the railway premises. There was no police; there was no administration at all. We tried to contact over telephone the District officers. Nobody came and the pas-

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra] sengers were stranded so much so those who had to catch planes were stranded and those who had to catch some connecting trains were also stranded at the station. This is the position. Government must ponder over this fact, how to give relief to the people.

Sir, in Orissa, people have a feeling that there is not much help coming forth from the Government of India to Orissa to improve the economic condition. I personally feel that Government of India is alive to the fact and that they will leave no stone unturned to help the people of Orissa. But, we have seen, during the last four five years plans, Orissa has not received the due share compared to other States of India. So, I must now impress on the hon. Finance Minister that while considering grants to States, he must try to help Orissa which is one of the poorest in the Indian sub-continent.

Sir, there are some river valley projects now trying to receive the attention of the Government. One is Rangali and another is Swarnarekha. I came to know that there is not much left of the Rangali project and the Swarnarekha river valley project has also not been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This is a very sorry state of affairs. Year after year, from 1967 till now, people of Orissa have been ravaged by floods, devastations of the highest order and the Government of India have helped these flood victims to the tune of crores of rupees. Only during last year, Government of India gave about Rs. 20 crores. Why not we decide on having permanent river valley projects to stop the flood menace which is coming up year after year? We go on giving relief to the people. Many of them, like beggars go to the BDOs, Chairmen of Panchayats and Government. They go with begging bowls and seek help. This happens year after year. Why not we have this plan? Sir, the Swarnarekha pro-

ject has been finalised by experts and it is lying with the Government of India. The Government of India have written to the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa for finalisation of the scheme because it is a scheme of the three participating Governments. Nothing is forthcoming from the State Governments. I would request that there should be some type of intervention by the Government of India so that all these State Governments are toned up to the extent that something is decided immediately. So, when the next flood havoc comes, we are prepared with at least some plan to tell the people. 'Here is a plan and it is going to be implemented in the near future.' This is one thing I wanted to impress on the hon. Finance Minister so that at least one of the river valley projects which are of paramount importance, utmost importance and of great necessity to the people is taken up during this Fifth Five Year Plan.

As far as the tribal areas of Orissa are concerned, I would like to impress on the Minister that there should be some industries started there immediately. I mean, not large scale industries but medium type industries so that people may be engaged. The tribals in Orissa are highly cultured people. Their culture should be considered in the proper perspective. The community is dwindling at such a rate that after the family planning drive, after about a quarter of a century, we may not see any tribals in the State of Orissa. This is the position. We must give them employment. We should have small industries. As Gandhiji said, we should have small industries to feed the village people, to make them self-sufficient in their own spheres and these small industries should spring up immediately in the tribal areas so that the tribal people will be happy and employed.

Last but not the least, I would like to impress on the Government to give relief to the weaker sections of the society from the nationalised banks. People say that nationalisation of banks has become one of the biggest hoax. I do not think it is a hoax. It was done with the greatest zeal by the Prime Minister and the taxi-drivers, bullock-cart owners and rickshaw owners said that some socialistic thinking is round the corner. But what is happening? The agents and managers of the nationalised banks are denying the benefits to the poor people. They give these benefits to the big business houses; they are hand in glove with the business houses; they are colluding with the big traders and they are denying the benefits to the poor people. Only today in my constituency the handloom weavers passed a resolution about the non-availability of credit from the nationalised banks to the poorer sections. It is happening not only in my constituency, but all over the country. The poor people, the weaker sections, they are denied the benefit of credit of the nationalised banks.

I say that the bank officials who indulge in this should be given the most exemplary punishment. You must remove from job or dismiss 20 such agents or managers. Then people will have more faith that here is an administration which listens to them and not to the advice of the bank managers. Otherwise, what is the difference between the nationalised banks and banks in the private sector?

Then, let there be coordination committees in every district with which the Members of Parliament are associated. Nowadays nobody thinks of a Member of Parliament. While considering the question of giving benefits to such people the bank agents never think that here are Members of Parliament representing ten lakhs of people, who should be associated with decision-making. Why not have some committee at

every district where we can be associated? Then we can guide the people, we can help the people and we can also bring home to our Ministers the position prevailing in those areas. So, I suggest that Members of Parliament, to whichever party they may belong, should be associated with such committees, and let there be such committees all over the country. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly consider these suggestions.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : सम्भाषित महोदय, इस कठिन परिस्थिति में जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया गया है, उस के लिए मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री और मिनिस्टर महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उस में इमसे अच्छा बजट रखना असम्भव था

यह बात मानी हुई है कि किसी देश की सुख-समृद्धि इस बात पर आंकी जाती है कि उस की पर-कैपिटा नैशनल इनकम क्या है और प्रति व्यक्ति को प्रति दिन कितनी कैलोरी मिलती हैं। 33 करोड़ हैक्टर की भूमि में बसा हुआ हमारा यह विशाल देश है, जिसमें बेशुमार वनसम्पदा और खनिज सम्पत्ति है और देश के भू-भाग की 50 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि है। फिर भी आज हमारे देश में बेकारी, भुखमरी, वस्तुओं का न मिलना, जमाखोरी, भावों का बेहिसाब बढ़ना और चीजों में मिलावट एक चिन्ता का विषय है

1965 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन, जो 480 ग्राम अनाज मिलता था वह आज घट कर 417 ग्राम हो गया है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इतने विशाल देश में जहाँ वन सम्पदा हो, खनिज सम्पदा हो और देश की आधे से ज्यादा भूमि लगभग 16 करोड़ हैक्टर खेती योग्य भूमि हो, उस में जनसंख्या के अनुपात से उत्पादन बढ़ने के बजाय घटना जाय, यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। पर-कैपिटा नैशनल इनकम भी हमारी कोई ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ी है और प्लान के हिसाब से बढ़ोतरी

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

के प्रतिशत में हमारी इनकम प्रतिशत में घटोतरी होती जा रही है। जहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति को 3 हजार कैलोरी मिलनी चाहिए वहाँ आज 1900 मिल रही है। उससे ज्यादा तो पाकिस्तान में 2400 कैलोरी मिल रही है और लंका में 2300 मिल रही है। हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों से भी इनमें पीछे हैं और प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय में भी हम पाकिस्तान और लंका जैसे देशों से पीछे हैं। हमारे देश में पर कैपिटा इनकम आज 600 मान लें तो पाकिस्तान में 900 है और लंका में 1000 है। यह हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय है और इस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय को विचार करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री तमाम मंत्रियों की चाभी हैं और ये बहुत कुछ कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। हमें यह देखना है कि लोगों की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए हमें धन कहां कितना खर्च करना है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब चीजों की मांग हो, जनसंख्या बराबर बढ़ रही हो, एक तरफ हड़ताल, एक तरफ स्त्रो, अनुशासन और एफिशियेंसी का पना नहीं, तथा प्रोडक्टिविटी तो हमारे देश में है ही नहीं क्योंकि अगर देखा जाये तो जहाँ प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है वहाँ भाव नहीं बढ़ सकता जब प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं बढ़ी है वही भाव बढ़ते हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में इन बातों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

हम हमेशा औद्योगिक विकास का विचार करते हैं। लेकिन कृषि पर उपयुक्त धन देने से कृषि उत्पादन की कमी को लेकर काटन के अभाव में मिले बन्द होती हैं तिलहन के अभाव में कितनी ही तेल की मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं, गन्ने के अभाव में शूगर मिलों को गन्ना नहीं मिल रहा है और पटसन का भी अभाव रहता है, पटसन मिलता नहीं है। कच्चा माल न मिलने से ले प्राफ होता है और दूसरी ओर ओवर टाइम चलता है। जब मास आ गया तो ओवर टाइम कर दिया और माल नहीं है तो ले प्राफ कर दिया। कोई भी कारखाना ले प्राफ और ओवर टाइम चलने से मुनाफ़ा

नहीं कर सकता, कमाई नहीं कर सकता और देश की जरूरत पूरी नहीं कर सकता।

मैं यहां यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की बहुत जरूरत है और वह जरूरत यह है कि हम औद्योगिक विकास के पहले कृषि का विकास करें। कृषि का विकास होगा तो कृषि को लेकर उद्योग अपने आप पनपेंगे। क्योंकि पहले हमारी और कारखानों की जरूरत की चीजें होनी चाहियें उससे उद्योग भी बढ़ेंगे उसके बाद ही हम दूसरी चीजों के एक्सपोर्ट का भी विचार कर सकते हैं, इम्पोर्ट का भी विचार कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो बास हमारी जरूरत की चीज है उस के ऊपर हमें सब से पहले ध्यान देना है। हमारा यह विशाल देश है जिसमें कहीं बहुत ज्यादा शीत, कहीं बहुत ज्यादा नू, कहीं सूखा तो कहीं बाढ़, देश एक समान नहीं है। हर हिस्से में अलग अलग मौसम हैं, अलग अलग ऋतुएं हैं अलग अलग खान पान हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कृषि उत्पादन में और उद्योग में जो बढ़ाने की बात है यह एक बात के ऊपर बहुत निर्भर है और वह है पानी जिसका अभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। हम यह देखते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत हमारी कृषि लायक भूमि है तो फिर हम अनाज पैदा क्यों नहीं कर सकते? क्योंकि पानी के अभाव में हमारी सिंचित भूमि टोटल भूमि का 25 प्रतिशत है। जब इतनी ही सिंचित भूमि हो और जनसंख्या बराबर बढ़ रही हो तो उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा सवाल होता है। प्राप की बढ़ी बढ़ी सिंचाई की योजनाएं हैं, बड़े बड़े बांध बांधते हैं वह अक्षय बांधिए या नलकूप लगाने हैं, बांध अधिक से अधिक लगाएँ, लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा बरसात का पानी है उसे बहने न दिया जाये, ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोकने की कोशिश कीजिये। बहुत सी जगह ऐसी हैं जहाँ पानी का अभाव रहता है। कुआँ खोदने पर पानी नहीं निकलता या वह सूख जाता है। कोई दूसरा सिंचाई का साधन नहीं है। बड़ा अंतर प्राप बरसात के

पानी को बहने न देकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उससे आपको सिंचाई के काम में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए हर खेत पर एक कुआँ धीरे-धीरे गांव में कम से कम एक तालाब होना ही चाहिए। जितना बड़ा प्राप बना सकें। लेकिन कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिसमें तालाब न हो। कहने का मतलब यह है कि बरमान के पानी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, भले ही उस तालाब के पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए न हो, कोई हर्ष की बात नहीं है। लेकिन तालाब में पानी होगा तो मवेशियों के काम आएगा, लोगों के काम आएगा और उनसे कुओं के अन्दर भी पानी रहेगा। उसका मौसम के ऊपर भी असर पड़ेगा। तो आज हमें छोटे-छोटे तालाबों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना है। एक तो मेरा यह निवेदन है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज कारखानों के अन्दर जो हड़तालें होती हैं, मैं भी एक मजदूर कार्यकर्ता हूँ। 16 वर्ष की उम्र में मैं मजदूरों में काम करता हूँ मैंने आम तौर पर देखा है कि मजदूर जान बूझ कर हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं मजदूरों में हड़ताल करवाई जाती है और उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जिनकी भी ट्रेड यूनियन हमारे देश की है वह किसी न किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में एफिलिएटेड है। पोलिटिकल पार्टी में एफिलिएटेड होने के कारण वह हड़तालें मजदूरों के हितों के लिए कम और उनके राजनीति उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कराई जाती हैं। यह मानना है कि अगर आप में बने तो आप विधान में भी मशौखन कीजिए, लेकिन एक काम अवश्य कीजिए हड़ताल पर पाबन्दी लगाइये कि जिनकी भी ट्रेड यूनियन है उनमें बाहर के व्यक्तियों के प्रवेश पर रोक लगा दीजिए क्योंकि आज उत्तरीयों के कारण मजदूरों की संघर्ष करने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है न निगोशिएशन में, कमीनिश्मन में, अडिस्ट्रिबुशन में आने का। बाहर के

व्यक्ति आते हैं जो वे ही निगोशिएट करते हैं, चर्चा करते हैं और भारी बार्ने करते हैं। फिर वे ही हड़तालों का एलान करते हैं। जब ट्रेड यूनियन की तरफ से किसी भी इन्डस्ट्री से मजदूरों के डाइरेक्टर मुकरंर किये जाते हैं वे बाहर के व्यक्तियों में से ही होते हैं, श्रमिकों में से नहीं होते। जिनकी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की अडिस्ट्रिबुशन है सब में डाइरेक्ट नियुक्त किए गए हैं और वे सब बाहर के व्यक्ति हैं। आई एल ओ में जाने का मकान होता है तो बड़े बड़े नेता आते हैं मजदूर नहीं जाता है। किसी भी कंसेंट में देखिए माने बाहर के लोग आते हैं। तो हो क्या गया है कि मजदूर नेता आपके बहुत नजदीक और मजदूर आप में बहुत दूर चल गये हैं। दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम कानूनों में ऐसा परिवर्तन करना चाहिए जिसमें किर्मा भी माव या मकान के लिए निगोशिएशन कमीनिश्मन और अडिस्ट्रिबुशन कम्पलसरी होना चाहिए। अटोमेटिक अडिस्ट्रिबुशन में जाये। अगर ऐसा होगा तो हड़ताल बर्गरह नहीं होगी प्रतुगामन और एरोसिये-म, बड़ेगी। नहीं तो हागा क्या है कि आज कमीनिश्मन का मौका नहीं निगोशिएशन का मौका नहीं, अडिस्ट्रिबुशन का मौका नहीं और जो भी आपके कानून है वह एक तरफ रखे रह जाते हैं। अशान्ति पैदा होती है हड़तालें होती हैं और चोजों की कर्मा होती है भाव बढ़ने जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हो गया कि हम मजदूरों का वेतन जितना बढ़ाने है उस में ज्यादा भाव भी बढ़ने है। बहुत ही इन्डस्ट्रोज के अन्दर कास्ट प्राफ लिक्विड इंडेक्स में उनका डीअरनेस एनाबेस जोड़ दिया गया है। जो बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज है जहा ज्यादा लोग काम करते हैं उन को तो अच्छा वेतन और अच्छी महंगाई मिलती है। जैसे जैसे कास्ट प्राफ लिक्विड इन्डेक्स बढ़ता जाता है, उन्की के हिसाब से उनका महंगाई-भत्ता बढ़ता जाता है। जैसे-जैसे इन्डस्ट्री है वैसे-वैसे

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

300 रुपये डीअरनेस एनाउन्स मिलता है, लेकिन मिनिमम वेज 28 रुपये या 30 रुपये है। ये लोग मिनिमम वेज की परवाह नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन डीअरनेस एनाउन्स की परवा करते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं, जहाँ 10-5 मजदूर काम करते हैं उन्हें महीने भर के अन्दर कुल मिलाकर 100 रुपये भी नहीं मिलते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो जबरदस्त है, वह सब कुछ पा लेता है, लेकिन जो कमजोर है या जिनमें लड़कों की शक्ति नहीं है, या जहाँ ज्यादा लोग नहीं हैं, प्रोडक्शन में ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं वल्कि ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करते हैं उनको कुछ नहीं मिल पाता। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप को एक नैशनल वेज पालिसी होनी चाहिए, चाहे 10 आदमी काम करें या 5 आदमी काम करें या हजार आदमी काम करें उनको कास्ट आफ़ लिविंग इण्डेक्स के आधार पर महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिये।

बन में इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता था।

12 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : मेरे सामने जो डिस्ट है उसमें बी० बी० नायक साहब के नाम के पहले भद्रुचार्प.साहब, अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार साहब और दूसरे नाम हैं। लेकिन नायक साहब ने मुझे एक स्लिप भेजी है जिसमें जाहिर किया है कि उनकी कुछ मजदूरी है इसलिये उनकी पहले दोस्तों का मौका दे दिया जाये, लिहाजा मैं उनका मौका दे रहा हूँ।

श्री बी० बी० नायक ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): With your permission, as I was not certain of being here day after tomorrow, I had made this request for your indulgence to allow me to speak to-day.

Sir, I have nothing very radical and different to offer from what the

previous speakers have already spoken about, namely, that as far as production in this country is concerned, we cannot make a compromise. Here, while welcoming the Finance Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain specific proposals.

This Government has come to power on the triple principles of democracy, socialism and secularism and the recent events as well as the utterances of some of our leaders, particularly, from the Opposition, make us cast a doubt whether an abiding faith in the democratic form of Government is reposed by some of these leaders of public opinion in our country. For example, I would quote, the other day the leader of the Swatantra Party..

Shri Piloo Mody, in and outside the Parliament, said that the democracy in this country at best can survive till the end of the present session of this Parliament and that his more realistic estimate was that democracy will be extinguished within the next ten months. Sir, I am not a prophet of doom like him nor do I hold any brief to an un-bridled economic crisis. I do have a gloomy view with the mounting economic crisis, but if those members of the political parties who make it an article of faith as far as the form of government is concerned, if these leaders of public opinion, if these people in high positions in the national life or our country, deal with a system has been in operation for the last 27 years in this cynical and inconsequential way, then I think all of us who are participating in this Indian democracy are ourselves to blame. Sir, I am not bringing in the party line here. I am specifically mentioning them here so that there is no question of misleading public opinion. I would therefore feel that we have to take certain constraints. If we do not believe in a democratic system of Government then we have no moral irrespective of legal right to

participate in the democratic form of Government. There are extra-parliamentary methods for the members of the extreme left as well as for the members of the extreme right. Therefore they do not have the moral right, though they may have a grudging legal right.

Coming back to the point raised by Mr. N. P. K. Saive, about Brazilian experiment he had been categorical in his reply to the query or the interjection which I made, that while the Brazilian experiment today has proved extremely successful, the whole economy of the country is now buzzing with activity not only in regard to the bonds, but even in regard to the interest rates on the deposits by the banks. There is a price index system. If there is a hike in the price, rise in the index price of the commodities, accordingly a higher rate of interest is added on at that time when the interest is credited. There is a periodical review. But what has happened in Brazil? The disparity between the rich and the poor has increased. Here in our country, in the sort of economy and economic theory which we are practising in spite of our socialistic shibboleths it is not a question of the disparity growing but the rich becoming richer but the poor becoming poorer. That means the purchasing power of the vulnerable section of the society in this country is falling. It is this which we must be able to check.

There are no ways of augmenting the purchasing power of the poorer sections of the society except by giving them budgetary support in respect of the distribution of these basic essential commodities.

The hon. Minister of State for Planning Shri Mohan Dharja went into this question the other day and he has added certain items and brought up the list to twelve. This would utterly be an exercise in futility unless we are able to make a dent on the agricultural labour, on the blue-collar worker and the productive and working poor. We should

make available these articles to them because they need them to make a living. Minimum number of commodities have to be distributed in order to augment their purchasing power and these would be hardly six.

The hon. Minister for Planning who knows very well about the planning process as well as the needs, has added items like hydrogenated oil. What percentage of this hydrogenated oil in this country manufactured by the Hindustan Lever Limited is consumed by the masses?

I would, therefore, say that the suggestion that he has made, regarding mixing up of Mao's cultural revolution, the Gandhian ideology as well as the marxists philosophy a proper mix—which he has been advocating, would be made more specific. Coming from that high office as the Planning Commission, I would expect a greater amount of clarity in thinking, as far the commodities are concerned—a staple food, one cereal, one carbohydrate and some standard variety of readymade cloth, I think, should be enough, and some there additional items of absolute necessity. (Interruption)

Roofover the head is kept outside. It will still be too extravagant for a poor country like ours. At least to keep the body and soul together, if the State can take care of the above things, that would be a great achievement.

I have, perchance, to go into these things. What are the ways? In spite of the best intention and the draft document says that there shall be no deficit financing during the Fifth Five Year Plan, we have still landed ourselves with a deficit financing in excess of Rs 100 crores. There is no guarantee that this will only be the extent of deficit financing. With the demands that have been put forth by the workers in the public sectors of our country, it would be no surprise if the deficit finance at the end of the year is many times more than what has been contemplated now.

(Shri B. V. Naik)

How then do we deal with it? I am a believer in the concept of non-alignment. But, still, we are spending for the defence of our country about Rs 2,000 crores. The big countries the super-powers in this world, they spend as much money for one year as we have spent ourselves in the plan outlay of Rs 55,000 crores. The budgetary outlay for the defence of the Super-power countries like the U S A and U S S R run into nearly 100 billion dollars or eighty billion dollars which is virtually equal to our total outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Now, if we are able to enter into a constructive alignment, as far as our Asian Collective Security Arrangement is concerned, without any inhibitions regarding ideological systems in which we may be living, and if we are able to enter into a constructive understanding and alignment with these countries, I think there will be a very substantial amount of savings in our defence spending which could be used, by proper utilisation by the Finance Ministry, for the purpose of subsidising at least our public distribution system of the essential commodities to put the purchasing power into the hands of the poor people.

I would like to make one last point if you can kindly permit me. Irrespective of the sources of revenue—direct and indirect taxation—the Report of the Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has given here the information for the year 1972-73. In this country, now, who is the biggest monopolist? Whether he likes it or not, Shri Ganesh, our Minister of State for Finance, will have to admit that the State is the number one monopolist in this country if we mean the large aggregation of the capital and the investment. According to the latest report, the total amount of capital invested in the public sector undertakings in this country goes beyond Rs 5,001 crores. We are manufac-

turing anywhere from a pin to aeroplane or from shoes to ships as one would like to say. This is the size approximately, about eight to ten times of the biggest monopolist, Shri J.R.D. Tata in this country.

Therefore if from the returning for the first year, for our investment, we have been able to receive Rs. 17 crores, why is it that in these ten big giants like the Hindustan Steel, Bokaro Steel, Fertilisers Corporation, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Food Corporation, of India, National Coal Development, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Neyveli Lignite, Shipping Corporation and Bharat Heavy Electricals where we have invested in all Rs 3,665 crores. I do not yield any surplus to us. Why should not be possible for us by making them function properly to expect at least a 10 per cent return on our investment of Rs. 6,000 crores. That will come to Rs 600 crores per year and your entire budgetary deficit will be wiped out. Therefore, it is of paramount importance as a State investing in public sector undertakings to see that these undertakings come in for special review of the Ministry and it is necessary for us also to debate in detail about them on the floor of this House in order to see that they become accountable to Parliament.

श्री जयप्रकाश विद्यासागर (चंडीगढ़)
 सभापति जी, जनरल तौर पर मैं फायनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसकी सफरनीयता से जाना नहीं चाहता। नोबन कुछ बुनियादी बातें हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। इन बात का सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि हमारे देश में वार्षिक स्थिति बहुत ही बेचीशा है और हम वार्षिक सकत से गुजर रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसा महसूस होता है कि जैसे हाकात हमारी पकड़ में नहीं आ रहे हैं। हम उनको पकड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन हमारी पकड़ में वह सब चीजें नहीं आ रही हैं। हमारी एकतात्मि में एक सबसे बड़ा

नुक्स इस समय यह हो गया है कि हमारे यहां दो एकोनामीज पैरलल तौर पर चल रही हैं—एक ब्लैक एकोनामी और एक ओपेन एकोनामी ओपेन एकोनामी की जो प्रेरणा मिलती है वह ब्लैक एकोनामी से मिलती है। ब्लैक एकोनामी सुप्रीम होती जा रही है। पहले नहीं थी लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह ताकत पकड़ती गई और ओपेन एकोनामी पर उसका गलबा बढ़ता गया। हम उसको रोक नहीं पाये। आज तक हम ऐसा कोई उपाय सोच नहीं पाये कि किस तरह से इस ब्लैक एकोनामी को हटा सकें ताकि हमारे एकोनामी जो राह केतु से प्रसित हो गई है वह आजाद हो सके। आज हमारी एकोनामी की हालत यह है कि हमारी अरनिंग कैपेसिटी उतनी नहीं बढ़ती लेकिन स्पेंडिंग कैपेसिटी हर एक बढ़ाना चाहता है। अरनिंग कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाने की कोशिश बहुत कम होती है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग, इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग, प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग सब देते हैं, इंजीनियर बनते हैं लेकिन साथ साथ बेकारी बढ़ती जाती है। इसके माने हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है जिसमें हम लोगों को काम नहीं दे पाते हैं। लोगों की अरनिंग कैपेसिटी कम है, उसको हम बढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं लेकिन हमारी एकोनामी में एक बात धर कर गई है कि हर एक व्यक्ति अपने देश में चाहता है कि हमारी खर्चा करने की ताकत ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ती जाये। खर्च करने की ताकत हमने कुछ क्लासेज को दे रखी है, उनको हम चेक नहीं कर पाये। खर्च करने की ताकत बढ़ाने की कोशिश जो क्लास करते हैं उनका अनुकरण दूसरों को भी करना पड़ता है और उन क्लासेज पर हम कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगा पाये। कितनी बार हाउस में सजेश्चन आये हैं कि हम कजम्शन पर कन्ट्रोल करें, जो ऐश्वर्य की चीज है उनको हम कम करें। कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में कई दफा सजेश्चन आया कि फाइन क्लाथ हम सिर्फ एक्सपोर्ट करें और लोगों

की जरूरत की जो चीज हैं उनमें वृद्धि करें, उनके प्राइवक्शन को ज्यादा बढ़ावा दें और जो एशो इशरत की चीज हैं उनकी पैदावार सिर्फ फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए करें लेकिन इन सजेश्चन्स पर हम कोई अमल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है हम जकड़े हुए हैं, कोई ऐसी चीज है जो हमको जकड़ती है और हमें आगे नहीं बढ़ने देती है।

हम समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। हमारे कुछ भाई ब्राजील की मिसाल देते हैं। कुछ दूसरे भाई दूसरी मिसाल देते हैं। दुनिया के अन्दर एक और समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था है और दूसरी तरफ पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था है। हमारा जहां तक सम्बन्ध है हमने पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की जो बुराइयां हैं उनको तो अपना लिया है, वे तो यहां विद्यमान हैं लेकिन उनकी अच्छाइयों को हम नहीं लेंगए हैं। समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था को हम आगे चला नहीं पाए हैं। समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए जिन बातों की आवश्यकता है उनको हम अपना नहीं पाये हैं। नतीजा यह है कि न तो समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था के फायदे हम उठा रहे हैं और न ही पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था के। हम बीच में खड़े हैं, न इधर जा सकते हैं और न उधर जा सकते हैं। डायरेक्शन की कमी है। हमें चाहिए कि हम डिर्टमिनेशन के साथ आगे बढ़ें। कुछ सिद्धान्त अपने सामने रखे, कुछ आदर्श अपने सामने रखे। उन पर हम चले। नए रास्ते ढूँढने की हम कोशिश करें। उस में हो सकता है कि हम गलतियां कुछ कर बैठे। कोई यह कह कि गलतियां किए बगैर वह आगे बढ़ सकता है तो यह सम्भव नहीं है। ठोकरें खाए लेकिन आगे हम बढ़ेंगे ठोकरें खाए बगैर आगे नहीं बढ़ा जा सकता है। नए रास्ते पर हैं तो गलतियां तो होंगी।

हम प्रैगमैटिज्म की बात करते हैं। लेकिन हम प्रैगमैटिक नहीं बन पाते हैं। अगर हम नई दिशा कायम न कर सकें, दिलों के अन्दर कोई कल्पना न बना सकें, किधर जाना

[श्री अमर नाथ बिबाला तार]

चाहते हैं इसका फंमला न कर सके, क्या हासिल करना चाहते हैं इसके बारे में हमारा मन साफ न हो तो काम चल नहीं सकेगा। इस बास्ते इस के बारे में हमारा मन साफ होना चाहिए, लक्ष्य हमारा जो है वह हमेशा हमारे सामने रहना चाहिए और उसके प्राप्त करने की हमें हर सम्भव कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक डिफिजिट फाइनेसिंग का सम्बन्ध है, न मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ और न ही इसके विरोध में। देखने वाली बात यह है कि हम इस धन को खर्च किस तरह में करते हैं। प्रोजेक्टव कामों के लिए अगर हम डिफिजिट फाइनेसिंग का सहारा लें और टारिफ प्राइवकेशन बढ़ें तो डिफिजिट फाइनेसिंग लाभदायक हो सकता है। रुपये की हमारे पास कमी है और इस कमी में हम यहाँ से पूरा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर अनप्राइवकेशन कामों के ऊपर हम खर्च करें तो यह डिफिजिट फाइनेसिंग हमारे लिये बुरा होगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम बहुत ज्यादा अनप्राइवकेशन खर्च कर रहे हैं। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में अनप्राइवकेशन बहुत अधिक है। उस में से बहुत से खर्च ऐसे हैं जिन को अनप्राइवकेशन कहा जा सकता है। उस पर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

मैं हमेशा ब्यूरोक्रेसी की नुकसानार्थी करता हूँ, नौकरशाही का मैं बहुत समर्थक नहीं हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं समझता हूँ। हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मशीनरी का इस बकन डायरेक्शन की जरूरत है। यह डायरेक्शन हमें इसको देना चाहिये। हमारा माउंड क्लियर होना चाहिए। हम में कुछ इडमिनिशन नहीं, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम फंमला नहीं कर पाते हैं और ब्यूरोक्रेसी मशीनरी को डायरेक्शन की कमी है, इस लिए वह चल नहीं पाती है ? इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

अब मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी के बारे में जो बड़ी गड़बड़ है कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर सारा काम सरकारी स्तर पर चलता है, ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके से चलता है। वहाँ पर पढ़े लिखे लोगो की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। वहाँ कोई डेमोक्रेटिक इस्टीमेशन नहीं है। वहाँ पर म्यूनिसिपैलिटी तक नहीं है, लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट को कोई इस्टीमेशन नहीं है। लोग ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर हर बात के लिए डिपेंड करते हैं। नौकरशाही जैसे उनको चलाती है, जैसे वे चलते हैं, उसी पर उनका निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। पाच साल में एक बार पार्लियामेंट के लिए मैम्बर चुनना का उनका अवश्य अवसर मिलना है उसके बिना कुछ नहीं। वहाँ किसी किम्म का चुनाव नहीं होता है। राजमार्ग के कामों में लाभा में कोई गणना नहीं जाती है। एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी जिसे को वहाँ की ब्यूरोक्रेसी नामित करती है। कोई उनका अधिकार नहीं है कि वे अपनी बात कह सकें। और डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करना है और डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से शासन चलाना चाहते हैं। उन पढ़े लिखे लोग जहाँ है वहाँ क्या आप लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट का कोई तरीका नहीं निकाल सकते ? कोई डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके नहीं अपना सकते ? क्या कठिनाई है उसके अन्दर ? वहाँ कई प्रावलेम्स उठ खड़ी होती हैं जिनमें जनता की राय या उनके प्रतिनिधियों का राय नहीं होती है।

चण्डीगढ़ एक सुन्दर शहर है। मांगे देश में सबसे सुन्दर शहर शायद वही है। वह प्लाट वे में बना है। वह मास्टर प्लान है। सब कुछ है। लेकिन इस सब के साथ साथ वहाँ स्वप्न भी बनते जाते ? आप हैरान होये शुभ शुभ में प्लान में से सब तरह के प्लाज बनाएँ। वहाँ सरकारी अफिसर रहेंगे, गवर्नर रहेंगे, बड़े बड़े मन्त्री रहेंगे, क्लास फोर के लोग रहेंगे सब के लिए प्लाज बनाएँ। लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर रखा क्ल्यास फोर के क्वार्टरों में और दूसरे क्वार्टरों में। कितनी खोजी बात है कि वे इस बात को भी भूल गए कि यहाँ

कुछ मकान बनाने वाले भी हैं, मजदूर भी हैं जो रहेंगे, इन्स्ट्रुमल एरिया जो रखा है वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूर भी होंगे और इन सब को सिर छिपाने के लिए जगह की जरूरत होगी। इसको वे भूल गए। भूल गए इस बात को भी कि यहां पर लोग चलेंगे और उनके वास्ते साइकि न मुरम्मत करने वाले भी होंगे, मोटर मैकेनिक भी होंगे, छावड़ी वाले भी होंगे और उनको भी जगह की जरूरत होगी। ये लोग कहां रहेंगे इसको वे लोग भूल गए। जह जगह मिलती है वहीं ये लोग अब झोपड़ीय बनाकर रहने लग गए हैं। नतीजा यह है कि स्लमज बनने जाते हैं, चण्डीगढ़ का हुलिया बिगड़ता जा रहा है। यह समस्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। यह कहा जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए। वहां की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने स्कीम भेजी है उनके वास्ते जिन के पास वहां मकान नहीं है, लेबरर्स के वास्ते, गरीब लोगों के वास्ते मकान बनाने की जिस पर कुछ तो प्लानिंग वालों ने एतराज किया और कुछ फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री वालों ने किया और कहा कि पैसा नहीं है और उसकी कांट छांट कर दी गई। जिनकी मांग की गई उसमें कहीं कम मान बनेंगे। यह जो समस्या है यह बढ़ती जा रही है। आप धीरे धीरे इसको हल करना चाहते हैं और नतीजा यह है कि समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके बारे में आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। इसको भी देखें कि हम जनता को साथ कैसे ले कर चल सकते हैं। जनता को साथ लिये बगैर कोई रास्ता आप निकाल नहीं पाएंगे। जो लोग वहां बसते हैं उन से आप पूछें, शहर को सुन्दर भी बनाना है इसको कैसे बनाएं यह भी उन से पूछें। जनता से सुझाव लें। कुछ वह खर्च करेगी, कुछ आप करें, मद आप देंगे तो जो समस्याएं हैं हल हो जाएंगी। दुनिया की बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं तो क्या इसको हम हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। जनता पर जिसका असर पड़ता है उनको आप बुलाएँ, उनके साथ बैठ कर विचार करें तब ये समस्याएँ हल होंगी। आजकल होता यह है कि जो अफसर दफतरो में काम करते हैं वे नीचे स्कीम भेज देते हैं

और जनता को मालूम ही नहीं होता है कि सोम क्या है। जब उसको पता चलता है तो वरोध होता है।

आर्थिक समस्याएँ भी हमारे सामने मुंह बाए खड़ी हैं। राम सिंह भाई वर्मा जी ने कहा कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हड़ताल करवाती हैं और बाहर के लोग भी उनको ऐसा करने के लिए भड़काते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम बुराई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज या बाहर वालों के सर मढ़ना ठीक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज उनको एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर मजदूरों की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं जो हल होनी बाकी हैं। जब वे हल नहीं होती हैं तो वैपोलिटिकल पार्टीज की सहायता लेते हैं पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को मसाला मिल जाता है। उनको भड़काने का। लेकिन मजदूर अपने आप हड़ताल नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जनता का माइन्ड भी साफ है। यह सच है कि जनता आगे बढ़ना चाहती है। लेकिन उसको रास्ता नहीं मिलता है। आप कुछ करते नहीं हैं। अब इलाज क्या है? जैसे कोई बीमार होता है, अच्छे अच्छे डाक्टर से इलाज करवा कर जब वह निराश हो जाता है तो वह हकीम वैद्य के पास जाता है और क्वेक्स के पास भी जाता है इस आशा से कि शायद वे कुछ इलाज उसका कर सकें। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो एनेलेसिस हो वह ठीक होना चाहिये। मजदूर हड़ताल करते हैं इसलिए बाहर वालों को रोक दिया जाए यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे बीमारी बढ़ती जाएगी। उनकी समस्याओं को हल करना है तो उनके साथ जो उनकी समस्याएँ हैं बैठ कर आपको हल करना होगा, इन पर विचार करना होगा। उनको बताना होंगा कि इतना पैसा खर्च इस पर हो जायगा कहां से यह आएगा, कैसे इसको करेंगे उसको बताना होगा कि हमारा गरीब मुल्क है, हमें देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है और इस में वह सहयोग दें। उनको बिठा कर गरीबी दूर करने के हम को प्लान बनाने होंगे। कह देने मात्र से गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी। जब तक आप उनको कान्फिडेंस में नहीं लेंगे, गरीबी

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यावंकार]

दूर नहीं होगी। मजदूर दौलत पैदा करता है देश के लिए और वही गरीबी को दूर भी कर सकता है। लेकिन उसकी कद्र नहीं है, इज्जत नहीं है न उसको पैसा मिलता है और न सिर छिपाने के लिए जगह मिलती है। जब उसकी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं होती हैं तो फिर बाध्य होकर उसको हड़ताल का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको अपने साथ बिठा कर उससे आप विचार विमर्श करें। उस को हमें सचमुच में अपना साथी समझना चाहिए और साथी बनाना चाहिये। उसके दिल में यह भावना पैदा होनी चाहिये कि हकूमत को हम नहीं चलाते हैं, रुलिंग पार्टी नहीं चलाती है बल्कि वह भी इसके अन्दर एक पार्टिसिपेट है। जितनी ज्यादा हम मजदूर किसान के दिल में यह भावना पैदा कर सके उतना ही देश के लिए अच्छा होगा। इस देश की हकूमत को डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से हम को चलाना है और उसके मन में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिये कि यह मेरे हित में है। जिस दिन उसके मन में यह भावना पैदा हो जाएगी उस दिन हमारी समस्याएँ हल हो जाएगी, उस दिन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज उनको एक्सप्लायट नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम नए तरीके से योजना शुरू करें और आगे बढ़ें। चण्डीगढ़ की तरफ भी आपके लिए ध्यान देना जरूरी है। चण्डीगढ़ की समस्याओं को आप छोटी समस्याएँ न समझें। उसकी समस्याओं को ब्यूरोक्रेसी का अड्डा न बनाएं। वहाँ भी डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके आप अपनाएँ, कोई और ठेग वहाँ काम करने का निकालें। वहाँ की समस्याओं को हल करने का कोई आप उपाय ढूँँें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Sir, while rising to support the Finance Bill, I must underscore the high rate of inflation. The food gap, the fertilizer gap and the fuel gap have

brought before the Indian administrators many imponderables. If we want to beat back the prices and if we want to import adequate fuel for our domestic needs and if we want to sustain and later on increase food production in the country there will be a draft on our foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2100 crores, almost 95 per cent of our total earnings. The situation is grave in the extreme. Our economy is in a state of siege and the developed nations have launched which in biliary parlance is called: "enveloping action". Uncertainties, anxieties and imponderables arising out of the high prices have affected different layers of society. Some of them are mute; some of them are quite vocal. It appears that we have entered a dark tunnel of necessities and restrictions and it will require all our expertise, economic and administrative coupled with political will and the mobilisation of the masses to find our way out of the tunnel and this gathering gloom.

Our Finance Minister has done the best in this situation of constraints and has to be supported. Rather than going into the nature of tax effort in detail, I shall concentrate on the lines on which through micro-plans district by district, anchal by anchal, we might try to fight our way out of the gathering distress and gloom. As regards the tax effort, it is more or less on the lines of the recommendations of Kaldor and later on by the Wanchoo Committee excepting in one important particular. Kaldor had recommended as part of a total arrangement high taxation on expenditure. Now that we know the injurious effects of black-money, this tax on expenditure was very necessary. The enhancement of excise duties cannot take care of this suggestion. Five starred hotels are going up. Black moneyed multi-millionaires and the new rich are spending their days in these five starred hotels. Out of five rooms, two are occupied by foreign tourists and three are occupied by our indigeno-
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new rich. There is conspicuous consumption. We bring in a lot of cotton for our export effort, but consume textiles internally. We import newsprint. We waste it in blazing advertisements for a high life and for high jinks. Sir, development in a democratic society is always difficult. But this inflation, whatever our friends on the Opposition side might say, is a worldwide phenomenon. The rate of inflation may vary. In India, it may be 40 per cent and in some other country it may be 20 per cent. We have imported some of the inflation from abroad. But, how to counter it? This is the poser.

Sir, firstly, I suggest that our public sector undertakings in coal, steel, heavy engineering and in electrical industries should improve their performance and should increase their capacity utilisation. In regard to steel and coal mines, I have suggested and I suggest again captive power plants. There is no other way out. There may be jurisdictional disputes between the Ministries but without captive power plants, in coal mines, the lives of the coal miners will be in jeopardy. We do not want repetition of Jitpurs. So, we have to captive power plants for the safety of the workers and the working of the mines and we have to have captive power plants in steel plants, if only to take away the alibi to which some of the technocrats are clinging to, saying 'there is no power, and therefore, we cannot utilise'. 10 MW, 15 MW power plants, some of them mobile power plants must be imported. They can see to the peak loads required by steel plants. By this we can improve our capacity utilisation. Secondly, Sir, the authority and the functions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises should be re-structured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, I have spoken for only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for ten minutes.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Kindly bear with me for another three or four minutes. I will only read out the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still, two Members have to speak. At 6 p.m., we have to close the discussion.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, our planning model although very sophisticated is based on various national sample surveys of very slender statistical base and is not supported by census of consumption. This is a must. Otherwise, this process of regional variation through different macro-plans will go on gathering momentum. Our region, Sir, Chotta Nagpur is now faced with Adivasi agitation, due to arrested growth, one crop economy, failure of rains and forest laws and using. Now, 20-30,000 Santhals are taking out processions with bows and arrows. We have to do something for them. I have suggested and still suggest introduction of dry farming techniques, growing soya bean and sun flower. We have already started growing there low nicotine content virginia tobacco and cotton in demonstration plots. Then, Sir, I suggest rehabilitation of four major industries in my region, namely, mica, shellac beedi and tusser all labour incentives. If we take care of these in the micro-plans, or in the various national schemes, if we force the pace of growth of these crops, Chotanagpur will see another day. Now Chotanagpur is between two sectors, one glittering highly automatic sector, and there is a vale of tears nearby. We have to think introduction of intermediate technology, and intermediate sector, so that this disparity in economic development between district and district, between one region of India and another is slowly removed. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री सखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा): सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधायक का समर्थन करते हुए आपके माध्यम से कुछ निवेदन करना

चाहता हूँ। आज पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम लोग प्रवेश कर गए हैं। चार योजनाएँ समाप्त हो चुकीं। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि देश में इन योजनाओं में उत्पादन बढ़ा है, दौलत पैदा हुई है किन्तु इन योजनाओं से जितना देश के अन्दर धन पैदा हुआ वह सिमट कर कुछ परिवारों के अन्दर अज रह गया और परिणाम इस का यह हुआ कि इस में काले धन की उत्पत्ति भी हुई है। इस पैदा हुए धन के आधार पर इस देश में इतना काला धन आया है कि आज जो सही माने में वाजिब धन है वह उस के मुकाबले में आ गया है। जो योजनाएँ बनी उस में मैं समझता हूँ कि वहीं न कहीं खराबियाँ थीं। आप की योजनाओं में अगर खराबियाँ न होती, तो देश में जो दौलत पैदा हुई उस के वितरण की सही व्यवस्था होनी तो वह देश के अन्दर सब लोगों को समान रूप से जाता तो देश के सामने इतनी कठिनाई न। आती उस का मुख्य कारण यह रहा कि योजनाएँ ऊपर से अफसरों के द्वारा बनाई गईं और योजना समिति तथा योजना मंत्रालय ने उस पर मोहर लगा दी। योजना नीचे से बननी चाहिए थी। उस में सारे विधेयक, सारे संसद सदस्य और पंचायत लेवल के लोगों से राय लेकर ये योजनाएँ अगर नीचे से बनती तो देश के अन्दर अधिक दौलत की वृद्धि होती, उत्पादन बढ़ता और वितरण की भी समुचित व्यवस्था होती। आज फिर उन्हीं पुराने तरीकों और पुरानी चीजों को दोहराएंगे तो देश में दौलत भी पैदा होगी इस में कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन इस का परिणाम यही होने वाला है कि जो दौलत पैदा होगी। उसमें कोई खाते खाते मरेगा और कोई खाने बगैर मरेगा। यह स्थिति पैदा होगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि फिर से इन योजनाओं को हम देखें। जब हम समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं। तो समाजवादी तरीके से इस देश में जो दौलत पैदा हो उस का समुचित ढंग से समान वितरण इस देश के रहने वालों के बीच हो 6स में वे अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें इस

का इस योजना के अन्दर अभाव रहा जिस का परिणाम आज हमें भुगतना पड़ रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान कृषि प्रधान देश है। कृषि प्रधान देश में अगर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर हम सही ढंग में कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता क्यों कि इस देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेतों में लगे रहते हैं, खेती में सर्वप्रथम है। 38 प्रतिशत उस में खेती-हर मजदूर हैं। अगर खेती का उत्पादन हम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

समय के अभाव को देखते हुए मैं बिहार की ओर आप का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में 428 लाख एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि है जिस में 50.28 में इन्होंने वादा किया था कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह पूरा हुआ या नहीं लेकिन अगर वह पूरा भी हो गया होता तो बिहार की भूमि का वह 12 प्रतिशत है। तो 12 प्रतिशत में जब आप चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करेंगे, इस रफतार से चलेगे तो वहाँ उत्पादन की क्या हानत होगी, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि बिहार हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। योजना कमीशन ने और सरकार ने यह नीति निर्धारित की थी कि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को विकसित राज्यों की तुलना में जाने के लिए हम विशेष रूप से धन की व्यवस्था करेंगे। अगर आप को पुनः कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार आज भी पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है जब कि बिहार के अन्दर उसकी भूमि उर्वरा है, नदां काफी हैं, जमीन के अन्दर पानी है, बिजली के उत्पादन के काफी साधन हैं। आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज तक बिहार में केन्द्रीय परियोजना के अन्दर एक भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना नहीं

हुई। जो नीति आपने निर्धारित की क्या उस का पालन बिहार के लिये नहीं करना चाहिए था? बिहार के अन्दर कोयले के मध्य में तेनुघाट हैं जहां कोयला बहुत है वहां एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाना चाहिए। वहां वहां कोयला भी है, पानी भी है, दोनों चीजें हैं। बिहार की अवस्था दयनीय है। वहां आन्दोलन भी हो रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने घोषणा नहीं की कि बिहार के अन्दर तेनुघाट थर्मल पावर स्टेशन केन्द्रीय परियोजना में ले कर बनाया जाएगा। अगर आप की यह नीति रहेगी तो वह पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य क्या ऊपर उठ सकेगा? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस राज्य के साथ आप ने जो व्यवहार किया है उस पर आप फिर से सोचें।

एक छोटी सी बात मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कहना चाहूंगी। बिहार के अन्दर गया जिला, नवादा, औरंगाबाद, भूमना, रोहतास, जमुई वे सब सुखाड़ के इलाके हैं। वहां बराबर अकाल पड़ता रहता है। सरकार ने कहा कि सुखाड़ के इलाके में पक्की सड़कें बनाई जाएंगी। 202 किलोमीटर सड़क वहां ली गई। उस का सारा रूपया भारत सरकार को देना था। 202 किलोमीटर सड़क विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ली गई थी। मेरे क्षेत्र में भी ली गई थी। 80—85 प्रतिशत काम हो गया और 35 लाख रुपये की आवश्यकता रह गई। 85 लाख रुपये का सामान इन का सड़क के किनारे रखा हुआ बरबाद हो रहा है। यहां से चिट्ठी गई कि रूपया नहीं मिलेगा। नतीजा यह है कि 85 लाख रुपये का सामान बरबाद हो रहा है। सड़क कहीं एक मील बनी बीच में छूट गई। फिर एक मील बनी, आगे छूट गई। इस तरह से काम के लायक भी सड़क नहीं बन पाई। तो क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि 35 लाख रुपये दे कर उस को पूरा करा लिया गया होता? वरना यह 85 लाख का सामान सब बरबाद जाएगा। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी, कृषि मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी। कोई जवाब नहीं आया। मैं 6 महीने से इस के लिए कह रहा हूँ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा

कि वह इस पर गौर करें और कृषि विभाग की तरफ से यह जो 202 किलोमीटर सड़क जो भी गई थी 35 लाख रुपये दे कर सड़क को पूरा करा दें जिस से 85 लाख का सामान बच जाए और सड़क भी काम आने लायक बन जाए।

आज जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है— वह मंहगाई के नाम पर, भ्रष्टाचार के नाम पर, ब्रैकारी के नाम पर चल रहा है, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक दूसरे आन्दोलन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो शीघ्र इस देश के अन्दर आने वाला है। संविधान में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के अलावा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए काम किए जाने का प्रावधान है। 1954 में एक पिछड़ा वर्ग कमिशन बना था, जिस की रिपोर्ट 1956 में सबमिट हुई, लेकिन आज तक इस सदन में उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस तक नहीं हुई। कुछ राज्यों में जैसे तमिलनाडू, आन्ध्र ने अपने यहां इन पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नौकरी में रिजर्वेशन पूरा करा दिया है, लेकिन ऐसे अनेकों राज्य हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, इन राज्यों में इन वर्गों का अभी नौकरियों में 2—3 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा स्थान नहीं है, उन का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए आज ये लोग ज्वालामुखी के कगार पर खड़े हुए हैं, आन्दोलन के लिए तैयार हैं। पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय पिछड़ा वर्ग संघ ने एक मेमोरेण्डम भी दिया है, जिस में मांग की गई है संविधान में संशोधन कर के सर्वसिद्ध में इन को रिजर्वेशन देने की व्यवस्था करें। पिछड़े वर्गों की हर एक राज्य में सूची बनी हुई है— एनेक्शर 1 और एनेक्शर 2 में इन का उल्लेख है इन को दो भागों में बांटा हुआ है, बिहार में भी इन को दो सूचियां हैं एनेक्शर 1 में कहार, हज्जाम, बेलदार कांदू आदि ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से भी गरीब और पिछड़े हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की अवस्था को ध्यान में रख कर तमिलनाडू और आन्ध्र की तरह से सर्वसिद्ध में उन के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किए जाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट काका-कालेलकर साहब की अध्यक्षता में तैयार की गई थी, उस पर इस सदन में बहस कराने की कृपा करें।

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

(Koraput): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. Today the country is facing the problem. Actually there are two types of problem: one is food scarcity and the other is food problem. Food problem is a permanent problem whereas food scarcity is a temporary in nature. There are two types of people living in India: one is poor and the other is rich. The problem of food scarcity is for the rich and the food problem is for the poorer sections. In the hill areas and tribal belts, people eat—it will be odd to hear—roots, fruits and sometimes leaves. But in the towns we see the people eating luxurious food. How can we eradicate the disparity here? The Finance Ministry is a main Ministry in the Government. The Finance Ministry controls all the Ministries. And when the Finance Bill is before the House for discussion, I would like to submit before the hon. Minister the problem which the country is facing today. The main problem that the country is facing today is the economic problem or crisis. To eradicate the economic problem, the Government should come forward for permanent solution, with a definite decision to eradicate it for ever. It is a very difficult problem. The only solution is this. When we have chosen to have a socialistic pattern of society for the country, we should adopt a socialistic pattern of development. When the Government allocate the money, prepare the proposals, prepare the schemes for the development of the country, to develop the people in the backward regions. At that time, they should get a higher allocation and less for the luxurious things. Importance has to be given to the smaller things

which will be helpful for the poor people.

In the previous Plan the allocation made for the tribal areas was very much less. In the Fifth Plan, the Government has adopted a bold policy for the development of the tribal areas and I hope they will get more money in the Fifth Plan. But money alone will not solve all their problems. For the removal of the undevelopment and backwardness of my people and those who live below the subsistence level, money allocation alone will not do. There is so much exploitation in the tribal areas. What type of exploitation is that? The exploitation is mainly the economic exploitation. Whether he is poor or whether he is innocent, whatever he may be, the exploitation arises out of the system and unless we take the necessary steps and bold steps to check the exploitation—I am not going into details about the exploitations—they will continue to live in an island of darkness of the tribal and hill areas.

We all talk of co-operation for the development of the backward people, but in the Plan there is not a single paisa for cooperation for the development of the tribals. We talk of the development of the agricultural methods of the tribals, but there is not even a single irrigation facility in the areas. When something is recommended by any committee to the Government, you will find that the action taken is low and slow. How can we expect the development of the tribal from the temporary measures and halting actions taken by the Government and its officers from top to bottom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue the next day?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech the next day.

17.50 hrs.

**PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.**

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
RULES, 1974 RE. EXCISE DUTY ON
KHANDSARI SUGAR**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH):** I beg to lay on the
Table of the House a copy (both in
English and Hindi) of the Ministry of
Finance (Department of Revenue and

Insurance) Notification GSR No. 197(E)
dated the 30th April, 1974 together
with an Explanatory Memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6870/
74].

समाप्त महोदय : अब हम उठते हैं,
परमों 2 मई, 1974 को 11 बजे यह
हाउस फिर मिलेगा ।

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May
2, 1974|Vaisakha 12, 1896 (Saka).*