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**Friday, June 30, 1967
Asadha 9, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

8591

LOK SABHA

Friday, June 30, 1967/Asadha 9, 1889
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Gopinath Singh, who passed away at Lucknow on the 29th June, 1967, at the age of 75

Shri Gopinath Singh was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52.

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*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इसका निर्माण उद्योग

+

*841. श्री रवि राव :

श्री जर्जुन सिंह भवीरवा :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

1970 (A) LSD-1.

8592

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय यद्द वनावन की रूपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय इंजीनियरों मन्था (इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन) द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार डाखा (मद्रास) निर्माण उद्योग की आधी क्षमता या भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिदेशी मध्यम से सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे अनेक बड़े कारखाने स्थापित करने का है. और

(ग) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के उद्देश्य से इन मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह) :

(क) में (ग). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) अगस्त, 1966 में इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन ने डाखा निर्माण उद्योग की फालतू क्षमता के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि पिछले वर्ष इस उद्योग को कोई बड़े आर्डर नहीं दिये गये थे और उस उद्योग के अधिकार एक अपनी क्षमता का 60 प्रतिशत उत्पादन कर

रहे थे। फिर भी सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्धारण के अनुसार फालतू क्षमता मुख्य रूप से उन एककों के सम्बन्ध में है जो हुल्के ढांचे बनाते हैं और उस क्षमता के बारे में ही जो मध्यम तथा भारी ढांचे बनाने के लिये उपलब्ध हैं और जिसका अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बचका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) भारी ढांचे बनाने का एक एकक उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनी में स्थापित किया जा रहा है जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 25,000 टन होगी। यह एकक भारत सरकार और आस्ट्रिया के मैसर्स बायस्ट का एक मिना जुला उद्यम होगा और इसमें प्रतिरिक्त एक ढांचा निर्माणशाला की भी स्थापना की जा रही है जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 30,500 बी० टन प्रति वर्ष होगी और जो सीधियत महायत्ता प्राण्य बीकांगों इत्यादि सबज का एक अधिकतम अंग होगा।

(ग) मरफारी क्षेत्र की स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उत्तरदायी कमी भन्विन्न अधिकारियों की बहन परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे ढांचे सम्बन्धी अपनी आवश्यकताये मांग प्रूगे करने के लिए इस उद्योग के विभिन्न एककों को अपने घाटें दें। उनकी इन प्रावश्यकताओं की विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी करके ढांचा निर्माण उद्योग की नामिका को दे दिये गये हैं जिससे उद्योग इनके लिए टेंडर माग सकें और प्रावश्यक प्रारम्भिक कार्य कर सकें।

ढांचों के निर्माण के प्रश्न की भी माप कर मां गई है। ढांचा निर्माण उद्योग की नामिका को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वह इन्जीनियरी निवांस संवर्द्धन परिषद् से उनके सम्बन्ध में एक दल बनाये जो विदेशों के उन बाजारों का सर्वेक्षण करे जिसका सम्बन्धन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। नामिका द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

निर्वात के इंजीनियरी की बस्तुएं बनां, वालों के लिए बरेलू तथा बिदेशों में इस्तेमाल और कच्चे लोहे के मूल्यों के बीच अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए संयुक्त सर्वेक्ष समिति द्वारा एक योजना तैयार कर भी गई है।

एक भारतीय कम्पॉटियम की स्थापना करने के सुझाव पर भी नामिका द्वारा इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है जो विदेशों में पैकिंग की व्यवस्था और विशेष रूप से विवाद परामर्श सम्बन्धी सेवा का व्यवस्था करने, ढांचे और उपकरण दान तथा बारा-बागे से एग्जिया और अफ्रीका में परियोजनायें बनाने और उन्हें चलाने का काम करेगा।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि मन् 1965 के साल में 40 प्रतिजन उत्पादन इन फर्म हुआ कम हुआ और बाद में उन्होंने बताया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर एक्टरेकिंग्स का उन्होंने परामर्श दिया है कि उनके पास जो इन्जीनियरिंग इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स उनके पास था और देये ना मैं जानना चाहता हू कि मन् 1965 के साल में जो 40 प्रतिजन कमी है उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और जो जिम्मेदार इनके लिये ठहराये जायेंगे उन के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय फरमायेंगे कि उनको सब मिलेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सार्वजनिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशचूरीन शर्मा अहलुवाल) : मैसा कि अमीरसंयोजन ने कहा कि उन को राय में 60 परसेंट घटा है लेकिन मैने मैसा जवाब में बतलाया है जहां तक उनको रिपोर्ट का तात्पर्य है उन्होंने हीं, जोडियम और लाइट स्ट्रक्चरमें सब का हिसाब लगा कर 60 परसेंट कहा है। हमारी जो इन-फीरमेसन है उससे यह माफूम होता है कि जहां तक हीवी इंस्ट्रुमेंट का तात्पर्य है उन ने उसनी कमी नहीं है जिसे लाइट स्ट्रक्चरमें में बरा का रिडीसन है, फटाव है। उसमें जहां तक हमारी पब्लिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट का

वाल्सूक है वह ज्यादातर इस बात पर धोर है रही है कि हेवी धोर स्ट्रक्चरल्स यह किसी तरीके से यह अपने मुक्त में स्वर्ध बना सकें। अभी उसमें काफी कमी है। फोर्ष फाइव इयर प्लान के आखिर में काफी कमी रहेगी धोर उस कमी की पूरा करने के लिये ताकि हम बाहर से एक्सपोर्ट न करना पड़े हम इसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं धोर इसीलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में हेवा स्ट्रक्चरल्स के लिए प्रोजेक्ट किये गये हैं।

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय फर्मावेंगे कि जो लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल्स है उन को रिकॉन्डिशन करके उन के जरिए मिचार्ड के लिए जो गंगा नदी या जमुना नदी के ऊपर जो सूखी जमीन है उस जमीन के ऊपर पानी फेंकने के लिए क्या कोई कार्यक्रम मंत्री महोदय बनायेंगे ?

श्री कलशदीन शर्मा सहायक : जिनने लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल्स हैं वह बहुत सी चीजे बनाते हैं बाकी सारी दिक्कत क्या है कि यह एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है जो कि रोजनन बॉमिस के ऊपर नहीं हो सकनी है धोर जो कि यूनिट के हिमाज से भी इस का लिहाज नहीं किया जा सकता। यद्यपि इस में काफ़ी चीजे दूर ले जानी पड़नी हैं। रोजनन इम्बैलैस का बड़ा साल आना है। हम यह देखते हैं कि जब तक एकोनामिक रिसेशन होगा धोर बहुत सारी चीजों की डिमांड नहीं होगी लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल्स को नुकसान पहुँचेगा। किसी तरीके से यह नुकसान कम हो जाए इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमने अपनी तमाम पब्लिक इंटरप्राइज से कह रक्खा है कि उन को कितन कितन चीजों की जरूरत है उस का वह ऐस्टिमेट करे धोर ऐस्टिमेट करके उन लोगों को बतावें ताकि वह आर्डर वगैरह के लिए इंडेंट वगैरह दे सकें।

श्री कृष्ण शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलावेंगे कि जो कंसेप्टिटी अब काम

में नहीं आती है वह सारी ही लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल्स के बारे में है या हेवी के बारे में भी कंसेप्टिटी आइडल है ?

श्री कलशदीन शर्मा सहायक : ज्यादातर लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल्स की है, हेवी की बहुत कम है धोर जैसा कि मैंने पहले बतलाया वह ऐसी है कि जिसकी बजह से हमें कोई अदेमा नहीं है। वह जल्दी पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि अभी बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के लिए जो हमने तस्फिया किया है उम में काफी आर्डर के लिए लोगों को इतिला दे दी गई है धोर वह लोग लैटर प्राफ इंडेंट वगैरह भेजेंगे।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The main question has not been answered although the statement is long. The main question relates to the steps taken by the Government in the matter in order to make use of the full capacity of the private sector. What has the government done to see that full capacity is utilised? It says here that so far as heavy structurals are concerned, export promotion is being encouraged. So far as light structurals are concerned, what is the government doing in order to make full utilisation of the entire capacity?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already indicated by its very nature this industry is of a kind where we cannot expect to say that it will be working to its full installed capacity. But it is certainly true that there has been a fall in the demand for light structurals due to various factors. There has been a recession particularly on account of less demand from the railways for wagons.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Is it a temporary recession?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: This matter was brought to the notice of government and we have taken action in various directions so that where possi-

ble the gap is reduced. We have asked the public sector undertakings to sit down and prepare an estimate of their requirements in the coming few years and that is notified to these people so that they may take action for placing order. We are also trying to export structural manufactures here and for that we subsidise the gap between the domestic and the international prices. All efforts are made to export more and to give to these people all the necessary assistance.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a lot of idle capacity in our engineering industry and yet enormous quantities of engineering goods are imported into this country. In that context, how does the government propose to export in this paradoxical situation?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That is being looked into. Whatever is being manufactured by these three types of structurals is not being allowed to be imported from outside.

Shri Hem Barua: If I say that this is not a reply to my question, Sir, you would say that I am beating about the bush, you might say so. But in your wisdom would you please tell us whether this is a reply to my question?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Recession has taken place because of certain reasons. These structurals are to be divided into three categories: heavy, medium and light. I have got reports to indicate that the gap in respect of heavy structurals is not big. There is a big gap so far as light structurals are concerned due to the economic recession, because of the lack of orders from various quarters. It has not been on account of the fact that we have allowed the import of these light structurals from outside.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर ब्रह्म: जो बयान दिया गया है उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उद्योगों को सम्बन्धित क्षम-

कारियों को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे उनके सम्बन्धी अपनी आवश्यकताएँ सीधे पूरी करने के लिए इस उद्योग के विभिन्न एककों को अपने घाड़र दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स से लेकर जो भी सरकारी कारखाने हैं उन कारखानों को सरकार के जो दूसरे विभाग हैं वह वित्तन घाड़र देने है? इस सर्कुलर के बाद क्या मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बात की कोई जांच की है? घमट का ? न। उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई विमर्श या मन्त्रालय सदन पटल पर रहेगा ?

श्री कलकत्तीन शर्मा प्रहलद : जहां तक उन मिनिस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है जो यह चीजे इन्वैमान करती है, सब के साथ वाफरस हुई थी और उसके बाद एक कमेटी बनाई गई। उसके बाद यह गप हुआ कि उन लोगों को किन किन चीजों की जरूरत है इसकी इतिहा यह दस कमेटी का देगे। इतिहा मिलने के बाद यह कमेटी इंडस्ट्रीज में रहगी कि इन चीजों की जरूरत है पब्लिक एन्डर्टेकिंग में और वह जिस तरह में भी हों उन में कटेक्ट रहे और उनको तमाम चीजें पहुंचाने की कोशिश करे।

Shri N. K. Somani: In view of the development of the public sector projects in the heavy structural industry, it will be very easy to convert them into light and medium industry also. May I know what is the policy of the Government in such a case, because that will be detrimental to hundreds of units all over India in the private sector?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have said that the Government's intention is to help the private sector as far as possible so far as the idle capacity is concerned. The report submitted by the Engineering Association gives the over all picture that they have been working to the extent of 60 per cent of their capacity taking into consideration the manufacture of heavy, medium and light structurals. Also, they have

taken into consideration the manufacture of all the units. But the hon. member knows that some of these units actually last year manufactured much more than in the previous year, while there were certain units which manufactured much less than what they manufactured in the year previous to that. The industry is of such a nature that we cannot assure the order unitwise. It will have to depend on the region where these things are required and how far these things have to be carried from one place to another. So far as heavy structurals are concerned, the difficulties which have been placed before me are that actually we are supplying less than the demand for those structurals and by the end of the fourth plan, there will be a shortage even after what we will be manufacturing in the three or four projects which have been taken up in the public sector. So far as light structurals are concerned, it is true that there has been idle capacity and for that purpose, we have been constantly meeting all those persons who represent the private industry to see how we can help them.

Mr. Speaker: If for every supplementary the whole policy is given out, only one question can be answered in the whole day.

Shri N. K. Somani: He has not given the answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody says like that. Next question.

मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी

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*842. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को दिये गये ठेके की अवधि को पुनः बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): (a) and (b). Since provision existed in the previous agreement with M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. for its automatic renewal for a further period provided the service rendered was satisfactory, their contract has been renewed with effect from 1-1-1967.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितने दिनों के लिये यह रिन्यूअल हुआ है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The contract has been renewed from 1-1-1967 till 31st December, 1975 for a period of 9 years.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस के पहले यह हाउस डिमांड कर रहा था कि व्हीलर का जो कंट्रैक्ट है उसे खत्म कर दिया जाये और सरकार यह कहती थी कि चूंकि कंट्रैक्ट है इसलिये खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है । क्या कारण है कि व्हीलर को फिर कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया है जब कि दूसरे लोग इस कंट्रैक्ट को चाहते थे ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Sir, till 1960 it is a fact that there has been a concentration of quite a number of shops so far as Wheeler & Co., were concerned. The matter was reviewed in the year 1960 and in order to break that concentration it was decided that the agreement would be renewed only for a period of 5 years. After that there has been a representation from Wheeler & Co. and the representation was that because of not having the renewal clause there has been a certain amount of uncertainty in the matter of establishment and their staff. The matter was then reviewed and in consultation with the Ministry of Law it was decided that they will be given 5 years with a renewal option for another 5 years. After the expiry of the first 5 years when the

question of renewal for the second 5 years came up it was decided that the renewal clause will be deleted. But since then there has been a representation and the matter was again referred to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law decided that it is not competent for the Railways to amend the renewal clause unilaterally. As such it amounted almost to an automatic renewal of the contract every five years. So the Railways started negotiating with this firm and it was decided that the renewal clause would be deleted and the tenure will be extended from 5 years to 9 years. As a result of that the contract has been renewed from 1-1-1967 for 9 years till 31st December, 1975.

Shri K. M. Abraham: May I know whether the Government will consider the question of calling tenders in the open market; if not, what is the reason for that?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): This is done on the basis of payment of royalty. So no question of tenders comes in here. On the basis of a fixed royalty related to the sales, these contracts are fixed.

श्री बलराम : मन्त्रे मन्त्र मन्त्राधिकार पद्धति देना कुछ ठीक नहीं है, ऐसा विचार करना है, बरखाबाद संयोजित सम्बन्धों को देने से रोकने मजानय क्या बरगना है ।

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The matter has been finally decided and there is no question of any cancellation till the expiry of the term that has already been given to them. So the question cannot be reviewed at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that apart from giving the contract or renewing the contract of Wheeler & Co., the contract of one Shri Gulab Chand, who was also given a contract after partition, has been renewed?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Yes, Sir.

श्री प्रमल सिंह : क्या श्री महोदय बतलावेंगे कि किन शर्तों पर यह ठेका दिया गया है ?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The terms and conditions are that they will pay a royalty of 2-1/2 per cent on the gross turnover for a period of 9 years.

Dr. Banes Sen: Sir, years back the Government of India by an executive order banned all publications from the Soviet Union to be sold in these railway book stalls of Wheeler & Company. Later on we learnt that this order was revoked. But till now the Wheeler book stalls at railway stations do not display any Soviet literature. In view of the fact that we are having good relationship with the Soviet Union, has the Government thought it fit to ask them to supply Soviet literature?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: The question as to whether this Wheeler & Co., are selling Soviet literature or not has not come to our notice. If it is a fact the matter will be enquired into.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that at the time of renewal in 1960 a clause for further extension up to five years from 1965 was included in the agreement. Did they consult the Law Department before they entered into a commitment from which they cannot escape even if there is no proper performance of the terms of the contract?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Yes, Sir; this has been done.

Shri B. N. Shastri: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Messrs. Wheeler & Company have sublet their stalls to some other parties?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Some representations alleging that they are subletting their book-stalls to their agents have come to our notice and the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Law. The opinion of the Law

Ministry is that whenever a person appoints an agent it does not involve any assignment or transfer of the rights of the principal in the matter of the contract.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What action have you taken when they have sub-let?

Shri Farimal Ghosh: They have not sub-let; they have appointed an agent and the appointment of an agent does not mean necessarily transferring the right.

Shri Hem Barua: Since Messrs. Wheeler & Company specialises only in the display of those books called shilling-shockers and not books that are worth reading and, at the same time, we know that in their stalls in particular regions the books written in that language or in that particular region are not in display or are not selected there may I know whether Government have seen to this fact that in the matter of selection of books Messrs. Wheeler & Company shows a little bit of the orthodoxy and selects books in regional languages also?

Shri Farimal Ghosh: So far as our information goes, they are selling all types of books, including in regional languages.

Shri Hem Barua: They do not

Shri Farimal Ghosh: If so, as the hon. Member has mentioned that point, we will look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that whenever I go to a railway station I make it a point to visit the Wheeler & Company stall to examine the books? My knowledge is that their display is limited to a few types of books, mostly sex literature I tell you.

Mr. Speaker: The moment the hon. Member mentioned sex there is so much of commotion in the House. Why did he mention it?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Just now the hon. Member, Dr. Sen, mentioned that

formerly Soviet literature were being rejected and now they are being accepted. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Communist Party of India have sent their own literature, of the same type, to the railways and whether they have accepted or rejected them?

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Import of Newsprint

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Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent annually on the import of foreign newsprint into India; and

(b) the efforts made to increase the production of newsprint in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Total amount of money spent on the import of foreign newsprint was of the order of Rs 693.41, 739 80 618.80, and 976 70 lakhs during 1963-64 to 1966-67 (upto Feb. 1967).

(b) Capacity of the only newsprint mill in the country is being expanded from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per annum and the possibility of creating additional capacity in the public sector is being explored. Further to encourage investment in the private sector the newsprint industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and any party can establish a newsprint plant without a licence under that Act.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक सेक्टर में यह जो न्यूज प्रिन्ट प्लांट है, इस वक़्त उसकी पैदावार कायद 30,000 टन सात्ताना है। करीब सात साल से यह कहा जा रहा है कि उसकी पैदावार 75,000 टन तक बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह भी

कहा गया है कि नेपा मिलज में इस साल जुलाई तक 75,000 टन की पैदावार हो जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का यह संकल्प अगले महीने पूरा होने वाला है कि नेपा मिलज में 75,000 टन सालाना न्यूज प्रिंट तैयार होने लगेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हाँ। हमारा यह संकल्प कार्य रूप में परिणत हो रहा है। वहाँ पर इमारत गैरह बनने का काम इस साल अगस्त में शुरू हो जायेगा उसके बाद वहाँ पर मशीनरी अगैरह लगानी है हम समझते हैं कि मई, 1968 तक कुछ प्राडक्शन भी शुरू हो जायेगा। हमारी आशा है कि 1969 के मध्य तक वहाँ पर कागज बनने लगेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इसका अर्थ यह है कि इस साल जुलाई तक 75,000 टन पैदावार करने का सरकार का संकल्प तो खत्म हो गया और उसमें सरकार बिल्कुल असफल हो गई।

सरकार का संकल्प था कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में देश में न्यूज प्रिंट की पैदावार 30,000 टन से 1,50,000 टन तक बढ़ाई जायेगी, लेकिन अभी तक वह 30,000 टन तक ही है। अब कहा गया है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों की मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय जानते हैं कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में निजी क्षेत्र के जितने भी लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गए थे, उनमें से किसी ने भी लाइसेंस का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। इसलिए यह साफ़ और स्पष्ट है कि इस देश में न्यूज प्रिंट का काम निजी क्षेत्र में होने वाला नहीं है। जब सरकार हर साल न्यूज प्रिंट पर दस करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करती है, तो क्या वह न्यूज प्रिंट की पैदावार का काम पूरे तरीके से पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेकर तत्काल इस विदेशी मद्रा को बचाने का प्रयास करेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसका उत्तर मैंने शुरू में ही दे दिया है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यहाँ पर दूसरे देशों की जो एम्बेसीज हैं, वे जो पीरियाडिकलज निकालती हैं, उनके लिए वे बाहर से कागज मंगाली हैं और चूँकि वे अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा कागज मंगाली हैं, इसलिए वह कागज ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ये एम्बेसीज एक साल में कितना कागज अपने खर्च के लिए मंगवाती हैं, क्या उस पर गवर्नमेंट का कोई कंट्रोल है कि उस कागज में से कितना खर्च हुआ, कितना ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा गया और उसके पैसे का क्या हुआ, आदि ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि कोई कागज एम्बेसीज की तरफ से काले बाजार में बिकता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य यहाँ या बाहर इसके बारे में कोई सूचना देंगे, तो हम उसकी छानबीन करवायेंगे।

Shri S. R. Damani: What was the reason for the delay in increasing the capacity of NEPA and is there any difficulty about obtaining raw material for the expansion of production?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Now we hope that there will not be any difficulty. I have given a programme as to how we are going to expand. In the past we had to have this matter looked into carefully. As you know, Sir, our desire to manufacture newsprint has been there but we have not been able to get all the raw material. The feasibility studies are now being completed. The House is also aware of the desire to set up a Paper Corporation which will also go into the manufacture of newsprint.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि भारत में अख़बारी कागज का आयात कब तक बन्द हो जायेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस वक्त मेरे लिए कोई निश्चित समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय हम को कितने न्यूज़ प्रिंट की आवश्यकता है, कितना हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, कितना हम यहां अपनी फ़ैक्टरी में उत्पादन करते हैं और अपने उत्पादन में हम कितनी वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस वक्त हमारी जरूरत 1,70 हजार टन की है, जिसमें से फ़िलहाल हम 30 हजार टन यहां पर बनाते हैं, जिस को बढ़ा कर 75 हजार टन करने के बारे में मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है। बाकी 100 हजार टन हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं और 25 हजार टन की आवश्यकता हम सफ़ेद काग़ज़ और दूसरे काग़ज़ से पूरी करते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बहुत से अख़बार वाले खुद ही इम्पोर्टेड काग़ज़ का कोटा अधिक लेकर उसकी ब्लीक करते हैं और उसको छोटे अख़बारों को काफी पैसा लेकर बेचते हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसकी रोक-थाम की कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे इस बारे में सूचना देंगे, तो जरूर इस की जांच करवाई जायेगी।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: In view of such a great shortage of newsprint does the Government think of starting a public sector factory at Bodhan in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh using bagasse as raw material?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The advisability study that has been made does not relate to the State of Andhra. Now that the hon. Member has mentioned this, I am sure the Corporation which will go into this matter will go into that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to enter into a bilateral agreement with some of the countries from where we import newsprint in order to save our foreign exchange?

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as I remember, off-hand, we have some barter arrangement also for newsprint. But I cannot give the details now.

Mr. Speaker: Qs. 844 and 857 may be taken together.

Import of Steel Tubes by the Aminchand Pyarelal Group

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*844. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Patriot* dated the 25th March, 1967 on the Law Ministry's opinion in regard to the import of steel tubes without a licence or a valid licence by the Aminchand Pyarelal Group;

(b) whether Government have held that it is morally/legally justified to amend the licences after the goods have arrived and customs have seized the goods and imposed fines:

(c) if so, whether the whole amending procedure is being re-examined with a view to its revision; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (d). The news item in the '*Patriot*' of March 25 refers to certain imports of sheets. The facts have been stated in reply to Starred Question No. 214 in the Lok Sabha on the 10th November, 1966. The facts briefly are as under:

Three importations by M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal of black plain sheets hot rolled commercial quality of a size

not mentioned in the licence, were noticed in the year 1963, one each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports. The original Customs Clearance Permits issued in all the three cases were subsequently amended by the Iron & Steel Controller to cover the sheets of the sizes imported, but the concerned Collectors of Customs held that these CCPs were not valid and, therefore, confiscated the goods subject to redemption on payment of fines and also imposed penalties in two cases. On appeal, however, the Central Board of Excise & Customs accepted the amended permits issued by the Iron & Steel Controller, remitted penalties and set aside the orders of confiscation.

We are examining the matter with a view to see whether any revision in the procedure regarding amending of customs clearance permits is necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

We are asking a Question in 1967—today is 30th June, 1967—and he has just read the reply which he had given to Starred Question 214 on 10th November, 1966. He has just read the same thing. I can compare it; I have got it with me. We wanted some more information.

Sarkar Commission to enquire into Steel deals with Private Firms

*357. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkar Commission appointed to probe into the steel deals with private firms, as per recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, has started its work; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Committee is not being supplied with the relevant files and many of the important files are missing?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Committee was constituted on the 12th September, 1966 and commenced work from that date.

(b) The relevant files are being supplied from time to time from various sources, viz. offices, such as Ministry of Iron & Steel, Iron & Steel Controller and the Hindustan Steel Ltd. There has been some delay because the files relate to a period several years before. No file as yet required by the Committee is stated to be missing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the Starred Question 214 of 10th November, 1966 and the reply which he read, I find a specific question was asked by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, as to whether the S.P.E. had carried out an investigation into this violation and the reply was; "No, Sir" I would like to know, in view of the observations made by the Ministry of Law into the shady deal, whether a situation has now arisen that the hon. Minister will give this case to the S.P.E. for further investigation because in this deal the Cabinet Ministers are involved.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As the honourable House is aware, this matter is being enquired into by the Sarkar Enquiry Committee and, therefore, no other steps have been taken. In fact, I had an informal discussion with the hon. Members, including Shri Madhu Limaye and others, and it was found that, if necessary, the Sarkar Enquiry Committee will point out all the cases that are to be referred to the S.P.E., and perhaps this also may be one which we want to leave to the discretion of the Sarkar Enquiry Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the terms of reference of the Sarkar Committee includes in getting evidence from the ex-Cabinet Minister or the present Cabinet Minister, if they were involved in this, and whether the Committee will have the right to cross-examine

the hon. Minister, and secondly, whether, till such time, quotas will not be issued to this firm

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Regarding the question of jurisdiction of this Committee and the right of calling for the evidence of the Cabinet Minister, I do not think that there is anything that would come in the way of the Sarkar Committee, if they consider it necessary

Regarding the other question of issuing permits, I have to submit that, as I have stated earlier, the High Court of Calcutta has been approached and a stay order has been issued

की जाई करनेकीय प्रथम महोदय, वीन नियमों के आधार पर कलेक्टर आफ कस्टम ने यह जो कस्टम कर्नल प्रेम परमिट दिया था उसको गैर कानूनी नया किया ? जब अपील करने में था गया बाद में जिन किमी भी मिनिस्टर ने हस्तक्षेप किया होगा, वह उस वकन पहले प्रार्थन को बदलने के वकन वीन नियमों को बोर्ड ने अपने सामने रखा ?

इ ० बेसा रेड्डी अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनमें कमी मन्त्री महोदय के हस्तक्षेप का स्वागत नहीं है। गस्टमस के कलेक्टर ने यह समझा कि हम में पहले जो परमिट दिए गए, उनमें प्रमोटिबल दना मनाजिब या उचित नहीं होगा मगर जब रेबन्यू बोर्ड को अपील किया गया तो उन्होंने ला मिनिस्ट्री की सलाह की और ला मिनिस्ट्री की सलाह के अनुसार यह समझा गया कि जिन एपारटो को लाइसेंस देने के अधिकार हैं उन्हीं को प्रमोटिबल करने का भी अधिकार है और उस निहाय रेबन्यू बोर्ड ने ला मिनिस्ट्री के मन्त्रियों ने यह किया।

Shri S. S. Kothari: I notice that, in many matters, when the investigation is pending, files get lost, and with regard to many reports, there leakages of the contents. What steps are Government taking to ensure that the files do not get lost and such leakages do not take place? What security measures are being

taken? Besides, this what action is being taken against the officials concerned who are responsible for the maintenance of those files?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I have just now said that, in this case, no file that is required by the committee, has been stated to be missing. Therefore, the general observations made by the hon. Member will only relate to a very general type

Shri E. Barua: From the statement furnished I find that it is the same answer given to a question put sometime in November, 1966. I do not know what is his answer to the present question. Anyway, assuming that this is the correct position, I want to know how the Iron and Steel Controller could rectify an illegal thing by issuing an amendment. Was it not brought to the notice of the then Minister or had he the power under the law to do it himself?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As I have just now mentioned, the authority which has a right to issue the licence is considered by the Law Ministry as also having the right to amend it and therefore, the amendment was considered to be legal. Therefore, the Revenue Board to whom this party had made the appeal against the action taken by the Collector of Customs, held it good. The question of this matter coming to the Minister did not arise.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: The issuing authority has the right to amend the permit issued only before import. Here the permit has been amended after the goods imported had come into the harbour and had gone to the customs authorities. It is nowhere stated in any law of any country that such an amendment can be made. Under what authority, under what law, has Law Ministry stated that the issuing authority has got the power to amend it after the import of goods?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Firstly, the interpretation of the board has been up-

held by the Law Ministry, and secondly the authority to revise is also considered in the context of *bona fides* and *mala fides* and it has been stated that the Iron and Steel Controller had satisfied himself as to the *bona fides* of the case, and the revenue authority should treat the CCP so amended as valid *ab initio*.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Generally, the goods are confiscated if they are not found in the licence.

श्री द्वा० नाथ तिवारी : हमारे माननीय इस्पात मन्त्री जी का व्यवहार भी इस्पात के समान है। अर्भी चन्द प्यारेलाल का प्रश्न बार बार हाउस के सामने आ चुका है, मन्त्री जी मेम्बरों के साथ इस्पात जैसा व्यवहार न करके, अर्भीचन्द प्यारेलाल के साथ इस्पात जैसा व्यवहार क्यों नहीं करते हैं तथा ऐसे स्टेप्स क्यों नहीं लेते हैं जिसमें कि हाउस भी सटिस्फाइड हो और वे भी कोई गड़बड़ी न कर सकें ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस मामले को सरकार एन्क्वायरी कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया है, एन्क्वायरी हो रही है। इसके अलावा और कोई स्टेप लेने की या तो आवश्यकता नहीं है या मुश्किल भी है। एन्क्वायरी कमेटी के सामने जो काम है, उसको जल्द पूरा कराने के लिये पूरे स्टेप लिये जा रहे हैं।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : जो जरूरी कागजात सरकार कमेटी को नहीं मिल पाये थे, व उनको अभी तक मिले हैं या नहीं, अगर फाइलों में कोई गड़बड़ी हुई है तो क्यों हुई है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : जिन फाइलों की सरकार एन्क्वायरी कमेटी को जरूरत है, वह उनको पहुंचाई जा रही है, इसमें कागजात के मिस होने का कोई सबाल नहीं है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कुछ जरूरी फाइलें-

जिन से लोगों को बहुत घाटा होगा, उनको हटा दिया गया है और सरकार कमेटी को बे फाइलें नहीं दी गई हैं ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : इस किस्म की कोई बात मिनिस्ट्री के सामने नहीं आई है। यदि आपके पास ऐसी कोई बात हो तो मुझे भज दें, मैं विचार करूंगा।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are serious allegations of involvement in shady deals against this firm called Aminchand Pyarelals and there have been persistent demands on the floor of this House to blacklist this firm, may I know the basic reasons why Government considered it proper to liberalize their attitude towards this firm as evidenced in this particular deal?

An hon. Member: Donations.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The attitude towards this firm is not liberalised, but as far as the question of putting it in the black list and stopping business with it is concerned, they have approached the Calcutta High Court, and the Calcutta High Court has issued a stay order.

Shortage of Cycle Tyres and Tubes

*845. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there is a great scarcity of popular brands of cycle tyres and tubes in the market while large stocks are available in the black-market in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps taken to prevent such anti-social activities in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Pra-

kaash Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention was drawn to the shortage of popular brands of cycle tyres and tubes.

(b) The main reason for such shortage is consumers' preference for certain brands of cycle tyres and tubes like Goodyear, India Super and Dunlop manufactured by M/s. Dunlop India Ltd. A number of steps have been taken by Government to ensure that popular brands of cycle tyres and tubes are available to genuine consumers from the authorised dealers and Consumer Cooperative Stores at Companies' retail prices. A statement showing the steps taken in this regard is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-855/67].

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या मंत्री मंत्रालय बनायेगे कि साइकल टायर तथा ट्यूब्स का एम्प्लेन्समेंट ब्याडिटीज एक्ट के परम्प्यू में बंधना लिया है तथा यदि तक इस के रहन बितन केमैज रजिस्टर्ड हुए है, उन में स बितनों को सजा हुई है तथा बितनों को छोड़ दिया गया है ?

श्री सहायक विकास तथा सववाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा ग्रहणवत) : इस के बारे में अगर आप प्रश्न में सवाल पूछेंगे तब जवाब दे सकूंगा। कि भी 1966 में जब हमारे पाम सब से पहले कम्प्लेंट आई तो हमने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इस के बारे में पूछा और उस के बाद हमने जो स्टैप्स लिये तब से कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं आई।

जैसा कि सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया है कि एक्ट के तहत टायर-ट्यूब्स की शार्टेज नहीं है लेकिन सब लोग इनसेप के बने हुए टायर-ट्यूब्स चाहते हैं। धानरेबिल मैन्वर्स जानते हैं कि इनसेप 50 परसेन्ट से थोड़ा ऊपर टायर बनाते हैं 40 परसेन्ट से ऊपर ट्यूब्स बनाते हैं—यह सब को बेने के लिये काफी नहीं है, सब इले ही मांगते हैं

इस वजह से इस में जरूर कमी होगी। गवर्न-मेन्ट ने यह फैसला किया है कि उन के 10 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन को कोओपरेटिव सोसयटीज को दिया जायेगा, जिनके जरिये कलज्युमर्स को मिल सकेगा। इस के अलावा दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का साइकेल्स के बेसिज पर थानी साइकल के साइकल और रिक्शा के साइकेल्स के बेसिज में भी टायर-ट्यूब देने का इगदा है और उन्हीं के मात्रिक उन को दिया भी जा रहा है। रिक्शावानों को मान भर में 12 टायर 7 ट्यूब मिलनी है।

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में टायर-ट्यूब्स की जिनकी जरूरियात है, चाहे वह निश्चित मूल्य पर मिले अथवा बाजार-बाजार से मिले लोगों को अपनी जरूरत पूरी करनी पड़ती है तथा जो सप्लाय मैन्वर्सेसबर्स से कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज को या होल सेल डीलर्स को आती है, वह सब की सब मध्य प्रदेश या यू० पी० को चली जाती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई प्रयास किया है? सरकार एसेन्शियल ब्याडिटीज एक्ट के तहत अभी तक एक भी कम रजिस्टर नहीं कर सकी है।

श्री कलशवीर शर्मा ग्रहणवत : यह ब्याल गलत है कि जिनने टायर ट्यूब आते हैं, वे मध्य प्रदेश चले जाते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि 1966 में जब हमारे पाम कम्प्लेंट आई, हमने ने साइकल डीलर्स और साइकल एंसांशियेशन वालों को एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी, उन में बातचीत कर के ऐसा इन्तजाम किया गया कि जितनी भी चीजें मैन्वर्सेसबर्स में आती हैं वे यहां के लोगों को मिल सकें।

Shri Manubhai Patel: I am the latest victim of this so-called or artificial shortage of motor cycle tyres and tubes. For the last two days I have been trying my best to secure a tube to replace my punctured tube. I wander from shop to shop, but nobody is willing to give me a motor

cycle tube, and looking at my clothes they do not sell it at the blackmarket rate also. Since I cannot use my motor cycle, I have to depend on bus for transport. Under the circumstances, will the Minister arrange to issue motor cycle tubes to card-holders and till this is done, will he please arrange to get me a tube from somewhere?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The question relates to scarcity of cycle tyres and tubes and not motor cycle tubes.

Shri Manubhai Patel: They are the same, not much difference.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को मान्य होना चाहिये कि टायर-ट्यूब की कमी नहीं है जिस बाढ़ के टायर ट्यूब की भारी बात करने हैं वह भी बिना मंत्रा महोदय चाहे, मिल सकता है लेकिन ब्लैक मार्केट में बिलना है प्रायः ब्लैक मार्केट की कीमत तीन गुना ज्यादा है। 1966 में प्रायः जो मोटिंग बुनाई उस के बाद तो टायर-ट्यूब की हानत और ज्यादा बढ़ गई। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मान्य है कि जिन कोऑपरेटिव मोसाय-टोड या डीनर को प्राय इम का परमिट देने हैं तथा जो टायर-ट्यूब की कन्सुमर को देते हैं, प्रत्यक्ष महोदय वह उन के पास नहीं पहुंच पाता है, होना क्या है—4 टायर कन्सुमर को दिये फिर 15 टायर बोमस नाम मिश्र कर गरीब काट देते हैं। क्या प्राय इम की एन्कवायरी करायेगे तथा इम के फेवर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये कोई और कदम उठायेगे।

श्री कलशचंद्र शर्मा : जहां तक एन्कवायरी का सम्बन्ध है अगर हद को इन्फॉर्मेशन दी जायगा, तो उत्तरी करायेगे। लेकिन मैं कोऑपरेटिव मेम्बर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इम का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से है, अन्य दिन हर मने उनको बुलाया या और इम की बाकल बात की थी। उन्होंने मुझे को साफ तौर पर बताया कि

1966 के बाढ़ से कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं आई है कि ब्लैक मार्केट में टायर-ट्यूब की कमी रही है। जब से उन्होंने ऐसा प्रस्ताव किया है कि लाइसेंस के ऊपर एन्फोर्स करना पड़ेगा कि उनको टायर-ट्यूब मिला है, तब से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है। फिर भी कोई स्पेसिफिक केस हो तो मुझे बताइये, मैं जरूर एन्कवायरी कराऊंगा।

Shri Chintamani Fanigrahi: Because co-operatives are not there, may I know how the tyres and tubes allotted to different States are sold? Do Government get reports from different States on this and also whether Government is aware that they are being sold at higher or blackmarket prices in those States?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have not got the figures indicating the quantity of tyres and tubes allotted to every State. They are allotted on the basis of their requirement, subject to the availability of these tyres and tubes.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Our difficulty is this. The answers supplied by our Ministers are compiled by officers and they have no bearing on the realities. That is the state of affairs in our State also. The difficulty is that in blackmarket, you can get any quantity of tyres and tubes quite often. Will the Minister consider appointing a high-power committee to go into all these things? That is what is needed?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The hon Member must realise that this is an essential commodity and declared as such under the Essential Commodities Act. Complete power and authority in respect of distribution had been delegated to the State Government; this power is not exercised by the Central Government but by the State Government. Here the question was with regard to the Delhi Administration. If information with regard to other States is asked for, I shall send for that information and place it before the House.

श्री राम चरण : उत्तरप्रदेश के पन्धर रिक्शा बनाने वाले बूटिंग लोग हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर साइकिल रिक्शा का एक टायर बट्यूब उन बेचारीयों को ब्लॉक में 30 रुपये का मिलता है तो क्या मंत्री जी इस स्थिति में सुधार करेंगे ताकि वहाँ के रिक्शा बनाने वालों को कंट्रोल रेट पर टायर बट्यूब मिल सकें जिससे कि वह इस कठिनाई से बच सकें ?

श्री कमलदीन जली सहजद : रिक्शा का जहा तक मालूम है मैंने पहले कहा दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने ऐसा आर्डर पास किया है कि हम एक साइकिल रिक्शा पुनर को पर क्वार्टर दो टायर और दो ट्यूब मिलेंगे और जो उन को साइकिल मिलता है उस के ऊपर वह इंडोमेंट कागज में। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ है और कोई कंस मेरे नाटिम में लाया जाएगा कि इस इकम के मुनबिक टायर बट्यूब रिक्शा पुनर को नहीं मिल रहे हैं तो मैं उस की प्रवण्य इनकवायरी करऊगा। बाकी माननीय सदस्य ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मवाल किया है तो उस के बारे में मेरे पास अभी इनफोरमेशन नहीं है बहरवाह मैं उस के बारे में इनकवरेजेशन माऊना और उसे देखूगा।

श्री ज० सि० सहजद : यह बात मच है कि साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यूबों का उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है जितनी कि उनकी डिमांड है लेकिन उस के घलावा जो अभी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के द्वारा अपने प्रोडक्शन का 10 परसेंट मास कमिश्नल सप्लाइज के लिये कोषापरेटिव स्टोर्स को देना तय पाया गया है क्या इस परसेंट को बढ़ाने के बारे में भी कोई तजवीज सरकार के सामने आई हुई है ?

श्री कमलदीन जली सहजद : यह बात मालत है कि जितनी डिमांड है उतना प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी बतलाया सारी रिक्शा यह है कि हर कोई चाहता है कि उसे इक्वैलिटी के ही टायर बट्यूब

मिलें और अगर लोग भी घनेको कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले टायर ट्यूबों को लेने लगे तो वहाँ कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि सन् 1961 में जहाँ साइकिल के टायर 11 मिलियन के करीब बनते थे अब वह 19 मिलियन मैन्युफैक्चर होते हैं। इसी तरह जहाँ सन् 62-64 में 87 हजार टायर ऐकम्पोर्ट किये गये वहाँ सन् 65-66 में 4 लाख 46 हजार ऐकम्पोर्ट किये। इसलिये दिक्कत वही है कि एक ही ब्रांड के लोग टायर ट्यूब लेने चाहते हैं और वह उतने नहीं है जितने कि लोग चाहते हैं। बाकी जो वह इस परसेंट वाली बात है उस पर हम गौर करेंगे।

Idle Capacity in Industry

†
*848. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the idle capacity in the industry was recently conducted by any official or semi-official body;

(b) if so, the broad findings thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure the utilisation of such idle capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A survey on under-utilisation of industrial capacity in India was conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1965. The report on the survey was published in October, 1966.

(b) The Council has come to the conclusion that there is a continuing

serious under-utilisation of industrial capacity. The main reasons responsible for this under-utilisation according to the Council are:

- (i) Shortage of raw materials,
- (ii) Shortage of spares,
- (iii) Shortage of Machinery and
- (iv) Labour troubles

The basic information was elicited, among other methods, by issuing a questionnaire to selected firms. Among the respondent firms 103 out of a total of 129 complained of shortage of raw materials, 53 of shortage of spares and 50 of shortage of machinery, 87 of shortage of foreign exchange and 49 of labour troubles. The shortage of spares and shortage of machinery was largely due to foreign exchange shortage.

(c) The survey suffers from many serious limitations. As the National Council of Applied Economic Research has itself admitted the response to its questionnaire was extremely poor. From among 4728 manufacturing units in 17 industry groups covering 276 industries which were addressed only 129 replies were received. Although this factor has considerably vitiated the findings of the NCAER the broad conclusion that there is considerable under-utilisation of industrial capacity in India cannot be denied. Government have from time to time taken steps which would lead to increase in industrial production. Many of them would *inter-alia* lead to higher utilisation of existing capacity. Among such steps are the following:

- (i) Liberalisation of Import licensing which tends to increase production particularly in the priority industries;
- (ii) Removal of controls on price and distribution in some industries; and
- (iii) Liberal permission given for diversification of existing

capacity from one product to another, within limits.

Mr. Speaker: When the answer is long, he could have placed it on the Table.

Shri S. S. Kothari: It is stated that part of the indifferient performance of the public sector undertakings is due to idle capacity. Is it a fact that certain undertakings have acquired machines far in excess of what they need according to their present schedule of production and they expect they would be using those machines only after 2 or 3 years? If so, may I know what steps Government are taking to utilise this idle capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The reply has already been given that idle capacity is one of the 3 or 4 factors. So far as the question of liberalising import is concerned, that is based on priority industries and they are given sufficient foreign exchange to import spare parts, so that idle capacity may not remain. That is one of the steps taken. We have also been trying to remove controls on some of these industries, so that the market mechanism may operate and the industries may flourish.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Is the Government aware that some of the licences given to actual users and their way into the blackmarket and are sold at prices 100 or 200 per cent higher, and not even taxes are realised on that? What steps are Government taking to check this?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That was the position before when there was restriction on import licences. After we have liberalised the import licences, there have been no complaints of shortage from the industries and also no complaints about the licences finding their way into the blackmarket. If the hon. Member has any specific instance, he can mention it to me and I shall certainly enquire into it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is it a fact that in certain industries the idle capacity is very substantial and Government gave licences to the same concern in the same industry? If so, what is the reason for it?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It is true that in some industries there is more idle capacity than in others. But these licences were given at a time when it was not considered that on account of the economic recession, there would be idle capacity.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you prepared to withdraw them?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: When the industry is already established, where is the question of withdrawing them?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Wherever there is idle capacity in the industries, they have been asked, and they are taking steps in order to diversify their activities. They are doing it.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Fertiliser factories producing superphosphate generally need the basic raw materials, rock phosphate and sulphur. Rock phosphate is being imported through STC. I would like to know whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of rock phosphates, the fertiliser factories are not able to produce according to their capacity, and in that event, will the Government consider the question of permitting the private sector to import—the rock phosphate, which they can easily do?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That question is covered by my answer; wherever there is idle capacity in any industry, because of the shortage of raw materials, whatever is possible is being done to overcome that shortage.

Shri Banga: A specific instance has been quoted and the Minister is not prepared to give any answer at all; he is giving a general, steamroller answer.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I do not know why the hon. Member is so impatient.

So far as the specific matter is concerned, that question should be referred to the Ministry concerned, and to the extent there is shortage, that question is being taken up by them. What I have said is that so far as the industries as a whole are concerned, the idle capacity is due to the fact that there is shortage of raw material, and I said that so far as the shortage of raw material is concerned, we are trying to procure raw materials and give them foreign exchange on a priority basis, and fertiliser industry is certainly one of the priority industries, and they will certainly be taken care of.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fifth Steel Plant Project

†
S.N.Q. 20. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ishaq Sambhali:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. N. Mulla:
Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandey:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitil Raj Singh
Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fifth Steel Plant Project is being shelved indefinitely; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Channa Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The reply of the hon. Minister to the main question is that the fifth steel plant is not going to be shelved. I would like to know whether the claim of the people of Andhra Pradesh is still before his eye, and I would also like to know what is the policy of the Government—whether they will start a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Channa Reddy: As I said, the matter is under consideration, and it

depends upon the finalisation of the fourth Plan and the general economy of the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the Government has taken a final decision to have this fifth steel plant, or whether they have not decided yet. We would like to have an assurance whether they will have the fifth steel plant or not.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: No definite decision has been taken on this matter, and therefore, I cannot say anything definitely.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I hope the Government have already proceeded to a great extent with preparing a project report and all that even before. When they finally take a decision in principle whether they should have the fifth steel plant or not, by that time, we would like to know whether they will have the report—whether they have some report with them—or, whether they will have to prepare entirely another report, and in that case, will something happen in the fourth Plan?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As for anything to happen in the fourth Plan, it all depends upon our economy. Now, we are suffering from recession. Therefore, this matter would not arise, but obviously, all the details that have already been prepared are looked into, and they will always be kept in view by the Government.

श्री नीलिराज सिंह चौधरी क्या मंत्री महोदय बताना में को कृपा करेंगे कि पाचवे इस्पात कारखाने के लिये कौन कौन सी जगहें विचारधीन हैं ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी . प्रबन्ध मन्त्रालयक जगहें गवर्नमेन्ट के कांसिडरेशन में आई थी । ऐम्मा इन्फोर्मेशन कंसर्वाशयम की बिना पर यह मा मन्त्रालयक जगहें हैं और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में अब बतलान उठेना विचार करने का अब उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri Sambhag: Regarding the Salem steel plant, a definite assurance was given by the Steel Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, while answering in the course of the Demands for Grants in 1962 that the Salem steel plant has been accepted and it would come in a short while. Five years have passed and we have not got anything so far. I would like to know whether the Salem steel plant will be included in the fourth Plan. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the Madras Government has sent an application for starting Salem steel plant on their own initiative with the help of the Japanese and the collaboration of some others. I want to know what happened to that matter, as far as the Salem plant is concerned; whether it is going to be started in the fourth Plan or not. Also, what happened to the application filed by the Madras Government to start the plant?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The whole matter is under consideration, and the fourth Plan will be finalised; only then some definite shape can be given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that due to the lack of finance, the Government is thinking of abandoning all expansion schemes to the existing steel plants and also Bokaro? In view of this fact, may I know whether there is any possibility of having the fifth steel plant during the fourth Plan period?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It will be difficult to say anything definitely because the fourth Five Year Plan—its shape, contents and dimensions, have to be determined in the light of the general economy.

Shri Tenneti Viewanatham: Is it not a fact that on the basis of a technical report, the Cabinet in September, 1966, generally accepted the recommendations contained in that report to locate the fifth steel plant at Visagapatnam?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: No general or definite decision has been taken. It is under consideration.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Madras that if the Centre does not agree to have a steel plant in Madras, at Salem, they will start an agitation? It has been reported. I do not know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to that; if it has been drawn, what is the reaction of the Government?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: We have no official information except what I read in the press. Therefore, there is no question of any reaction.

Shri Tulsidas Dasappa: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is the pressure exerted on the Central Government by various States that has resulted in the shelving of the question of taking up the fifth steel plant, or, is it because of the lack of financial resources in the country that has resulted in the shelving of the fifth steel plant?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As I said, the economy of the country is in such a recession that any big project of this dimension is not possible to be contemplated at this stage.

Shri Bangs: Is there any fear lurking in the mind of the Government that if we do not go ahead with the Bokara plant, the Soviet Prime Minister might go on a hunger-strike, and the Andhra Chief Minister, if the fifth steel plant at Vizagapatam is not started, is likely to go on Satyagraha?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Bokara is a matter on which agreement has been reached between the two countries and we have everything finalised. Therefore, we are going ahead. There is no question of anybody going on fast or anybody going in for agitation etc.

Shri P. Vembasubbah: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government for consideration, to start small plants in three important places, Visakhapatnam, Hospet and Salem to be later developed into big steel plants?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: At the moment there is no definite proposal, but the whole position of targets and requirements is being studied and the possibilities of export to different countries are also under examination and consideration.

Shri Ambahagan: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us, when everything connected with the fifth steel plant hangs upon the Fourth Five Year Plan and Government finds it difficult to find foreign exchange and all that, whether, if any other foreign country comes in for collaboration in respect of such a project and agrees to bear the foreign exchange component of it and thus Government has no commitment of foreign exchange, the Government will consider the project and sanction it?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Foreign collaboration does not completely take away our own financial commitments and implications. Particularly in our country we have large fabricating capacity of the order of 80 per cent. Therefore, anything that is to be done will be only in addition to our fabricating capacity.

Shri S. Kunda: Sir, the Committee on the Fifth steel plant gave its report before Paradeep Port was actually commissioned. Since the Paradeep Port has been commissioned and there are huge deposits of manganese ore in that area, will the hon. Minister consider it worthwhile putting up the fifth steel plant or at least a medium type steel plant there in the near future—not the sixth?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I have already said that it will certainly receive consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Export of Tinned Food and Fruit

*847. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for the Indian processed and tinned food and fruits in foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give incentives to the manufacturers of such articles for earning foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The demand for Indian processed and tinned food and fruits is steadily increasing.

(b) and (c). The exporters are allowed the following assistance to promote exports of these items:

I. Under the current import policy for Registered Exporters, these items are entitled to an import replenishment @ 10 per cent of FOB export value. The registered exporters or their nominees utilise these import licences for the import of the following items:

- (i) Items indicated in any valid A.U. licence held by them provided such items are permissible in terms of import policy for the period April, 1967 to March, 1968
- (ii) Other items, provided they are required for uses to the manufacturing activity in which the applicants for the licences are engaged, and packaging materials.

II The above items are also entitled to Cash Assistance varying

from 3 per cent to 17 per cent of FOB value of exports.

III. A drawback of Rs. 957.67 per ton on imported tinplate is also allowed.

IV. In addition, the manufacturers-exporters of sugar based products are allowed allotment of sugar, under "Green Form" allotment scheme, required for manufacturing of tinned food and fruits

Consumer Industries in the Public Sector

*848. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Manen Sen:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Shahi Ranjan:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish certain consumer industries in the public sector; and

(b) if so, when the decision will be taken?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a few consumer goods industries in the public sector. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 62 crores both for Central (Rs. 2 crores) and State (Rs. 30 crores) sectors has been made in the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. In addition, a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for the Cement Corporation and Rs. 41.5 crores for the Paper Corporation

कमलका-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन का
विस्तार

*849. श्री स० ए० सारंगन :
श्री कमलका सिंह :
श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह मदीरिया :

श्री राजशेखर शर्मा :

श्री जयू लिलवे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्रों यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कलकता-दिल्ली लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के काम में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या विद्युतीकरण का कार्य किन्हा अन्य रेलवे लाइनों पर भी चल रहा है और यदि हा, तो उन रेलवे लाइनों के नाम क्या है, और

(ग) क्या ऐसे सब कार्यों की एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट सप्ता-पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. यु. पुनश्वा) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सप्ता-पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०— 856/67]

Food Loan to India by Member Countries of GATT

*850 Shrimati Tarakeshwari Shaha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed food loan by member-countries of GATT has been finalised; and

(b) whether India can buy food under this arrangement in anticipation of the formal agreement to be finalised by "The Kennedy Round" team?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The negotiations for an international arrangement on grains and including in it a element of food aid to developing countries in need of such aid have yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Imports from U.S.A.

*851. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shrimati Susseela Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government recently protested against India making commercial purchases in countries other than America;

(b) if so, the basis on which the protest was made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Slump in Steel Market

*852. Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited will show a loss of 15 crores in the market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revitalise the financial position of the losing Steel Plants in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The accounts of HSL for the year 1966-67 have yet to be closed and audited.

(b) A six-point integrated programme is in hand to revitalise the working of the steel plants in the public sector. This involves:

- (1) Management structure,
- (2) Management controls,
- (3) Technological improvements,
- (4) Costs reduction,
- (5) Incentives, and
- (6) Market and sales.

Import of Label-making Machinery

*853. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted a large number of parties to import latest developed machinery for label-making during the last five years and whether it is also a fact that label production has increased hundred times during the above period;

(b) whether Government preferred imported label-making machinery to indigenous label-making machinery by permitting so many parties to import label-making machinery from outside;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the devaluation and tight foreign exchange position; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the deals during the last five years?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):

(a) The labels are variously made out of paper, laminates, Plastic Sheets and metal sheets. There are also woven labels made on 'label looms'. Out of these the paper labels are most common. The normal printing and cutting equipment in the Printing and Packaging Industries is used for printing labels also, with only marginal provision of balancing equipment like embossing attachments, etc. No label making machinery as such has therefore been imported by the paper conversion Industries during the last 5 years though the demand for labels has considerably increased during these years.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Loans to Orissa Mining Corporation

*854. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and**

Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the amount the Central Government have given by way of loans to the Orissa Mining Corporation;

(b) whether the State Government have suggested to the Central Government to take over the Mining Corporation from the State Government;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government are aware of any move initiated by the Orissa Government for giving away on lease to private mine-owners the mining areas which were reserved for exploitation by the State-owned Mining Corporation;

(e) whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard from the State Government; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):

(a) A total sum of Rs. 3.245 crores has been given by Government of India as loans to the Corporation in the following manner.

(i) Loan sanctioned directly to the Corporation by the Government of India:

1965-66	..	Rs. 1.85 crores
1966-67	..	Rs. 0.81 crores
		<hr/>
TOTAL	..	Rs. 2.66 crores
		<hr/>

(ii) Loan sanctioned to the Corporation through the State Government.

1966-67	..	Rs. 0.765 crores
		<hr/>

Grand total	..	Rs. 3.425 crores
		<hr/>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). It has been ascertained from Government of Orissa that some areas previously granted to the Orissa Mining Corporation may be given up by them and are likely to be thrown open for lease to private parties.

Mining Policy during Fourth Plan

2635. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the mining industry in respect of coal, gold and iron ore is under private ownership; and

(b) if so, Government's policy in this regard during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Ghemna Reddy): (a) Mining Industry of Coal is mostly under private ownership. Gold mining industry is however entirely in the public sector. Regarding iron ore, the bulk of production is accounted for private sector mines

(b) The policy of Government about mining industry in respect of these minerals is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30th April, 1956

No change in this policy is envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

छोटी कार का निर्माण.

- * 256. श्री रघुवीर सिंह झारखी
 श्री प्रकाशवीर झारखी :
 श्री राजगोपाल झालवाले :
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
 डा० सूर्यप्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :
 श्री धर्मुन सिंह भदौरिया :
 श्री सिधकुमार झारखी :
 श्री राजाबतार शर्मा :
 श्री नैचचन्द्र :
 श्री श्रीरामर कलिता :
 श्री जयु सिन्धे :
 श्री रवि राव :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा लक्ष्य-कार्य संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना

धायीय ने छोटी कार के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अस्वीकृत व्यक्त की थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय प्रायः लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति क्या है; और

(घ) इस कारखाने के निर्माण पर कितनी लागत प्रायंग, और विभिन्न देशों से कितना कितना सहयोग प्राप्त होने की संभावना है और उनकी शर्तें तथा निबन्धन क्या होंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा लक्ष्य-कार्य संबंधी (श्री कलचराम शर्मा प्रश्न) :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए योजना प्रायंग द्वारा प्रस्तावित विकास तथा विनियोजन कार्यक्रम में उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि प्रति वर्ष 50,000 सवारी कारों का निर्माण करने के लिए परियोजना जिनमें हल्की मोटर गाड़ियां भी शामिल है, सरकारी क्षेत्र में शामिल की जाय जिसमें कुल विनियोजन 35 करोड़ रु० का होगा। लेकिन फिर भी इसे अभी मसौदे की रूपरेखा में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्तावित परियोजना के बारे में इसे कार्यान्वित किये जाने पर सरकारो क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जावेगा या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी सरकार इतने बड़े विनियोजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अधिक पसंद करेगी कि यदि इस परियोजना के लिए जिन साधनों की आवश्यकता होगी कि ये उपलब्ध हों सकें तो इसे सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाय।

(घ) अनुमान लगाया है कि 50,000 कारों की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले कारखाने की स्थापना करने पर विनियोजन 35 करोड़

रुपये से लेकर 40 करोड़ रुपये तक होगा जिसमें विदेशी पूजा का लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये होगा। गैर सरकारों या सरकारों क्षेत्र में जिन भारतीय और विदेशी पार्टियां ने कम कोमत की कार बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है उनसे प्रारम्भिक बाजार की गई है। प्रत्येक पार्टी में जिनने भी प्रस्ताव दिया था यह कहा गया है कि वह प्रस्ताव का समुचित व्यौरा प्रस्तुत करें जिससे सरकार उसकी वार्षिक समभाव्यता को जान कर सक। ये व्यौरा प्राप्त ही जान के पश्चात् इस मामले में धार्मिक निर्णय किये जान स पहलें मनायोजना की यथासंभव जांच की जायेगी।

Corporation for Sick Textile Mills

*858. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the initial capital investment and running charges of the Corporation proposed to be set up to run the sick textile mills;

(b) how many sick textile mills, it proposes to run in the first instance;

(c) the factors which have been taken into consideration in deciding over the choice of the closed textile mills;

(d) whether the foreign exchange part of this scheme is provided under Aid Loan or free resources, and

(e) whether Government are thinking of establishing any such type of concern in the public sector for raising the cotton production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise at this stage.

(e) No, Sir.

हूवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की उत्पादन क्षमता

*859. श्री भूधाराजी सिंह भारती: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जात-कार्य मंत्री 26 मई, 1967 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 692 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रांची स्थित हूवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में भारी मशीन निर्माण संयंत्र के 1,000 मीट्रिक टन के बंधान उत्पादन की उम्मीद उत्पादन लक्ष्य मान लिया गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्तमान उत्पादन के लक्ष्य से कम रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस दल में मशीनों का भाग को पूरा करने के लिये यह क्षमता पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त संयंत्र के विस्तार पर राक मजान के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि विदेशों में मशीनों का आयात करना पड़ता है।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जात-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशचंद्र शर्मा): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। भारी मशीन निर्माण संयंत्र 15,000 मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता के साथ 1967-68 में 11,240 मीट्रिक टन के औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बनायेगा जिसे कम धारणागत उत्पादन 26,240 मीट्रिक टन हो सके। उत्पादन प्रति-वर्ष लगातार बढ़ता जायेगा और अंत में बढ़कर 80,000 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुँच जायेगा। क्षमता का उपयोग किसी वर्ष विशेष में प्रायः धारणागत दर निर्धार करेगा।

(ग) जी, हाँ। विस्तार पर सभी विचार किया जा सकता है जबकि उसे माँग के द्वारा उचित उद्धारवादा जा सकता है।

Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore

*860. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore has drawn up a scheme of diversifying its products;

(b) the types of tools that it is producing and the new ones that it proposes to produce; and

(c) whether a scheme has also been finalised to boost up export of these tools?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present range of manufacture of machine tools covers high precision lathes; general purpose lathes; L series lathes including turret lathes; short turning machines; single spindle automatics; milling machines (mechanical type and electrically controlled type); radial drilling machines; cylindrical grinding machines; gear shapers; fine boring machine and special purpose machines and transfer line machines. The company plan to manufacture surface grinding machines; multi-tool automatic lathes; copying lathes; multi-spindle automatic lathes, gear hobbers; horizontal boring machines and broaching machines. Besides, they have under consideration schemes for the manufacture of metal forming machines such as presses, sheet metal machinery, etc., printing machinery and also power operated chucks and clamping devices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

काजू का निर्यात

- *861. श्री ब्रह्मचारी झारखी :
 श्री विजयकुमार झारखी :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह झारखी :
 श्री जर्बून सिंह भदौरिया :
 श्री नरेश म्हातक :
 श्री रामचन्द्र शर्मा :
 डा० सुधाकर दुरी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह नव है कि अमरीका भारतीय काजू का मुख्य खरीददार है इसी-नियं काजू का माग लगातार बढ़ रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत अमरीका की माग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है.

(ग) क्या इस माग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार काजू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का है;

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप काजू की कितनी प्रतिशत मात्रा का निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विवेक सिंह) :

(क) जी, हा । इस समय हमारे निर्यात का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत अमरीका को जाता है ।

(ख) यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि भारत माग को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है । इसके साथ-साथ अमरीका को हमारा निर्यात घोर बढ़ाने की सम्भावना विद्यमान है ।

(ग) जी, हा ।

(घ) काजू विकास परियोजना के विभिन्न राज्यों में काजू बागानों के विकास के लिये प्राथमिक कार्यवाही कर रही है । इस समय के लगभग 1 34 लाख मे० टन के अनुमानित उत्पादन को तुलना में चौबी योजना की अवधि के लिये भारत में कच्चे काजू का उत्पादन लगभग 3 28 लाख मेट्रिक टन रखा गया है ।

(ङ) यदि चौबी योजना का लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया तो भारत प्रति वर्ष 15,000 मे० टन की प्रतिशत मात्रा का निर्यात कर सकेगा ।

Officers of Indian Railway attached to Indian High Commission in London

*262. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers of the Indian Railways attached to the Indian High Commission in London;

(b) the total value of goods inspected by each Officer in the last two years, viz 1965 and 1966;

(c) the total value of orders for Railway equipment placed with the British firms in 1965 and 1966.

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the number of Officers working in London as a measure of economy;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nine, six of which are gazetted. Three out of these have their headquarters on the Continent.

(b)

	In million Pounds	
	1965	1966
Joint Railway Adviser, London	2.1	1.3
Deputy Railway Adviser, Zurich	3.4	2.0
Deputy Railway Adviser, Bonn	2.1	1.4
Deputy Railway Adviser, Vienna/Paris	0.2	0.5
Assistant Railway Adviser, London	0.4	0.3
(c)		
In 1965	1.9 million pounds	
In 1966	0.5 million pounds	

(d) to (f). The position is reviewed from time to time with reference

to the workload and the necessity of having experienced engineers abroad to keep in touch with the latest developments, and reduction effected, as necessary.

Import of Tractors from Czechoslovakia

*263. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri S. K. Tapariah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
 Shri Atam Das:
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
 Shri O. P. Tyagi:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
 Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
 Shri Hakim Chand Kachwal:
 Shri N. K. Sanghi:
 Shri Bedabrahma Barua:
 Shri Abduj Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Government to import 20 H.P. tractors from Czechoslovakia and USSR and to set up a Rs 25 crore tractor and farm implements factory in the public sector has not found favour with the tractor dealers and manufacturers as it was said to be destructive to an important indigenous industry and not in the interest of national economy,

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Representations have been received against the import of tractors and against the establishment of a public sector project for the manufacture of agricultural tractors and implements.

(b) and (c). No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Manufacture of Printing Machines in H.M.T.

*364. Shri Atam Das:
Shri K. F. Singh Das:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that H.M.T. will be manufacturing printing press machines in India;

(b) whether this production will be with the collaboration of some foreign firms;

(c) if so, whether agreement has been reached in this regard;

(d) whether such a plant will be located in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the location thereof

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) In order to diversify their production range and also utilise their present idle capacity, the Company propose to manufacture printing machinery in one of their existing units.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Negotiations are being conducted

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Manufacture of Rolling Mill Rolls in H.E.C., Ranchi

*365. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has started production of rolling mill rolls, for the supply of which the steel re-rolling Mills in India had hitherto to depend exclusively on the imports from U.K., Germany, Japan and U.S.S.R. the prices of indigenous rolling mill-rolls are more than double the c.i.f. price of the imported rolls including the import duty;

(b) if so, the reasons for the exorbitant prices of indigenous products; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce their prices so that the indigenous products take their rightful position as proper import substitutes without causing a spurt in the cost of production of the finished items produced by the re-rolling mills? .

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Policy of Art Silk Fabrics

*366. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the abolition of the export of art silk fabrics following devaluation the art silk industry has been completely ruined;

(b) whether delinking the imports from exports has ruined the export market for rayon synthetic fabrics, as the export of Synthetic fabrics was largely nurtured by import entitlement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the import licences issued to S.T.C. are also lying unutilized and thus the industry is starving; and

(d) the steps taken to help and rehabilitate the art silk industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the withdrawal of the import entitlement scheme for the import of synthetic yarns against the export of rayon and synthetic fabrics. This scheme had been unfavourably commented upon in this House and it was abolished in the wake of devaluation. In its place, imports are now canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the S.T.C. also provides financial support for manufacturers and exporters who are keen to main-

tain old or develop new markets. It is, however, not considered worthwhile to encourage the export of fabrics which can be sold abroad only at a huge loss.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Orders have been placed and imports will materialise soon. Local production coupled with imports is expected to make it possible for production in the artificial silk weaving industry to be maintained at a reasonable level.

Dismantling of narrow-gauge Railway Lines

*267. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter from the Central Gujarat Chamber of Commerce dated the 7th June, 1967 representing against the proposed dismantling of Dahej-Samni section;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are contemplating to dismantle the narrow-gauge or metre-gauge railway lines in Gujarat such as Nadiad-Bhadran and Nadiad-Kapadvanj narrow-gauge sections, and

(c) if so, the names of the narrow-gauge lines proposed to be dismantled and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal to close the Dahej-Samni, Nadiad-Bhadran, or Nadiad-Kapadvanj narrow gauge sections. A review, however, of the working of the N. G. railway lines on the Western Railway (including the sections mentioned above) has been undertaken recently to find out the justification for their retention/closure or conversion to wider gauge of one or more of these N.G. lines. Any decision regarding the closure of any of these N.G. sections which are working at a loss will be taken only after the review has been completed, and all the facts taken into consideration and all concerned have been consulted.

Tool-cum-Pendown Strike in H.E.C. Ranchi

*268. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri Madrika Singh;
 Shri M. S. Murti;
 Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal;
 Shri Omkar Lal Berwa;
 Shri T. Ram;
 Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad;
 Shri Kartik Oraon;
 Shri N. Sreekantan Nair;
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;
 Shri Nambiar.
 Shri Rabi Ray;
 Shri Ishaq Sambhalli;
 Shri S. Kandappan;
 Shri Visudevan Nair;
 Shri A. K. Gopalan;
 Shri A. K. Kisku;
 Shri Umanath;
 Shri Chittaranjan Roy;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shrimati Susela Gopalan;
 Shri P. P. Eshwar;
 Shri Virwanatha Menon;
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu;
 Shri K. N. Pandey;
 Shri Valmiki Choudhary;

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16,000 employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi went on tool-cum-pendown strike from the 5th June, 1967;

(b) if so, their grievances; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in order to bring an end to the strike and also to establish good relations with the employees?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). 6982 workers of the Company were on an illegal tool-down strike for the period from the 5th to the 12th June, 1967 in support of a charter of demands submitted by one of the Unions. The demands related to service conditions, increase in pay and allowances and welfare facilities.

(c) The strike was called off on the 13th June, 1967. Most of the items in the Chapter of Demands are adequately covered in the settlement which was reached on the 5th November, 1966 with the Workers' Union, but an injunction has been issued by the Patna High Court staying the implementation of the agreement. Individual cases are being discussed by the Labour representatives of the different unions and action is being taken.

Increase in Demand for Cars

*870. Shri Kanwar Lal Guptz:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 125,000 persons have deposited the security amounting to Rs. 24 crores in Post Offices to purchase cars;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it takes 7 years to get a Fiat Car after depositing the security in Post Office; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this scarcity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There were 1,21,384 bookings for cars pending with the various dealers all over the country on 31-12-1966 Under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order 1959, each such order would be covered by a Savings Bank Security Deposit of Rs. 2,000 pledged in favour of the dealer concerned. On this basis the total amount of deposits in the Post Offices on this account would have stood at Rs. 24.27 crores on 31-12-1966.

(b) The waiting period for Fiat Cars varies from place to place. At Delhi Centre the waiting period is reported to be between 8 to 10 years.

(c) The question of creating additional capacity for the manufacture of

passenger cars is under the active consideration of the Government.

H.G. line between Hanumangarh and Hindumalkot

4116. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the upto date progress made on the construction of broad gauge line connecting Hanumangarh to Hindumalkot; and

(b) when this line is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A metre gauge line between Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar already exists. There is no proposal to provide a broad gauge link between these places. Probably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of a broad gauge rail line between Hindumalkot and Sriganganagar. The overall physical progress of this project achieved upto the end of April, 1967 is 30 per cent. The project will be completed within six months after the State Government of Rajasthan fulfil their part of the obligation for doing the entire earth-work and for providing skilled and unskilled labour required for the construction of services and residential buildings for this project, as promised by them.

Rail link between Churu and Nohar

4117. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Churu town with Nohar via Taranagar (Rajasthan) by a railway line; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Churu and Nohar are already connected by rail via Sadulpur. Besides

due to paucity of funds, the proposed line is not likely to merit adequate priority for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Paper Mill in Tripura

4118. Shri Mohammad Ismail
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura propose to have a Paper Mill, a Plywood Factory and a Jute Mill in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to establish these mills and factories early?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A licence for the establishment of an undertaking for the manufacture of Plywood has been issued to a private party which they have still to implement.

In February, 1965 a letter of intent was issued to a private party for the setting up of a Jute Mill. This had to be withdrawn, as the party was not in a position to arrange for import of machinery on terms acceptable to Government. At present there is no other proposal for jute manufacturing plant in that State before Government for consideration.

As regards Paper Mill, a Project in the Public Sector will have to be thought of in relation to the overall programme within the Eastern Region within the financial resources that may be available.

पूर्व रेलवे में प्रचारकों की पदावधि

4119. श्री राजवन्तार शर्मा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थायवह विजीवन के सकल कारभरों ने कारभर के पर कमीनर के पर पर उनकी पदावधि की जाने के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में अकरमा [संख्या 2985 (दक्यू), 1966] दायर किया था,

(ख) क्या उच्च न्यायालय ने निवेद्याजा जारी की थी, जिस में सम्पूर्ण पूर्वी रेलवे प्रजासन को अनदेश दिया गया कि यह इस प्रकार की पदावधियां मुरत रोक हैं;

(ग) क्या उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निवेद्याजा दी जाने के बाद स्थायवह, घासनसोल, हावड़ा और छनबाद ने सकल कारभरों की कमीनरों के पदों पर पदावधिया को रोक दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी मच है कि दानपुर विजीवन के अचिकारियों ने विजीवनन मुपरिस्टेंट, दानपुर के घादेन सक्या ई० कार्यालय घादेन सक्या 1822/1966 के द्वारा उक्त निवेद्याजा की अघहेलना करके अनेक सकल कारभरों को पदावधत कर दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस मामले क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डी० मु० गुलावा) :

(क) जी नहीं। सकल कारभरों के पर से कमीनर के पर पर परावर्तन घादेन के विरुद्ध नहीं, बल्कि कुछ कारभरों को मीनर-जैन सेट II अचनन की सैकसिक सेवी में मीनात किये जाने से सम्बन्धित घादेन के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा दायर किया गया था।

(ख) ऊपर बताये गये सैनाती प्रादेशों के विषय हाईकोर्ट ने सन्तरिम निषेधाज्ञा जारी की थी।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए समाज नहीं उठता

(च) और (ङ). 22 कनिष्ठतम काल्प स्थानात्मक सेक्रेट फारमों को क्लीनर के पद पर पारार्थित किया गया। इसी श्रेणी से कुछ समय पहले उनकी तरफकी हुई थी। लेकिन इन परावर्तनों से निषेधाज्ञा का कोई अर्थबन् नहीं हुआ।

Small Private Shipyards in Goa

4120. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that there are several small private shipyards in Goa where barges are built;

(b) whether these shipyards are in a position to satisfy the orders for barges of various tonnage from the Goan mine-owners or foreign firms doing mining business in Goa;

(c) if so, the reasons which led Government to allow the import of barges during the last year; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to help the expansion of these shipyards to dispense with the need to import barges?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). There are at present a few workshops in the country including four in Goa, which have facilities for manufacture of barges. The workshops in Goa are, however, mostly engaged in carrying out repairs and maintenance of barges.

(c) Import was allowed to meet the immediate requirement of export trade in iron ores as the indigenous manufacturers were not in a position to ensure prompt deliveries in view

of their dependence on imported steel and marine engines for the manufacture of and for fitment in barges.

(d) As and when proposals are received for setting up expansion of manufacturing facilities for barges, Government would consider them on merits

Allotment of C.I. Sheets to Manipur

4121. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of C.I. sheets allotted to Manipur for the year 1966-67,

(b) to how many persons the C.I. sheets were given by the Manipur Government in the year 1966-67; and

(c) whether it is a fact that C.I. sheets were given on priority basis to some persons of Thanga Kumbi Constituency and if so, the number of such persons who got C.I. sheets in 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) 3,000 tonnes.

(b) 2,440 persons.

(c) No C.I. Sheets were issued on priority basis to any person of Thanga Kumbi Constituency. However, 127 tonnes of C.I. Sheets were given to 123 persons of that Constituency on regular basis.

Stainless Steel Project at Arakonam

4122. Shri S. D. Somasundaram: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to commission a stainless steel project at Arakonam in 1968; and

(b) if so, the present progress thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Motors Limited

4123. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Motors of the Birlas is selling duplicate shares in the Calcutta Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, how it has been possible; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). It has been brought to Government's notice that a large number of share scrips of Hindustan Motors which were not genuine, were being traded in at Calcutta. Necessary enquiries are being made.

Public Sector Steel Project

4124. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the nature, description and the value of the products exported by the Steel Plants in the public sector during the year ended the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the countries to which these products were exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned;

(c) how prices of our steel products compare with those of other countries, and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring down the cost of production in our public sector steel projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-867/67]

(c) Indian iron and steel are sold abroad at competitive prices.

(d) The Mahtab Committee had made certain recommendations in this

regard. These are being studied by the Government.

Periodicals of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

4125. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of various publications and periodicals published by the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) the number of copies printed of each and their cost,

(c) the number of copies sold and the income earned by these publications annually;

(d) the specific purpose which these periodicals serve; and

(e) whether it is possible to save this expenditure by stopping the publication of these periodicals as the Hindustan Steel Limited is incurring heavy losses annually?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (e) Barring the occasional publication of pamphlets, booklets, hand folders as publicity literature, the following are the regular publications of Hindustan Steel Limited:

Sl. No.	Name of Publication.	No. of copies printed.	Approximate annual expenditure.
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1	Hindustan Steel Ltd. Annual Report.	2000	30,000
2	Isap Quarterly	1000	18,000
3	Statistics for Iron & Steel Industry in India.	2000	24,000
4	Rourkela News	3000	} 65,000
5	Rourkela Samachar (In Oriya)	2000	
6	Bhilai Steel Plant Magazine.	1500	18,000
7	Durgapur Steel Tidings	2000	} 30,000
8	Durgapur Steel Darpan (In Bengali)	3000	

Of the above, Statistics for Iron and Steel Industry in India, which is priced at Rs. 25 for the public Rs. 10 for HSL's employees, has been published only very recently. The other publications are not priced and are distributed free.

(d) Publication of Annual Report is a statutory obligation under the Company Law. It is placed before both House of Parliament and copies distributed among the Members of Parliament and others interested. The Ispat Quarterly is a technical journal and its publication has been started from this quarter only. It contains information on new techniques and experiments in the field of Steel Technology and Management and is a useful medium for the dissemination of latest technical knowledge among the employees. Statistics for Iron and Steel Industry in India is a collection of useful data on Iron and Steel Industry in India production, despatches, raw materials, facilities and information on World Steel Industry. This is the first publication of its kind in the country and should help the growth of the industry as a source of information on the Industry with international comparisons. The remaining publications serve the purpose of house journals and employees' newspapers and contain important information concerning production and development aspects of the Company, Company policies, employees' suggestions and activities of all sections of employees. They serve the purpose of a two-way medium of communication between the employees and management.

(e) Hindustan Steel Limited consider these publications essential, in the interest of good employees-management relations, for feeding the employees with information on day-to-day developments in the Company and for keeping them posted with latest technological developments and improvements in the field of manufacture of iron & steel.

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Issue of Import Licences

4126. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences are being issued for such items as are being manufactured in India;

(b) if so, which are those items; and

(c) the reasons for not using the Indian manufactured articles and instead importing them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The general policy of Government is not to permit import of items which are produced in the country or for which there is un-utilised capacity. Exceptions are, however, made in respect of special purpose machinery and very specialised items where the specific requirements of the indenter cannot be complied with even by alternative specifications and also in respect of items where the Indian supplier cannot supply the goods in time to serve the economic interests of India.

Export of Machinery

4127. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the types of machinery manufactured in India that is exported and the names of countries to which these are exported; and

(b) the annual demand for such machinery and the extent to which it has been met, together with the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The types of machinery being manufactured and the countries to which it is exported varies from time to time. However, the principal types and countries according to the latest available statistics is as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/67].

(b) Annual demand as it existed in the last five years cannot be compiled as it would be made up of a large number of individual estimates and enquiries involving both private and

public sectors. However, the foreign exchange earned by export of machinery during the last five years is as indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Machinery other than electric	238	241	277	401	476	526
Machinery (electric)	102	129	157	246	320	438

(*upto Feb., 1967- only.)

Licence for Mining in Goa

4128. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is too much dissatisfaction among Goans regarding the licencing policy of Government refusing new licences for the exploration of mines in Goa;

(b) whether this policy has deprived new enterprising Goans of exploration of mines and favoured the old privileged class of mine-owners who are instrumental in stabilising former Portuguese regime in Goa; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider sympathetically applications for the exploration of new mines from genuine political sufferers who lost their professional careers during the foreign struggle?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Mineral Concessions including prospecting licences are granted in Goa in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. Each application is considered on merits and no distinction is made between existing and prospective mine-owners.

(c) So far, no application from any political sufferer has been received by the Government of Goa. However, if any such application is received, it will be considered on merits in ac-

cordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder.

Pelletisation Plant in Goa

4129. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) names of the mine-owners who have been granted licences for erecting pelletisation plant in Goa;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for the import of machinery for each plant;

(c) the production capacity of each pelletisation plant;

(d) whether any such plant has started production of pellets and affected consequent exports; and

(e) the difficulties faced by the licencees who have not so far been able to erect their plants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No licence is required for the setting up of pelletisation plants under the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. Government have, however, approved the schemes of two private parties. M/S Chowgule & Co. Private Limited and M/S V. M. Salgado & Brother Private Limited, for setting up pelletisation plants in Goa.

(b) An amount of Rs. 232.21 lakhs has been sanctioned for the import of machinery for the plant of M/s Chowgule & Co. Private Limited. The proposal for the import of plant and machinery for the plant proposed to be set up by M/s V. M. Salagaocar & Brother Private Limited is under consideration.

(c) M/s. Chowgule & Co. Private Limited. 0.5 million tons of pellets per annum.

M/s. Salagaocar & Brother Private Limited. 1.5 million tons of pellets per annum (proposed).

(d) Yes, Sir. The pelletisation plant set up by M/s Chowgule & Co. commenced production from March, 1967. 64,632 tons of pellets have been exported from this plant since April, 1967.

(e) The main difficulty at present is understood to be the arrangements for financing the project including foreign exchange requirements for import of machinery and plant.

Small Mine-Owners, of Goa

4130. Shri Shikre: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small mine-owners of Goa have been let down by M/s Minerals and Mines Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which, instead of buying iron ore and manganese ore from them and thus giving them a helping hand are engaged in transaction with big mine-owners;

(b) whether this has placed these big mine-owners in a very privileged position of buying ore from the small mine-owners at lower rates, which do not compensate their efforts nor expenses;

(c) whether these big mine-owners have started some small Companies to pose as small mine-owners before the Minerals and Mines Trading Corporation and sell the ore at higher prices; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to minimise the difficulties of these small mine-owners?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. M.M.T.C. buys ore in Goa to meet its sale commitments and while doing so gives first preference to the small mine-owners. Only when the supplies of requisite grade and in requisite quantities are not forthcoming from small mine owners does it enter into contracts with other mine-owners, who because of their size of operation, could be called big mine-owners.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is not aware of this.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Mechanisation on the Railway

4131. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with effect from July 1964 in the Calcutta area, a part of the Traffic Accounting work and a part of the Fuel Accounting work have been mechanised which have resulted in wiping out 126 out of 360 sanctioned posts for those works; and

(b) if so, the action taken to absorb all Clerks made superfluous by the introduction of mechanisation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) A part of the Traffic Accounting work has been mechanised in stages with effect from July, 1964. The Fuel Accounting work was mechanised with effect from August, 1966. As a result of the above mechanisation of Traffic Accounts, 224 staff out of 363 sanctioned posts in the sections affected have so far been rendered surplus on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways in the Calcutta area.

(b) All the clerks rendered surplus on introduction of Machine Accounting have been absorbed against existing vacancies on the respective Railways.

Introduction of Computers on the Eastern Railway

4132. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to introduce computers in September, 1967 on the Eastern Railway to take over (i) the whole of store accounting, (ii) the whole of fuel accounting, (iii) the whole of P.F. accounting, (iv) the part of the traffic accounting which has been mechanised, and (v) the entire work of pay bill compilation, which will immediately make about 1500 persons in the Calcutta area and another about 1000 persons in the Asansol, Dhanbad and Danapur areas surplus; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to ensure that these persons are not retrenched and thrown out of employment?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b) It has been decided to instal a computer on the Eastern Railway in October-November, 1967. Initially, only those items of work which are at present being done on the unit record machines, i.e. part of traffic accounting and fuel accounting will be done on the computer. The other items of work, namely, stores accounting, pay bill compilation etc. are proposed to be taken over gradually over a period in a carefully phased manner so that significant numbers of staff are not rendered surplus at a time. Any staff rendered surplus will be absorbed against vacancies and no staff now in service will be discharged on this account.

Compulsory Retirement on Railways

4133. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to retire the Railway employees compulsorily on the completion of 25 years of service or on attaining 50 years of age; and

(b) if so, whether this is likely to lead to the retrenchment of about 30,000 clerks out of a total of 40,000 on the Eastern Railway alone who would be rendered surplus on the full-scale introduction of the Computers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. Further due to the present system of introduction of computers, no clerks will be retrenched.

Closure of N.G. Section between Broach and Dahej

4134. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Narrow Gauge Section of the Western Railway between Broach and Dahej is to be closed,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Broach Chamber of Commerce and others have protested against this measure; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no proposal to close this section for the present. Investigations are however being carried out with a view to finding out the justification for retention, abandonment, or conversion to wider gauge of some of the narrow gauge sections of the Western Railway, including Broach-Samni-Dahej N.G. section

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes

(d) The matter is under investigation as already stated in reply to part (a) above.

Dining Cars

4135. Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to attach Dining Cars to the 15 Up and 16 Dn. Express trains running between Lucknow Junction and Siliguri on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when it will materialise and the distance it will cover; and

(c) whether these will be run on a departmental basis or through any other agency?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

House Rent Allowance to Women Employees

4136. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from women employees working as sweepers (safaiwahi) at Char Bag, Lucknow (U.P.);

(b) if so the nature of their demands;

(c) whether Government have decided to stop the payment of house rent allowance to these women employees;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether these women employees have been asked to refund the house rent allowance given to them in the past?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Their house rent allowance should not be stopped and house rent allowance so far paid to them may not be recovered from their salaries on account of their sharing accommodation with their husbands who are

also railway employees and have been allotted railway quarters.

(c) Yes.

(d) No house rent allowance is admissible to those who do not incur any expenditure on rent for their accommodation. As a wife who resides with her husband is obviously not called upon to incur any expenditure on house rent, she has no claim to house rent allowance.

(e) Yes.

Survey of Minerals in Bastar

4138. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for the survey and exploitation of different minerals and metals in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Railway Line from Raipur to Jagdalpur

4139. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Railway line from Raipur to Jagdalpur in Bastar District in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Feasibility-cum-cost studies for a new broad gauge railway line between Dantewara and Dhalli Rajhara were carried out recently. The length of

the line will be 136.5 miles and its estimated cost is Rs. 19.44 crores. The investigations reveal that the line will be unremunerative, and the chances of inclusion of this line in the Railways Fourth Plan are therefore, very slender.

Price of Steel

4140. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the price of steel per ton in India before and after the devaluation of the rupee vis-a-vis the world steel price;

(b) the price of steel per ton after the decontrol of steel vis-a-vis the world steel price; and

(c) by how much the steel price has gone up after devaluation of the rupee and decontrol of steel in India vis-a-vis the world steel price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Steel prices in India had remained unchanged since April, 1964 except for increases in equalised freight and excise duty. There has been no change in internal prices after devaluation till 2-5-67. World prices have also not undergone any change due to devaluation or decontrol of price and distribution of steel in India except that the rate of exchange has undergone a change as a result of devaluation. A statement showing the domestic prices of some items of steel in Japan and U.K. as compared with the Indian prices before and after 2-5-67 is given below for certain categories.

(Price in Rs per tonne)

Item	Japan		U.K. excluding delivery charges assumed to be £ a		J.P.C. price before	J.P.C. price excluding excise duty & freight	J. C. price after	J.P.C. price after
	4-6-66	19-3-67	4-2-66	2-5-67	2-5-67	(Rs. 75) before 2-5-67	2-5-67	2-5-67 excluding excise duty and freight (Rs. 75)
Bars 24 mm & below	507	729	548	874	738	538	790	590
Plates	598	813	541	889	850	640	900	690
Structurals (Joists)	520	1125	512	846	768	568	800	600

(Excise duty on Bars & Structurals is Rs. 125 and on Plates it is Rs. 135).

Dining Cars

4141. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dining cars and the lines on which they are running on all the Railways; and

(b) the estimated number to be added during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The total number of dining cars as on 1-1-1967 is 172 on the B.G. and 43 on the M.G. A statement showing the trains/sections on which the dining car service is provided is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839/67].

(b) The estimated number to be added during the Fourth Plan period is 28 B.G. and 8 M.G.

बरमों का आयात

4142. श्री क० वि० मजुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन की मैदान इन्वीनियरिंग कम्पनी भारत के लिये बरमों की सप्लाई को प्राथमिकता दे रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनसे तैयार बरमों को लेने का है या उसके भागों (पार्ट्स) को लेकर भारत में उन्हें जोड़ने का है;

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी को कितने रुपये के लिये आदेश दिया है; और

(घ) क्या इन बरमों को भारत बनाने की किसी योजना पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकशील शर्मा ब्रह्मचर) : (क) से (घ). जानकारों इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की षडियों का निर्यात

4143. श्री क० वि० मजुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा निर्यात सभी षडियों से इस समय देश की अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती;

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा निर्यात षडियों का विदेशों को भी निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये षडियाँ विदेशी बाजारों में बिकने वाली षडियों की तुलना में अच्छी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की कितनी षडियाँ विदेशों को भेजी जाती हैं तथा जिन देशों को यह भेजी जाती है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकशील शर्मा ब्रह्मचर) : (क) और (घ). जी, हाँ।

(ग) किसम तथा काम करने की दृष्टि से इन षडियों को काफी पसन्द किया गया है।

(घ) 1966-67 में अमरीका, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, नार्वे, हॉलैण्ड, युगांडा, कीनिया, कुवैत तथा न्यूजीलैण्ड को 729 षडियों का निर्यात किया गया था।

तुर्की में भारतीय इस्पात का मूल्य

4144. श्री क० वि० मजुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा बाणु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तुर्की में भारत का इस्पात अन्य देशों के इस्पात की तुलना में कम मूल्यों पर बिक रहा है;

(ख) क्या भारत के इस्पात की षडियाँ किसम के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है या अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत में उत्पादन लागत कम होने के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है; और

(ग) पश्चिमी देशों की तुलना में भारतीय इस्पात की प्रति मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन लागत कितनी है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा बाणु मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० शं० सेठी) : (क) अभी तक भारत ने तुर्की को किसी प्रकार का इस्पात निर्यात नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) साधारणतया उत्पादक उत्पादक लागत नहीं बताते हैं।

बटनों का निर्यात

4145. श्री क० शि० मय्यकर :
श्री रामावतार श्यामी :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) हमारे देश के किन-किन स्थानों से और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में एम० प्रो० पी० बटनों का निर्यात होता है और किन-किन देशों को यह निर्यात किया जाता है और 1966-67 में इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमायी गई;

(ख) क्या एम० प्रो० पी० बटनों के निर्यात से कमायी जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि इन बटनों के उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण कम हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Through Train from Delhi to
Vishakhapatnam

4146. श्री E. R. Singh Deo:
श्री Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for running a through train or a through coach from Delhi to Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to materialise?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Machinery and Dyes for Small Scale
Industries

4147. श्री E. R. Singh Deo:
श्री Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of machinery and dyes needed for Small-Scale Industries is higher than the price of foreign machines and dyes;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No precise information is available. It may be stated, however, that indigenous machine tools are very competitive and in many cases cheaper

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Running Times of Mail/Express Trains
between Ahmedabad and Kalol

4148. श्री D. R. Parmar:
श्री R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the running times of Mail/Express and Passenger trains between Ahmedabad and Kalol (N.G.) of the Western Railway are 43 and 65 minutes respectively to cover a distance of only 27 kilometres, in spite of the fact that there is a double line track;

(b) whether it is a fact that no reduction in the running time limits is affected even after the introduction of double line track for the last eight years; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to diminish this running time limits?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Running time of Mail/Express trains on Ahmedabad-Kalol (M.G.) Section varies between 41 to 52 minutes and in the case of Passenger trains it ranges from 45 to 80 minutes.

(b) and (c). Trains running on this section were progressively accelerated ranging from 5 to 21 minutes between October, 1966 and April, 1967. There is no scope to reduce their running time at present under existing conditions of track and traction. Their acceleration by elimination of stoppages is also not feasible since such a course will cause inconvenience to their present users.

Rail Link between Patan and Bhilad Stations

4149. **Shri D. R. Farmar:**
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration for joining Patan (N G) and Bhilad Railway stations on the Western Railway by a rail link;

(b) if so, the progress thereon;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from the public of North Gujarat for the above railway line so as to have a direct route to West Rajasthan via Ranawao Railway Station; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a), (b) and (d) Only preliminary investigations for a rail link between Bhildi and Wagrod (20 Kms.), a station on Mehsana-Patan-Metrana Road section, are in progress. This rail link if and when it comes up, will connect Bhildi and Patan.

(c) Yes.

व्यवसाय-प्रतिष्ठान नैरो गेज रेलवे लाइन को बावलेज लाइन में बदलना

4150. **श्री देवराज वाडिल:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या व्यवसाय से मुरताजपुर होकर गंसिचपुर तक जाने वाली नैरो गेज रेलवे लाइन को बाव गेज लाइन में बदलने की योजना को सरकार ने अंतिम रूप दिया है,

(ख) क्या इस योजना को चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वी० नु० गुलाबानी):

(क) जी नहीं। यह लाइन एक प्राइवेट कंपनी की है, यद्यपि एक सविदा के अधीन इसका संचालन सरकारी रेलवे द्वारा किया जाता है। धन इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की किसी योजना को अंतिम रूप देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) मबान नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में हव्करनों से कपड़े का उत्पादन

4151. **श्री वी० शि० वाडिल:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में महाराष्ट्र में हव्करनों से कुल कितना कपड़ा तैयार किया गया ;

(ब) इसी धराधि में सूझी कपड़े का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) उक्त धराधि में महा राष्ट्र के लिये राज्य में हथकरवा उद्योग के विकास के लिये कुल कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्री कुंजरी) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मचासलय सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) 73,050 लाख मीटर ।

(ग) 13,18 लाख रुपये ,

रेलवे कुली

4152. श्री देवराज वाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे कुलियों तथा शोमचे वालों के राष्ट्रीय सभ का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल 16 जून, 1967 को केन्द्रीय रेलवे उपमंत्री से मिला था ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्होंने क्या धम्या-बेदन दिया , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री ० पु० पुनावा) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). स्वाम नहीं उठता ।

M/s. Nanak Chand Shadi Ram

4153. श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्री S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
श्री George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 646 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the appeal before the Madras High Court by the firm M/s. Nanak Chand Shadi Ram under the Essential Commodities Act has since been decided;

(b) if so, whether the punishment given by the lower court has been confirmed or enhanced; and

(c) if the appeal has not been decided yet, whether the Centre has advised the new Madras Government to pursue these legal proceedings vigorously?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. High Court's decision is awaited.

Consumption of Diesel Oil on E. and S.E. Railway

4154. श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्री S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
श्री George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 7th April, 1967, and state:

(a) the total consumption of diesel oil on Eastern and South Eastern Railways;

(b) how much of this was imported; and

(c) the total value of this import in foreign exchange?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-360/67].

(b) and (c). Imports were made to meet the requirements of the country as a whole and separate figures for Railways are not available.

Import content of the Biscuit Industry

4155. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi;

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the exports of the biscuits industry during the last twelve months for which figures are available;

(b) the total value of the imports allowed to the biscuit manufacturers during the same period;

(c) whether the import content of the biscuit factories has risen during the Third Plan period and the first year of the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to achieve import substitution?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The value of exports of biscuits during 1966-67 (upto February '67) is Rs. 27.29 lakhs.

(b) The total value of imports allowed as raw materials to the biscuit manufacturers is Rs. 18 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Import content in biscuits is hardly 2 to 3 per cent. Milk Powder, Packing materials and anti-oxidants constitute essential raw materials required by the biscuit industry. Sufficient capacity has been licensed for making milk powder in different parts of the country. When these schemes are implemented it will be possible to effect import substitution. Most of the packing material, such as grease-proof paper, Cellophane paper etc. are by and large produced indigenously. Paper manufacturers will also be making other varieties of packing materials which are at present being imported.

नये हासी रेलवे यार्ड के समीप संकल्प
(स्वावलम्ब सेवकान)

4156. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यपः

श्री राम सिंह अबरवालः

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता के 30 मील दूर पूर्वी रेलवे के स्वावलम्ब सेवकान के नये हासी यार्ड के समीप मास डिब्बों को तोड़ते हुए सप्तस्व लोगों के एक गिरोह के साथ हुए संघर्ष में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के दो सिपाही घायल हुए ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विचारे लोगों के बिफुड कार्रवाहों की गई है और वह क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० गुजरा) :

(क) जी हा । अपराधियों के साथ मुठभेड़ में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के एक वरिष्ठ रजक और एक रजक को घोटें खाई ।

(ख) तीन अपराधी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे जिन्हें जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है । सभी पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

टुकों का निर्यात

4157. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यपः

श्री राम सिंह अबरवालः

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने कुछ यूरोपीय देशों को टिपर टुकों का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1968 के पश्चात् कितने टुकों का निर्यात किया गया, इन टुकों का निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ;

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य देशों में भी टिपर ट्रकों की मांग है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस मांग को पूरी करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) मार्च, 1967 से 20 जून, 1967 तक बल्गारिया को 70 टिपर ट्रकों का निर्यात किया गया था । इस से देश के लिये लगभग 28 लाख रु० (जहाज तक नि शुल्क) अर्जन किये गये ।

(ग) पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(घ) सम्भावित भाग को पूरा करने के किन्हीं कठिनाई की भांशका नहीं है ।

झांसी और करारी स्टेशनों के बीच जीप-रेलगाड़ी डककर

4158. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाव :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राव सिंह अबरवाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार मध्य रेलवे के झांसी और करारी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक रेल फाटक पर एक जीप और एक मान गाड़ी के धापस में टकरा जाने के कारण तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० यु० पुनावा) : (क) जी हां । 1-4-1967 को झांसी और करारी के बीच बिना चौकीदार वाले एक समपार पर एक मानगाड़ी एक जीप से टकरा गई । यह जीप किमरीच कारपोरेशन, झांसी की थी । इस दुर्घटना में जीप में सवार तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये और एक सख्त घायल हुआ ।

(ख) दुर्घटना जीप ड्राइवर की झलती के कारण हुई क्योंकि उसने बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार को पार करते समय सावधान्यक एहनियान नहीं बरती ।

(ग) चूकि दोषी जीप ड्राइवर दुर्घटना में मारा गया, उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती ।

तिल्वा रेलवे स्टेशन पर डाका

4159. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाव :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 को पूछे गये प्रनागरिक प्रश्न 279 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 मार्च, 1967 को बरेली के ममीप तिल्वा रेलवे स्टेशन पर डाका डालने वाले गिरोह का कोई बाकू पकडा है ;

(ख) क्या उनके बनाने पर चोरी हुआ मान वापिस मिल गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उमका पूरा विवरण क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० यु० पुनावा) :

(क) अब तक दो अविद्युक्त गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और वे सिनाउत की कार्रवाई की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) अभी तक नहीं । पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लौंग, काली मिर्च तथा मेवों का आयात

4160. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री कुलम चन्ध कज्जाय :
श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाच बर्षों में लौंग, काली मिर्च तथा मेवों के आयात के लिये राज्यवार कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे तथा ये वस्तुएँ किन-किन देशों से आयात की गई थी ;

(ख) विदेशों को कितनी इनामची लौंग, काली मिर्च तथा मेवों का निर्यात किया गया और इसके फलस्वरूप किन्तनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई, और

(ग) इन वस्तुओं का किन-किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) आयात लाइसेंस देने में मूल्य की सीमा रखी जाती है, परिमाण की नहीं। आयात लाइसेंसों के आकड़े भी राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए रखे जाते हैं। मेवों, काली मिर्च तथा लौंग के लिए गत पाच बर्षों में दिये गये लाइसेंसों का मूल्य विवरण सख्या 1 में दिया गया है। एक अन्य विवरण (सख्या 2) मदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—861/67] है जिसमें वे देश दिये गये हैं जिनसे इन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया।

(ख) तथा (ग) एक विवरण मदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या — 861/67] है जिसमें वर्ष 1962-63 से 1966-67 (अप्रैल से फरवरी) तक इलाहबी, लौंग, काली मिर्च, तथा मेवों के निर्यात का परिमाण तथा मूल्य दिया गया है।

Export Promotion Councils

4161. श्री H. P. Chatterjee:
श्री S. C. Samanta:
श्री Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Export Promotion Council set up so far in various fields of production;

(b) whether any Council has been set up after devaluation;

(c) whether some of the Councils have set up Branch Offices or have appointed correspondents in selected overseas markets,

(d) if so, how they are functioning,

(e) how the export houses in the country are working, and

(f) whether the policy of recognition of these export houses by Government has suffered any change?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) So far 19 export Promotion Councils have been set up in various fields of production.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Branch Offices or Correspondents appointed by some of the Export Promotion Councils in selected overseas markets assist in creating or reporting export opportunities abroad for the products with which they are concerned. Their working is generally reported to be satisfactory.

(e) Government does not inspect the working of export houses in detail. However, wherever recognition is sought or facilities asked for from Government then prescribed conditions have to be adhered to by the concerned Export House failing which recognition is liable to be withdrawn.

(f) A revised policy of recognition of export houses was announced in September, 1965. No changes have subsequently been made therein.

Manning of Level Crossings

4163. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ray:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of level crossings manned since the installation of the new Ministry at the Centre; and
(b) the programme for the current year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The progress of manning of unmanned level crossings is maintained quarterly on the Railways. About 44 unmanned level crossings have been manned during the period from 1st January, 1967 to 31st March, 1967, and 137 numbers in the whole of the year from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967

(b) About 577 unmanned level crossings have been tentatively selected for manning during 1967-68. The actual programme would be drawn up as soon as the State Government concerned communicate their approval to the individual proposal, together with necessary acceptance of their share of the cost, as required under the extant rules

Coal Industry in Madhya Pradesh

4163. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Industry in Madhya Pradesh is passing through a crisis due to the accumulation of huge stocks;

(b) whether any approach has been made by the State Government to save the Industry;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the causes of the crisis, and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There have been slight fluctuations in the pit-head coal stocks in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion of stocks to monthly production is, however, much below the all-India average and there is no crisis in the industry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Defective Rails

4164. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry into the analysis report of Senior Chemist of the Research and Control Laboratory with regard to deficiency in carbon and manganese contents in the Bhilai Steel used for rails has been held, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-882/67]

Issue of Licences

4165. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units which have been provided licences under the liberalised policy announced by Government recently; and

(b) the number of those which have not been provided any licence under this policy and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The import policy announced after devaluation and also in the Red Book for 1967-68 provides for licensing of imports of raw materials, components and spares, etc. to enable maximum production in respect of priority industries, both small scale and large-scale. Units in these industries will also be permitted to approach the licensing authority for additional licences as and when they have produced evidence of utilisation of previous licences.

In respect of industries other than those listed as priority industries also, there has been some liberalisation of imports as compared to 1965-66. Under the current policy, these units also are eligible to approach the licensing authority for further licences after they have produced evidence of utilisation of earlier licences. But in their case, the quantum of allocation will depend on the availability of foreign exchange.

The total number of licences issued to Actual Users, small scale and large scale, in the priority industries since devaluation and upto 3rd June, 1967 were 11,168, amounting to Rs. 375 crores.

Okhla & Badli Industrial Estates

4196. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which of the two Industrial Estates that is Okhla and Badli has been running more efficiently and has been more successful; and

(b) whether Government have tried to ascertain the reason as to why the other one has not been so efficient and successful?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Both the industrial estates are functioning equally efficiently.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Industrialisation

4197. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rural industrialisation scheme announced by Government in 1965-66, rural industries were to be given special preference in regard to the allocation of raw materials; and

(b) if so, what priorities and preferences have been provided to the units situated in the Badli Industrial Estate?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. The following four categories of units were to be allotted raw materials under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme during 1964-65 (not 1965-66):

- (i) Units in industrial estates and semi-industrial estates situated in towns and villages with population less than 15,000;
- (ii) Panchayat Samiti industries located in rural areas;
- (iii) Common facilities centres in rural areas run by industrial cooperatives;
- (iv) Units in areas falling under the rural industrialisation programme sponsored by the Planning Commission in 45 selected areas.

A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs out of the C.C.I. & E. ceilings (free foreign exchange) for import of raw material and component was set aside for the purpose. Similarly a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs for import of steel of various categories was earmarked.

(b) Four applications for allotment of raw materials/components were re-

ceived by the Delhi Administration from units in Badli Industrial Estate. They were duly recommended and given import licences by the C.C.I. & E.

Re-exports from Indian Ports

4168. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of re-exports from the Indian Ports during 1966-67; and

(b) how it compares with the figures of 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The total value of re-exports from the Indian Ports during 1966-67 (April-February) was \$ 4530 million as compared to \$ 8.053 million during the corresponding period of 1965-66.

Exports from the Port of Goa

4169. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any increase in the exports from the ports of Goa, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the exports from Goa Port during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-863 /67].

Issue of Letters of Intent

4170. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of letters of intent issued during 1966-67 and the extent to which it has helped in expediting the process of establishment of industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri

F. A. Ahmed): During 1966-67, 308 Letters of Intent were issued. It has been of assistance in removal of foreclosure of industrial capacity. After issuance of Letter of Intent, if a party fails to take effective steps within the period stipulated towards fulfilment of conditions laid down, and does not also adduce justification for extension of the validity period, the letter is cancelled. This procedure assists in release of industrial capacity, which is made available to other entrepreneurs.

Issue of Industrial Licences

4171. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences issued for the establishment of industries during 1966-67; and

(b) the total investment envisaged?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Ninety-three licences were issued for establishment of industries during 1966-67.

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

निर्वात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य

4172. श्री तिरोव्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत कुछ वस्तुओं का निर्यात उन वस्तुओं के लागत मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया जाता है ; और

(ग) ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :
(क) सरकार उत्पादन की लागत के धाँकड़े नहीं रखती। परन्तु हो सकता है कि निजी निर्यातक कभी-कभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्य पर निर्यात करते हों जो कि स्वदेशी बाजार के मूल्यों से कम हों।

(ख) प्राप्त आंकड़ों से यह जानकारी सक्रिय करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि प्रत्येक उत्पाद तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में लागत विन्न-विन्न होती है।

(ग) प्रत्येक उत्पादक तथा निर्यातक के अपने अपने विशिष्ट कारण होते हैं और इसका जानकारी सक्रिय करना संभव नहीं है।

Tea Plantations in Kangra and Mandi

4173. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic surveys of the tea plantations in Kangra and Mandi (HP) have been completed; and

(b) if so, when these will be published?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No techno-economic survey has been undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce or the Tea Board

(b) Does not arise.

Imported Vehicles

4174. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the matter of purchase of imported used vehicles from the State Trading Corporation of India for promotion of tourism, the 1978 (A) LSD-4.

State Governments are required to obtain concurrence of Director-General of Tourism before such cars are sold to the State Governments;

(b) whether in the matter of purchase of similar cars from the S.T.C. for various Government purposes State Governments are also required to obtain concurrence of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider any alteration of the procedure in view of the fact that the State Governments have the competence and autonomy to decide their requirement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a general policy, it has been decided that imported cars valued at Rs. 10,000 or less (inclusive of custom duty paid or custom duty payable) can be sold to State Governments, but cars costing more than this value should be sold only if a very special need for such a car is established to the satisfaction of the Central Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Economy in the Ministry of Railways

4175. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has ordered his Ministry to review the necessity of gazetted staff by rationalising the procedure so that some economy could be effected; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri G. M. Fozmacha): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the review it has been decided to give up six posts of

Joint Director, eight posts of Deputy Director/Assistant Director etc. and fourteen posts of Section Officer in the office of the Railway Board.

Production Length of Dhoties

4176. Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri F. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports regarding one of the top industrial houses unauthorisedly changing over the production length of dhoties.

(b) if so, the name of the industrial concern, and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani, Haryana has been reported to have produced dhoties and Sarees shorter in length than the minimum prescribed for purposes of controls.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Managing Agencies

4177. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases where permission was refused for extending the term of managing agencies under the Companies Act, 1956 during the last three months?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): During the period from 1st March to 15th June, 1967 in 19 cases

permission was refused for extending the term of managing agencies under the Companies Act, 1956.

House Rent Allowance on S.E. Railway

4178. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any house rent allowance was given to the employees of the South-Eastern Railway during 1966-67, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-864/67]

Export of Textiles

4179. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton textiles has shown any decline during the recent months.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uncompetitive prices of Indian cotton textiles despite devaluation.

(c) Steps are under consideration in consultation with the Trade and Industry.

Export of Handloom Cloth

4180. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Promotion Organisation itself excluding its associates during the last two months; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold to the business associates for exports against order received by them during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b) The value of handloom cloth exported by Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation during March April, 1967 was Rs 1 42 351 66 The value of handloom cloth sold by the Corporation to its business associates for the same period was Rs 63,264 49 The quantity actually exported by these business associates out of the goods purchased by them from the Corporation is not known.

Coal Requirements of Orissa and Rajasthan

4181. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai.

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) the demands of various grades of coal received from the Orissa and Rajasthan during the last three months, and

(b) the extent to which the demands were met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) Grade-wise figures of demand of coal are not available. However, priority-wise statement of the figures of allocated demands of controlled varieties of coal (Gr HH, Gr. I and above) for the States of Orissa and Rajasthan for 1967 is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-865/67].

(b) The demands placed by the State Governments were met in full.

Industrial Units in Orissa

4182. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of industrial units proposed to be established in Orissa during 1967-68, and

(b) the actual assistance proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed). (a) The construction of a cement factory at Bargarh in Sambalpur District has been completed during 1967-68. Other projects which are under implementation in the State Sector but may not be completed during 1967-68 are

- (1) Kalinga Iron Works
- (2) Re rolling Mills
- (3) Cable project
- (4) Ferro chrome project
- (5) Talchar industrial complex

(b) A sum of Rs 26 00 crores has been tentatively allotted to the State Government during the year 1967-68 by way of assistance to the State Plan as a whole

H.E.C., Ranchi

4183. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kartik Oraon:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi

has submitted to his Ministry a list of the business concerns with which he is connected; and

(b) if so, the names of such firms and the extent of the present interest the Chairman holds in those firms?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. Under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Chairman is not required to submit to Government a list of the business concerns with which he is connected.

(b) Does not arise.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

4184, Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kartik Oraon:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated project-wise capital outlay in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) the corresponding actual outlays made so far?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The estimated project wise capital outlay in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi and the corresponding actual

outlays upto the 31st March, 1967 are as below:—

(Figures in lakhs)
Rs.

	Capital outlay	Actual Outlay upto 31st Mar' 67
(i) Heavy Machine Building plant (including Structural Fabrication Shop)	4797	4419
(ii) Heavy Machine Tools Plant.	2446	1338
(iii) Foundry Forge Plant.	11120	6822

H.E.C., Ranchi

4185, Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kartik Oraon:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets and the corresponding achievements till March, 1967 of the different projects under the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, and

(b) whether the production schedule is being fulfilled?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) The targets and achievement of the plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi are as follows.

Heavy Machine Building Plant

	Target		Actuals	
	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value
	(Rs. (lakhs))		Rs. (lakhs)	
1963-64	600	10.9	640.8	11.61
1 64-65	7798.5	212.5	3208.3	72.11
1965-66	9451.5	344.0	10990.5	285.4
1966-67	19519.0	749.5	14307.4	471.4
				(Provisional)

Foundry Forge Plant

	Target		Actuals	
	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value
1964-65	1322	Rs. (lakhs) 36.2	952.38	Rs. (lakhs) 23.34
1965-66	2686	61.56	2466	48.23
1966-67	7181	155.61	4137	77.74 (Provisional)

Heavy Machine Tools Plant

Against the programme of 12 machines (valued at Rs. 33.32 lakhs) during 1966-67, 7 machines valued at Rs. 11.55 lakhs were completed.

The shortfalls in production were due to the following reasons:—

Heavy Machine Building Plant

The production was affected mainly by the non-supply of Castings and Forgings in required quantity.

Foundry Forge Plant

- (1) Non-availability of sufficient moulding area;
- (2) break-down in water line and recuperator;
- (3) difficulty in procuring ferro-alloys

Heavy Machine Tools Plant

Production commenced in October, 1966. The shortfall is due to initial teething troubles

साहकिलों का निर्यात

4186. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अचरवाल :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी साहकिलों का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) यह निर्यात किन देशों को तथा किन भारतीय कम्पनियों द्वारा किया गया,

(ग) उनके निर्यात से कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ; और

(घ) क्या साहकिलों के निर्यात पर होने वाली हानि के बारे में सरकार का विचार कोई निर्णय करने का है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण नमा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 866/67]

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रत्येक मामले में निम्न लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ, इसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि प्रत्येक मामले और प्रत्येक संविदा की राशि अलग अलग होती है। परन्तु सरकार मौसत आधार पर निर्यात के जहाज तक निम्न मूल्य के 25 प्रतिशत की नगद सहायता पहले से ही दे रही है।

रेलवे जोनों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4187. श्री विद्यनाथ वाण्येय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उनके मन्त्रालय तथा विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में हिन्दी प्रारम्भ करने से संबंधित कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) उनके मन्त्रालय में तथा रेलवे जोनों से ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं, जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार की सामान्य नीति के प्राधार पर रेल कार्यालयों में धीरे-धीरे हिन्दी में काम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं। लेकिन यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक मारा काम हिन्दी में होने लगेगा।

(ग) रेल मन्त्रालय— 461*

क्षेत्रीय रेलें— 1,77,967

*इन प्राकटो में चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारी, औद्योगिक स्थापनाएँ, कार्य-प्रवृत्त कर्मचारी और ऐसे कर्मचारी, जिनकी आयु 1-1-1961 को 45 वर्ष या इससे अधिक थी, शामिल नहीं हैं। इन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवावधि में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य नहीं है।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में सालगढ़ अस्पताल

4188. श्री ए० ला० बापवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में नव-निर्मित सालगढ़ अस्पताल में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ कब तक प्रारम्भ की जायेंगी;

(ख) उस अस्पताल में कितने डाक्टर, नर्स, कम्पाउन्डर और मिडवाइफ नियुक्त की जायेंगी, और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित प्राथमिक जातियों के लोगों के लिये कुल कितने पद आरक्षित हैं तथा अब तक कितने पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं और कितने पद रिक्त हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री डे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मण्डल में नव-निर्मित सालगढ़ अस्पताल के वेस्ट क्लीनिक में 1-4-66 से और ग्राम अस्पताल में 11-4-67 से काम प्रारम्भ हो गया।

(ख) इस अस्पताल के लिये मजूर किये गये पदों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

(i) चिकित्सा अधिकारी	6
(ii) नर्स	15
(iii) भेषजक	5
(iv) दाइया	1

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियाँ/प्राथमिक जातियों के लिये मण्डल या अस्पताल के प्राधार पर नहीं, समूची रेलवे के चिकित्सा सर्वग में पदों का आरक्षण किया जाता है। फिर भी, इस समय चिकित्सा अधिकारी और भेषजक के वर्ग में एक-एक पद पर अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं।

Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line

4189. श्री P. Gopalan:

श्री C. K. Chakrapani:

श्री Umanath:

श्री Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Scheme in Fourth Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of surveys conducted for this and the years in which they were conducted;

(d) the details of the last survey report, and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the survey?

The Minister of Railways (श्री C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The

proposals for construction of new lines during the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised

(c) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys were first carried out in 1901-1902 and then in 1956-57

(d) The length of the line will be 147 miles and was estimated to cost Rs. 11.62 crores. The line was expected to work in a loss.

(e) A sum of Rs 1,88,366 was incurred for the survey in 1956-57.

Coir Industry in Kerala

4190. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of coir industry in Kerala,

(b) whether the process of mechanisation has begun in this industry,

(c) the total number of persons employed in this industry at present; and

(d) the total number of persons employed in 1960?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shah Qureshi):

(a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) About 5 to 6 lakhs

(d) About 4½ to 5 lakhs

Statement

(a) Some of the important steps taken by the Coir Board for the development of the coir industry in Kerala as well as other parts of the country are mentioned below:

(1) Various export promotion measures have been undertaken. The coir industry in Kerala is export oriented and its economy is closely linked with export demand. The Coir Board has undertaken measures of publicity such as participation in exhibitions and trade fairs abroad, bringing out of publicity literature, production of a documentary film etc.

(2) Compulsory pre-shipment inspection of coir door mats and coir yarn have been brought into force

(3) Attention has been paid to diversification of production, introduction of modern designs for traditional products and training. The Coir Board has set up a National Coir Training & Design Centre in Allepey, Kerala State, which imparts training in the methods of manufacture of coir products. The Centre also undertakes the evolving and popularisation of modern designs for coir products

(4) The Board's Central Coir Research Institute in Kalavoor, Kerala, has been undertaking studies on several aspects of manufacture of coir and coir goods, both fundamental and applied. The results of these research studies are freely made available to the coir industry.

(5) An Extension Service has been set up under which the officers of the Board's Research Institute visit coir factories and give on the spot advice on technical points.

(6) To promote the demand for coir products in India, the Coir Board is running Show Room-cum-Sales Depots in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Ernakulam. The Board has also appointed Accredited Dealers in several towns for the sale of coir products.

(b) Mechanisation has recently been introduced in the manufacture of coir matting. One factory has recently been set up and the Coir Board is itself setting up a five-powerloom matting factory in Kalavoor, Kerala State. Another factory for the production of matting on powerlooms is also likely to be set up shortly in the private sector.

Apart from this, several units for the mechanical extraction of coir fibre from coconut husks and for the manufacture of rubberised coir products have been set up in various parts of India, including Kerala.

Late Running of Trains

4191. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late running of trains has increased in 1966 on the various Railways particularly on the North-Eastern Railway main line and branch lines;

(b) if so, how it compares with the performance in the preceding year; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains in 1966 registered an improvement on some Railways as compared to that in 1965 and slight deterioration on others as indicated in statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-867/67]

(c) Instruction of punctuality drive and close watch at all levels on the running of passenger carrying trains

भटनी जंक्शन पर प्लेटफार्म

4192. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के भटनी जंक्शन पर मवारी गाड़ियों के रुकने के लिये कुल कितने प्लेटफार्म है;

(ख) भटनी में कुल कितनी गाड़िया रुकती है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त रेलवे स्टेशन पर अधिक प्लेटफार्म बनाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि भटनी जंक्शन पर 278 डाउन (बरहूनबाजार-भटनी जंक्शन) और 72 डाउन (वाराणसी-भटनी) गाड़िया प्लेटफार्मों को छोड़ कर अन्य स्थानों पर रुकती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. पुनाचा) :
(क) तीन ।

(ख) बत्तीस ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी हा ।

(ङ) तीन प्लेटफार्मों में से दो पर मुख्य लाइन की सवारी गाड़िया रुकती हैं । उस समय तीसरी प्लेटफार्म लाइन पर 278 डाउन और 72 डाउन गाड़ियों का लिया जाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक नहीं है । लेकिन भटनी जंक्शन के ढांचे में परिवर्तन का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद ऐसा करना व्य बहारिक होगा ।

तुर्नीपार रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

4193. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में तुर्नीपार रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म की संख्या बहुत सींची है तथा गाड़ियों में चढ़ने-उतरने समय बहुत से यात्रियों में पैर फिसल जाने के कारण उनका चोट खा जाती है,

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त प्लेटफार्म की संख्या को ऊचा करने के लिये विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सी. एम. पुनाचा) :
(क) तुर्नीपार रेलवे स्टेशन पर वर्तमान प्लेटफार्म की संख्या रेलवे लाइन के बराबर है । लेकिन गाड़ियों में चढ़ते या उनसे उतरते समय यात्रियों के फिसल जाने और चोट खाने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्लेटफार्म को ऊचा करने का प्रस्ताव रेलवे के बालू थर्च के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

Workshop at Arkonam Engineering Workshop Premises

4194. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the concrete workshop at Arkonam Engineering Workshop premises was started;

(b) the amount of money spent on this workshop; and

(c) the present stage at which this workshop is?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The concrete shop in the Engineering Workshops at Arkonam was started in 1944 on a very small scale but in the period 1962 to 1964, the concrete shop was re-sited under the general remodelling scheme at a cost of Rs. 65,500. The concrete shop had to be close down with effect from 1-7-66 as there was not enough work-load especially for R.C.C. pipes which formed the bulk of the orders, due to general decline in the construction activities of the Railway.

Arkonam Engineering Workshop

4195. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wood work carried out in the Wood Workshop unit of the Arkonam Engineering Workshop in the years 1961-62 to 1966-67; and

(b) the reasons for any fall in output or production in the subsequent years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The quantum of wood work carried out in the Wood Workshop unit at Arkonam Engineering Workshops during 1961-62 to 1966-67 is as under:—

1961-62 . . .	130 tons of Sawn Timber
1962-63 . . .	132 "
1963-64 . . .	139 "
1964-65 . . .	148 "
1965-66 . . .	113 "
1966-67 . . .	78 "

(b) The turn-out in the Wood Workshop has fallen due to the decrease in the quantum of construction work and consequent fall in the demand for Wood work, on the Railway.

Neiveli Lignite Corporation

4196. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation for lands acquired for Neiveli Lignite Corporation has been paid to all land owners;

(b) if so, the date on which the last batch of people were paid compensation; and the mode of payment of compensation;

(c) whether any representation has been made for revision of assessments made already; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The last batch of people were paid on 22-12-1966. The mode of payment was cash.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These will be dealt with by the Corporation according to law.

Industrial Licences to Birla Brothers

4197. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state how many new Industrial licences have been given to Birla Brothers after the publication of the interim report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Pof. R. K. Hazari?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): One licence has been issued to a concern belonging to Birla Group of Firms after the publication of Interim Report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Prof. R. K. Hazari.

Exports of Wild Animals

4198. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of wild animals exported during the years 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66.

(b) whether the attention of Government has been invited to any case of under-invoicing of such exports, and

(c) whether Government have verified the Invoice prices with the prices which the buyers abroad have actually paid?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a)

(a) 1962-63	Rs. 49,31,602 21
1963-64	Rs. 37,35,785 23
1964-65	Rs. 29,14,929 34
1965-66	Rs. 27,24,062 71

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The verification is required to be done by the Reserve Bank of India, to whom the GR Forms filed by the exporters are sent by the Customs Houses

East India Jute and Hessain Exchange

4199. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the East India Jute and Hessain Exchange Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) what are its objectives; and

(c) how far it has fulfilled them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The East India Jute and Hessain Exchange Ltd., Calcutta is composed of jute goods manufacturers, jute goods shippers, jute goods dealers, raw jute dealers and brokers. The management of the Exchange is vested in a Board of Directors which elects from amongst themselves a President and a Vice-President

(b) The East India Jute and Hessain Exchange Ltd., Calcutta has been formed with the primary objective of regulating and controlling the forward trading in raw jute and jute goods. The exchange is to ensure that trading in the different types of forward contracts is conducted on sound lines and in accordance with the byelaws of the Exchange. Important byelaws require the approval of the Forward Markets Commission/Government of India

(c) The Exchange has so far fulfilled its functions satisfactorily.

गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को रेलवे विश्राम/अतिथि गृहों का नियतन

4200. श्री रामाचतार झाझरी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर जिन में पूर्वी रेलवे का झाझरा स्टेशन भी शामिल है, अधिकारियों के लिये विश्राम गृहों/अतिथि गृहों की व्यवस्था की गई है,

(ख) क्या समद मदन्यो तथा राज्यों के मन्त्रियों को आवश्यकता के समय उक्त विश्राम गृहों/अतिथि-गृहों में ठहरने की प्रवृत्ति दी जाती है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो 19 मई 1967 को हुए लॉको वर्कशाप, झाझरा के मजदूरों के क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन के अवसर पर बिहार राज्य के पुनिम मन्त्री, श्री रामानन्द तिवारी और एक समद मदन्य को बड़ा ठहरने की झाझरा न देवे का क्या कारण था, यद्यपि स्वागत समिति ने इस शास्य की प्रार्थना की थी; और

(ब) इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुनाचा)

(क) पूर्ब रेलवे के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर, जिनमें झांझा स्टेशन भी शामिल है विश्राम/सतिथि गृहों की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार रेलवे के विश्राम गृहों में ठहरने का स्थान नियत प्रभार दिये जाते पर और रेलवे सरकारी अधिकारियों को (जिनमें राज्य सरकार के मन्त्री भी शामिल हैं) दिया जा सकता है जब वे दोगे पर हों। लेकिन और सरकारी अधिकारी, जिनमें समूह सदस्य भी शामिल हैं यदि रेलवे के काम से दोगे पर न हों, ना उन्हें रेलवे के विश्रामगृह में ठहरने का स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(ग) पूर्ब रेलवे के प्राधिकारियों को इस तरह का स्थान नियत करने के लिए उनसे कोई लिखित मांग-पत्र नहीं मिला था। एक स्वागत समिति की धार से किसी ने झांझा स्टेशन पर रेलवे के विश्रामगृह में घाने वाले समूह सदस्यों और मन्त्रियों को ठहराने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ब रेलवे के प्राधिकारियों से बातचीत की थी। उन्होंने कोई लिखित मांग-पत्र नहीं दिया, यद्यपि उनसे लिखित मांग-पत्र देने के लिए कहा गया था। ऐसा परिस्थिति में पूर्ब रेलवे के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इस पर प्रायः कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

(घ) भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Joint Plant Committee

4201. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 325 on the 26th May, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount collected by the Joint Plant Committee on the basis

of rupee one per ton from the main producers so far; and

(b) the items on which this amount has been spent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) Rs. 134 lakhs till 31st March, 1967

(b) Out of Rs 134 lakhs, Rs 69 lakhs were transferred to the Freight Equalisation Fund to meet the deficit and Rs 46.25 lakhs spent to meet the expenses of the J P C

Olavakkot Creosoting Plant

4202. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to close down the Olavakkot (Kerala State) Creosote Plant where one hundred and sixty workers are working;

(b) whether the Railways have reduced its work to fifty per cent as a prelude to the closing of the whole establishment; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. There is no such proposal to close down the plant.

(b) Reduction in work is only temporary and is due to fall in supplies of sleepers below the quantities promised by Forest departments.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Rourkela Steel Plant

4203. **Shri D. Amat:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in all cadres under the pay-roll of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela; and

(b) the number of local people out of them and their percentage to the total number of employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There are at present 28,494 employees on the pay roll of the Rourkela Steel Plant, including the Fertilizer Plant and their captive mines.

(b) Statistics regarding employment of local people is not maintained.

Bharat Aluminium Company

4204. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Visawambharan:
Shri Manglathumadam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Aluminium Company has not gone into production so far, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to hasten the completion of the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been/are being taken for the implementation of the Korba (M.P.) and Koyna (Maharashtra) Aluminium Projects, by the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., New Delhi —

(i) Detailed investigation of the bauxite deposits to provide ore for the proposed plants has been completed and negotiations are in progress with the State Governments concerned for the supply of necessary electric power for the plants.

(ii) The proposals received from the Bharat Aluminium Company for sanction of Korba project estimates up to the alumina stage and for approval of consultancy agreement with M/s Chemokomplex of Hungary for the erection and start up of the alumina plant are under consideration of the Government. A contract for the preparation of a detailed project report for the Korba smelter and facilities for manufacture of aluminium semis is being entered into by the

Bharat Aluminium Company with M/s. Tjzhpromexport of USSR

(iii) So far as the Koyna project is concerned, the examination of Detailed Project Report prepared by the Consultants has been completed and the scheme together with the cost estimates is under the consideration of the Government.

Increase in Exports

4205. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase/decrease in exports over the previous years from 1957 to 1966 and the reasons therefor;

(b) the effects of devaluation on export earnings and foreign exchange position; and

(c) the names of the countries where our exports have increased after devaluation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A statement showing India's exports from the year 1956-57 to 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/67]. The Statement shows an increase in exports from year to year attributed mainly to the various export promotional measures launched by Government from time to time (except in 1965-66 and 1966-67 when there has been a fall).

(b) The immediate effect of devaluation on exports was somewhat unsettling but (a closer look at the export situation reveals that) subsequently exports have started picking up steadily and the future seems hopeful. A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/67] showing the trend in exports after devaluation, which shows that during the quarter June-August, 1966, there was a drop in exports by 16.8 per cent compared to corresponding period in the previous year. During the next quarter (September—

November) the decline was reduced to 10.5 per cent. In the succeeding quarter (December, 1966—February, 1967), the decline was further reduced to 5.4 per cent. During March—May, 1967 the trend was reversed and there has been an increase by 2.2 per cent. This increase has further gone up to 8 per cent during April—May, 1967-68 compared to the corresponding two months in 1966-67.

Also another statement showing total exports and imports during 1966-67 compared to 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-868/67].

(c) Another statement (Statement IV) showing the names of the countries to which exports have increased during June—February 1966-67 as compared to June—February, 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-868/67].

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

4206 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka
Shri K Pradhani
Shri Heerji Bhai

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the nature and extent of assistance given by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute to the small scale industries in Orissa during 1966-67 and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed). (a) The Central Small Industries Organisation through the Small Industries Service Institute in Cuttack and the Extension Centre within its jurisdiction have been rendering all the possible assistance for the promotion and development of small scale industries in the State of Orissa which *inter-alia* includes

1 Technical advice on the use of modern and appropriate technical processes

2 Preparation of modern schemes, designs, drawings and technical bulletins

3 Conducting Management appreciation courses and also specialist courses on subjects like Production Management, Financial accounting, Cost Control and Marketing Management

4 Conducting Training Courses on various technical trades such as Machine Shop Practice, Tool Room Practice, Fitting, Blacksmithy, Carpentry and Die and Tool Making

5 Enlistment of small scale units for participation in Government Stores Purchase Programme

6 Conducting economic investigations suggesting the potentiality of development of various small industries

7 Providing economic information service on promising lines of production

The Industrial Extension Service provided by the Small Industries Service Institute Cuttack and the Extension Centre covers a wide range of enquiries from private individuals as well as government department relating to

1 Availability and use of appropriate raw materials

2 Supply of printed schemes and projects reports on various technical processes

3 Common facility service, available on nominal charges through workshops and Extension Centres for such processes and operations which are not within the means of the small scale units

The Institute also provides basic information to State Governments and financial institutions to help them assess the needs of the Small Industry Sector. Export Promotion and assistance for rural industrial development are some of the other activities of the Institute

संसद हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड,
पटना

4211. श्री राजाबखार शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औद्योगिक विकास तथा विनियमन अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड पटना (बिहार) को 24 सितम्बर 1965 को अपने कब्जे में लेकर उसका प्रबन्ध और कार्य संचालन का भार बिहार सरकार को सौंप दिया था,

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार ने उसका प्रबन्ध सम्भालने के कुछ महीनों बाद ही उसमें नानाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी थी और कर्मचारियों का हिमाच चुकना कर दिया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसको बन्द कर देने के कारण कारखाने के सैन्डो कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये थे और इससे देश में माइक्रियों के उत्पादन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हा तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ताकि वह इस कारखाने को पुनः चालू कर सके और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कारखाने में हुए लाखों रुपये के गोलमाल के सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फजलुल्लाह खान अहमद) : (क) में (ग). उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक अधिनूचित आदेश दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 1965 के द्वारा बिहार सरकार के एक नाम-निर्दिष्ट अधिकारी को मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड, पटना का प्रबन्ध एक अधिकृत नियन्त्रक के रूप में अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए अधिकृत किया था। बिहार

सरकार ने बताया है कि कम्पनी के पहले प्रबन्धक की देनदारियाँ लेनदारियों से कहीं अधिक हैं और उस पर बकाया राशि की बसूली के अनेक मुकदमे न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं। पता चला है कि सभी परिसम्पत्ति गिरवी रख दी गई हैं। पहले प्रबन्धक द्वारा कारखाना बन्द कर दिया गया था और उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों के कारण उसे फिर से नहीं चलाया जा सका। सितम्बर, 1966 में दो मजदूरों को काम से प्रलग्न कर दिया गया था। कारखाना बन्द हो जाने से साइंटिस्टों के सम्पूर्ण रूप से उत्पादन पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा जो वृद्धि पर है।

(घ) ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Issue of Industrial Licences to Messrs. Dalmia and Jain

4212. Shri Sradhakar Sopakar: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of industrial licences issued to Messrs. Dalmia and Jain after the presentation of the Second Report by the Vivian Bose Commission?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Two licences were issued to the firms belonging to Messrs. Dalmia and Jain after the presentation of the Second Report by the Vivian Bose Commission.

इटावा से सिन्ध तक रेलवे लाइन

4213. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलवाहू : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सुरक्षा को दृष्टि में रखते हुये उत्तर प्रदेश में इटावा रेलवे स्टेशन से मध्य प्रदेश में सिन्ध रेलवे स्टेशन तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने तथा सिन्ध से मालियर तक की छांटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की किसी मार्गजनि क मांग पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. सु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बों के
परिचारक (कीच एटेंडेंट)

4214. श्री गृणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री मन्. लिखते :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को उत्तर रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बों के परिचारकों से हाल में कोई अध्यावेदन मिला है; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. सु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। लेकिन सफाई वालों की इपूटी निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर रेल प्रशासन को एक अध्यावेदन मिला है।

(ख) अन्य कामों के धलावा, परिचरों को बनती गाड़ों में डिब्बों, गलियारों पिल-मन्थियों और मोमों को साफ रखना पड़ता है। जहां तक सौचालय के कम्पोज धौर फर्श का सम्बन्ध है, परिचरों से यह धारा नहीं की जाती कि वे उनको सफाई स्वयं करें; लेकिन उन्हें यह देखना होता है कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर इस काम के लिए रखे गये कर्मचारी उनकी सफाई कर दें। इन हिदायतों को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Cases involving refund of overcharge
by N.E. Railway

4215. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of refund of over-charge by the N.E. Railway are pending;

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(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the directive of the Railway Board, hundreds of cases have not been finalised so far though many years have passed; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the authorities responsible for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There always are some cases pending, because there is an inevitable time lag between the receipt of a claim and the disposal of it.

(b) It is not correct that hundreds of cases have been pending for years.

(c) If the hon. Member furnishes information of some very old cases not disposed of, appropriate action will be taken.

पूर्व रेलवे में रेलवे पासों का दुरुपयोग

4216. श्री रवि राय : क्या रेलवे

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे में पासों, किस किस श्रेणी के पासों का दुरुपयोग करने के सिलसिले में कितने कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया तथा उन्हें क्या क्या सजा दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर स्थित मुख्य इंजीनियर के कार्यालय के कुछ कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों को इपूटी तथा शिबिलेज पासों का दुरुपयोग करने के सिलसिले में पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. सु. पुनाचा) :

(क) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा क्या ; देखिये संख्या LT-373/67]

(ख) सिर्फ एक मामले में, एक कर्मचारी के सम्बन्धियों को, पास का दुरुपयोग करते हुए पकड़ा गया था।

**असंत हिन्दुस्तान बिहिकल्स लिमिटेड,
पटना**

4211. श्री राजाबतार झाप्पी: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनबाध-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औद्योगिक विकास तथा विनियमन अधिनियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान बिहिकल्स लिमिटेड पटना (बिहार) को 24 नवम्बर 1965 को अपने कब्जे में लेकर उसका प्रबन्ध और कार्य संचालन का भार बिहार सरकार को सौंप दिया था,

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन राज्य सरकार ने उसका प्रबन्ध सम्भालने के कुछ महीनों बाद ही उसमें नालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी थी और कर्मचारियों का हिमाच चुकता कर दिया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसको बन्द कर देने के कारण कारखाने के सैकड़ों कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये थे और इससे देश में माइक्रोनों के उत्पादन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार को विनियम महायत्ना देने का है ताकि वह इस कारखाने को पुन चालू कर सके और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कारखाने में द्रुए लाखों रुपये के शालिमान के सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सनबाध-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री कलचरहीन झाप्पी महोदय) : (क) में (ग) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक अधिसूचित आदेश दिनांक 24 नवम्बर, 1965 के द्वारा बिहार सरकार के एक नाम-निर्देशित अधिकारी को वेमसं हिन्दुस्तान बिहिकल्स लि०, पटना का प्रबन्ध एक अधिभूत नियन्त्रक के रूप में अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए अधिभूत किया था। बिहार

सरकार ने बताया है कि कम्पनी के पहले प्रबन्धक की देनदारियाँ लेनदारियों से कहीं अधिक हैं और उस पर बकाया राशि की बसुली के अनेक मुकदमे न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं। पता चला है कि सभी परिसम्पत्ति गिरबी रख दी गई है। पहले प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कारखाना बन्द कर दिया गया था और उपर्युक्त परिस्थितियों के कारण उसे फिर से नहीं चलाया जा सका। सितम्बर, 1966 में दो मजदूरों को काम से हटाकर दिया गया था। कारखाना बन्द हो जाने से माइक्रोनों के सम्पूर्ण रूप से उत्पादन पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा जो वृद्धि पर है।

(घ) ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Issue of Industrial Licences to
Messrs. Dalmia and Jain**

4212. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of industrial licences issued to Messrs. Dalmia and Jain after the presentation of the Second Report by the Vivian Bose Commission?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Two licences were issued to the firms belonging to Messrs. Dalmia and Jain after the presentation of the Second Report by the Vivian Bose Commission.

इटावा से भिण्ड तरु रेलवे लाइन

4213. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलचाह: क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सुरक्षा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश में इटावा रेलवे स्टेशन से मध्य प्रदेश में भिण्ड रेलवे स्टेशन तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने तथा भिण्ड से ग्वालियर तक की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की किसी सार्वजनिक जांच पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बों के परिवारक (कीच एटेंडेंट)

4214. श्री गृहामन्त्र डाकुर :

श्री अशु लिवडे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को उत्तर रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बों के परिवारकों से हाल में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) जो नहीं। लेकिन सफाई वालों की इपूटी निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर रेल प्रशासन को एक शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) अन्य कामों के अलावा, परिवारों को चलती गाड़ी में डिब्बों, गलियारों चिलमचियों और सीटों को साफ रखना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक शौचालय के कमीड और फर्न का सम्बन्ध है, परिवारों से यह धाका नहीं की जाती कि वे उनकी सफाई स्वयं करें; लेकिन उन्हें यह देखना होता है कि विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर इन काम के लिए रूके गये कर्मचारी उनकी सफाई कर दें। इन हिदायतों को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Cases involving refund of overcharge by N.E. Railway

4215. श्री Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of refund of over-charge by the N.E. Railway are pending;

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(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the directive of the Railway Board, hundreds of cases have not been finalised so far though many years have passed; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the authorities responsible for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There always are some cases pending, because there is an inevitable time lag between the receipt of a claim and the disposal of it.

(b) It is not correct that hundreds of cases have been pending for years.

(c) If the hon. Member furnishes information of some very old cases not disposed of, appropriate action will be taken.

पूर्व रेलवे में रेलवे पासों का दुरुपयोग

4216. श्री रवि राव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व रेलवे में पासों, किस किस श्रेणी के पासों का दुरुपयोग करने के सिलसिले में कितने कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया तथा उन्हें क्या क्या सजा दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर स्टेशन मुख्य इंजिनर के कार्यालय के कुछ कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों को इपूटी तथा प्रिविलेज पासों का दुरुपयोग करने के सिलसिले में पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) एक विवरण सदन की वेब पर रखा दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा नकल। देखिये संख्या L.T.—873/67]

(ख) सिर्फ एक मामले में, एक कर्मचारी के सम्बन्धियों को, पास का दुरुपयोग करते हुए पकड़ा गया था।

(ग) कर्मचारी ने पूरा किराया और जुर्माना जमा किया। इसके प्रतिरिक्त एक वर्ष के लिये उसका बेटन प्रति मास 50 रुपये कम कर दिया गया।

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.

4217. Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenues spent in the maintenance of cars individually for General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Chief Engineer (Technical), Chief Engineer (Civil), Works Manager of Heavy Power Equipment Plant and F.A. and C.A.O. of B.H.E.L.;

(b) whether it is a fact that each of these Officers have been allotted a whole-time independent car for transportation from city to site at a nominal rate of Rs. 40 p.m.; and

(c) the average monthly number of miles done by each of the above cars as recorded in the Log-book during the last six months and what is the actual cost of maintenance of these cars as against the amounts recovered including depreciation and cost of the driver and maintenance including taxation and insurance?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The average total monthly expenditure on the car allotted to the General Manager is Rs. 800 and that on the car allotted to the Deputy General Manager is Rs. 700. The other officers have not been allotted cars individually.

(b) No cars have been allotted exclusively for transportation from city to site, but General Manager, Chief Engineer (Technical), Works Manager and Chief Engineer (Civil)

make use of staff cars from residence in the city to the site and are charged Rs. 40 per month.

(c) The cars allotted for official use to the General Manager and Deputy General Manager run on an average 2239 KM per month respectively. Cost of maintenance of these two cars is given in reply to Part (a) above; the car used jointly by the Chief Engineer (Technical) and Works Manager runs an average of 3889 KM per month and the cost is Rs. 935 per month. The car used by the Chief Engineer (Civil) runs an average of 2535 KM per month and the cost is Rs. 875 per month. The cost includes maintenance charges, depreciation, pay of driver, taxation, insurance etc.

**Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,
Hyderabad**

4218. Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local political leaders are influencing the day-to-day administration of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the appointment of the Deputy General Manager of Hyderabad Unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals was made on political considerations; and

(c) if not, the present appointment policy in the said unit?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Posts such as Artisans, Semi-skilled workmen, technical apprentices, typists and ministerial staff, are

filled on the basis of selection from applications in response to advertisements in newspapers having wide circulation in Andhra Pradesh and the contiguous States. Unskilled labour and other Class IV Staff are recruited through Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh. For all other categories, recruitment is made on All-India basis on merit.

Export of Tea

4219. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea exports are the only export where drawback of the excise duty on export is not allowed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow such drawback in order to encourage the export of tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At the point of export, the excise duty merges with the export duty, the level of which is fixed taking into account any non-refundable excise duty leviable on tea. So long as there is an export duty on tea, it is administratively convenient to fix the level of duty taking into account the excise duty rather than grant draw back of the excise duty as such. It is because of this that when excise duties on tea were recently increased as a part of the Budget proposals, the export duty has been suitably reduced.

Lady Passenger Guide at Khurda Road Junction

4220. Shri Chintaman Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no lady passenger guide at Khurda Road Junction to guide the female passengers; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination.

मोटर कारों के साथ दिये जाने वाले श्रीजारों का मूल्य

4221. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री हरिकृष्ण :

श्री वि० ना० सिंह :

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 2 जून, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1399 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एम्बेसेडर, फिएट और स्टैण्डर्ड कारों के निर्माताओं द्वारा श्रीजारों का मूल्य अपने खातों में पृथक से दिखाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार उनकी किस्म, उपयोगिता और टिकाऊपन की जांच क्यों नहीं करती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त श्रीजारों की संख्या, किस्म और मूल्य निर्धारित करने का है ताकि यदि ग्राहक इन श्रीजारों को बाजार में उपलब्ध श्रीजारों की तुलना में अनुपयोगी, महंगे और घटिया पायें तो वे इन्हें अस्वीकार कर दें और बदले में उनका मूल्य वापस ले सकें ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खली अहमद) :

(क) सरकार को यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि ग्राहकों को दिये जाने वाले श्रीजारों की कीमत कार निर्माताओं द्वारा अपनी लेखा-पुस्तकों में धूमन से दिखाई जाती है या नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) देश में बनने वाली कारों की किस्म की जांच करने के लिये सीएम वी एक समिति स्थापित करने का विचार

है। यह समिति कारों की किल्ल और कार निर्माताओं द्वारा सप्लाय किए जाने वाले धीजारों की संख्या के बारे में भी जांच करेगी।

कारों का निर्माण

4222. श्री कृष्णधर प्रसाद :

श्री हरिकृष्ण :

ग्रहन्त दिग्बिम्ब नाथ :

श्री प्रेक्षचन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्तमान क्षमता के अन्तर्गत हो सकने वाले उत्पादन से बैंडफोर्ड, फिएट, स्टैडर्ड, लीलेड, टैम्पो और टाटा मसॅडीज कारों का उत्पादन कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कारों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ,

(ग) एम्बैसेडर कारों की उत्पादन क्षमता 30,000 तक बढ़ाने के हेतु आवश्यक पुर्बों तथा कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स ने दिसम्बर, 1966 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की थी , और

(घ) प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्ट्स ने फिएट कारों की उत्पादन क्षमता 30,000 तक करने के हेतु अपने कारखाने का विकास करने के लिए तथा क्षमता बढ़ जाने के बाद अगस्त पुर्बों तथा कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन शर्मा ग्रहन्त) :
(क) और (ख). जनवरी से मई, 1967 के दौरान उत्पादन में कमी पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में केवल बैंडफोर्ड वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों, स्टैडर्ड एक टन तक ट्रक

तथा टेम्पो तीन पहियों वाले एक सीमित है। टाटा मसॅडीज बॅज और लीलेड वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों तथा फिएट और स्टैडर्ड हेराल्ड कारों के निर्माण में बस्तुतः इसी अवधि में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में बढ़ा है।

वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों के उत्पादन में कमी इन गाड़ियों की मांग गिर जाने के कारण हुई है, जब तक मांग बढ़ नहीं जाती तब तक इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लि० कलकत्ता ने दिसम्बर, 1966 में 908 लाख रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा एक वर्ष के लिए नियत करने के लिए कहा है जिससे वह कारों का अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा कर 30,000 कारों प्रति वर्ष कर सके।

(घ) जनवरी, 1967 में मैसर्स प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्ट्स लि० बम्बई ने फिएट कारों की क्षमता बढ़ा कर 30,000 प्रति वर्ष कर देने का एक प्रस्ताव रखा था। उन्होंने बताया था कि उन्हें पूंजीगत बस्तुओं का आयात करने के लिए 3.75 करोड़ रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। प्रस्तावित विस्तार करने के लिए उन्होंने पुर्बों और कच्चे माल का आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की अपनी कुछ भी आवश्यकता का संकेत नहीं किया था।

बिहार में सीमेंट का विस्तार

4223. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह :

श्री जोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिनाया गया है कि बिहार राज्य में सीमेंट के विस्तार में बड़ा गोलमाल हो रहा है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट कारखानों के मासिक एक्ट, बोक तथा फुटकर व्यापारियों से अधिम धन लेकर भी जैन का चार महीने से पहले सीमेंट की सप्लाई नहीं करते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस गोलमाल को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है

जीसोमिक विकास तथा सनवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचरणी बशी बह्मव) :
(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) 1965, 1966 तथा 1967 की पहली तिमाही में स्टाकिस्टों को किता गया तिमाही संभरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

नियंत्रण अवधि		नियंत्रण हटादे जाने के बाद	
तिमाही	मी० टन	तिमाही	मी० टन
पहली 65	32,462	पहली/66	63,324
दूसरी/65	39,210	दूसरी/66	58,759
तीसरी/65	46,707	तीसरी/66	72,969
चौथी/65	53,732	चौथी/66	72,124
		पहली/67	77,369

इन्से पतर बकैगा कि संभरण में लगातार प्रगति होती रही है । रेलों द्वारा माल लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने जैसी कुछ अपरिहार्य कठिनाइयों के कारण कभी-कभी संभरण में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है । किन्तु ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें 45 दिनों से अधिक विलम्ब होता है किसी एजेंटों को निदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि वे अधिम राशि का ब्याज पर भुगतान कर दें । सीमेंट आक्टन तथा सनवाय संगठन ने इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये कि बिहार, विशेषकर उत्तर बिहार में सीमेंट का सामान वितरण होता रहै भागलपुर में एक सम्पक अधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिया गया है । भागलपुर का सम्पक अधिकारी और प्रादेशिक सनवाय अधिकारी, कलकत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों तथा अन्य से सम्पक बनाये रखते हैं जिससे शिकायतों को तत्काल दूर किया जा सके ।

Travelling on Foot-Boards

4824. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers injured in 342-Dn train while travel-

ling on foot-boards during 1967 so far;

(b) the steps taken to avoid such incidents in future;

(c) whether it is a fact that 342-Dn is running with 5 to 6 bogies against its strength of 11 bogies,

(d) if so, the action taken against the officers responsible for attaching less number of bogies on this long-journey train;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the total amount paid to the injured or to the dependants of the dead affected by this train?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Feenacha): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No. 342 Dn. has been running on certain occasions 3 to 4 coaches short of its normal composition of 10 bogies. No individual official was responsible for it and, therefore, the question regarding action against anyone does not arise.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

37 Up and 38 Dn. Trains

4225. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of punctuality of the 37-Up and 38-Dn. trains; and

(b) the steps taken to maintain the punctuality of these trains?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Percentage of Right Time arrival of 37 Up Punjab Mail at Ferozepore was 8.2 and that of 38 Dn. Punjab Mail at Delhi was about 10 during the period April to May, 1967.

(b) The punctual running of all passenger carrying trains including Nos. 37-Up/38-Dn. Mails is under watch at all levels of Railway Administration. Railways have been asked to review the timings of these trains to ensure their punctual running

1 DSB Train between Bahadur Garh and New Delhi

4226. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1 DSB train runs as empty rake between Bahadurgarh and New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not allowing the passengers to travel by this train;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no down train from Rohtak between 17 00 hours to 22.30 hours;

(d) whether there is a demand to convert this empty train into a regular train.

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from lack of traffic justification, its conversion into a Passen-

ger train will also affect goods movement for want of requisite line capacity.

(c) Yes, there is no train between 17.00 and 22.18 hours.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Supply of Coal by N.C.D.C.

4227. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has started supplying coal to the Obra Thermal Power Station from Singrauli collieries;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which the supply will start at the latest?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have not so far entered into an arrangement with the National Coal Development Corporation for the purchase of coal for Obra Thermal Power Station from Singrauli.

(c) Once an arrangement between the two parties has been reached, work on the railway-siding, which is essential for supply of coal by rail to Obra Power Station, can be taken up. That is likely to take about two years in its completion. Coal supplies can start soon after.

Copper Deposits in Balaghat and Jabalpur Districts

4228. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an intensive survey of copper deposits in Balaghat and Jabalpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the result of survey so far carried out?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). During the IIIrd plan period, geological investigations were conducted at Imalia, Bhula and Nawalia, and geophysical investigations at Nawalia-Angawan, Salarpur, Bargaon and Bhula in Jabalpur district but no workable deposits were located.

Mineralisation for copper in Balaghat district is confined to quartz veins and granites. In the Imalia region of Jabalpur the mineralised zone is traceable for about 100 metres. Samples collected from both areas are under examination.

कीटनाशक दवाई छिड़कने की मशीन

4229. श्री रघुवीर सिंह झारखी :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर झारखी :
 श्री शिवकुमार झारखी :
 श्री हुकमचन्द कज्जबाय :
 श्री राज गोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री राजाचतार शर्मा :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री सर्वान्न सिंह भदौरिय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर में छोटे आकार की एक कीटनाशक दवाई छिड़कने की मशीन तैयार की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन शर्मा अहमद): (क) और (ख). सेंट्रल मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट दुर्गापुर में एक हल्के और सस्ते कीटनाशक दवाईयां छिड़कने के उपकरण का विकास करने की एक योजना चल रही है जिसमें इन दवाईयों के छिड़कने का कोई भ्रमता कृपा हिस्ता नहीं है तथा 30 निटर प्रति

घंटे की क्षमता वाले एक स्प्रेयर का डिजाइन तैयार करके उसका निर्माण किया जा चुका है। दवाईयां छिड़कने के उपकरण का एक दूसरा प्राथमिक, जिनमें कुछ सुधार किया गया है, तैयार किया जा चुका है और उसका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

कीटनाशक दवाईयों के जिस उपकरण का विकास किया जा रहा है वह एक ऐसी मशीन है जो प्रायात किये हुए "स्विंग फाग" के सिद्धान्त की तरह चलता है और जो बाजार में उपलब्ध है। यह एक कम बालुम वाला उपकरण जो छ. से लेकर 8 फीट तक दवाईयां छिड़कता है इसको छिड़कते समय कर्षे पर रखा जा सकता है जिसका भार पिना पेट्रोल और दवाईयों के लगभग 12 कि० घा० तथा उनके सहित 18 कि० घाम है।

Birla Group of Firms

4230. श्री Rameshwar Singh:
 श्री S. M. Joshi:
 श्री Madhu Limaye:
 श्री A. Sreedharan:
 श्री P. M. Sayeed:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued licences to those Birla firms whose assets are incommensurate with the licences issued to them,

(b) if so, how many such firms have been issued licences belonging to the Birla between 1960 to May, 1967; and

(c) the total number of licences issued to the various firms and the number of licences issued to the Birlas during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Capital assets of the applicant firms are no doubt considered at the time of approval of applications for grant of licences. But other factors such as approved plans, if any, of the Central Government for

the development of the scheduled industry concerned and, where no such plans exist, the existing capacity of the scheduled industry, the demand and supply position, availability of raw materials and plant and machinery are given careful consideration. Besides proposed arrangements for financing the project, suitability of the location proposed from the point of view of the approved plans for the industry, capacity of the plant to be installed, availability of rail transport capacity, availability of technical and other skilled personnel required, and collaboration, if any, with foreign manufacturers are also given due consideration before approving applications.

Total number of licences issued to various firms during January 1960 to May, 1967 is 7,065. Separate dates in respect of licences granted to Birlas or any other industrial groups is not readily available. Particulars of all licences, indicating the names of the licensees and the types of licences, issued during the period in question have been published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" weekly, Indian Trade Journal and Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. All these publications are available in the Library of the House.

Rail Link between Basar and Mancheria

4231. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the survey regarding linking Basar with Mancheria via Mudhole, Bhamsa, Nirmal etc. by direct rail link in the District of Allahabad;

(b) whether the scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No survey for

such a link has so far been undertaken nor is it under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) and (c). With the limited funds likely to be made available for new lines during the Fourth Plan, the chances of taking up this line in the near future are remote.

Small Scale Industries Units in M.P.

4232. Shri G. B. Mishra: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industries units of Madhya Pradesh offered to participate in the defence production during the Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan conflict,

(b) whether these offers were suited to the defence requirements and if so, how many of them were utilized for defence production;

(c) the reasons on which the same proposals were rejected; and

(d) whether Government tried to rectify the shortcomings of the above firms and thus utilize their capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) About fifty, Sir.

(b) Twelve units are receiving tender enquiries from the Ordnance Establishments from time to time and orders valued at Rs. 6,70,000 have been executed by small scale units in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The reasons for rejection of proposals of the rest of the units are:

(i) The products made by some of the units are not required by the Ordnance Establishments.

(ii) The machinery and skill possessed by some of the units are unsuitable for executing defence orders.

(iii) Some of the units did not respond for registration with the Defence Establishments.

(d) The Small Industries Service Institute, Indore, are working in close cooperation with the State Directorate of Industries to overcome the shortcomings of the small scale units and make them suitable to improve upon their skill and capacity.

Price of Cotton

4233. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended the withdrawal of statutory ceiling on prices of raw cotton and has suggested instead, a system of procurement prices for Government purchase of raw cotton;

(b) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has also suggested the long-term plan of Government entering the raw cotton trade, including imports, so as to acquire control over 20 per cent of the total supply of spinnable cotton in the country every year; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the raw cotton price policy for 1967-68 season are under consideration of the Government.

Halt Station between Jaynagar and Khajauli station

4234. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-Eastern Railway is considering a proposal to construct a halt station at village Korabis between Jaynagar and Khajauli stations of the N.E.R.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A proposal to construct a halt at Kor-

biya has been received and is under examination.

Derailement near Kamaredi

4235. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons derailed near Kamaredi about two years ago on Kacheguda-Mammad Metre Gauge Section on the South-Central Railway;

(b) whether the goods contained in the derailed wagons have been claimed and removed from the place of accident;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the callous and irresponsible attitude of the concerned officials?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On 1st February, 1966, at about 8.45 hrs., while No. 807 Down goods train was running between Talmadla and Kamaredi stations, 4 loaded wagons and 1 goods brakevan derailed and 14 loaded wagons and 1 empty oil tank capsized at Kilometre 516/3-4.

(b) The contents unloaded from the derailed and capsized wagons were transported to Kamaredi by lorries, excepting one consignment of tiles, and were reloaded into wagons which were further despatched from 3rd February, 1966 to 9th February, 1966. The consignment of tiles booked to Nizamabad, which is near Kamaredi, was delivered at site on assessment on 11th February, 1966.

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

Allotment of Wagons at Nizamabad Railway Station

4236. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board had received any complaint in April-May, 1967 from the Association of Budei

Manufacturers of Nizamabad, District (A.P.) regarding gross irregularities in the matter of allotment of wagons in "E" series from Nizamabad Railway Station;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ease the situation; and

(c) whether any enquiry was instituted to find out the fraud committed by the concerned officials in this behalf?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, in regard to supply of wagons for movement of Beedies from Nizamabad station.

(b) Steps have been taken for prompt clearance of Beedi traffic from Nizamabad. During the period from 1st January to 20th June, 1967, 42 wagons of Beedies were loaded at this station and as on 20th June, 1967, no demand for this traffic was pending. In fact, no demands were pending at the end of each month since March, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Steel

4237. Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Steel during 1966-67; and

(b) how this compares with the figures for the year 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Production of Steel Ingots and finished Steel for the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 is given below:

(In thousand tonnes)

	1965-66	1966-67
Steel Ingots .	6526.2	6595.8
Finished Steel .	4509.3	4461.5

दुर्घटनाओं के बाद रेल वाहियों के ड्राइवरों को बहाल किया जाना

4238. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन ड्राइवरों से रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं, उन्हें कितने दिनों पर बहाल किया जाता है तथा गत पाच वर्षों में पूर्वोक्त, मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे में ऐसे कितने ड्राइवरों को बहाल किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त रेलों में गत वर्षों से बरखास्त किये गये उन ड्राइवरों का संख्या कितनी है, जिनका भविष्य निर्दिष्ट का तथा अन्य हिमाब-किताब उनका बरखास्तगी के तुरन्त बाद कर दिया गया था तथा उन ड्राइवरों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी भविष्य निर्दिष्ट का हिमाब-किताब नहीं किया गया है; ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना मगार्थी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

खेल-कूद के सामान का आयात

4239. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशों की किन-किन फर्मों से गत पाच वर्षों में खेलकूद का सामान आयात किया गया,

(ख) खेलकूद के सामान पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भी विदेशों को खेलकूद का सामान निर्यात किया है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ध्वीरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलीप सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). जिन विदेशी फर्मों से बाल का आयात होता है उनको दस्तवे बाले आयात आंकड़ें नहीं जाते। फिर भी

1962-63 से 1966-67 (फरवरी, 1967 तक) की अवधि में बेलकूद के सामान के आयात के देसावार मूल्य का एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-869/67]

(ग) जी, हा।

(घ) 1962-63 से 1966-67 (फरवरी, 1967 तक) की अवधि में विभिन्न देशों की बेलकूद के सामान के निर्यात का एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-869/67]

Steel quota allotted to Hindustan Motors Limited

4240. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the steel quota allotted to the Hindustan Motors, Limited during 1965-66 and 1966-67,

(b) the quantity actually used by them and the quantity sold in black market by them; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps against the said firm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) During the year 1965-66 and 1966-67, Hindustan Motors were allotted quota of steel to the extent of 7120 tonnes and 7400 tonnes respectively for manufacture of Motor Cars, Commercial vehicles and excavators.

(b) and (c). They have consumed 17,895 Tonnes of controlled categories of steel for manufacture of motor cars and commercial vehicles and 122 tonnes for excavator during 1965-66. For 1966-67, reports of utilisation of steel have not yet been received by the Directorate General of Technical Development. After the utilisation returns are received and examined by

the Directorate General of Technical Development we shall place the information on the Table of the House.

Diggings near Railway Lines

4241. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for doubling the Railway lines, earth is dug from adjoining fields;

(b) whether Government are aware that digging causes land erosion and also creates ponds which ultimately cause accidents to persons living near the diggings; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of not digging trenches or pot holes along the Railway line but to bring filling material from nearby forests, or by digging earth from undulated high lands?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Earth is sometimes obtained from borrow pits dug on adjoining lands wherever such lands can be acquired by the Railway.

(b) Borrow pits are usually so excavated in Railway land that they drain away properly and erosions are not caused to adjacent land. As they are dug only in Railway land, they cannot cause accidents.

(c) Wherever land acquisition is difficult or delaysome or land built up, a good proportion of the earth is brought from nearby high grounds or waste lands.

Gotitoria-Mohpani Coal Mines, M.P.

4242. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gotitoria-Mohpani Coal-mines, District Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh have four seams of coal;

(b) whether the coal in seam Nos. 3 and 4 is better or at least as good as Bengal Bihar coal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said mines have few million tons of best coal; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of starting the aforesaid mines?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The coal in this area is of the sub-bituminous type and consists of alternating layers of dull and bright coal. It is generally weakly caking and not comparable with the metallurgical coals of the important Damodar Valley coal fields of West Bengal and Bihar. It is estimated that the reserves of coal likely to occur in the mines areas, may be of the order of 6 million tonnes, although it is doubtful whether this coal could be economically extracted.

Exploratory drilling by the Geological Survey of India is in progress in the area south of the old mines and would continue. A clearer picture will emerge only after the present investigation is completed in all respects.

(d) Does not arise.

Zonal and Divisional Advisory Councils of Railways

4243. Shri Nitraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the principles that govern nomination of non-officials to Zonal and Divisional Advisory Councils of Railways;

(b) whether persons representing trade are also nominated to the said Councils; and

(c) if so, whether representatives of Forest Contractors are also nominated?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nomination of non-officials at the Zonal and Divisional levels of Railway Users' Consultative Committees is based on the

principle of securing as wide a representation as is practicable of the various identifiable groups of rail users.

(b) and (c). Yes, subject to the conditions laid down.

Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation

4244. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the allegations made against the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., in the 'The Current' Bombay weekly dated the 13th May, 1967 and 3rd June, 1967;

(b) whether there is any substance in the various allegations made; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the allegations in the two issues of the Weekly 'Current' against H.H.E.C are not factually correct, or did not pertain to the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Balance Sheets of Companies

4245. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken after expiry of the financial year for public sector projects to submit their audited Balance Sheets; and

(b) whether the average time taken is more than that prescribed for private sector companies and steps Government propose to take to bring both at par?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) During the financial year, 1965-66, the average time taken

by the public sector companies for submitting their audited accounts to the shareholders at their general body meetings was 6 months and 12 days. 72.5 per cent of the Government companies submitted their audited balance-sheets within the prescribed period of six months from the close of the financial year. Out of the balance, 19.7 per cent submitted them within the period of 9 months by obtaining extension of time, which is allowable upto three months. 7.8 per cent of companies submitted their balance-sheets after a period of 9 months.

(b) From the available information, the average time taken by the private sector companies during the same year was 6 months and 17 days, i.e. 5 days more than by the public sector companies. The time-limit for submitting the audited balance sheets etc. to the shareholders at the annual general meeting is the same both for the public and the private sector companies and they are at par in this matter.

Trains Originating from Idgah, Agra

4246. **Shri Chittaranjan Roy:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Kumari Rajani Gandha:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trains originating from Idgah, Agra Junction start without examination certificate;

(b) if so, the number of trains which originated without this certificate during the last five months; and

(c) the steps taken against this violation of safety rules?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

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

आउट एजेन्सियां

4247. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार:** क्या रेलवे मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे स्थानों पर आउट एजेन्सियां खोलने की योजना आरम्भ की है जहां रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं किन्तु परिवहन के लिये माल अत्यधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी आउट एजेन्सियों की संख्या कितनी है और ये किन-किन स्थानों पर खोली गई हैं; और

(ग) इन एजेन्सियों से रेलवे को कितनी वार्षिक आय है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) बहुत पहले से रेलों की यह नीति रही है कि आउट एजेन्सियां उन स्थानों पर खोली जायें, जो रेलवे लाइन से दूर हों, लेकिन साथ ही जो सड़क परिवहन द्वारा किसी स्टेशन से सम्बद्ध हों और जहां पर काफी यातायात होता हो।

(ख) इस समय चालू आउट एजेन्सियों की संख्या 179 है। एक विवरण जिसमें इन आउट-एजेन्सियों के नाम और उनसे सम्बद्ध स्टेशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—870/67]

(ग) आउट एजेन्सियों से रेलों को कोई प्रत्यक्ष आमदनी नहीं होती इनका संचालन ठेकेदारों द्वारा होता है जो आउट एजेन्सी और सम्बद्ध रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच सड़क परिवहन की व्यवस्था करते हैं जिसके लिए वे अलग से प्रभार लेते हैं।

Export of Sports Goods

4248. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Shankarrao Mane:
Shri Tulsidas Dassappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with a view to ensuring that only quality goods are exported, Government propose to impose a pre-shipment inspection of sports goods;

(b) if so, whether this step is likely to impede the progress of the industry which has already made quite a mark; and

(c) whether Government propose to find a solution of the problem in consultation with the sports goods industry representatives?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir; on the contrary, the exports are likely to gain grounds in view of the confidence that will be created in the minds of foreign buyers about the quality of our products.

(c) In introducing pre-shipment inspection scheme, the industry would be invariably consulted and their problems considered.

Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council

4249. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council will be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 4,07,800 per annum and whether one third of this amount will be collected by way of membership subscription and two-third by way of Government grants;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed expenditure;

(c) whether the General Body of the Precious Stone Importers and Ex-

porters Association of Bombay have unanimously expressed their resentment at the compulsory membership of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council; and

(d) if so, the main causes of their resentment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. The approved expenditure estimates of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council for 1967-68 amount to Rs. 2,21,800. Of this, the trade contribution is likely to be Rs. 75,800 and the grant from Government is estimated at Rs. 1,25,100.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving details of the proposed expenditure for 1967-68 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/67].

(c) and (d). It has been reported that the general body of the Precious Stones Importers' Exporters Association, Bombay, have passed a resolution expressing their resentment against the rule requiring enrolment as a member of the Council as a pre-requisite to registration as an exporter. The main objection is that exporters handling a range of products covered by different Councils will have to pay membership fee for more than one Council.

निवारी स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

4250 श्री माधुराव अहिरवार:
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भासी मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन पर निवारी स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म की ऊंचाई बहुत कम है जिसके कारण यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है और यात्रियों की दुर्घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यात्रियों की सुरक्षा और सुविधा के लिये सरकार का विचार कब इस प्लेटफार्म को और ऊंचा करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी नहीं। वहाँ दमियानी कंबाई
(1 फुट 6 इंच) का प्लेटफार्म बना हुआ है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

निवारी स्टेशन

4251. श्री नाचूराम झहिरवार :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी-
मानिकपुर लाइन पर टीकमगढ़ जिले में निवारी
स्टेशन ही एकमात्र मुख्य स्टेशन है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि टीकम-
गढ़ जाने वाला सभी माल, जैसे उर्वरक, चीनी,
घनाज, धादि इस स्टेशन पर उतारे जाते हैं;
और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त
स्टेशन पर माल गोदाम बनाने का है क्योंकि
निवारी के 50 मील दूर होने के कारण माल
उसी स्टेशन पर पड़ा रहता है और माल
गोदाम न होने के कारण वर्षा ऋतु में माल
खराब हो जाता है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। टीकमगढ़ जाने
वाले रसायनिक खाद, चीनी, घनाज धादि
के यातायात के बड़े भाग की सम्भलाई लखित-
पुर में होता है। यह स्टेशन बम्बई-दिल्ली
मुख्य लाइन पर स्थित है और टीकमगढ़ एक
छाउट एग्जेंसी से सम्बद्ध है जिसका सम्ब-
न्धित स्टेशन लखितपुर है। टीकमगढ़ झांसी-
मानिकपुर खण्ड पर स्थित मन्गनीपुर
स्टेशन से भी सम्बद्ध है, जहाँ बड़े पैमाने
पर माल गोदाम की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(ग) जी नहीं, निवारी स्टेशन पर
माल गोदाम भी सुविधा सुसज्ज करने के लिए
मातायत की दृष्टि से कोई प्रीचिन्त्य नहीं है।

Assam Compensatory Allowance

4252. श्री Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have with-
held the payment of Assam Compensatory
Allowance since the 22nd
November, 1965 to those categories of
employees on the North-East Frontier
Railway who drew house allowance;

(b) whether Government have mo-
dified the previous order and issued
a fresh circular on the 18th April, 1967;
and

(c) if so, whether Government now
propose to pay the arrear amount i.e.
(compensatory allowance) in view of
the hardship caused to them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri
O. M. Poonacha): (a) From 1-7-1961
when Gauhati was declared a 'C' class
town, orders were issued to the effect
that staff at Gauhati may be allowed
either House Rent Allowance at the
rates admissible for 'C' class town or
Assam Compensatory Allowance,
whichever was more favourable to the
staff. From 1-7-65, Dibrugarh in As-
sam was also classified as 'C' class
town. From that date the staff posted
in these two localities have been
allowed either House Rent Allowance
at rates admissible for 'C' class cities
or Assam Compensatory Allowance
whichever is more favourable to the
staff. Orders to this effect were issued
on 22-11-1965.

(b) Yes. In terms of the orders
issued on 18-4-1967, staff posted at the
places mentioned in (a) above have
been allowed House Rent Allowance
in addition to Assam Compensatory
Allowance with effect from 1-3-1967.

(c) The Government vide their
circular of 18-4-1967 have communi-
cated a fresh decision effective from
1-3-1967 only and the question of
payment of arrears does not arise.

Overbridge at Kanpur

4253. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great inconvenience caused to the public by frequent traffic jam at the Kanpur (U.P.) Murray level crossing;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct an over-head bridge at the Kanpur (U.P.) Murray level crossing; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) A proposal for a road under-bridge has been sponsored by the Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika in replacement of Murray level crossing (level crossing of Mahatma Gandhi Marg) Necessary technical details have been finalised and the Railways have also made provision for their share of the cost during the current year. It is understood that the Nagar Mahapalika who is to pay for the approaches is not yet in a position to finance its share of the work. As soon as the Road authorities are prepared to start the work on the approaches, the Railway will take up the work on the subway proper simultaneously.

(c) Does not arise

Glut in Production of Steel

4254. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut of steel production in India;

(b) if so, the extent of accumulations of various kinds of products and the reasons therefor;

(c) the shortage of flat steel products at present per annum; and

(d) how much of them were imported during 1966-67 and how much is to be imported during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). There are some surpluses mainly in the case of merchant products, structurals and rails. Generally there is no accumulation of stocks as steel materials are rolled only against orders and, when orders are not there, production diversified or reduced to the extent possible. Where it is not possible, rolling is done in anticipation of orders. At present, the accumulation in Bhilai is about 45,000 tonnes of merchant mill products. In Rourkela, Durgapur, TISCO and IISCO, the stocks are marginal.

(c) The shortage is mainly in thicker plates (including Boiler Quality), thinner sheets and Galvanised sheets. The shortage in thicker plates is estimated at about 70,000 tonnes per annum and that in thinner sheets about 80,000 tonnes. As regards Galvanised sheets, the supply position is expected to improve considerably after September, 1967, when imports of Zinc materialise and Rourkela Expansion is complete.

(Quantity in tonnes value in lakhs of rupees)

Category	Imports in 1966-67 upto February, 1967		Estimated imports in 1967-68	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1) Tinplate sheets	34,081	466.4	48,730	674.1
(2) Plates	30,702	328.8	42,058	454.0
(3) Sheets	114,484	1,490.6	153,693	2121.5
(4) Hoops & Strips	14,549	225.4	16,081	248.6

Taking over of Textile Mills

4255. **Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state—

(a) the names of the eight textile Mills whose management was taken over by Government during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the extent of modernisation and improvement made in their working as a result thereof;

(c) their present financial position; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to hand them over to their managements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a)

1. India United Mills Ltd, Bombay
2. Muir Mills Ltd., Kanpur
3. New Bhopal Textiles Ltd, Bhopal
4. Hira Mills Ltd, Ujjain
5. Swadesh Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.
6. Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd, Pondicherry.
7. Aurangabad Mills Ltd, Aurangabad
8. Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar.

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

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Production of Copper and Zinc

4256. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of copper and zinc produced in the country;

(b) the names of the copper and zinc mines and the quantity produced therein;

(c) whether other new mines of copper and zinc have been found; and

(d) if so, their names and estimated quantities of copper and zinc likely to be produced?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) The production of copper metal during 1965 and 1966 was 9,360 tonnes and 9,438 tonnes respectively. There was no production of zinc metal in the country during these two years. However, the production of zinc concentrates during 1965 and 1966 was 9,841 tonnes and 8,900 tonnes respectively. Of these, 2,569 tonnes of concentrates were sent to Japan in June/July, 1965 for smelting and in return 1,182 tonnes of zinc metal were received in 1966.

(b) There are three copper ore mines viz. Mosaboni, Surda and Patharghora. The production of ore from these mines during 1965 and 1966 was respectively 4,63,000 tonnes and 4,81,000 tonnes. There is only one zinc mine, namely the Zawar Mines, producing zinc-lead ore. The production of the ore from this mine during 1965 and 1966 was respectively 1,61,968 tonnes and 1,51,050 tonnes from which zinc concentrates of 2,841 tonnes and 8,900 tonnes were produced respectively during these two years.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The deposits of copper ore at Madhan-Kudhan, Kollhan and Dariba in Rajasthan are estimated to produce per annum 21,000 tonnes, 10,000 tonnes, 1,500 tonnes of copper metal respectively.

There are some other copper deposits viz. Rakha Roam-Sidheshwar, Tamapahar and Ramachandra Pahar in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan, Mamandar in Madras, Agnigundala and Mallaram in Andhra Pradesh, in respect of which investigations are not completed and anticipated output of copper cannot be indicated. How-

ever, their estimated ore reserves are as follows:—

	Reserves	Grade
	(in million tonnes)	
* (1) Rakha	33.80	1.32% copper
* (2) Roam-Sidheshwar	32.00	1.15% "
* (3) Tamapahar	25.40	1.2% "
(4) Ramachandra Pahar	1.4	1.0% Copper
(5) Saladipura	15.0	Upto 2.82% Zinc, 0.9% lead and 0.3% copper.
(6) Mamandur	0.9	0.63% copper, 2.00% lead and 2.73% Zinc.
(7) Agnigundala	11.613	5.78 to 9.59% Lead and 1.5 to 1.71% copper.
"	3.621	3% lead and 0.5 to 0.56% copper.
(8) Mailaram.		Not available.

*The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a feasibility report for starting an experimental mine designed to produce about 3500 tonnes of copper metal per annum.

Deposits of zinc ore have been located at Saladipura and Dariba-Rajpura in Rajasthan and Mamandur in Madras. The estimated ore reserves are as follows:—

	Reserves	Grade
	(in million tonnes)	
(1) Saladipura	15.00	Upto 2.82% Zinc, 0.9% lead and 0.3% copper.
(2) Dariba-Rajpura	9.45	5 to 6% copper lead and zinc.
(3) Mamandur	0.9	0.63 % copper, 2.00% lead and 2.73% Zinc.

Export of Beef

4257. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of beef exported from India during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of beef has gone up since Independence, if so by how much;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cow-skin is also exported, and if so, the value of exports during the past three years;

(d) whether India also imports beef from other countries; and

(e) if so, from which countries and the value of such imports during the past three years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The export of beef is at present banned. Meat of bovine cattle exported during the past five years is as follows:—

	Value in lakhs of Rs.	
1962-63		2.45
1963-64		3.24

There has been no further export since then.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration

4258. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a draft code relating to foreign collaboration in industrial development;

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

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The details for preparing a Policy Statement with a view to enumerating Government's policies on foreign collaboration are being collected. It will take some more time before the matter is finalised. A copy of the Policy Statement,

after it is finalised, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Royalty to Foreign Firms

4259. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of royalty to foreign firms/companies;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce any legislation on the subject; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Panna Diamond Mines

4260. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Panna Diamond Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) the total value of the diamond mines in the private sector and the amount of royalty earned therefrom by Government per year;

(c) whether there has been a loss in the working of the Panna Diamond Project;

(d) if so, the loss per year; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent this loss?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) An amount of Rs. 189.76 lakhs has been spent by the National Mineral Development Corporation on the Panna Diamond Project till end of March, 1967.

(b) The quantity of diamonds recovered and sold and royalty earned by the Madhya Pradesh Government during 1963 to 1966 are as follows:

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Diamonds recovered (in Carats.)	719.84	1061.75	1358.73	875.48
Diamonds sold in (Carats).	607.35	763.18	854.00	1553.71
Sale value (in Rs.)	7,41,928	3,95,510	6,12,182	14,45,180
Royalty earned by the State Government (in Rs.)	1,48,386	79,102	1,22,436	2,89,036

(c) to (e). Panna Diamond Mining Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation, comprising the two mines at Ramkheria and Majhgawan, is still in the construction stage. The question of loss or the steps taken to prevent the loss therefore does not arise. However, during

the course of prospecting and limited trial mining operations, 10,601 carats of diamonds have been recovered till the end of May, 1967. Of this 6,791 carats of diamonds have been sold so far for Rs. 29.30 lakhs.

Nehru House on Culture, Bhilai

4261. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on the construction of the Nehru House on Culture at Bhilai and the specific purpose it serves;

(b) whether the amount spent on the Nehru House could have been avoided in view of the fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited is losing crores of rupees every year; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Nehru House of Culture cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs. It provides facilities for the composite community at Bhilai, which has members drawn from all over the country, to pursue its many-sided cultural life.

(b) Some expenditure on the welfare of employees is an inescapable charge on a progressive public sector enterprise.

(c) Government are keen that the welfare of the employees belonging to their enterprises should be adequately taken care of.

Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry

4262. **Shri Umanath;**
Shri P. Gopalan;
Shri K. Ramani;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharathi Mills Pondicherry has gone into production after take-over by the Central Government;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the total strength of workers and staff employed by the mills prior to its closure;

(d) the number of workers and staff re-employed after Government take-over; and

(e) if the number re-employed is less than the total strength prior to closure, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1st February, 1967.

(c) About 1,200 workers.

(d) 827 workers.

(e) The reason for not employing all the workers is that the mills has restarted with 16,000 spindles and 144 looms only out of a total of 25,000 spindles and 386 looms.

Bharati Mills, Pondicherry

4263. **Shri Umanath;**
Shri P. Gopalan;
Shri K. Ramani;
Shri C. K. Chakrapani;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workers on the rolls prior to closure of the Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry have been re-trenched after take-over by Government and if so, the number thereof;

(b) whether any compensation was paid to them and if so, on what basis;

(c) whether any workers have been left without being employed or re-trenched and if so, their number and how Government propose to absorb them; and

(d) whether there has been any increase in the workload after the take-over, and if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Around 500 permanent and temporary workers, including semi-clerks have been re-trenched since take-over of the mills by Government.

(b) 268 workers have been paid pension in accordance with Industrial Disputes Act and the rest are being paid in batches.

(c) No workers have been re-employed or retrenched.

(d) No, Sir.

Deraillment near Pahara Station

4264. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were injured when a bogie of the Howrah-Delhi Express derailed on the 10th June, 1967 near Pahara Railway Station between Chunar and Mirzapur on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the total number of the injured persons;

(c) the causes of the accident; and

(d) the total loss of the railway property?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). On 10-6-1967, when train No. 11 Up Howrah-Delhi Express was stopped between Up Starter and Up Advanced Starter signals of Pahara Station, it was found that the buffers of three coaches marshalled 7th to 9th from the train engine had got interlocked with each other. No coach was found derailed when the train came to stop. In this accident 8 persons sustained minor injuries.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 5,575.

Availability of Railway Wagons in Goa

4265. Shri Shankre: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are not in a position of putting at the disposal of mine-owners in Goa sufficient number of wagons for the transport of iron ore and manganese ore from Coleman, Calay and

Curchorem stations to Mormogoa Harbour;

(b) if so, the requirements of wagons for the purpose and the extent of shortage; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to minimise the inconvenience to mine owners and to expedite the transport of ore which is a valuable foreign exchange earner?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Railways are fully prepared to meet all demands for the transport of iron ore and manganese ore within Goa area. There is no shortage of wagons and all demands placed for this movement within Goa area are being cleared currently.

Theft of Railway Equipment from Train

4266. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a phenomenal increase in the theft of fittings and equipment from trains;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the Railways as a whole throughout the country during the year 1966-67 and during the current year so far;

(c) the steps taken to check these thefts; and

(d) the results achieved, if any?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There has been a slight increase in the total value of property lost on account of thefts of fittings and equipments in the year 1966-67 as compared to 1965-66.

(b) The total loss suffered by the Railways during the year 1966-67 has been estimated at Rs. 20,67,111 and during the current year i.e. from April to end of May 1967 Rs. 2,72,836.

(c) Sustained attention is paid by the Railway Administrations in localising affected sections for tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen railway fittings and equipment. Anti-theft

measures exist in the shape of welding and encasing electrical equipment, cleating and troughing of under frame wiring so as to make its removal difficult by anti-social elements.

(d) As a result of efforts made by the Railway Protection Force, there has been an improvement in the amount of property recovered in the year 1966-67 as compared to 1965-66 as will be seen from the figures given below:

Year	Amount recovered in Rs.	No. of persons arrested
1965-66	3,34,057	1313
1966-67	4,40,415	1554

Cotton grown in Dharwar District Mysore

4267. Shri S. A. Agadi Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton grown in the three taluks of Koppal, Yelburgi and Kushigi, Raichur District, Mysore State, was decided to be classified along with 'A' Class Cotton grown in Dharwar District of Mysore State;

(b) the date on which the Mysore Government were directed to take necessary steps to implement this decision;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have not yet given effect to the Union Government's decision even after a lapse of six years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir; with effect from the 1961-62 season (i.e. from 1st September, 1961). Classification of cotton is for the purpose of price control on cotton by the Tax-

tile Commissioner in pursuance of the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955. State Governments not being concerned the question of any direction in this matter to the Government of Mysore or 'he non-implementation of the same by them does not arise.

Cotton Transport Check Posts in Mysore

4268. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton transport check posts are still in existence between the borders of Koppal Yelburgi and Kushigi taluks and Dharwar District of Mysore State:

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that transporters of cotton growers in the said three taluks are prosecuted by Officers of Dharwar District; and

(d) if so, the number of cases prosecuted, the number of cases seized at check posts but not yet prosecuted since June 1961 to-date, with dates of occurrences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Paper Mill in Bastar

4269. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish one paper mill at Bastar (M.P.) in the near future; and

(b) if so, when it will be established?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The feasibility of establishing a paper mill at Dandakaranya in Bastar District is at present under consideration.

दुग्ध-वूर्ण का आवात

4270. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद
श्री रवि राव :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम सेवक बाबब :

क्या बाबिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले पाच बर्षों मे बिदेशों से फितने मूल्य का दुग्ध-वूर्ण, मक्खन, धी तथा पनीर का आयात किया गया, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे बिदेशों से फितने मूल्य का दुग्ध-वूर्ण मुफ्त प्राप्त हुआ ?

बाबिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेस सिंह) : (क)

मूल्य लाख रुपये में

वर्ष	दुग्ध-वूर्ण	मक्खन तथा धी	पनीर तथा दही
1961-62	760 49	0 01	4 36
1962-63	75 95	—	6 03
1963-64	790 33	0 28	20 98
1964-65	658 87	50 14	2 86
1965-66	614 26	69 56	2.94

(ख) वर्ष	दुग्ध-वूर्ण
1961-62	प्राप्त नहीं
1962-63	513 43
1963-64	751.06
1964-65	582.31
1965-66	983.40

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जाय कार्य
मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

4271. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :
श्री रवि राव :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम सेवक बाबब :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक प्रभागों के कितने अनुभागों में मूल रूप से हिन्दी में कार्य किया जाता है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने में मुख्य बाधा यह है कि बड़े अधिकारी हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों तथा मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये कागजातों का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद मांगते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशवीर शर्मा अहमद) :
(क) अभी तक किसी अनुभाग में हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरम्भ नहीं किया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी में कार्य

4273. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :
श्री रवि राव :
श्री राम सेवक बाबब :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक विभाग में मूलतः हिन्दी में कार्य करने वाले कितने अनुभाग हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के प्रयोग में मुख्य बाधा यह है कि बड़े प्रधिकारी हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये जाने वाले कागजातों का प्रवेशी में अनुवाद मांगते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (जी. व्ही. व्ही. पुनाचा) :

(क) एक।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Pilferage of Sugarcane on Railways

4274. Shri S. K. Tapuria: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing number of looting and pilferage of sugarcane in transit on the Railways;

(b) the number of such cases occurred during 1966-67; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent further recurrence?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Only on the North Eastern Railway, 4 complaints of pilferage of sugarcane were received during 1966-67 as against the same number in 1965-66.

(c) The following measures exist to prevent pilferage of sugarcane during transit:

(i) Railway Protection Force staff are posted in yards to keep special vigilance over wagons loaded with sugarcane;

(ii) extra Railway Protection Force staff is provided for

safeguarding sugarcane specials during cane season; and

(iii) Railway Protection Force staff also assist the factory chowkidars in safeguarding wagon loads of sugarcane.

Vending Contract on Lucknow Division of Northern Railway

4275. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway 14 contractors have been given vending contract for only one year,

(b) whether it is also a fact that normally these contracts are given for three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Vending contracts are normally awarded for a period of 3 years and renewed for a further period if the service of the contractor is satisfactory. The vending contracts of 18 contractors of Lucknow Division on Northern Railway have been renewed during 1967 for a period of one year as their service was not satisfactory, so as to give them an opportunity to improve their service. If they do not show any improvement, termination of their contracts will be considered.

Complaints against Serving of Meals in Lucknow Division

4276. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received in Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway against serving of vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals in the year 1966-67;

(b) whether the complaints are on the increase as compared to the corresponding year 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 30.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

मुजफ्फरपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

4277. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1961 से दिसम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि में मुजफ्फरपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में सीधे भर्ती किये गये प्रशिक्षुओं के लिये विभागीय नियमों के विरुद्ध मुफ्त भोजन व्यवस्था करने के परिणामस्वरूप 22397 रुपये 71 पैसे व्यय हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस त्रुटि के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारी का नाम क्या है तथा उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० नु० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ख). अतिरिक्त भुगतान और अबावदेही ठहराने के समूचे प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

बांदा में रेलवे लोको बर्कसाप

4279. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ज्ञासी-मनिकपुर रेलवे सेक्शन के बांदा बंकरान पर लोको बर्कसाप में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की क्या संख्या है; और

(ख) उन में फिटर्स की क्या संख्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० नु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 117.

(ख) 6.

Derailement near Kalol Station

4280. Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 wagons of a goods train were derailed on the 12th June, 1967 near Kalol Railway Station on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the cause of the derailment and the loss suffered thereby?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailement of Goods Train near Santalpur

4281. Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 wagons of a goods train were derailed near Santalpur Railway Station of the Western Railway on the 12th June, 1967; and

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment and the loss caused thereby?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On 11th June, 1967 there was a derailment of a goods train at Santalpur station resulting in 13 wagons derailing and capsizing and one wagon derailing by two leading wheels.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 18,000.

बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

4282. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरोनी और कटिहार के बीच की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गवास नहीं उठना।

सूडान को मसालों का निर्यात

4283. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रिवाले :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाहू :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :
श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री धारम दास :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूडान में भारतीय ममानों की बहुत मांग है,

(ख) क्या सरकार अन्य देशों में भारतीय मसानों की खपत बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात किये गये मसानों की मात्रा तथा इससे कमायी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा राशि कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विवेक सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). जी, हाँ।

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 में विभिन्न देशों को 26.2 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कुल 48,000 मेट्रिक टन मसानों का निर्यात किया गया।

आयात किये गये ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य

4284. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार जर्ना :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
डा० सुय्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रिवाले :
श्री धारम दास :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :
श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जबाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयात किये हुए ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत देश में ही बनाये गये ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत से कम है.

(ख) क्या हमका कारण यह है कि आयात किये जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों पर शुल्क कम लगता है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार भाग्यीय ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में एक योजना बना रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सज्जबाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचरुदीन जर्ना अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) कृषि के काम धाने वाले ट्रैक्टर सीमा शुल्क से मुक्त हैं किन्तु देशी ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत कई कारणों से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। जैसे आयातित और देशी खरीदे गये पुर्जों की कीमत अधिक होती है, कच्चे माल की ऊँची कीमत है तथा कुछ ऐसे पुर्जों पर सीमा शुल्क देना पड़ता है जो कृषि ट्रैक्टरों के अतिरिक्त अन्य उद्योगों में भी इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार देशी उत्पादकों का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के लिये सभी सम्भव सुविधायें प्रदान कर रही है। उनकी आवश्यकता के संबंध और मशीनों के आयात के लिये और साथ ही पुर्जों तथा कच्चे माल के आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा निवृत्त करने में उनकी उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

C.I. Sheets allotted to Himachal Pradesh

4255. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity released and supplied during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a)

a	1965-66	492 tonnes
	1966-67	1341 tonnes
b	1965-66	407 tonnes
	1966-67	1289 tonnes

Exports by Hindustan Steel Limited

4256. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports by the Hindustan Steel, Limited in 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 20 crores and whether this figure has been disputed by the Steel Exporters Association;

(b) if so, what, according to the Association, was the extent of exports by Hindustan Steel, Limited in that year;

(c) whether he has caused an inquiry into the disparity in Government figures and those published by the said Association; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). Exports of pig iron and steel by Hindustan Steel Ltd. in 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 8.79 crores. There is no dispute about this figure. The total exports of pig iron and steel from India during 1966-67, including the products of Hindustan Steel Ltd., amounted to Rs 20 crores

Setting up of Industries in Mysore

4257. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new industries in the Mysore State during the Fourth Plan period, and whether any survey has been made for that purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A cement factory at Kurkunta and an Iron Ore Project in the Bellary-Hospet area are proposed to be set up by the Central Government in Mysore State during the Fourth Plan period. Surveys have already been made in respect of these projects and further investigations in respect of the Iron Ore project are in progress.

National Coal Development Corporation

4258. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) the rate of return on the investment; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to improve the working of the National Coal Development Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri

P. C. Sethi: (a) The total investment made in the National Coal Development Corporation upto 31st March, 1967 is about Rs. 162 crores.

(b) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In order to improve the working of the National Coal Development Corporation, certain proposals for its re-organisation are under consideration.

Establishment of New Industries at Tumkur District in Mysore

4289. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Jawaharlal Nehru promised to set up new industries at Tumkur District in Mysore State when he visited that place to inaugurate the polytechnic building;

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the same, and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

पूर्व रेलवे की लोको परिचालक वर्ग की समिति

**4290. श्री रत्नावतार जाल्ही
श्री क० वि० मजुकर :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे लोको परिचालक वर्ग समिति ने अपने 11-सूची मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उनको तथा पूर्वी रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को एक ज्ञापन दिया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगें किस प्रकार की हैं और सरकार का उन्हें कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वी० जे० गुनावा) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Price of Art Silk Yarn

4291. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the abrogation of 'Price and Distribution Control' on art silk yarn, the prices of yarn have increased by more than 70 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this abnormal rise in prices, the entire art silk weaving industry has been lying idle rendering more than 2 lakh workers out of job in Amritsar;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after lifting of Price and Distribution Control, Government had reduced the Excise Duty as a measure of relief but this has actually gone to the spinners and not to the real consumer; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Government have, however, received reports of some units in Amritsar not working to full capacity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The difficulties of the weaving industry are known to the Government and to help them an allotment of Rs. 6 crores in foreign exchange tied to foreign credits for the import of synthetic yarn (nylon yarn) has

been secured. These imports are to be made by the State Trading Corporation. There has been some delay in effecting imports being against tied credits. A contract for supply of synthetic yarn to the extent of about Rs. 209 crores has since been signed by the State Trading Corporation with Japan and West Germany and U.S.A. and the goods are likely to be received by the end of July, 1967. Indigenous rayon yarn prices have a close link with availability of synthetic yarn imported and indigenously produced. Once the imported synthetic yarn starts arriving, it is expected the indigenously produced viscose and staple fibre yarn prices will also tend to adjust themselves to reasonable levels.

Art Silk Industry

4292. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether he received any representation in (in April), 1967 from the Punjab Industry and Commerce Association of Amritsar regarding art silk industry's problems and demanding, among other things, the formation of a Tripartite Committee, price and distribution control, enquiry by Tariff Commission into the cost structure fixation of ex-factory prices of yarn, immediate import of synthetic yarn by the S.T.C. and announcement of a practicable export policy;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) other steps proposed by Government to help the Art Silk Industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Government are fully aware of the difficulties experienced by the art silk weaving industry in the matter of availability of adequate supplies for art silk yarn at reasonable prices. Whereas the supplies of cellulose yarn, produced indigenously are quantitatively adequate, the shortage is only in respect of synthetic yarn which used to be imported under the E.P. Scheme for Art silk fabrics prior to the suspension of the E.P. Scheme from 6th June, 1966. Government have already announced suitable measures to take care of both aspects viz. export of art silk fabrics and import of synthetic yarn. A scheme has been drawn up whereby the exporting units who export as associates of S.T.C. are assured of supplies of indigenously produced yarn at concessional prices and a cash assistance. As regards synthetic yarn, arrangements have been made to import this yarn through S.T.C. to the extent of Rs. 6 crores against tied credits. Contracts to the extent of Rs. 2.09 crores have already been entered into by the S.T.C. with Japan, West Germany and U.S.A. suppliers and shipments are expected to start arriving in India towards the end of next month. Local indigenous rayon yarn prices have a close link with availability of synthetic yarn imported and indigenously produced. Once the imported synthetic yarn starts arriving, it is expected the indigenously produced viscose staple fibre yarn prices will also tend to adjust themselves to reasonable levels.

As regards the suggestion for a Committee consisting of spinners, weavers and Government to go into the cost structure of the spinners and fix a reasonable sale price of Yarn to the weaving industry, this suggestion is being examined in the context of the new excise duties that have been levied on rayon and synthetic fibre/yarn.

तालों का निर्यात

4293. श्री महागणेश जी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब :

श्री धनराज सिंह कुमावाह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झलीगढ़ में बने तालों की बिदेसों में बहुत मांग है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन कम्पनियों ने तालों के निर्यात का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कम्पनियों को कुछ सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है, और

(घ) पिछले पाच वर्षों में कितनी कीमत के ताले निर्यात किये गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) निर्यात के सरकारी आकड़े बस्तुवार रखे जाते हैं तथा कारखानेवार या क्षेत्रवार नहीं रखे जाते। फिर भी, चेकोस्लोवाकिया में झलीगढ़ के तालों के आयात में रजि प्रकट की है तथा 1965-66 में 16 लाख रुपये के तालों का आयात किया। पना चला है उसी देश के माथ लगभग 32 लाख रुपये मूल्य के एक और निर्यात आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) झलीगढ़ में तालों की प्रमुख निर्यात फर्म निम्नलिखित है :—

1. मै० इंडियन इन्डियन मैन्यू-फैक्चरिंग क०, झलीगढ़।
2. मै० एमन एण्ड शल्वन प्रा० लि०, झलीगढ़।
3. मै० एडन एण्ड क० प्रा० लि०, झलीगढ़।
4. मै० इंडियन ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन, झलीगढ़।
5. ग० मोना एण्ड क०, झलीगढ़।

6. मै० डे एण्ड क०, झलीगढ़।

7. मै० पी० पी० प्रोडक्ट्स, झलीगढ़।

(ग) निर्यात के लिये सरकारी सहायता कारखानेवार नहीं की जाती परन्तु निर्यात वाली समस्त बस्तु पर ही जाती है; इस समय देय सहायता निम्नलिखित है :—

1. पीतल के ताले :

जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य का
60 प्रतिशत आयात पुनर्भरण
जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य की
10 प्रतिशत नकद सहायता

2. लोहे के ताले :

जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य का
5 प्रतिशत आयात पुनर्भरण
जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य की
20 प्रतिशत नकद सहायता

(घ) गत पाच वर्षों में तालों के निर्यात से उपार्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य '000' रुपयों में
1962-63	642
1963-64	975
1964-65	1123
1965-66	2886
1966-67 (फरवरी 1967 तक)	1098

Industrial Licensing

4295. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power Study Team of Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the present system of Industrial Licensing should be given up;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations

of the Study Team and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to mitigate the adverse effect of concentration of economic power?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission and all other connected problems relating to the industrial licensing system are under examination of the Government.

Industrial Estates in U.P.

4296. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up new Industrial Estates in UP during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and on receipt, will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pig Iron Plant and Pelletisation Plant at Bailadila

4297. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in establishing the proposed pig iron plant and the pelletisation plant at Bailadila by the National Coal Development Corporation in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): There is no proposal to establish a pig iron plant in Bailadila.

Regarding a pelletisation plant, before any scheme for pelletisation of iron ore fines can be formulated, it is necessary to carry out technical studies on the suitability of the particular iron ore for preparation of pellets. The National Mineral Development Corporation, which is a Government Undertaking for planning and implementing iron ore projects, started negotiations with an American firm for preparation of a feasibility study on iron ore fines in Bailadila. The proposal had to be dropped for reasons of insufficient interest on the part of the American firm. Thereafter the Corporation entrusted the work to a Japanese firm. The study is in progress. A decision about the establishment of a pelletisation plant will depend upon the results of these studies.

Public Sector Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4298. **Shri G. S. Mishra:**
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in establishing or shelving the projects in public sector in Madhya Pradesh, namely the Telephone Cable Factory in Ujjain; the Paper and Pulp Factory in Eastern Madhya Pradesh; and the Machine Tools Factory?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The position in regard to the three Public Sector project is indicated below:

Telephone Cable factory

The Government of Madhya Pradesh had recommended the site at Ujjain as one of the ten sites for location of the second cable factory. Similar recommendations were received from other State Governments. These proposals were examined carefully. On a balance of considerations like technical facilities, climatic conditions and distribution of finished

products etc. none of the sites recommended by Government of Madhya Pradesh was found suitable. A decision has already been taken to locate the second Cable Factory at Cherialpalli, near Hyderabad.

Paper and Pulp Factory

A project report has been prepared for a paper/pulp unit in the Dandakaranya area in Madhya Pradesh, and it is under examination.

Machine Tools Factory

Originally it was proposed to set up one of the new units of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd in Madhya Pradesh towards the end of the Fourth Plan period. However, since there has been a sharp fall in the demand for machine tools for some time past, the Company have decided to defer their schemes of expansion for the present. They will review the position after watching the trend of the market for some time.

Import of Alumina Ferric by Railways

4299. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Sonanki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had imported 17 m. tonnes of Alumina Ferric during January-February, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, specially when this item is being manufactured in the country?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise

Booking in respect of New Cars

4300. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of bookings in respect of new cars is showing a downward trend;

(b) the number of bookings made since January, 1967 month-wise and how they compare with bookings in the corresponding period in 1965 and 1966; and

(c) how many multiple bookings exist?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

4301. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in all stages of the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether the progress has been maintained according to the schedule in all stages of expansion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c) It is presumed that the hon. Member has in mind the II and III stage expansions of Durgapur Steel Plant. As regards the II stage expansion, which will increase the ingot capacity from 1 million tonnes per annum to 1.6 million tonnes per annum, the heating up of the Blast Furnace No. IV has been started and the Coke Ovens and Bye Products Plant are expected to be taken in July 1967. The expansion is expected to be complete by September 1967 when the skelp mill will be ready. The progress has not been according to schedule for various reasons, including an accident in the Blast Furnace, labour troubles, and delays on the part of some contractors. The III stage expansion, increasing the capacity from 1.6 million ingot tonnes per annum to 3.4 million ingot tonnes per annum is still under consideration.

रानीपुर स्टेशन पर टक्कर

4302. श्री नाथ राम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 जून, 1967 को रानीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी तथा यात्री गाड़ी में टक्कर हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा गम्भीर रूप से जखमी हुए; और

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटना के लिये दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री व्हे. सु. पुनावा) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) केवल एक यात्री को गम्भीर चोटें आयी । दुर्घटना में किनी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई ।

(ग) बम्बई स्थित रेल परक्षा के अपर आयुक्त द्वारा इस दुर्घटना की सांख्यिक जांच की गयी था । उन्होंने अपनी अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं की है ।

Export of Engineering Products

4303. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of engineering products had declined, in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the export of engineering goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There is a slight fall of \$8.00 million in the exports of engineering goods during April, 1966 to February 1967, (official statistics of March, 1967 are still awaited) as compared to 1966-67. (b) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement of the country-wise exports of Indian steel during 1966-67 is laid on

pared to the corresponding period of 1965-66.

(b) There was a period of readjustment after devaluation and abolition of Export Assistance scheme which affected exports initially. The revised assistance was announced in August, 1966 after which trends have been encouraging.

(c) Remedial steps taken by the Government are:

(1) the introduction of the import policy for Registered Exporters under which imports are allowed on replenishment basis of non-indigenous materials and components used in the manufacture of the products exported;

(2) Cash assistance ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent on selective basis; and

(3) Supply of indigenous iron and steel at international prices for export production.

Export of Indian Steel

4304. Shri G. S. Misra:

Shri Virendrakumar Shah;

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhry:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which Indian steel and steel products are being exported at present;

(b) the extent of exports made to each of them last year and that expected to be made this year;

(c) the extent of exports of billets last year and this year to each country;

(d) whether there is already a shortage of billets in the country; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement of the country-wise exports of Indian steel during 1966-67 is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-872/67]. The extent of exports during the current year and their destinations will depend upon the orders received.

(c) No billets were exported during the last year. During this year 11,300 tonnes of billets have so far been exported to Japan and 9,900 tonnes to South Korea.

(d) In view of rescind in demand from the re-rollers there is no shortage at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

4305. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant is finally approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). This is still under consideration

Hoarding of Cotton Stocks by Textile Mills

4306. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Kameshwar Singh: \

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any investigation into the allegation that some Cotton Textile Mills are hoarding cotton stocks;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the names of the mills which have been found guilty in this respect; and

(d) the action taken against those mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). There have been general allegations about certain mills holding stocks of cotton in excess of their requirements and investigations are in progress.

Manufacture of Passenger Cars

4307. Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of passenger cars manufactured in India,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to improve the quality of such cars?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Complaints about defects in the passenger cars manufactured in India have been on the increase.

(b) and (c). Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the causes of deterioration in the quality of indigenously manufactured cars and to suggest remedial measures

Employees of Railway Electrification Calcutta Division

4308. Shri Umanath:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri K. M. Abraham:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave an assurance that the employees of the Railway Electrification Project in Calcutta Division, who are likely to be retrenched, would be absorbed in other posts after their retrenchment;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation to ensure the absorption of these employees before giving them notices; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) No such assurance was given.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from the employees and some Members of Parliament. Every effort is being made to provide alternative employment to the retrenched staff to the extent possible, but it will not be possible to avoid the discharge of labour on completion of construction works.

Phosphate Deposits near Dehradun

4309. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether large phosphate deposits were discovered near Dehra Dun in 1965,

(b) if so, the progress achieved in the matter of its commercial exploration, and

(c) the details of these deposits regarding quality, quantity and the likely uses?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for commercial exploration of these deposits will be considered only after detailed investigation of the occurrences of phosphate ore has been carried out to establish the quality and grade of the mineral and determine economic method of mining and feasible technique of beneficiation. At present, the Geological Survey of India are carrying out detailed investigations by large-scale mapping, drilling, pitting and trenching, etc. Samples of ore have been sent to scientific laboratories for beneficiation and other tests.

It is also proposed to secure technical assistance of some foreign experts in phosphate geology and mining in carrying out these investigations and

metallurgical tests. In this connection, offers from certain agencies have been received which are under examination.

(c) It is estimated that the possible reserves may be of the order of eight to ten millions tonnes for every hundred metre of depth with fifteen to twenty per cent phosphoric oxide. The phosphatic rocks if suitable will be utilised in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers. Possibilities of other likely uses will be determined after the conclusion of present detailed examination of the deposits.

Bhilai and other Public Sector Steel Plants

4310. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro are facing certain difficulties partly because of mismanagement and partly because of the unfavourable terms of agreement with the foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, how Government propose to remove these difficulties;

(c) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant, which has also entered into foreign collaboration is free from such difficulties; and

(d) if so, in what respect the terms of agreement with the foreign collaborator for the Bhilai Steel Plant are different from those of the Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (d). The steel plants in the public sector no doubt share with steel plants in the private sector like TISCO and IISCO problems concerning unsatisfactory and varying qualities of raw materials, overmanning, labour relations fall in steel demand etc. These are problems inherent in our situation and are not related to the external source from which assistance was derived for the construction of these

plants. To solve these problems, specific attention is being given to improve the quality of raw materials, rationalise manning, adjust production in tune with demand etc.

Bokaro is still in the initial stages of construction and does not, therefore, experience the operational problems facing the other steelworks

Manufacture of Small Car

4311. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a package deal under which 8,000 small cars could be produced in the first year has been submitted to Government by a Delhi firm,

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

(c) the main highlights of the proposal; and

(d) what will be the actual cost of the car?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a), (c) and (d) A proposal has been received from a Delhi firm for the establishment of an undertaking for the manufacture of a low cost car with an initial capacity of 8000 cars per annum, going upto 25,000 cars per annum in the fourth year. Collaboration with an Australian party is envisaged. It has been claimed that the price of the car will be Rs. 7,000. It has been stated that plant and machinery required for the project would be supplied by the foreign collaborator who would be repaid in five years through the export of Indian made car components. It is claimed that the car will be 100 per cent indigenous.

(b) This is one of the several proposals received by Government for the manufacture of low cost cars in the country. As in other cases, a questionnaire has been sent to the party for eliciting additional information about the proposal.

मध्य प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित कारें

4312. **श्री ग० च० बीलित :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1965-66 तथा वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान प्रलग प्रलग से शक्तिचालित कारों के लिये कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ?

वाणिज्य उप-मंत्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : वर्ष 1965-66 में कोई परमिट जारी नहीं किया गया। वर्ष 1966-67 में 2925 शक्तिचालित कारों के लिये 2060 परमिट जारी किये गये।

बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर धारक्षण की व्यवस्था

4313. **श्री म० च० बीलित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे पर स्थित बुरहानपुर के निवासियों को बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहले दर्जे में धारक्षण कराने में बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जिससे प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों को धारक्षण के मामले में कोई कठिनाई न हो ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० नू० पुनावा) :

(क) और (ख). यदि धारक्षण काफी पहले करा लिया जाये तो दिक्कत नहीं होती।

धारक्षण के सम्बन्ध में बुरहानपुर में कोई विशेष प्रसुविधा नहीं है और वहाँ भी स्थिति वैसी ही है जैसी अन्य ऐसे स्टेशनों पर होती है, जहाँ से गाड़ियाँ मूलतः खाना नदी होतीं और जहाँ धारक्षण के लिए धूलग कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिये यातायात की दृष्टि से प्राथम्य नहीं है ।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उतर में जो स्थिति बतायी गयी है, उसे देखते हुए, बुरहानपुर स्टेशन के लिए किसी विशेष प्रबन्ध की बात नहीं सोची जा सकती ।

उपकरणों का निर्माण

4314. श्री क० मि० अनुकर: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये उपकरणों का निर्माण करने के मामले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा अधिक कार्यकुशलता लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचरान शर्मा अहमद): जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सत्रा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Industrial Estates

4315. *Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:*

(a) the urban and rural industrial estates sanctioned and opened during the Third Five Year Plan State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of such estates which have begun functioning and the number of those that are lying idle State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of such estates sanctioned and opened during 1965-66 and 1966-67 State-wise; and

(d) the number out of these that have begun functioning State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Transportation of Mangoes through Bihar

4316. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have refused to transport Mangoes from the well-known mangoes producing districts of West Dinajpur of West Bengal by rail passing through Bihar;

(b) whether the only rail link, connecting the two mangoes producing Districts of West Bengal with the rest of the State that passes through Bihar, if blocked, will disrupt the mangoes market of the whole of Eastern India including the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Orissa; and

(c) whether Government of Bihar have acted beyond their jurisdiction in putting a ban on the movement of West Bengal Mangoes by rail through Bihar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Mangoes from West Bengal Districts can also move via Farraka.

(c) Does not arise.

Panipat Woollen and General Mills Co. Ltd., Kharar

4317. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panipat Woollen and General Mills Ltd., Kharar near Chandigarh showed a profit and a loss of a few lakhs during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66

respectively while the sales for the same period were almost equal;

(b) whether this erratic profit and loss, during the period referred to above was the result of manipulations;

(c) whether Government have received complaints about the mismanagement of the said company; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Net sales made by the Company during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were to the tune of Rs. 273.59 lakhs and Rs. 259.64 lakhs respectively. The Company made a net profit of Rs. 5.36 lakhs during 1964-65 but during the succeeding year the Company sustained losses to the tune of Rs. 38.68 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The Department have ordered in inspection of the books of accounts of the Company under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act. The inspection is still in progress and it is not possible for Government to express any opinion on the fluctuations in the working results of the Company.

(c) Yes.

Foreign Collaboration for Export Business

4818. Shri Jyotirmoy Ghos: Shri F. Gopalam: Shri E. K. Nayanar: Shri Bhagaban Das: Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been received to approve foreign collaborations in the field of export business; and

(b) if so, from which sources?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION No. 2802, DATED 16-8-1967, REGARDING DECONTROL AND PRICE OF STEEL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): In my reply to Unstarred Question No. 2802 given in Lok Sabha on 16th June, 1967 I have stated as follows:

(Price of standard categories in rupees per tonne as announced by Joint Plant Committee)

Item	Price before	Price after	Increase in price	Percentage of increase
	1-5-67	1-5-67		
	(f.o.r. rail head station)	(f.o.r. rail head station)		
Wheels & Tyres*				
New Design	1286	1356	70	5
Old Design	1140	1373	233	20
Axles*				
New Design	1394	1464	70	5
Old Design	1109	1342	233	21

*F.O.R. Works

There was an error in the Joint Plant Committee price announcement dated 1-5-67 which has since been corrected by them. The correct position is as under:—

Item	Price before	Price after	Increase in price	Percentage of increase
	1-5-67	1-5-67		
	(f.o.r. rail head station)	(f.o.r. rail head station)		
Wheels Tyres*				
New Design	1286	1356	70	5
Old Design	1140	1210	70	6
Axles*				
New Design	1394	1464	70	5
Old Design	1109	1179	70	6

* F.O.R. works

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DETENTION OF AN INDIA BOUND SHIP BY UAR AND ORDER TO UNLOAD THE 27 000 TONS OF FOODGRAINS AS FINE

श्री का नेदवर सिंह (खग रया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की घोर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिनाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“भारत आ रहे घनाज के एक जहाज को संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य द्वारा रोक लिये जाने और जुमनि के तीर पर 27,000 टन घनाज उतारने के आदेश का समाचार।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, hostilities broke out in West Asia on the morning of 5th June with massive Israeli air attacks against airports and landing strips all over the UAR and certain installations in the Canal Zone. On 8th June, UAR sources stated that Israel had tried to block the Canal by bombing a French tanker at Kabreeth

in the Western part of the Canal. On the evening of the 5th, however, the UAR reported that the Canal remained open. On the 6th morning the UAR Supreme Command communique announced the closure of the Suez Canal to all ships because of the outbreak of hostilities.

There is only one ship carrying cargo for India which was held up and continues to be held up in the Canal. This is US flag tanker 'Observer' carrying 27,400 tons of 'Milo' for India. Apart from this vessel, there are 14 other ships stranded in the Canal of which 4 are British, one American, two West German, two Swedish, two Polish, one French, one Czechoslovak and one Bulgarian. There is no Indian flag vessel stranded in the Canal.

Regarding the US tanker 'Observer' carrying 'milo' for India, according to a message received from our Embassy in Washington, the owners of the vessel received a message on 8th June from the Master of the vessel which reads as follows:

“Repairs completed 061800Z. ABS Certificate issued awaiting permission proceed voyage anchored Ismailia request you acknowledge this message soonest, use station WCC—Master”.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

It will be seen from the message of the Master of the vessel to the owners, that at the time the Suez Canal was closed, the tanker was completing repairs. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the ship has been detained by the UAR. If the ship had not required repairs, there was every possibility of the ship clearing the Suez Canal before it was closed following the outbreak of hostilities. At present this vessel, including 14 others, remain stranded in the Suez Canal as it is blocked by vessels, large and small, sunk during the fighting between Israel and the UAR. As regards the release of this vessel together with those stranded in the Canal, this is possible only if the sunken vessels are removed. The UAR Government have declared that the work on clearing the Canal will not be resumed so long as the Israeli troops continue to occupy the East Bank of the Canal.

The report about the seizure of the foodgrains carried by the US tanker 'Observer', according to the information with Government, is not correct.

The closure of the Canal is a matter of great concern to India because apart from the holding up of tanker 'Observer', Indian and other ships have now to be diverted via the Cape resulting in delay and additional expense. But this situation is of equal concern to the 8 countries whose ships are held up in the Canal as well as to all other countries east of Suez engaged in normal traffic through the Canal. At the same time, the closure of the Canal means serious financial loss to the UAR Government. It should, therefore, be appreciated that if the UAR is unable to reopen the Canal it must be for over-riding reasons, principally the need to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the areas occupied by them in the recent fighting including the east bank of the Canal.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, I rise on a very serious point of order.

Kindly look at rules 197 and 372. There is a lot of confusion about this and so I want a specific ruling. When a statement is made by a Minister under rule 197(1), no question or supplementary can be put, if it is..... (interruptions). Have some patience. The rule says "A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker"—you have allowed the Member to raise the Calling Attention notice—"call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement"—it is conceded that it is a matter of urgent public importance and the Minister has made a brief statement. Then, kindly refer to rule 372. It says:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly sit down. I will explain it.

Shri Randhir Singh: I will be very happy if you explain it.

Mr. Speaker: That rule has been amended. I will read the rule as amended for your information. It reads:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, as a question:"

Shri Randhir Singh: It should be with your permission.

Mr. Speaker: That is true.

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, you should supply the amended copy to each Member.

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question which you cannot raise now. You have to give notice.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का जो बक्तव्य हुआ है, उससे यह लगता है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का बक्तव्य नहीं था, बल्कि यू० ए० धार० के किसी मिनिस्टर का बक्तव्य था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वेज कैनल में यह जो जहाज रोका गया है, यह भारत सरकार धार० यू० ए० धार० सरकार की एकतरफा मुहब्बत का बड़ा अच्छा उदाहरण है। यदि यू० ए० धार० गवर्नमेंट चाहे, तो वह इ. शिप को स्वेज कैनल में से पाम कर सकती है। मैंने स्वेज कैनल के नक्शों का अध्ययन किया है। वहा पर कई ऐसी जगहें बनी हुई हैं, जहा से जहाज निकल सकता है—ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इस समय वहा से कोई जहाज नहीं निकल सकता है। एक बात धीर: दो अमेरिकन लेबर लीडरों को उस जहाज से यह मैसेज प्राप्त हुआ है कि यू० ए० धार० के अधिकारी उस जहाज को तभी छोड़ेंगे, जब उस पर लदे हुए अनाज को उतार लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यू० ए० धार० ने हमारा राजदूत को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I did not follow it His question was drowned in his earlier preface.

Mr. Speaker: I thought, you were following it. I myself did not follow it very much.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You may not understand it but his mother tongue is Hindi or rather Punjabi.

Mr. Speaker: It is easier to understand if you make it short.

Shri Kameshwar Singh: I will make it short.

Mr. Speaker: If you make it lengthy the substance is gone and the whole thing is forgotten.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है, यह तो कभी कुछ समझते ही नहीं, (1) स्वेज में जो ब्लाकेड है

14 जहाजों के धटकने के कारण वह स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि यह जहाज निकल न सकते हों, यह यू० ए० धार० गवर्नमेंट, जिसके माथ हमारी गवर्नमेंट की एकतरफा मुहब्बत है, पाकिस्तान के उभाड़ने से ऐसा कर रही है धीर (2) इस पर जो अनाज लदा हुआ है, फनीट को तभी छोड़ेंगे जब कि अनाज उतार जायें धीर इनकी जो प्रोपोनियन है कि अनाज उतारने की कोई बात नहीं, वह गलत है क्या इसकी इनको जानकारी है?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, I would say that this ship cannot be moved out because the Canal is blocked and there are several other ships which have been sunk. It will take some time even after the UAR Government decides to re-open the Canal before the Canal is fit for navigation.

About the second part, I have already said that this information, which has appeared in certain newspapers and news agency reports, is incorrect. The milo is actually loaded there and the UAR Government is not interested either in unloading it or in taking it. That information is incorrect.

श्री जार्ज करमेलीड (बम्बई-दक्षिण): मंत्री साहब ने यह साफ धीर स्पष्ट कहा कि यू० ए० धार० की सरकार उसको खाली करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान 'न्यूयार्क टाइम्स' अखबार की धीर धाकणित करना चाहता हूँ जिसने एक वाक्य है अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो अमेरिकन मेरिटाइम लेबर लीडर्स:

"Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union and Jessie Calhoun, President of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, charged in a telegram to Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, that the Egyptians were subjecting the crews of the two ships to "harsh treatment" and that the Egyptian authorities were trying to force the grain-carrying tanker "Observer" to un-

[श्री श्वरन फर्नेबीज]

load her cargo "as the price of release".

तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बयान को पढ़ा है या इसकी कुछ जानकारी उनको है और (2) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से ऐसी कोई भी प्रपील नासिर साहब को की गई है कि स्वैज कैनल को और जहाजों के लिये धने नन्द रखे मगर कम से कम इस मुल्क के लिये जो अनाज धाता है जिसके 12 जहाज मेडिटरेनियन में फसे हुए हैं, उन जहाजों को और धपने मुल्क के तमाम जहाजों को इन मुल्क में धाने के लिये स्वैज कैनल को खुला रखा जाय ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the news item in the *New York Times*, the information that is contained there is incorrect. We have made inquiries and we are satisfied that that news item as published in the American newspaper is incorrect. There is no truth in the report. The statement that the UAR authorities are trying to unload the grain is absolutely incorrect.

About the treatment of the members of the crew, I have no information; so, I cannot say one way or the other.

Shri Pilloo Mody (Godhra): And the bypassing of ships?

Shri Swaran Singh: The actual position in the Canal is such that bypassing is not possible from the technical point of view. They are much fatter than Shri Mody himself.

About our making an appeal to President Nasser, we are in touch. Our Ambassador has been in touch with the UAR Government. Their difficulty is real and it will be unrealistic for us to expect that the Canal can be navigable with the Israeli forces sitting on the east bank of the Suez Canal. Let us not forget that the Suez Canal is entirely with-

in the territory of UAR and unless they are in control of the Suez Canal, both on the eastern bank and the western bank, for them to undertake the safe navigation of any ship of any country is unrealistic. .. (Interruption).

श्री कंबर साहब गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि प्रश्नी माननीय सदस्य ने गवाब यह पूछा था: क्या कूने प्रमेरिका की सरकार का तार मेजा है जिस में वह सब कुछ बताया है तो प्राप ने जवाब दिया उन के ऊपर कि वह जो थूज आइटम है वह गलत है मैं पुष्टना चाहता हूँ . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री कंबर साहब गुप्त प्रापने उस तार के बारे में क्या कहा ? उन को टेलिग्राम गया है या नहीं ?

12.25 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES GIVEN IN LOK SABHA

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each—

1. Statement No. I—Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
2. Supplementary Statement No. II—First Session, 1967, (Fourth Lok Sabha)

3. Supplementary Statement No. IV—Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
4. Supplementary Statement No. VII—Fifteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
5. Supplementary Statement No. XI—Fourteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
6. Supplementary Statement No. XII—Thirteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-336/67].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Regarding item 4, the hon Minister did assure the House, I think, four times, that he will make available to the Members of the House the Audit Report of the Ruby Insurance Company and the New Asiatic Insurance Company. We are yet to get it. I would like to know whether that assurance will be fulfilled and, if so, when.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Last time, I had assured the House, in reply to a question put by Shri S. M. Banerjee, that I will consult the concerned Minister and, if possible, it will be placed on the Table of the House. But it is not possible to place the entire Report on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have been raising this question since the last seven years—I am Robert Bruce in this matter—and I request you to kindly give us protection. This is a Report, not a document, which is supposed to be secret as claimed by the Government. They never claim its secrecy on the ground of public interest. They do not say that. It is a Report of the Ruby Insurance Company and the New Asiatic Insurance Company which concerns the Birla house. Some of the hon. Members of

this House, including Mr. Daji who was a Member of the last Lok Sabha placed a portion of the Report on the Table of the House which was accepted as to be correct and we had quoted it in our debates. How is it now that after the lapse of seven years this Report continues to remain secret? Is it only because it concerns the Birla House? There is the C.B.I. Report which is considered very secret by the Government. About the C.B.I. Report, I can understand it but this Report should not be made secret.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said earlier, we have no objection but the Report as such is erroneous and still we are in your hands, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the Audit Report?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, this is a Report, I think, about five or six years old—I don't exactly remember—many years old and this is not the first time that this question has been asked. In the last Lok Sabha also, it was raised several times. The Prime Minister also considered it at that time. We consulted the Law Ministry also. It was a Report by an auditor appointed by the Government to go into the affairs of the Ruby Insurance Company on some complaints received by the Government. The Report, unfortunately was absolutely one-sided because he did not ask the management any questions and he went on making statements which were found to be wrong. Ultimately, it went to the Law Ministry and the Law Ministry asked for an explanation on various things raised and it was found that many of the statements were wrong. It was, therefore, decided that that Report should not be placed before the House. But the charges which were

[Shri Morarji Desai]

framed against the Company were placed before the House; I think, the opinion of the Solicitor General or the legal experts was also placed before the House and what action was taken was placed before the House. That is how the matter was decided at that time. I see no reason to change that now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should not the entire Report be placed on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: No further discussion on this. He has explained.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want the entire report, Sir. (Interruptions) The report which was subsequently corrected and amended.

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained. What else can be done? (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The Members of Parliament can come to their own conclusions. The Minister may say anything.

Mr. Speaker: Mr Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I hope you will agree with me if I say that this House is supremely concerned with the security of the country. On 28th June, i.e., two days back, the Peking Radio made a broadcast in English asking the people of India to rise in armed revolt against the present Government on the pattern of Naxalbari.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Every day they are making this. Why does he say that they made two days back?

Shri Hem Barua: You are putting down your foot so heavily on a discussion on this. We are concerned with that. Therefore, please allow a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Every day they are making it. Secretary.

12.31½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

PASSPORTS BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Passports Bill, 1967, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 24th May, 1967.

12.32 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): I beg to present the Third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Rural Housing.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. We have got only two hours left for this. The Minister will have to reply. How much time will the Minister take?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): About 45 minutes.

12.32½ hrs.

RE D.A. COMMISSION'S REPORT

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before you proceed with this item, I have a submission to make.

From the agenda paper today, I find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not announcing the business for the next week...

Mr. Speaker: He has already announced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is all right Sir.

Yesterday we requested, through you, the Finance Minister that we should have at least two hours for a

discussion on the D.A. Commission's report. We should have at least two hours for this next week.

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me. If he wants, we can stop the Budget and take that up (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are prepared to sit on Saturdays.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti) On a point of order.

If any member absents himself from the House when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announces the business for the next week, he should not unnecessarily raise that point later

Mr. Speaker: He is right.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी कल हम लोगों ने मवाल पूछे थे कि जो मजदूरों की सम्पत्तियों में उनको बुलाया जाय, लेकिन इन्होंने नहीं कह दिया। इन लोगों के फैसला करने के पहले कम से कम हाउस को मौका मिलना चाहिये कि उनको बान को ये लोग सुनें।

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said:

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You put me a query which indicated that you were in sympathy with my demand. You asked me whether I would like to have a discussion before Government takes a decision or following the decision, and I did suggest to you that the discussion should precede, so that the Finance Minister may have the benefit of the views of this House. I do not know why a discussion is being avoided. Mr. Morarji Desai says that he is not afraid of any discussion. Let us have a free discussion on this very vital subject.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There is no question of my being afraid of any discussion. The only difficulty is that the discussion

can take place—I have no objection to it—but I would not be able to say anything until the Government takes a decision. I can go on hearing but I would not be able to intervene.

Shri S. M. Joshi (Poona): That is all right.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that they want to put forward their views, so that when the Government takes a decision, their views can also be taken into account.

Shri Morarji Desai: Why should I have any objection? They are utilizing their own time from the budget. I have no objection.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd

Mr. Speaker: Now let us proceed with the further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. Two hours are there. The Minister will begin at about 2.30 or 2.35 and finish by 3.30 when we can take up the Private Members' business.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): When are the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry coming up?

Mr. Speaker: Today is Friday, and we are having non-official business also. So, they may not come up today.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक चीज के बारे में प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर फॉर पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करें कि कल दिल्ली के सैन्ट्रल जेल में जो झगडा हुआ है और 100 घातकी जखमी हुए हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Today, we have set up a bad precedent. Hon. Members have started talking about things without notice and they are again going back to the old methods.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सात घायमी तो बहुत सीरियसली जखमी हुए हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member gave a calling-attention-notice. He had also sent me a chit after coming to the House. I requested him to table a short notice question. If everybody begins like this and starts speaking on any subject he likes, then where will it lead us?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन तां मिनिस्टर माहब .

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to discuss with the hon. Member now. It is a wrong procedure.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर बिषय है . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Since you do not have any authority in regard to short notice questions, it is better not to ask the Members to submit short notice questions but instead you should ask them to table calling-attention-notice.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of a calling-attention notice, the hon. Minister may accept a short notice question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: That is within his discretion. You cannot force him to accept it nor can the Members force him to accept it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): You must intervene a little bit in this matter because invariably we find that short notice questions are rejected and we do not find any other avenue open to us. So, some more intervention by you is required in this matter because short notice questions are invariably rejected.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing that subject now. The subject before us is not how to coerce Ministers to accept short notice questions. We

shall discuss that subject some other day. Just now, the subject before the House is the Demands for Grants relating the Commerce Ministry.

Now, Shri N. K. Sozani.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिक्कत यह है कि हम काल एटेंशन नोटिस भेजते हैं तो उस को प्राप मंजूर नहीं करते, हमें कह देते हैं कि शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन भेजी, शार्ट नोटिस का जबाब मिनिस्टर माहब नहीं भेजते, आखिर हमें कोई रास्ता तो बताइये, हम किम तरह से अपनी क्वेश्चन प्रापके सामने रखें ।

Shri N. K. Sozani (Nagpur): Seniors are getting chance, juniors also must have a chance.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मिनिस्टर शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन को एडमिट नहीं करते हैं, तो प्रापको काल-एटेंशन नोटिस के नियम मौका देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: How can we discuss it today?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी जैम पूना कारपोरेशन में करगन का मुद्दा है उस का काल-एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया है अगर अगर प्राप उस को एडमिट कर दें तो जवाब देने के नियम मजबूर हो जायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: We shall discuss it in the Rules Committee. This is not the forum for it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्लर कमेटी में डिस्कस करेंगे, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर को शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन को एडमिट करने के नियम कह तो सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: After all, I cannot force the hon. Minister. We shall discuss it in the Rules Committee. The hon. Member can discuss it in the Rules Committee and see whether he can tighten the rules or do something else.

Now, Shri N. K. Somani.

lutely within your discretion and you have to intervene.

Shri N. K. Somani: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We seek your protection in this matter.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On this, may I make one submission? ..

Mr. Speaker: All right. But this is not the way to raise it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Nath Pai. What does he want to say?

Shri N. K. Somani: Am I to speak or is Shri Nath Pai to speak?

Shri Nath Pai: Of course, the Chair had called me.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): I had also tabled a calling-attention-notice, but I have not been allowed to raise it. ..

An hon. Member: What is happening in the House, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I do not myself know what is happening.

Shri Nath Pai: You will know it if you look at us.

When you replied to Shri S. M. Joshi, you said that this matter could be discussed in the Rules Committee. But I would submit that this matter does not come within the purview of the Rules Committee, because it is absolutely covered by the rules as they stand and we do not have to amend the rules, either with respect to calling-attention-notice or with respect to short notice questions.

The matter raised by us related to an affair in the Poona corporation. We had raised it earlier and the CBI was seized of it. We have not been allowed to raise it here now. Where is the question of Rules Committee in this matter? We are being stonewalled by the Ministry again and again. It comes within the purview of the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry. They are not allowing it to be raised in this House. This is abso-

जी कंवर लाल गुप्ता : हम कैसे रोज करे, आप हमें गाइड करें ।

Mr. Speaker: This is not the way to raise these things. This is the mistake that we are committing. If every day this is going to happen and any Member can get up and raise any matter, I do not know where it will lead us

Shri Nath Pai: In the Poona corporation default is not taking place every day

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members begin like this, then they are going back to the same old methods—namely that anybody can get up and start speaking on any subject, and no agenda will then be necessary, no rules will be necessary or no rules need be followed, and thereby we shall be going back to confusion. If people who do not know the rules do it I could understand, but when senior Members do it, I do not know what to do.

Now, Shri N. K. Somani may begin his speech.

Shri N. K. Somani: Mr. Speaker, essentially to my mind, this Ministry is assigned two functions. One is that of professional marketing and the other is that a certain number of industries has been assigned to it—I do not know why.

As far as its marketing functions are concerned, I would like to review in the light of data available to us how it is functioning so far. I would ask the hon. Minister whether the normal market research functions have been undertaken by the two-

[Shri N. K. Somani]

corporations, the STC and MMTC. I would like to know whether they have assessed for the next ten years the demand forecast by various industries and consumers in India, both in respect of the supplies that would be available and the quantum of these commodities that would be required in the country. This, I think, is an essential feature of any marketing operation. Has the Ministry paid any attention to it?

12.42 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The STC and MMTC import essential raw materials and goods like fertilisers, newsprint, sulphur, copper and several other things on a monopoly basis. From reports we have obtained the profits made by STC in the matter of its operation is on an average 39 per cent of the capital employed.

Now I fail to understand, since most of the goods which are handled by the STC and MMTC are essential goods what is the justification for this high profit being made by STC. Is there any corporation in the world, of this extent and scope of activity indulging on a monopoly basis in import of items of industrial raw materials like fertilisers, newsprint, drugs, pharmaceuticals and several things, things of daily common necessity in India, which is reaping a profit of 39 per cent return on capital employed? If anybody in the private sector were indulging in this fashion or were allowed to do so, I think this House would be shouting against it. Therefore, I would like to ask why we are doing it in the case of STC.

The second essential aspect of marketing, I hope the Commerce Minister knows, is the development of stable and long-term cordial relationship with suppliers all over the world, both in the free world as well as in the communist world. Indeed the episode concerning sulphur supplies has been repeated on the floor of the House more than once, and I do not want to

go into the intricacies of this. The reputation of STC, I am sorry to say, is so bad in America and Mexico that the world's leading suppliers are not even prepared to talk turkey, to talk terms, with STC. The Ministry of Commerce is the machinery we have for the development of cordial and stable businesslike relationship with leading suppliers of these things.

I also understand that copper was imported by MMTC before devaluation at pre-devaluation prices and now the unsold stocks are being thrust upon unwilling consumers in industry at post-devaluation prices information about which I have been seeking from the Commerce Ministry for the past few weeks but which has not been forthcoming. I would like an answer to this question, and I hope the Commerce Minister does better than his colleague, the Defence Minister, in vouchsafing to the House correct and complete information in regard to the trade in these commodities imported by STC and MMTC. I would like the House to be given a complete list of such commodities which were imported before devaluation and which are currently on sale on a sole monopoly basis in this country at post-devaluation prices. Why is this being done?

I have already dealt with the matter of market trends and market demand forecast. Now on the question of import entitlement, there are so many fluctuations in the international market that I do not think a yearly or two-yearly policy of entitlements would either be adequate or up-to-date. Fluctuations, for instance, in the matter of prices of mercury, copper, fertiliser etc. are such that our import policy concerning these commodities will have to vary from time to time. The export incentives allowed to the textile, the jute, tea and coffee industries and other industries that fall within his purview will have to be such that our industries both in the public and the private sectors should be able to export in the world market in competition with

others. There is absolutely no relevance for a policy which is given in the first week of April to continue for 12 months irrespective of what is happening. I do not know what commercial intelligence we obtain because this is a matter where we will have to be fed on a day-to-day basis. This is a matter where we will have to be fed properly and therefore we will have to develop our channels and our commercial intelligence on a very scientific and rational basis to be able to step up our exports which unfortunately have been falling in the last few months.

Coming to the industrial sector I should say that the textile industry has been the biggest victim of the policies of the Government of India over the past few years. Eighty per cent of the textile costs on an average are due to labour charges and cotton charges. Labour is a matter over which the Government of India has some control in the matter of cost of living and administration of its policies. It has been mentioned several times that the wages of the textile workers should be related to the national average and wages earned by all the other workers in India and they should be related to productivity. I do not know what is the basis of treatment of all the textile mills in India at par. Some of them are export-oriented and therefore should be given a red-carpet treatment. Some of them are marginal units and they should be given the best and timely help. Others are such units, whether they are in the private sector or taken over by the proposed sick corporation, should be scrapped and the sooner it is done the better. I also understand that the cotton imports are to be done by the STC on a monopoly basis. This is a grave development to which the hon. Minister himself must apply his mind sincerely and objectively. Cotton import is a highly technical subject. The requirements of cotton vary not only in terms of staple in length and quality but in several other aspects.

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STC would not be able to do this job, even if it has a monopoly. Asking it to do this job entirely will not be in the interest of the textile industry.

I am concluding, Sir. The entire operations in the rupee payment area either in imports or exports have been causing a great deal of anxiety to this country. There have been allegations that whatever exports we make to these countries find their way to other European markets and these countries have been making fat profits at the expense of our foreign exchange earning capabilities. I have also heard that we receive such junk as imports from these East European countries that the equipment is lying in the factory yards or in STC warehouses. A parliamentary committee should go into the entire aspect of the extent and scope of the operations in these countries to determine whether it is to our country's benefit.

My last point is about tea. Our tea exports are going down and a country like Ceylon with imagination and determination has beaten us. We should definitely take a lesson from this. One of the reasons why our tea exports have been falling is that we do not have adequate marketing facilities in England and we are too much at the mercy of the British interests, probably, monopolists who import tea from our country in bulk and make their blending operations in London and sell them throughout the U.K. and other European markets under their own brand name at fat profits. The Government with the assistance of the Tea Board should take a lesson from the Ceylon Government and take timely action so that we could have our independent marketing agencies as far as tea is concerned.

श्री ४० को० सेन (पुर्बिबा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहाँ बिहार में चाय स्थिति बड़ी संकटकालक है, और बाह्य और पर फीदीज और स्कीमिटी की स्थिति में, जिस का पिछले दिनों बहुत से लोगों ने चिन्त किया,

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

यह पोजिशन है। जो भी षोड़ासा जूट एरिया बिहार का है उस में जो जूट होता है उस में भी जूट के ट्रेडर्स जंगली पाट बगैरह निकाल कर उस के भाव को गिरा देते हैं और जान बूझ कर मिल वाले और दूसरे लोग कहने लगते हैं कि जूट की शार्टेज है। यह सब एक तमाशा सा बना रक्खा गया है। इस शार्टेज को दिखला कर बाहर से काफी जूट आज मंगाया जा रहा है। मिल वाले भी कहने लगते हैं कि जूट की कमी है और उनको इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी जाये। जो जूट "कानिकल" निकलता है, उस के मार्च-अप्रैल के इन्चू में शार्टेज आफ जूट के बारे में इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन की तरफ से बहुत सी बार्ते कही गई हैं। वह लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ जूट की शार्टेज है और हम को उस को इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस दिया जाये। उन को और भी मजा दिया गया है यानी मॉबिलिटी दी गई है। इस वक्त हालत यह है कि जूट की लोकल मार्केट प्राइस्ता प्राइसिंग गिरती जा रही है। बिहार जूट प्रोडर्स एसोसिएशन और ट्रेडर्स एसोसिएशन की एक मीटिंग अप्रैल में हुई थी इम्पोर्ट आफ जूट के बारे में। उन में कार्डीनेट के बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उस को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"The members of the Executive Committee of Bihar Jute Growers' and Traders' Association at a meeting on 9th April, 1967, held at Gulobbagh expressed great concern over Government's liberal permission to the jute mills for import of raw jute from Thailand which has very badly affected the economy of the cultivators. Members cited that nearly 4-5 years back Assam bottom raw jute was sold at Rs. 4-5 per maund higher than the jungle bottom jute of Bihar but since two years due to heavy imports of raw jute from Thailand by the mills, the Bihar Jungle jute is being sold at Rs. 15 per maund lesser than the

Assam Jute. It should be noted that the major portion of Bihar raw jute is of jungle quality. It is estimated that over 20 lakh maunds of raw jute is still lying in stock with the marchants and cultivators in Bihar today. Due to the lack of purchasers the price of jungle raw jute has gone down to Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per maund affecting the cultivators very seriously. It is surprising that while enough raw jute is available in the country, the millwallas are importing Thailand jute and are intended to consume the foreign jute only to compel the cultivators and traders to bring the prices of Bihar raw jute even lesser. The Union Government is adding fuel to the fire by granting the mills a subsidy of Rs 9 per maund approximately on the imported raw jute."

इस से मालूम पड़ता है कि हम लोगों की इस समय क्या हालत है। आज भी बिहार में स्थिति संकटजनक है तब भी काश्तकार के माल की जंगली ग्रेड का बना दिया जाना है। चूँकि पानी की कमी है उस की वजह से अगर कुछ खराब ज्यादा माल आता भी है तो उस की यह लोग ब्रैडिंग कर देते हैं। जंगली पाट का नाम दे देते हैं।

एक माननीय सख्तव : यह जंगली कौसे हो गया ?

श्री फ० गो० सेन : हम लोग हैं ही जंगली। बैकवर्ड एरिया के हैं। अब की भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि अगले साल जूट की कमी होगी। श्री धार० एन० बगुर, रिटायर्ड चैम्बरमैन आफ दि इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन यह कहते हैं कि शार्टेज आफ जूट है और कार्डीनेट से उस को मंगाने की परमिशन दी जाये। इंडियन प्रोडक्शन जो 1966 में हुआ था कहने है कि इस साल उस से भी कम हुआ या उस के समान हुआ। कार्डीनेट से जो जूट फाइबर इम्पोर्ट हुआ है वह 1.38 मिलियन

बेल्स धाया है और करीब 37 मिलियन रुपये का कारेन एम्प्लेन्स उस में लगाया गया। हमारे ट्रेडर्स कहते हैं कि उन लोगों के पास इस वक़्त 20 लाख बेल्स जूट बच रहा है, इस दरमियान में खत्म हो चुका है। कल के "स्टेटसमेंट" में रा जूट के बारे में जो निकसा है उस को ध्याप देखिये :

"The price of raw jute has also risen in Calcutta during the past week. The increase in the price of jute goods has been the most influencing factor. The former system of a mill buying on the basis of quotas issued by the Jute Commissioner has been suspended."

यह सत्येड क्यों हो गया ? दूसरी बात मुनिये :

"The Mills have also been asked not to buy raw jute as a group."

ध्र ध्याप देखिये कि जो रा जूट परचेज होता था उस में ध्र ध्रुप सिस्टम ध्रा गया। ट्रेडर्स चाहते हैं कि भाकट हार्ड न हो, कल्टिवेटर्स को पैसा ज्यादा न मिले। इसलिये वह ध्रुप बना कर खरीद करते हैं और जिस भाव पर चाहते हैं उस पर लेते हैं ताकि उस का भाव न बढ़ने पाये। कह दिया जाता है कि यह लो ग्रेड पाट है। ध्राखिर पाट होता क्या है ? जूट की ग्रेडिंग कर दी जाती है और लो ग्रेड पाट के नाम से उस को सस्ते दर पर ट्रेडर्स से लेते हैं और ध्राखिर में मिल जाने उस को इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उसी जूट से हर तरह की चीजें बनती हैं। कोई हेसियन बनाता है, कोई सैकिंग बनाता है या दूसरी चीज बनाता है। इम्पोर्टेड जूट के बारे में कह दिया जाता है कि उस से नुक्सान नहीं होता है। क्यों नहीं होता है ?

The initial expenditure of foreign exchange on imported jute was more than justified because jute doubled itself in value when exported as jute manufactures".

ध्र ध्याप जूट को बाहर से मंगा कर देते हैं और उस की बेल्यू डबल हो जाय तो घर का जो जूट है उस की बेल्यू भी डबल हो जाती होगी। लेकिन उस से कल्टिवेटर को क्या मिला ? कल्टिवेटर्स को 20 या 25 रुपया मिलता एक मन में।

हमारे यहां ध्रव हालत यह है कि जूट प्रोडिंग एरिया में ध्रनाज का भाव बढ़ गया है। पैडी का रेगियो जूट के साथ चलता है। जब जूट का दाम ज्यादा हो जाता है तो लोग जूट पैदा करते हैं लेकिन जब पैडी का भाव बढ़ जाता है तो लोग पैडी को स्विच ओवर कर जाते हैं। ध्राजकल लोग 50 ६० मन पैडी खरीद रहे हैं। चावल का भाव 80 या 90 या 96 ६० तक चल रहा है यानी वह 2 ६० से ले कर 21। ६० किलोग्राम तक बिक रहा है। इस से कम नहीं है। ध्राप इस को समझ सकते हैं कि जब इस तरह से पैडी का भाव बढ़ रहा है तब जूट में हमारे यहां सेल्फ-सफिकिएन्सी कमी होगी ही नहीं। दूसरी तरफ उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। वह ध्राप से पैसा मांगते हैं। मिल वाले रिसर्व बगैरह करने की बात भी कहते हैं और नये नये धंग से हेसियन ध्रादि की बुनाई करते हैं। यह यह भी कहते हैं कि जो ध्रमरीका की डिमान्ड है उस को हम मीट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस के बाद कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि जो पैसा होता है वह क्या हो जाता है। वह कहते हैं कि :

Jute mills are finding difficulty in obtaining finance even for day-to-day working.

बतलाइये, डे-टु-डे बँकिंग के लिये इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन कहता है कि ध्रभी हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। हर बात में कहता है कि हम को टैक्स रितीफ दे दो, ध्रभी हम को पाकिस्तान से कम्पिटीशन करना है।

एसोसियेशन का कहना है कि टैक्स में रिडक्शन कर दिया जाये और इम्पोर्टेड ड्यूटी को कम कर दिया जाये। यह सज्जन

[श्री क० मो० सेन]

भी दिया गया है कि जूट बढ़िया होना चाहिए, क्वालिटी जूट होना चाहिए। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने कलरिंग और स्पीनिंग में इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर के लिए कुछ खर्चा किया है। इस में कहा गया है :

"We have now received permission from Government to set up our fibre conversion and product development project which will give us 6.4 million."

अगर स्पीनिंग करने से हमारे पाट का प्राव बढ़ जाये, तो अच्छा है। अग्न है कि कस्टीमेटर को क्या मिलता है। उस से कम कीमत पर पाट लिया जाता है और उस का दुगना और तिगुना बनाया जाता है। इस ट्रेड में इतना बंगलिया है कि अपने अपने लोग खड़ किये हुए हैं, जो पाट लेते नहीं हैं। उन्होंने पाट लेना बन्द कर दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may continue his speech after lunch.

12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृष्णा गोपाल सेन। आपको पांच मिनट में खत्म करना है।

श्री क० मो० सेन : सभ्री तो मैं पांच मिनट ही बोला हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, दस मिनट हो चुके हैं। 5 मिनट में खत्म कर दीजिए।

श्री क० मो० सेन : तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चार्जिन जूट की बेस के बारे में यह ब्रूचरी

ब्रूचर-बुलेटिन है। गवर्नमेंट पब्लिकेशन है—रीजनल आफिस (जूट डेवलपमेंट) मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की। इस में यह कहते हैं।

"The need for ensuring a fair price to jute cultivators and a fair deal to the jute trade has been urged by the Jute Balers' Association. According to a spokesman of the Association, the Government of India has permitted the jute industry to import raw jute at a time when the fibre is available in plenty in the country."

अब देखिए, यह क्या बताते हैं, वह कहते हैं कि हम को और इम्पोर्ट करने दो। अभी की उन की जो मांग है वह 20 लाख बेल्स की है और यह कहते हैं कि प्लेन्टी है :

"For this, a good deal of the country's precious foreign exchange has been spared by the Government."

It is stated that the authorities have fixed margins on purchases of raw jute by jute mills at prices much below the then ruling prices, making the market conditions favourable to jute mills"

उन पर तुरंत यह सीजिए :

"The raw jute cultivators have thus been denied the benefits of world prices of jute goods"

The trading capacity of jute balers is also reported to be suffering due to delay in the payment of sellers' value bills for raw jute against the terms of the contract."

अब वह लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे पास खर्चा नहीं है। डे-टु-डे एक्सचेंजियर में हमारे पास खर्चा नहीं है और यहाँ जो जूट मिल का खर्चा है वह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जा रहा है स्टोन में।

"JUTE MILL TO INVEST IN STEEL MANUFACTURING"

In view of the diversified activities of the company and the prospects of investment, the Board of Birla Jute Manufacturing Company proposes to invest Rs. 30 lakhs in equity shares of Bihar Alloy Steels, a new company incorporated in 1965, it is reported. The shareholders of the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company have recently approved of the proposed investment, it is learnt. The company has been granted an industrial licence for manufacture of alloy steels including ball bearing steels, alloy tool steels and speed steels."

तो यह आप देखिए कि एक तरफ तो रुपया नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ जूट मिल का जो रुपया है वह दूसरी तरफ जा रहा है। इस में खरियत की वान एक हम देख रहे हैं कि बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने, हमारे ज्योरिात बोस ने भी कहा है, एक कानून पास किया है। वह है क्या कि .

"The West Bengal Assembly passed the Bengal (Sales Tax) and Raw Jute Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967 on 30th March, 1967

While moving the Bill, Mr Jyoti Basu, State Finance Minister told that the Government was thinking adopting measures to protect jute growers from the clutches of the middlemen in the jute trade. The Minister said that jute grown in West Bengal had a good demand but the cultivators were exploited due to their poverty.

Mr. Basu also assured the House that problems arising out of force import of Thailand jute would receive necessary consideration of the Government."

इस तरीके से थाईलैंड का जो जूट मंत्राया जा रहा है, यह बिना सोचे-समझे

मंत्राया जा रहा है। अपने देश का जूट जननी पटवा नहीं है, बरबस पटवा गही है, लेकिन उन की तरफ से यह माग की जा रही है कि बढ़िया पटवा कीजिये, बढ़िया पटवा देना है तो उसके लिये साधन मुहिया कीजिये, रुपया मुहिया कीजिये, आज कन्टीबेटर को मिलता क्या है, बीडिंग का खर्च तक ती उसे मिलता नहीं है।

हमारा बिहार जो आज संकट से गुजर रहा है बाने दाबे के लिये मुहताज हो रहा है। ये लोग तो सरकार से रुपया ले रहे है, लेकिन कन्टीबेटर को क्या मिल रहा है, वह बेचारा ती गरीब का गरीब ही रह गया है। आप बढ़िया जूट के लिये कहते हैं, वह पैदा कर सकता है, लेकिन उसके लिये जुगाड़ तो कीजिये

"You can get at least 8 maunds of jute per bigha if you (i) Apply muriate of potash and superphosphate to the soil as you prepare the land; (ii) Use improved seeds; (iii) Sow jute in lines; and (iv) Top-dress the crop with ammonium sulphate or spray the jute leaves with urea solution, four to five weeks after sowing.

For a better income, take an early crop of white jute from your low-lying paddy land.

Leaf fall from jute plants will work as fertiliser and boost the yield of your subsequent paddy crop."

उसको जो आप इतनी बात बताते हैं, वह गरीब किसान कहां से साधे, वह कहां के मुहिया करे।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : गवर्नमेंट से मांगो।

श्री क० बी० सेन : वही ती मैं कह रहा हूँ। हमारी जो हासत है वह दिन-दिन बढ़तर हो रही है और मिल वाले फायदा उठा रहे हैं, जो बातें मिल वाले आपके सामने रखते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।

[श्री क० गो० सेन]

धन परचेज की हालत को देखिये । एक तरफ तो जूट कमिश्नर है, दूसरी तरफ वे सब लोग हैं, आपके पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, बफर-स्टॉक काहिये, कारपोरेशन सब उसके हैं, जूट कमिश्नर तो एक तमाशा है । जूट कमिश्नर ने कहा है कि —

" Mills have also been asked not to buy raw jute as a group."

जूट कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि ग्रुप सिस्टम से न खरीदो, बीकली खरीदो, लेकिन वे जब जितना चाहते हैं, खरीद लेते हैं, चार बीक का एक साथ खरीदते हैं—जैसे उनका मन होता है, बैसे करते हैं ।

" They are, nevertheless, buying only bare requirements."

इस तरह से कहा आपकी बात रहती है, आपकी मशीनरी कहा है, क्या आप बता सकते हैं ।

हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे कल्टीवेटर को हमेशा घाटा रहना है । इन लोगों ने तो अपनी एसोसियेशन बना रखी है, जिस में उन को फायदा होना है, उस के मुताबिक करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों को उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । सरकार का कहते हैं कि दुनिया भर से कम्पैटिशन हो रहा है, हमारे फाइबर का काम बचना जा रहा है, लेकिन उस काम का बढ़ने का फायदा कल्टीवेटर को नहीं होता है, वह फायदा इन्हीं लोगों का मिलता है ।

हमारी विहार गवर्नमेंट ने एक चीज अपने यहां की थी, इसे हमारी काब्रैट गवर्नमेंट ने भी किया था कि दो रुपया का एक परचेज टैक्स लगाया था । इस के खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट और टेडर्स की तरफ से रिप्रैजेन्टेशन बर्गरह भी हुआ, लेकिन लागू हुआ नहीं । अब इस टैक्स का भ्रसर भी टेडर्स पर न पड़ कर कल्टीवेटर्स पर पड़ा । मान लीजिये

कि भाव 40 ढ0 है, इस टैक्स के पड़ने के बाद वह लोग कहने लगे कि हम तो 38 ढ0 में लेने क्योंकि दो रुपया हम को टैक्स देना है । सरकार का उद्देश्य है कि टैक्स परचेजर को पड़े लेकिन वास्तव में वह पड़ता है कल्टीवेटर पर ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारा जूट जंगली है, खराब है, और यहाँ उसका भाव गिरा जा रहा है, कल्टीवेटर को उस का कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, आप उस को बाहर खेजिये । आप मिल को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये इजाजत दे रहे हैं, तो दीजिये, लेकिन हमारा पटबा भी एक्सपोर्ट कीजिये, उसका एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये लाइसेंस दीजिये । आप उनके लिये मगाये या कुछ करे, वह जहन्नुम में जाये, लेकिन हमारा पटबा बाहर जाना चाहिये ।

आज प्रेमबाले लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के पास काम नहीं है, उन की पटबा नहीं देते है एक्सपोर्ट होगा तो उनको भी काम मिलेगा । आप चाहे इस काम को एस० टी० सी० का मारफन कांजिय लेकिन उस का जो मुनाफा आपके वह कल्टीवेटर्स को मिले, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Scqueira. He will take only ten minutes.

Shri Scqueira (Goa, Daman and Diu) Not fifteen minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. He may please try to finish in ten minutes.

Shri Scqueira: Some days ago I remember reading in the papers that the hon. Minister for Commerce was considering a compulsory export scheme I would like to suggest to him a nicer way of increasing exports. Whatever exports are made today, the incentives that are available are in the form of import entitlements or cash and these import entitlements

can be used for such uninteresting things, from the personal angle, as raw materials, components and such like things. I would like to suggest to him, in addition to the cash incentive presently available, giving a personal incentive to the exporters; it may be a very small one, but still it should be a personal incentive. I submit that, once this is done, the exporter himself will discover that he would like to have a car, perhaps a gun, or his wife might want a gown or his secretary might want an electric typewriter and things like that. If this incentive is given in the form of an exchange voucher which can be used freely for the import of any material or for travelling—and if this enables the ladies in this country also to be roped into the export drive, I submit to him that he will find it to be the most effective and the nicest compulsory export scheme that he can devise.

On exports from Goa, we will produce this year 7½ million tonnes of iron ore and every tonne of this will be exported. We are in free competition with the world and as the hon. Minister knows, as far as the purchasing countries are concerned, they are only interested in the c.i.f. price and that is dependent on the freight. Freight again is dependent on the size of the ships and the loading rate. While the world is loading big ships at a very fast rate per hour, we in Goa are loading small ships at a very small rate per day. On commercial considerations, there should have been a fast ore loading facility at Mormugao already nearing completion. But in fact, the project report for this facility is still lying in the desk of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this, and to warn him that unless we are able to commence, and complete, this facility soon, we run the risk of losing almost the complete export of 7½ million tonnes, and the valuable foreign exchange that comes from it.

Then, on the question of export duties on iron ore, following devalua-

tion these duties were introduced and they were introduced at a flat rate per tonne. The result is that on the lower grades of ore, which have the same cost and are more difficult to sell, the exporters are at a disadvantage, and in regard to higher grade, they sometimes make an excessive profit. Incidentally, it is the STC that exports this higher grade and not private exporters. Several representations have been made by the exporters from Goa. I have no particular brief for these gentlemen; in fact, they all opposed me during my election; but I have read this representation. They asked for a pro rata export duty related to the price. This demand is a reasonable one and I would request the hon. Minister to please look into it and make an early decision because it has been pending for over nine months. Government feel that there are excessive profits in the import trade, and I submit to you that Government themselves have proved this in the STC. According to the last report published, the STC has made a profit of 33.67 per cent on capital employed. If this profit had been made on exports, I would have had no quarrel with it. However, I notice that almost 80 per cent of the business of the STC is in imports, and that also in commodities and materials which they monopolise. I request the hon. Minister to please look into this and examine on which of the import items he could cut down the price and still make a reasonable profit and help the price of the domestic products to come down.

I have just heard that the STC is thinking of taking over, on a monopoly basis, cotton import into this country. The textile industry was a very healthy one. The unqualified doctors in Government with their medication have turned it into an ailing body and in some cases into a sick one. I think the term 'sick mills' could not be more appropriately used. If they now insist, after having weakened the patient, that they should doctor also his food, I submit that they might succeed in killing

[Shri Sequeira]

the patient. The cotton trade is not a straight buying trade, there is a lot of skill involved. I do not believe that the skill is available with Government. I do not believe that they are likely to get it in a hurry. May I suggest to them that they should leave the cotton trade alone and keep their hands off cotton imports?

On the question of tea, we were the biggest exporters in the world at one time. In 1957, we had 45 per cent of total share of export and this has now come down to 34.8 per cent. Ceylon which had 30.2 per cent in 1957 has increased it to 39.2 per cent. Various reasons are attributed to this. One of them, according to the Tea Board itself is that our exports have been affected by increasing buying by those countries that have rupee payment agreements with us. I wish to ask the hon. Minister, why, when we are able to sell tea for free foreign exchange, with which we can buy the best equipment and the best material from wherever we can get it and at the best prices available to us, we should divert these commodities to a rupee payment country, when as a result of that we have to take whatever they can give us, and at whatever prices they quote.

Another question on tea is that we appear to be still tied to the British monopoly on tea, while our little neighbour Ceylon is teaching us a very nice lesson by reducing its dependence on Britain, and going out and developing direct contacts to sell its tea. As an example, our sales to the USA have decreased whereas those of Ceylon have increased. I suggest to the hon. Minister that we should learn from Ceylon and we should get out of British hands on tea exports. We should give preference to exports to free foreign exchange areas, and we should examine the possibility of selling packaged tea from India.

I have just seen the leaflet which Shri Joytirmoy Basu has brought out

in which he has given prices and other information, which shows that the major portion of the profit available on tea exported by us is going into foreign hands. May I now quote from the section on Tea Promotion in the Tea Board's report? The report says:

"The Tea Board is engaged in the uni-national promotion to project the image of Indian tea."

The report also says that:

"It is also engaged in the generic promotion of tea wherever possible in combination with other producing countries and local tea trade."

I would like to recommend to the Minister let the Tea Board discard these high-sounding phrases; let them develop direct sales contacts, not for the State Trading Corporation but for the enterprising private citizens of this country. Let them help to sell not only the image but also the substance, that we call tea.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to make two observations on the Ministry of Commerce. They emanate from the fact that there are two pre-requisites for the Ministry of Commerce, especially for one who heads the Ministry. They are, one, he should have business acumen and two, he should not act like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark; he should play Hamlet with also the Prince of Denmark. I find the lack of these two pre-requisites in the Ministry of Commerce.

Sometime ago, when I asked a question about the way they put a hedge or control over forward trading and speculation, the Minister himself was not able to make a distinction between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. Probably he may not also understand what speculation is.

Similarly sometime ago when we met him in connection with the cotton control and requisition scheme in Gujarat which had adversely affected the State, the argument was 'simply because there is a law, we are implementing it'; although the law may not work in a right way, although it may not be in the interest of the cultivator, as well as the industry, yet we are implementing the law. The man with business acumen will not do it. He certainly will not operate it to its letter to the detriment of all concerned, although the spirit of the law must be observed. These considerations are lacking in the Commerce Ministry and that is why probably we are not following the right type of policy.

The experience of the last 15 years has clearly demonstrated that a new type of approach is necessary to all our commercial problems. Take, for instance, our foreign trade. We have the experience of STC. Nationalisation will not do because the State does not know how to manage import and export. We also tried to put physical control *via* quotas and other things and we have seen the results: the quotas are being sold at a premium. The advantage is never to the consumers. The pattern of growth that we are having in the country is quite lopsided. Industries which we do not require grow and develop in our country, e.g. air-conditioning, refrigerators and things like that. Under the import substitution scheme, they all develop in our country, while industries which are very essential to our economy like the chemical industry, the iron and steel industry and other types of industries do not develop. This is simply because of the physical controls which we have been implementing in our country.

The third alternative is to adopt the price mechanism. So far removal of control on cement has convinced you that the production is increasing, at the same time, the distribution is right. So far removal of control on iron and steel has also made people happy because they get the commodity when

they require it. The third step before you now is the removal of control on cotton. The sooner you do it, the better it is. If you maintain it any longer, probably it will not be in the interest of the grower, or in the interest of the traders, nor in the interest of the industry. Soon this lesson has to be learnt. Do not be in the state of to be or not to be; act with courage. Because two things have already convinced you that that is the right course to adopt.

I do not bother about whether export has fallen down in figures or not because our statistics are not the correct ones. Our export is not the total value recorded in our statistics. There is over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports. Therefore, you do not get the correct statistics. So a fall in exports or rise in exports for a particular year will not give you the correct figures.

Ask yourselves the question: Have we been able to manage with the STC? Have we been able to make it with physical controls? The answer is no. Then the only alternative that remains with you is the market mechanism. That market mechanism is having no control whatsoever and is allowing the rupee to float. Demand and supply will automatically decide which things should be imported and which, exported. But immediately if you plunge into that, probably you will have to face difficulties from the people as well as from outside. You should go step by step. You have taken the step of devaluation. Why not take the step of removing so many export duties and import duties, one by one and that of removing the STC and get it rid of the foreign export trade and the foreign import trade. Because, today you import so many commodities only because they come into your country cheaply and you have the inducement to use even though they are not required. If there is price discipline over it, probably you will import these commodities which you need most. In your export trade, if you follow that

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pattern, it will do you good. My own advice is: Be a Hamlet and take action as the King of Denmark; have courage and whatever your fifteen years of experience had convinced you, do it; you go forward and I am sure success awaits you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought your academic discourse will continue a little longer. The hon. Minister

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker I am most grateful to the hon. Members for the advice and criticism they have offered in connection with the Ministry over which I have the honour to preside. The amount of time that you allotted for this Ministry this year is in itself an indication of the growing importance of this ministry and the recognition of this Ministry as one of the major Ministries of the Government. In fiscal terms it is always easy to measure this Ministry. The total foreign business sometime after Independence was of the order of 1,816 million US dollars. In 1957-58, when this Ministry was separated from the larger Ministry of Commerce and Industry it had gone up to 3,358 million dollars and now this year the foreign trade will be of the order of 4,249 million dollars. This shows the growing business that is being handled by this Ministry. The report that we have submitted this year gives the functions of the Ministry and the organisational set-up. I need not go into it just now. In keeping with the growing importance of this Ministry we have endeavoured to make certain structural changes which we hope will lead to greater efficiency in the functioning of the Ministry. The tasks on which the Ministry is engaged are complex and varied covering a variety of economic activity at home and promotional activity abroad. To deal with this task efficiently, the work in the Ministry has been reorganised. Commodity officers and territorial officers constitute the focal point of this reorganisation. While the former are

responsible for taking feasible steps to secure increased exports of the products in their charge, the responsibility for surveying the prospects, fostering contacts and removing administrative difficulties rests on the territorial officers. Both these officers are served by service directors. These directors try to take care of the quality control, transport facilities, publicity, exhibitions, financial assistance and with securing reduction in import duties and non-tariff barriers. Under the system of performance budgeting which has been adopted recently, specific task and work targets are assigned to different sections in the Ministry and to other organs through which the Ministry functions. This method of work gives both a sense of direction and also provides us a yardstick with reference to which achievements could be measured.

Now, we have in this Ministry a number of public sector corporations. I know my friends on the extreme left of this House are extremely allergic to the public sector. My hon. friend sitting there just now propounded a most astounding theory and I was amazed to hear it. He said do away with controls. I understand that that is his policy. Then he says, do away with all import and export duties. How are we going to run this Government in this country, S.

An Hon. Member: Free trade.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Free trade, but where are we going to lead the free trade—no restriction, no control! Do away with STC and all the public sector enterprise! And then who will come to protect the hon. Member in a gherao? (Interruption) He wants us to sit here and only provide him with less protection in a gherao and leave him free to do what he likes!

An Hon. Member: Looting.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Looting also, as my hon. friend says. This is not

the way that we can function. We have got specific responsibilities, and I would like to say this, in all humility, to the hon. Members opposite, and those who are engaged in production and productive activities in this country; had they followed a policy, a progressive policy, even of capitalism that they talk about, maybe they would not have been in this difficulty today. We have been hearing for the last two days difficulties after difficulties. I know Mr. Pileo Mody is feeling very disturbed, but we have been hearing difficulties after difficulties, about mill closing, mills about to close, cotton textiles, the oldest industry in this country and employing a large number of people which, having lived in complete freedom for a long time, has become sick, and it has become sick because they have moved with the times! As long as there was a foreign government to protect their interests, so long they went along. But all that has changed now. We are living in an entirely new world in this country and ground us, and we have got to keep in tune with that.

Taking about the public sector that we have to deal with under this Ministry, there are six of them—the State Trading Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., the Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation Ltd., the Indian Motion Pictures Corporation, Ltd, and the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, Ltd. All these corporations save the dual purpose of promoting overseas sales as well as giving a new direction to it, by developing new items and diversifying the existing pattern of trade. Had the private industry by itself gone into this diversification, maybe we would have suffered less losses in these public sector corporations. The hon. Members have taken keen interest in the working of these corporations and have made some very useful suggestions which we shall certainly bear in mind. But, as I pointed out, there are certain fundamental differences;

they do not like the public sector corporations; they are allergic to public sector corporations. We are rather fond of them, and we want to encourage them so that they would grow more and more to give more direct benefit to the people in this country.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): May I make a correction? We are not against public sector enterprises. We are against public sector enterprises when they make losses and cost the country a lot of money. There is no allergy on our side. I think the allergy is on the other side. (Interruption)

Dr. Eamesa Sen (Barasat): If the Swatantra party wants the public sector, it means that it wants the public sector to serve the private sector.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I tell the hon. Members that if they want some clarification on certain points, time permitting, certainly I would allow them. But now, at least do not disturb him. Let him continue.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am grateful to the hon member for the clarification he has sought to offer. With his cooperation, I hope we shall be able to develop even more the public sector industries and public sector corporations . . .

Shri Pileo Mody: Profitably That is the main thing.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, very profitably I look forward to his cooperation. Even profit was being objected to by some hon member from his side; he said it should not make a profit.

Sir, let us take the State Trading Corporation, about which there has been so much talk in this House. It started 11 years ago. In the first year, 1956-57, the trade was to the tune of Rs. 91.9 million, yielding a gross income of Rs. 11 million and a net profit of Rs. 3.3 million. In comparison, the last balance sheet for 1965-67 shows a trade of Rs. 1519.9 million yielding a gross income of Rs. 616 million and a net profit of Rs. 16

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million. In these 11 years, the total trade of the STC has been of the order of Rs. 10079.5 million adding to the public exchequer in the form of taxation alone Rs. 198.1 million, yielding a total profit of Rs. 145.3 million. If we take the percentage of gross profits to direct trade for 11 years that the STC has been in existence, it has varied from 3.8 to 10.4 per cent, giving an average of 6.6 per cent. This, my hon. friend will appreciate, is not exorbitant. The House will appreciate that this is not a mean return. At the same time, the STC has not been indulging in anything which may be called profiteering. I do not know what is the experience of some hon members opposite, who have some experience of this trade. I think the profit performance of STC would compare favourably with any of the import-export houses they may be running. This is the performance of one of the public sector corporations under us, which has come in for quite a lot of discussion in this House. So I thought I should give some details about it.

One of the most important more responsibilities of this ministry, about which I am sure the House is deeply concerned, is the promotion of export. Unfortunately, from the very beginning, our balance of trade has been in a very favourable position. We have at different periods of time made many efforts to make adjustments and tried to bridge this gap. That has not been possible. I would say once again without meaning any disrespect or hurling any charges, let us look at this foreign trade. What does it mean? It means that we need for our use, for our industrial development and economic growth, a lot of things which we do not manufacture here. So, we import them. But how are they to be paid for? People should not forget that all those imports, for which Government may have temporarily got some credit from foreign countries, have got to be paid for by the goods which

industries in this country will manufacture. Unless they realise this serious obligation on them to manufacture and sell abroad at least upto the requirements of their imports, it will always lead to an imbalance in our economy and will eventually drive us down to a position where either we have to stop imports because we cannot get further facilities or we become constantly under the economic domination of one country or a group of countries. The choice is for hon. members to see.

As I said, I have not made it a secret to accept that devaluation has, especially in its early days, affected our exports. I have given figures in this House to show that we have suffered a shortfall in the export trade to the tune of Rs. 134.6 million dollars, when we compare the export figures of 1965-66 with those of 1966-67. I would not say all this shortfall has resulted directly from the change in the par value of the rupee. There have been even more fundamental factors at work. Two successive droughts reduced our agricultural production and seriously affected our trade based on agricultural commodities. It also fosters to import larger amounts of raw materials required for our own industries. Rise in prices of essential commodities of mass consumption also helped to put up our cost of production and made our goods more expensive and less competitive in world market. The benefit from the import entitlement in many cases was more than the benefit of devaluation. This fact contributed to restricting exports further. The shortfall in export in the first quarter following devaluation was of the order of 17 per cent. The following quarter improved export trade and the shortfall was reduced to 8.5 per cent. The following quarter improved the trade further and the shortfall was reduced to 2.00 per cent. The next quarter bridged this gap further reducing the difference only to 4 per

cent. With the prospect of better monsoon this year and resultant yield of agricultural produce we are hoping that the line of export trade would be considerably improved this year. The latest figures I have for the months of April and May this year are encouraging. Export sales have been higher than the figures of the corresponding months of April and May 1965 by 12.5 million dollars.

Shri Dinkar Desai (Kanara). Sir, is it proper for the Minister to give the figures in dollars and not in rupees?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would have been very glad to give the values in rupees but because of the change in the par value of the rupee I would have been constantly asked whether they are pre-devaluation or post-devaluation values. I am giving the figures in dollars only as a matter of facility and the hon. Member need not have any worry on this account.

I am glad to inform the House that we have endeavoured to simplify export procedures. We seek to reduce administrative intervention and judgment to the barest minimum compatible with effective promotion. We also seek to focus attention on efficiency in production, in farm and factory efficiency, in marketing and efficiency in service which this Ministry provides for those who are engaged in export production and export sales. One of the basic factors inhibiting our export trade as also affecting internal prices is the poor yield of our cash crop. For example, we are the world's fourth largest producers of cotton. The total acreage under cotton crop in this country is more than that of any other country in the world. Yet our yield of per acre is about the lowest. Similarly, our yield of raw jute is much less than even that of Pakistan. We have sought the co-operation of State Governments ensuring that the producers of each crop are encouraged and assisted to reap a bigger and better harvest. With the help being given to provide the necessary inputs I think it will be possible for our farmers to do better this year.

One of the most important items to which the House has attached great importance is the diversification of our exports and moving from our traditional items of export into new items—industrial exports for instance. In the field of industry we are engaged in impressing upon the industrial entrepreneurs the absolute necessity in their own interest of adapting industrial products to the requirements of foreign buyers to reducing cost, of improving quality and of taking determined steps to seek and serve foreign markets. One of the main difficulties we have encountered in this connection is the rise in internal market, the consumption potential of our people. It is a very good thing. Therefore, there is not enough, should I say, realisation on the part of our industrialists to export to survive. They have not yet fully appreciated that if they do not export, at least export enough to cover their imports—I am not talking of limited commodity-wise but the industry as a whole—unless we bridge this gap, this economic prosperity, this economic opportunity, this liberalised import system that we have today cannot be sustained.

Now, some of my friends referred to the question of diversification of our trade. I should like to inform them that there is undoubtedly a more even distribution of our exports, geographically now than in the past. A reduction of the excessive dependence on our exports to the British market is reflected in a fall in the United Kingdom's share of our total exports from an average of 27.1 per cent over the First Plan period to 20 per cent in 1964-65. Some hon. Member said that at least 21 years after independence we should have acquired maturity to diversify our trade. I should say that perhaps he has not seen the figures. We have diversified our trade and percentage-wise our trade with the United Kingdom has been reduced. Of course, we have had very old trade contacts with the United Kingdom and we are continu-

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ing to trade with them, and I do not see any objection in trading with them provided we get the facilities of a good market to trade in the United Kingdom.

Though there has been an unfortunate stagnation in our exports to the European Economic Community, which we are making every effort to break, our exports to USSR, Japan, USA and UAR have increased significantly. Between the First Plan period and 1964-65 the share of USSR in our exports increased from 4 per cent to 10.1 per cent, that of Japan increased from 4 per cent to 7.6 per cent, and that of USA from 16.9 per cent to 18.5 per cent in terms of percentage. It would be interesting to note that our trade with the Soviet Union in the year 1961-62 was of the order of Rs 32.21 crores. In the year 1965-66 it went up to Rs. 92.97 crores, registering a rise of 185 per cent. Similarly, the trade with the United States in the same period went up by 28 per cent, while the trade with the United Kingdom fell by 8½ per cent.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Are you satisfied with the diversification?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is very difficult to say at what point one should be satisfied. To my way of thinking satisfaction leads to stagnation and it is only one's desire to do better than in the present that leads to progress. I hope my hon. friend will pardon me if I say that I am not satisfied, without reflecting in any way on the working of the Ministry.

We have recently announced a new import policy. The accent of this policy is on production, on optimum utilisation of installed capacity. Greater production means more employment, more competition and, therefore, more reasonable prices and also an expanding surplus for exports. During the preceding licensing period after devaluation the import of raw materials, components and spares for

the use in production units had been liberalised 59 industries, accounting for nearly 75 per cent of our industrial production, have been placed on priority list. The producing units in this category are being enabled to meet to the full extent imports needed by them for maximising their production. Special attention has been paid to the needs and requirements of small-scale units engaged in priority production.

May I say once again that while we are making every effort to liberalise imports to provide foreign exchange input to the industry that this can at best be only a temporary measure unless it is matched by an increase in exports? I am repeating it again because I would like to have full support and co-operation of the members of this House in impressing upon them, our friends and our countrymen at large, that our country has to look abroad, it must have an export orientation; it cannot exist otherwise and that no effort should be spared to make our products more saleable abroad, to try to balance and not balance only but to have a surplus in our favour.

Shri Ranga (Shrikakulam): This function should be given to themselves, the Government, the exporter are conscious of it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: If they were conscious, as the Professor says, we would not be in this jam today... (Interruption) It is because of their consciousness—he is completely ignorant of it—that we are in this difficulty. Here are the figures which, I hope, Professor Ranga would appreciate. Today the trade balance is of the order of Rs. 8,497 million against us.

Having talked of the internal market and export, may I just once again say, at the pain of repetition, that I have already indicated to the industry and trade in this country that we should meet in groupings convenient to them,

either commodity-wise or in other convenient groupings, to find out what best we can do to promote exports. I have already had an opportunity of meeting some of them; others will be coming to Delhi and we hope that this will be a useful dialogue based on the realities of the situation and not on simple desires and fantasies which have led to all the confusion up till now largely on the part of parties to which some hon. Members opposite belong.

Shri Sheo Narain: Are you going to export all these Bhim Clubwallahs also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Everything is for export

With your permission, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the current world economic trends. Almost seven years ago when the world community took a pledge to adopt policies and programmes for ensuring that the economic prosperity should not remain the privilege of a handful of countries and designated the present decade as the Development Decade, high expectations were aroused in the hearts of millions of impoverished humanity who have been seeking the right to lead a better existence. Unfortunately, the solemn pledges given and the pious intentions expressed at that time and since then, on which my hon. friends opposite place great reliance, have not been matched with corresponding action with the result that the economically less privileged countries of the world have seen their hopes and expectations slipping away and what was supposed to be a decade of development has become for them a decade of disillusionment. The terms of trade of the developing countries have been constantly deteriorating because of a combination on the one hand of a decreasing share in the expanding world trade and, on the other, of the deepening gap between their import requirements and export earnings. The development decade which aimed at a modest target of an annual

increase of 5 per cent in the national income of the developing countries has, to our disappointment, seen a declining trend in the rate of increase in the national incomes of these countries. All this has meant a severe setback to the plans of development of the developing countries. Our own programmes to provide to our people the minimum basic necessities of life and to seek a rapid improvement in their living and working conditions has imposed upon us certain obligations in framing our economic policies. Unfortunately, the standards of living in our country are so low as to make savings synonymous with sacrifices for the large section of people. In this venture we are conscious of the assistance received from our friendly countries and more privileged partners but I am constrained to remark that the flow of long-term capital to the developing countries has been continually declining. It is a matter of considerable disappointment to us that despite the recommendation of the First UN Conference on Trade and Development to the developed countries to transfer a minimum of 1 per cent of their national income for the development of the developing countries has not only remained a dead letter but that the ratio of resources transferred to the developing countries to the gross output in the capital exporting countries has declined from the figure of 84 per cent in 1961 to about 65 per cent in 1965. Our attention has been repeatedly drawn to the very rapid rise in the outstanding external debt of the developing countries.

Probably, my friends are feeling a little uncomfortable on this subject. But these are the realities which have been very clearly appreciated.

15 hrs.

Shri Pileo Mody: No, no.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The receiving countries do not get full benefit of the money borrowed by them and, more often than not, they have to pay prices much higher than the prevailing in

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

the international market. It is the free trade. On the other hand, no such thing is available in the matter of repayment. While they insist that we buy from the donor countries at prices which they fix, which may be higher than world prices, the developing countries are not allowed to return in the goods and the commodities of their own country—free trade comes in—and they have to pay back in foreign exchange. This is the extent of free trade that operates about which Prof. Ranga said so much. I do not want to go into all the details of it. They are well known and these are discussed again and again.

The Kennedy Round of Negotiations is expected to yield some helpful results. I shall have an occasion to make a fuller statement on this subject on a later date. But the House will be interested to know that almost at this hour our representative will be initiating the final Act in Geneva, in UNCTAD and in GATT, and we are pleading for a generalised system of preferences to be accorded by a fluent economies for imports from the developing countries.

The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is scheduled to take place in New Delhi between February 1 and March 5, 1968. This will be an event of special significance not merely because India will be providing host facilities for the biggest international conference to be held outside the United Nations Headquarters but also because we expect that this Conference will lead to concrete results for the promotion of international cooperation in the struggle against underdeveloped countries. To this end, preparations both on the organisational and substantive sides are going at full speed.

A number of questions were raised about commodities in which we are dealing in export trade. Tea was mentioned as one of the important commodities in which we are deeply interested. The figures have been given in this regard. We have discussed this

on many occasions as to why our exports in tea are falling.

Shri S. K. Tapariah (Pali): Why?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is an interesting question. It is because we are related largely for our exports through the United Kingdom market where we are no longer getting a reasonable return for our tea. What is happening is this. I think my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had pointed out and published a document which gives the price of import of tea in various countries. A glance at it will already give the hon. Members an answer and they would not have to ask why. Nevertheless, what is more interesting is that the bulk of our tea industry is under what one may call sterling capital. In 1963, the total capital invested was Rs. 140 crores out of which the sterling capital was Rs. 95 crores and Indian capital was Rs. 45 crores.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why not take over?

Shri Dinesh Singh: An interesting thought.

While it is said that this tea industry is in a bad shape, and it is in a bad shape, and the exports are going down and everything else, surprisingly, the profits sent out of this country each year have not been going down. In 1961, it was Rs. 640 crores; in 1962, it was Rs. 530 crores; in 1963, it was Rs. 560 crores; in 1964-65, it is Rs. 6 crores. In these five years, it is Rs. 3010 crores on profits alone; I am not talking of the capital that has been taken out; that is a separate issue. I am talking of profits alone. Interestingly, the capital has been reduced. If you look at these profits, you will appreciate that the capital investment has been declining, but the profits have remained fairly constant. It is a reflection...

Shri S. K. Tapariah: What proposals would he suggest to increase the exports?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The proposals that I may have to suggest may be too

drastic for my hon. friends to appreciate. (Interruption) and, therefore, I reserve them for some other occasion. I would say here that at this stage we are anxious to encourage foreign investment in this country and that they should receive a reasonable return. Therefore, what we would like to tell them is that they should utilise this opportunity not to drain away these investments in these tea plantations, but to plough back some profits to improve the quality of tea and also its produce.

One other factor which, I think, is of great importance in tea is that today the bulk of our exports of tea is in bulk, in big chests, as such. This is used for blending abroad. The Darjeeling tea which we produce is one of the finest qualities of tea in the world and is used for blending in other countries. Our medium and coarse qualities of tea are facing more competition than the very good quality of tea with the result that our exports are falling. What I would like to see very much is some enterprising, young, free trader—perhaps to be selected by my hon. friend, Mr. Acharya, if I may address him—who would go into packaging of tea, sell blended tea from here, not in bulk but in blends, which will sell Indian tea, which will popularise Indian tea and which will get for us a more reasonable return on our exports. If Mr. Acharya fails, I will have to think of other drastic remedies.

Shri M. Amersey (Banaskantha): But the next day you will nationalise it. (Interruptions).

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am not saying anything. I am waiting for my hon. friend to take the initiative. I have not said anything. We have certain obligations in this country which will have to be fulfilled. If nobody comes forward, we will have to fulfil them... (Interruptions).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): I would like to ask him whether he is thinking in terms of

setting up a corporation in the public sector for exporting package tea.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Now I should like to go on to the textile aspect of the industries with us. As I said a little earlier, it is one of our oldest and largest commodities and industries. The main difficulty has been, as I pointed out a little earlier, that the yield of cotton in our country is very poor, with the result that we have to import a lot of cotton. Curiously enough, the bulk of the imported cotton is not used for exports, it is used for providing some of my friends with very fine shirts that they wear and also trousers...

An hon. Member: Trouser is tery-lenc.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is mixed with it, as the hon. Member knows.

The whole point in this business is this. We are short of cotton and we have a large number of cotton textile mills. What have we to do with them? Some hon. members said that we have a large number of cotton mills, they are sick, they are weak, all sorts of interesting names have been bandied about. It will be interesting to find out how they fell sick, how they have become old and weak or whatever else they might like to call...

An hon. Member: It is because of the poison you administered.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The poison that has been administered in the last two months has not killed anybody. My Ministry is only giving every possible encouragement to this rather slackening industry because the profits have been drained away; they have been invested in various other things; they have not been ploughed back... (Interruptions). If the money had been ploughed back, if there had been renovation, if there had been changing of looms etc. why should they have to scrap it today? One does not have to go into this question to give an answer.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

The answer is there. You just go and look at the machinery and the answer is there. It is junk. How has it become junk? Surely, it was not purchased junk.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: No money left for renovation, by my hon. friend.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Let him not tell me that they had purchased junk. In free trade, they would never have purchased junk.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: We had no money for renovation.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member says that there was not enough money after running them. That is not quite true. As the hon. Member knows, they have made very reasonable profits from the industry. I have during this short association with my hon. friend and others found out how this is working, which it would be even more embarrassing to discuss here.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: Let him please do; if he does that, I shall be happy.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall have an opportunity of discussing that on another occasion. But my point is that we have a lot of these textile mills. What are we to do with them? Whenever these mills close down, we are asked to take them over. The hon. Member opposite talked so much about private enterprise. Listening to him sometimes does give an entirely distorted picture. We had occasion to take over a number of these old mills or sick mills and mills which had to be closed down. Three of them were returned back with profits.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: How much money did he pour into them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are, therefore encouraged to think in terms of setting up a textile corporation where we shall not be asked to return these mills back when they start running well, but we shall keep them and take

them over at prices which will not be inflated but at prices which will be decided by the Bill that we may bring before this House; and we may also think in terms of setting up new textile mills under this corporation to give an example to the private sector about how to run a textile mill

श्री इसहाक साम्भली (घमरोहा) : यह बीमार मिलें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं।

[شہن اسحق سامبلی - یہ بیمار ماہوں پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں ہیں -]

Shri S. K. Tapuria: He will help us in the process, I am sure.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Some of my friends had raised two other matters of importance which I should like to refer to in this context of the commodities, and one is about rubber. My hon. friend opposite knows that we are deeply interested in promoting the production of rubber. Unfortunately, the rubber production in this country does not meet our demand today. The total production of rubber, that is, both natural and synthetic rubber, in 1963-64 was 45,562 tonnes....

Shri Ranga: I think recently there was too much production.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, it was not too much at all. Nobody has claimed it. In 1963-64 the total production was 45,562 tonnes as against our consumption of 73,000 tonnes. Even today, the total production after taking into account synthetic rubber comes to 76,600 tonnes as against our requirement of 96,000 tonnes.

I was very heartened to hear the hon. Member say yesterday that he would increase the present production of natural rubber from 54,000 tonnes to about 74,000 tonnes. I look forward to the fulfilment of the promise that he has made and I shall be very glad to give all possible assistance that

we in the Central Government and in my Ministry can give to him.

Now, we come to the question of the price of rubber, which I am sure is agitating the mind of my hon. friend.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I represent my people; it agitates them

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is why it is agitating his mind. The main point is how we assess the price. For this, we have laid down that there would be the machinery called the Tariff Commission which would advise us on the fixation of prices of these commodities. The Tariff Commission has gone into this matter and has made some recommendations which are under our consideration. I do not know how the hon. Member got some figures yesterday that he quoted were the recommendations of the Commission. I am in no position either to confirm or deny them. I can only say that some of the factors that the hon. Member and his colleagues who came to see me had mentioned, namely, the price of land, the small growers, in which we are also deeply interested shall be taken into consideration in determining the price. One of the main difficulties that arises is that there is a certain amount of gap between the productivity of the small grower and that of the large estate; if we were to fix a high price, then tremendous profits may be made by the large estate owners which I am sure my hon. friend would not like to happen.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I may inform him that the plantation tax has been increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 already.

Shri Dinesh Singh: He has already taken away all the profits that should have come to us.

Anyway, the main point in this is that before fixation of the price of rubber, we shall discuss this matter; in fact, we have already been discussing this matter with officials of the Kerala Government as also of the

Rubber Board, and I have written to the Minister of the Kerala Government that I shall be very glad to discuss this matter with him before we finalise. So we shall do that.

Some points were raised about jute. It is one of our major industries.

An hon. Member: Declining.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Everything is declining....

Shri Piloo Mody: The first honest admission of fact.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was not saying that it is declining, but the interest of the hon. Member is declining.

We are fully conscious of the difficulties that are being faced by the jute industry. The hon. Member himself had pointed out that on the one hand, the jute industry wants more inputs, more financial assistance, and on the other, there are reports of the jute industry having invested their funds in other industries. So all that has to be really gone into. But I may say that we have already raised the price of jute this year; the support price has been fixed at Rs. 40 per maund. That will help the growers.

Shri P. G. Sen What about jungle jute?

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as the cashew industry is concerned, we are conscious of the fact that processing facilities may be set up in Africa and elsewhere. We shall certainly go into the question of promoting its production in other parts of the country also and in promoting its export as much as we can. Perhaps it would be a good idea to curtail some of our own consumption of cashew and divert it to export. We shall have to look into all this.

I now come to one of the matters which has agitated my hon. friend very much, and has also agitated

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

some sections of the house. These are the charges that have been levelled against officials of my Ministry, connected offices and also some of the corporations with us. It is very difficult for me to say that there is absolutely nothing wrong in any establishment, as indeed nobody can say that there is nothing wrong in any other establishment. But I would like to assure the House that we shall make every possible endeavour to find out any irregularity that may have taken place in this Ministry or in the attached offices or in the corporations with which we are dealing. I should like to assure my hon. friend that I shall be with them wholly in going into any of these matters that they may wish me to do. But one thing we should bear in mind... (Interruption). Prof. Ranga trusts nobody anywhere. What can I do? My point is: so far as this question is concerned, we should not be carried away in taking names here and in bringing charges, however genuine they may be. Because these people are not here to defend themselves. We are here on their behalf. I would welcome Members coming to see me or giving me information in this House without necessarily as the first stage bringing in personalities. It tends to discourage many people who are trying to do quite an honest job and also to curtail initiative and restrict people's functioning. On the whole it has the tendency that leads to a certain amount of lethargy and functioning in a purely bureaucratic manner which is not liked by anybody. I have some facts and figures about certain specific matters raised here and I shall endeavour to give them briefly because time is running out. Each and every case brought to my notice will be gone into in keeping with the rules and regulations. Some specific charges were brought up and some remarks were made about the textile commissioner's office and other organisations. The specific charges had already been referred to the CBI for investigation and we await the results; then they will probably go to the vigilance commission or whatever the case may be.

There are also a number of cases in which people against whom the charges were established had been prosecuted. It is not a matter which any of us wish to shield; it only creates problems for us if attempts are made to shield people. But the facts must be presented in a manner in which it helps investigation. If some charge is brought to our notice without any publicity, it helps us in investigation, there is the element of surprise in making an investigation. Without this it becomes a little more difficult. I do not wish to discourage any hon. Member or deprive him of his right to discuss this matter in this House. But sometimes it is more advantageous for us to go into it elsewhere.

One of the cases that has come up again and again in this house is that of sulphur. I find everybody's face lighting up immediately. I think it was Mr. Manoharan who spoke length about the import of sulphur others also referred to it. I would like to take the House into confidence about the facts. The world supply position of sulphur was such that we who had a long term contract with the suppliers were hard hit. We had been obtaining our requirement of sulphur from the USA and the purchase was financed by the AID funds. Due to some differences between the Government of the United States and the SULEF, consortium of sulphur exporting firms in the US these purchases could no longer be financed from US aid. SULEF agreed to supply only 200,000 tons in 1967 and we had to make up the difference of 220,000 tons in 1966, and 400,000 tons in 1967. The decision to canalise the import of sulphur through the STC was taken on 28th June 1966 in view of the world shortage and rising prices which put the actual user in India in the poorest bargaining position. This canalisation policy was modified after sometime to permit of the import of quantities exceeding 5,000 tons by actual users under same conditions. The STC has been very successful in getting sulphur at competitive prices.

including 50,000 tons on rupee payment from Poland. There were obvious advantages in canalisation with a flexible policy adopted in regard to actual users whose allocation exceeds 5,000 tons, the position of sulphur supply in the country is not as bad as it might have been. It has to be admitted that the canalisation also resulted in lowering of import prices. Actually, the first publicity to sulphur has arisen only from one deal made with Oval Industries for the import of 360,000 tons in August, 1966. The firm had a contract with sulphur producers and it produced some documents to show that they had contact with mines from where they could get sulphur. The firm had contracts with sulphur producers. Some doubts about them arose. I am giving now only a brief account as I have already had occasion to discuss this matter in detail in this House. I may say that even in the original contract with the firm, there were clauses which were inserted to show that we do not suffer any loss; they had to show that they had sulphur and they had to produce bank references and all that. I may say that the deal has been highly published because it did not materialise. I hope you will appreciate that in any promotional work that one goes into, not all that materialises. Any hon. Member who has had to do anything with import and export will realise that a large number of deals they make, do not materialise and there are occasions when there are losses also. But on this deal at least, we have not suffered any loss. The company had agreed to pay us Rs. 75,000 which we had claimed as total expense that may have been incurred in this deal, and because of that, there is no loss. I would like the hon. Members to appreciate that there may be other cases, there may have been certain irregularities, and I have said that I shall be very glad to go into them, but we should not discourage the promotional activities of our corporations. These are genuine promotional activities, and they will find place in any balance-sheet of any firm, pro-

gressive or well-to-do firm. (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: The firm with which we deal must be a solid one, and not a bogus one, as they say.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, I have a number of points; about various other points that have been raised, I have got something to say, but as the time is run out, may I say that we shall have all this looked into and any hon. Member who is interested will be informed, and if you wish that any other investigation should be made, I shall be glad to report to this House.

May I once again thank the hon. Members for their kind and patient hearing and for the interest that some of them provided in making this debate so lively. I hope that I can count on their co-operation in the working of this Ministry.

Thank you very much.

Several hon. Members rose—

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I have not spoken on this Ministry. I just want one information.

Shri Pilo Mody: Just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seats. The Minister has given a considered and reasoned reply on almost all the points. All the points which were touched by hon. Members were covered. He has said at the end that as there was no time, he could not cover certain other points. From those who have raised those points, he would welcome any communication and then he would try to satisfy them. If I give permission to Mr. Mody, I cannot make an exception. If the whole House agrees, I am prepared to make one exception, but I do not think the House will agree. (Interruption). We have got Private Members' Business. Mr. Mody will excuse me.

Shri Pilo Mody: I will be very short, Sir. Just one question. The hon. Minister has made a very entertaining and informative speech. I would like

[Shri Piloo Mody]

to ask him just one question. In spite of the fact that the hon. Minister has all the wisdom and the expertise, and has succeeded other hon. Ministers with the same wisdom and expertise, and in spite of the fact that they have invented their own philosophies, made their own policies, formed the Government for 20 years, and have made most of the money, may I know why we are in this mess and at the bottom of the international ladder?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I say one word? It is perhaps because of the negative attitude of some of my friends.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I just want to put one question about the export to West Asian countries. I have not spoken on the demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, Mr. Mahida. Then I will have to allow so many other members.

Shri Ranga: The Minister did not say a word about the fate of the handloom weavers and export of handloom products.

Shri Dinesh Singh: My colleague, the Deputy Minister, has dealt with it yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the cut motions together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 3 and 110 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,28,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,75,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

15.31 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I beg to move:

"That the House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th June, 1967."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE SCHEME FOR PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution regarding scheme for procurement of foodgrains. Mr. Bhagwan Das may continue his speech. Out of 1 hour allotted, 56 minutes remain.

Shri S. K. Tavariah (Pal): Sir, I may be allowed to move my resolution at the end.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): He should be allowed to move his resolution, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the second resolution is concluded, I will try to give just a few seconds. I will try to accommodate him.

Shri Bhagwan Das (Aurangabad): Sir, this subject has come up for discussion several times in this House. In the Chief Ministers' conference held in New Delhi from 8th to 11th April 1967, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture promised to prepare a

National Food Budget, but despite repeated demands from the floor of both the Houses of Parliament, such a food budget has not yet seen the light of the day.

In our country we find the strange spectacle of deficit States lying adjacent to surplus States and scarcity areas surrounded by surplus regions in the same surplus State. The surplus States of Madras and Andhra are neighbours of Kerala with 50 per cent deficit in its foodgrain production. Orissa, a surplus State, is adjacent to both Bihar and West Bengal and there are scarcity areas inside Orissa too. Madhya Pradesh is a surplus State with scarcity areas like Sarguja. The result is wide disparity of prices for the same commodity in adjoining areas belonging to two different States. The same wheat which sells for Rs. 80 per quintal in Punjab and Haryana is available in western UP markets at such prices as Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per quintal. In Orissa the rice sells at Rs. 1/- per kilogram but the same may not be available in Purulia or Bankura even for Rs. 3/- per kilogram. In Madras rice sells at Rs. 1/- per measure in government shops but the price rises to Rs. 3/- and even Rs. 4/- per kilogram at the time of frequent breakdowns of rice supply to Kerala from Central stocks.

The situation is definitely detrimental to the cause of national unity. The people of Kerala and West Bengal will have every justification to demand that they being producers of important foreign exchange earning cash crops should be permitted to purchase rice from abroad out of their foreign exchange earnings. It will certainly not be in the national interest to ask to become self-sufficient in foodgrains by converting their cash crop acreage into food crops.

To end this unsatisfactory state of affairs it has been suggested that a national food budget be prepared. This should be on the basis of monopoly procurement of surplus foodgrains produced by big producers,

[Shri Bhagaban Das]

ending of private wholesale trade in foodgrains and uniform distribution of what we produce, throughout the country, from Government owned or controlled fair price shops. Since the Government has so far not taken any step in the direction of preparing a national food budget, this House must now give a clear direction to the Government in this connection.

Per adult per day availability of cereals on the basis of internal production alone, after deducting 12.5 per cent for seeds, fodder, unavoidable wastage etc., has been fluctuating between 13.3 ounces to 16.9 ounces between 1951-52 to 1966-67. If we take pulses also into account the availability of foodgrains per adult per day is found to be fluctuating between 15.5 to 20 ounces.

It can be seen from these figures that with such a policy of monopoly procurement we can easily provide without any imports a cereal ration of 12 ounces per day per adult all over the country. At present the quantity of foodgrains supplied from government fair price or ration shops is no where more than 8 ounces per day per adult and that too is dependent mainly on imports.

The actual availability, taking both the internal production and imports, has been fluctuating between 17.4 and 21 ounces in this period. This means that with imports at the present level there should not have been any difficulty in supplying to every citizen in the country at least double the amount of foodgrains which are at present being issued from government shops, if a policy of monopoly procurement and uniform distribution had been given effect to on the basis of a national food budget.

In our country, nearly 85 per cent of the land under cultivation is under food crops. Average yield per acre of all foodgrains is 7.5 quintals per

hectare or 660 pounds per acre. Since this is an average of low production years (1961-62 to 1965-66) there is no danger of over-estimation. Deducting 80 pounds per acre for seeds etc., the net available produce per acre with the present level of productivity comes to 580 pounds.

If we want to give even 16 ounces of foodgrains to an adult per day his annual consumption comes to 365 pounds. For a family of five persons or four adults the annual consumption comes to 1460 pounds. This amount of foodgrains requires 3 acres of average land to produce it in an average year. Hence we can exempt holders up to 5 acres from procurement altogether.

According to the Draft Report of the National Sample Survey, 16th round, holdings up to 5 acres are 61 million acres in area. Hence deducting this from the total acreage of 325 million acres, all holdings above 5 acres cover 264 million acres. The surplus available from this area will be enough to provide ration at one pound per day per adult to 43 crore of persons.

If we take only holdings of 15 acres and more on a similar calculation we will get enough surplus to distribute one pound per adult per day to 24.5 crore persons. This means that by procuring the entire surplus from big producers of 15 acres and more, we can feed the entire population that is at present getting only 6 to 8 oz. per adult per day, at the rate of one pound per day without any import at all. This is what my Resolution proposes to do.

FAO experts tell us that rats and pests destroy 26 million tonnes of foodgrains in our country per year. This is mainly because big producers and wholesale traders in order to do blackmarketing hide their stocks in secret godowns. If the Government manages to get the entire surplus in its own godowns most of this wastage

can be avoided. Even if we cut the wastage to half it will be saving more foodgrains than we import.

It may be argued that if you procure so much, big producers will not produce. They will not get good price, so they will produce less. But if big producers do that, we must take away their land. This land should be given to agricultural labourers and poor kisans

If the Government grant loans to these small producers on the security of their standing crops, they will be willing to pay these loans back in the form of their produce. Because they do not get loans from Government they go to rich peasants. These rich peasants take away the produce in payment of loans. This produce will also then come to the Government. Otherwise, it goes to the rich peasants who sell it in blackmarket

If the Government is ready to give manufactured articles and things like masala, kerosene oil, sugar, etc. to peasants at reasonable and fixed prices, they will be ready to sell their grain also at controlled prices. So, the procurement centres must supply crop loans to small peasants and non-agricultural things at controlled prices. This will help procurement.

It is only by such a policy the cooperation of majority of the rural population for procurement scheme can be obtained. The Government must also take other measures to secure their support. These steps are distribution of waste land, exemption of small holdings from rent and revenue and reduction of other taxes. The more the Government does for poor kisans and agricultural labour, the greater will be their support for procurement. Without this support the secret hoards of big producers cannot be discovered. Hence, Government must make every effort to give relief to the rural poor in order to make procurement a success. With these words, I place my Resolution before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that as a measure to alleviate scarcity conditions in some parts of the country, the Government should immediately prepare a scheme for introduction of compulsory procurement of the entire surplus of foodgrains from the big producers and its uniform distribution throughout the country."

Shri Ranga.

Shri Shoo Narain (Basti): Sir, on a point of order. Today we have to decide this. If we exclude the Ministers, the number of Members on both sides are equal. Therefore, we must get equal opportunity. I do not mind if you give preference to Professor Ranga but, afterwards you must call one from that side and then one from this side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall try to accommodate all.

Shri Shoo Narain: There should be no discrimination. Every member represents a constituency. You have to hear us also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I try to accommodate all shades of opinion, all sections of the House, all parties. But one thing should be borne in mind. Ultimately, the final reply comes from the Minister and his time will be counted, so far as the division of time goes, on the Congress side. Now, Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a great pity that an important subject like this should have been given so little time and should have been brought up here only in the shape of a non-official Resolution because it is likely to prejudice the whole issue and place those concerned in this matter to a very great disadvantage indeed making it impossible for so many of us who wish to speak for the peasants in our country to present their case fully and satisfactorily.

[Shri Ranga]

Now, a distinction is sought to be made between the big producers and the small producers. Who are these big producers? According to the Mover of the Resolution, we are to believe that all those who have got more than 15 acres of land are to be treated as big producers and whatever surplus foodgrains they may possibly come to have should be compulsorily procured by the Government.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

And what sort of a Government do we have? We have a Government which is not very honest and efficient whose agents are not very efficient, honest, scrupulous or conscientious. What is more, it has been proved beyond doubt and to the hilt, not once but every time this compulsory procurement had been introduced, that these officers had been oppressive to the peasant. Therefore, I have always opposed this compulsory procurement.

Then, what distinction do we make between the big and the small? What is it that the big holders would like to do with their surplus foodgrains if and whenever they have any? If it had not been for some of these small surplus stores, which were kept with our so-called big producers in Bihar and UP and specially in those famine-affected areas, if these local stocks had not been allowed by the local governments to be kept there in their villages, during the last two years and this third year of the drought, I am sure, what we are witnessing today of lakhs and lakhs, thousands and thousands of peasants going away from one village to another and from one district to another in search of foodgrains would have come to be witnessed last year and the year before also. It is because of these local stores that the local people were able to purchase those stores and feed themselves keeping themselves alive without having to burden the Government with the task of having to

feed them in a manner in which they are being fed on doles, rations, gruel and all the rest of it. Therefore, I am all in favour, first of all, of not having compulsory procurement and, secondly, of allowing these people to continue the traditional practice of local stores being kept in the local areas but with the knowledge of the local sarpanches and other people so that they would know who has got it, how much they have got it and to what extent and how they can help the local landless people and the local insufficient producers to approach these so-called big landholders or producers and obtain foodgrains at reasonable prices.

The country has suffered enough from these zonal restrictions starting at the State level and coming down to the district level and then demoralising themselves to taluka level also. I know of instances where local policemen had been trying to levy their own toll upon those headloaders who were carrying foodgrains from one village to another. Therefore, it is replete with corruption and possibility for coercion of the people and I wish to record my protest against this proposal.

My hon friend has brought forward so many other Communist conceptions of his into this proposal. It is said that wherever the big landholders are not prepared to cultivate their lands properly, those lands should be taken away by the Government. That is what the Communists are doing in the Communist countries. They should be distributed. To whom? Not to the workers—only in the beginning—but later on to be taken over at the first stage in the name of the so-called co-operative farms, later on turned into collectives and in the end made kolkhozes, sabbars and all the rest of khoses of Sovietism. We are opposed to all these things.

What is more, I am opposed to anyone coming and saying that the peasants are blackhearted. We

peasants are not blackmarketeers; they are producers. You encourage them in every possible manner to produce more and more and afterwards induce them to part with whatever surplus they have by paying a remunerative price, a decent price. You do not want to pay a remunerative price, you want to fix a price at an uneconomical level, and afterwards, if they refuse to give over to you, you call them hoarders. It is not proper to call a kisan a blackmarketeer and to treat him as a hoarder. No democratic country which respects its own democracy, which wants to achieve progress, which wants to see that there is food sufficiency or self-sufficiency in food can afford to treat its kisans either as blackmarketeers or hoarders. The best way to help our people to produce more and more is to give them every possible encouragement and indeed encourage them to consume less, by all means, if that is possible, and to maximise their surplus and place it at the disposal of the market at prices which are remunerative and attractive.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I quite agree with what Prof Ranga has said that unless and until the Indian farmer is given his due respectable place in the society, unless and until he is recognised as a respectable human being living in this country, we will not be able to solve our food problem and we will not be able to increase our agricultural production.

As far as this Resolution is concerned, in fact, after reading the Resolution, it has confused my mind. I am not able to follow what exactly is meant by this Resolution. In one part it says that there should be a scheme for introduction of compulsory procurement of the entire surplus of foodgrains from the big producers and its uniform distribution throughout the country and then there is a line before that which says, "in some parts of the country". We talk of national food budget in order to look to this problem from the entire country's point

of view, not only thinking about certain scarcity areas or about certain surplus areas.

In my opinion, the emphasis should be more on developing farmer-oriented agricultural policy in this country rather than on insisting upon having a national food budget. What we require today is to give proper incentives, to give proper encouragement, to our farmer so that he can increase agricultural production in the country. Whatever grain is produced in this country, I agree, must be efficiently, reasonably, distributed or made available to all the people living in this country and I am certain that the hon. Minister and Agriculture has already taken steps to make it sure that no part of this country suffers on account of shortage of foodgrains. If there is a shortage of foodgrains in this country, let that pinch be felt in each and every corner of the country, not only in one part of the country.

When I say, farmer-oriented agricultural policy, I would like to spell it out in only two or three things. The first thing that I want is that if the State Governments do not take such steps by which the things which are due to the farmer are not given to them, the Central Government should not sit idle. I know, from time to time, the Food and Agriculture Minister meets the Chief Ministers of the States and the Food and Agriculture Ministers of the States and emphasizes that—he has been doing it in the past also—but still much remains to be done. It is a great pity that whereas the Central Government is interested to see that sufficient food should be available in the country all the time, to see that agricultural production must increase and that, whatever deficit is there, the Central Government tries to import foodgrains to meet that deficit, on the other hand, the most unfortunate thing is that this kind of seriousness or this kind of consciousness is not being shared by the State Governments. (Interruption). Non-Congress Governments have come. I have yet to see what they

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

can give us by way of increasing the agricultural production.

An hon. Member: All the State Governments?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Yes.

Shri P. K. Das (Kalahandi): In Orissa, they have abolished the land revenue

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: That is very good

It is for the past six or seven years that Government have been telling us very vigorously that they have appointed an Agricultural Prices Commission and that they are collecting the data which should form the basis for the fixation of prices of agricultural products which the farmers should get. I would very humbly tell the hon. Minister that today is the golden opportunity for him to say what really has been done and what really has been achieved in this respect. Unless and until the producers, the farmers, are assured of a reasonable, remunerative price, there can be no other incentive for them to increase the agricultural production.

Coming to the procurement side, there are only two ways to tackle this problem. If we have sufficient surplus available in this country, then there is no problem of procurement at all. Since, in some parts of the country, there is shortage, the problem arises that the grains should not go underground, should not be allowed to be smuggled out of the country and should be available to the people at reasonable prices. It has been suggested in the Resolution that in some parts of the country compulsory procurement should be undertaken. I am opposed to this. You cannot have measures of one type in one part of the country and of another type in another part of the country. That will only create confusion and will create more problems.

Secondly, where is the need for having compulsory procurement? Today the farmer is not in a position to hold his grains even for more than a single day because he has to buy other commodities, which are so costly, to run his house; he has to buy fertilisers, agricultural implements and other things.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Na

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: My hon. friend, Mr. Tiwary, says 'no'. I am afraid, he does not know the plight of small farmers.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I know much more than he does.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He is probably talking of jotedars and landlords. I can agree, if a person has about 500 acres or one thousand acres, then he will be in a position to hold his grains from one crop season to another crop season, but what is the percentage of such producers and farmers in this country? In our country, 75 per cent of the farmers are having only less than ten acres.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Then, they have not to sell anything.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He does not know the plight of those farmers.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): He is a farmer himself.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He owns more than 200 or 300 acres.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: No; only 20 acres.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If he owns only 20 acres and if he has to live on those 20 acres, only on that income, then he can never hold his grains for more than one month. He can never do that.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I have nothing to sell.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I would request the hon. Minister that, if he wants to have a scheme of procurement, we should encourage co-operatives. There are States in this country where the co-operatives have succeeded, both for buying grains as well as for distribution of grains.

Shri Jagjwan Ram: That is being done.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Another alternative can be that, if he really wants to make sure that not a single grain which is produced in this country goes underground, then we should have State trading in foodgrains. Then, they should handle the grains at the producers' level and also at the distribution level. They cannot have one thing at one end and another at another end.

16 hrs.

Since Shri Jagjwan Ram has taken over, I have seen that he has been faced with such problems as did not exist in the past. I must congratulate him that with his imagination and vision and in spite of the great handicaps that he is facing, because the non-Congress Government probably do not want to co-operate with him sometimes and they only say 'We cannot give you anything, but you should give us more grains', he has been handling the food problem quite efficiently.

Shri Dineswar Kalita (Gauhati): Can he ask the hon. Minister why he is not allowing the Bengal Government to procure rice directly from the Punjab?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In conclusion, I would request the hon. Minister that he should make sure that whatever the needs and requirements of the farmer are, and whatever prerequisites required to increase agricultural production are necessary are given to the farmers in sufficient quantity and in efficient quality and at the proper time.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I make one submission before you call the next Member to speak?

Mr. Chairman: He can do that afterwards.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Even in non-official business, you should not go by chits. Members must catch your eye and then only you should call them.

Mr. Chairman: I have got a list here before me.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In non-official business you should not go by chits.

Shri Ranga: Does it mean that my hon. friends opposite should monopolise all the time?

श्री शिवाजी नारयण : यह चिट्ठा वासी मरकार है ।

श्री जर्ज करनेन्बीज (इन्वर्ड-वर्जिन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मनवानदास के द्वारा प्रस्तुत रेजोल्यूशन के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले काफी प्रश्नों से यह भाग मल्क में चल रही है कि देश का इस धनाज के मामले में जो बटवारा किया गया है प्रलग प्रलग जॉस में तो यह जोस खरम की जाये और सारे मल्क को एक ही जॉन कर के माना जाय और कोई भी एक सूबे में या किसी भी एक इलाके में लोगों को धनाज की कोई भी तकलीफ न हो जाय। कई दल इस बात को एक बका मान लेते हैं अगर जब मोका धाता है उस को कार्यान्विन करने का तब कई कारणों से उस का विरोध भी कर लेते हैं। हम ने धनाज ही प्रश्नकारों ने कहा कि जब फूड कारपोरेशन की धोर से हरियाणा में कुछ धनाज बरीदने की कोशिश करने में या मबी तब हरियाणा सरकार की धोर से उस निगती को प्रस्वीकार करने में धाया। अब मैं जानता हूँ कि हरियाणा सरकार चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं वे लोग दूसरे सूबों में या कानून इसी लोक सभा में यह भाग जरूर करेंगे कि जॉन्स खरम की जायें। एक किन्च की इस

[श्री. बाबू करनचौधरी]

नामके से, वीडियो की नीति कई राजनीतिक दलों की ओर से कहिये या व्यक्तियों की ओर से कहिये, बलाने में छा रही है जिस के बारे में सभी लोग सोचें और उस को बदलने का प्रयास करें।

सरकार की ओर से भी यहाँ कहा गया कि उस की ओर से कोई भी ठोस कदम उठाया नहीं जाता जिस में यह सूबे सूबे नयी परे-मानिया, जोस जोस बायीं बरेकानिया दूर हो जये। कस्यब फूड कारपोरेशन की ओर से हम नकलीफ को दूर करने का एक जमाने में सरकार ने सोचा होगा मगर मुझे आज यह फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में कुछ बाने मशी महोदय से कहनी है। धरती चन्द विनां के पहले एगान हो चुका है कि फूड कारपोरेशन जिन का कि दफतर मद्रास में था वह धरती दिल्ली ला रहे हैं। उस की क्या बजह हुई बह में नहीं जानता लेकिन यह मत्य है कि कई मास रुपया इस प्रकार खर्च करने में छा जावेगा और दिल्ली की खान में, दिल्ली के दरबार में यह फूड कारपोरेशन के जो न करसाह लोग हैं वह जरा ज्यादा धाराम पाने की कोसिश करेंगे। मेरी तो धार मशी महोदय से यह विनती है कि इन फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में कुछ पुनर्विचार किया जाय, उस के पूरे व्यवहार के बारे में और उस के काम के बारे में और खान तीर में कई वर्षों से उस का जो व्यवहार रहा है उस का जो काम रहा है उस के बारे में सोचा जाय।

मुझे यहाँ तक मान्य हुआ है कि इस फूड कारपोरेशन के जो बड़े अफसर लोग हैं वे तो इस मुस्ताज में रहते हैं कि उन्हें विदेशों का दौरा करने का का बौका विदेशों का दौरा वह उस के संतजार में रहते हैं। कोई अफसर आस्ट्रेलिया पहुंच जाता है, कोई जापान पहुंच जाता है, कोई वनस्पटी बनाने वाले कारखाने कोसने की कोसिश में पड़ा रहता है। इस तरह के संसदीयें वह अफसर पड़े रहते हैं मगर हम के कि अपने देश में अनाज का नती प्रकार

से प्रोस्पेक्ट करे। जो छोटे अफसर हैं वे भी जिस तरह से उन के बड़े अफसर विदेशी दौरों की तरफ रहते हैं उसी तरह से वह छोटे अफसर इस कोसिश में रहते हैं कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर उन के दीये निकले। यह छोटे अफसर इस मुल्क के अन्दर अपने दीये निकालने की कोसिश में लग रहते हैं।

मुझे यहाँ तक पता चला है कि एक, एक महीने में हजारों रुपया बड़े अफसरों का खर्चा जहाज के टिकटों के कमिशन के कारण खर्च होता है। मैं धार करूंगा कि उस के बारे में कुछ खुलासा धाज नहीं तो जल्द में जल्द मदन के मामले गेश किया जाय कि यह फूड कारपोरेशन के अफसरों के अफर ट्रेडिंग का खर्च नहीं बल्कि इन एयर टिकटों के कमिशन का खर्चा जड़ में वह फूड कारपोरेशन बनी है तब म अद तक कितना हुआ है। इसलिया उस का जिक करना पडता है कि मायद फूड कारपोरेशन की ओर से यह कोसिश हो मकठी थी कि अनाज को खरीदने का काम जिन सूबे में अनाज की पैदावार ज्यादा है वहा से किया जाय और जहा अनाज की पैदावार कम हो वहा अनाज को बेचने या बाटने का काम हो जाय लेकिन वह भी प्रयास बिल्कुल अमफन रहा है। नीकरमाहा के बीच में और हम सरकार की जो हर काम में कोई न कोई अशट निर्माण करने की आज तक नीति रही है उस के अन्दर वह फूड कारपोरेशन धाज बिल्कुल करीब करीब खत्य हो गया है। य। एक और बात इस अनाज के मामले में कहनी आवश्यक है। प्रोस्पेक्ट के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि किसानों को उस की उख के उचित कस देने चाहिये। मगर अखत्य के बारे में धारों को तय करते हुए किसानों को उस की उख के उचित कस तय करते समय किसानों के लिए जो बकरी धीरें हैं उन धारों की धारों के साथ ही हम लोगों को ख करने चाहिये। कस नही अफसर होती है कि किसान बुकि वह बहुत मजबूर अफसर है

यूक्ति उद्योग के पास यह साक्ष्य नहीं है कि एक क्वॉट से दूसरी क्वॉट तक वह अपने अनाज को बचा कर रखें इसलिए हम जो दाम तय करें उद्योग से अनाज खरीदने का काम करते हैं फिर वह कुछ कारपोरेशन की ओर से हो या फिर वह राज्य सरकारों की ओर से हो या फिर जमीन मालिकों से हो तो जो किसानों की चीजें आवश्यक हैं चाहे वह सिट्टी का तेल हो, चीनी हो, कपड़ा हो या और कोई भी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु हो उन के भी दाम तय किये जाने चाहियें। किसानों की वंदाबाज के बावजूद भी और यह कारखानों में निर्मित जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के दामों में कोई भी रिश्ता जोड़ने का काम थाज तक इस सरकार ने नहीं किया। कोई भी उन ने ऐसी दाम नीति नहीं बनाई जिस में उद्योग गरीब को सहारा मिल जाय। कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर, दफ्तर में काम करने वाले बाबू या और किसी जगह पर रहने वाले व्यक्ति जिन को अपना मगठन बनाना प्राप्त सम्भव है उन को जहाँ भी चीजों का दाम बढ़ जाय, जीवन निर्देहाक बढ़ जाय, उसे महंगाई भत्ता मिल जाता है अगर बेचारा किसान क्या करे? इस विषये प्रो.स्योरमट की नीति के बारे में जो हम लोग विचार करते हैं, किसानों को उचित दाम देने के बारे में हम लोग सोचते हैं तो किसान को जो जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तु खरीदनी पड़ती है उन के दाम निश्चित करने में भी एक स्पष्ट नीति बनाने की आवश्यकता है और इस दृष्टि से मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा कोई कथम उठाया जाना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि सिर्फ अन्न मन्त्री की ओर से यह कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, अगर सरकार की ओर से जल्दी से जल्दी यह कथम उठाया जाना चाहिये, वह मेरा आग्रह है।

साक्षिणी बात यह है कि अनाज की पैदावार केबल में जो होती है वह 7 या 8 करोड़ टन तकनाई जाती है। विदेशों से इतने साल

आयत हम खेप करके टन अनाज मचा रहे हैं, पिछले साल भी खेप करोड़ टन मचाया था। 60 लाख टन से के कर 1 करोड़ टन तक विदेशों से अनाज का काम पिछले कई वर्षों तक चला, लेकिन एक चीज मैं ने सदन में बहुत बार कही, मैंना कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने 26 जनवरी को अपनी अकास्यणी की तकरीर में भी कहा, कि इस मुद्दे में जितना अनाज पैदा होता है उस का एक तिहाई भाग बरबाद हो जाता है। वह राष्ट्रपति जी का हम मान की तकरीर में कहाया रहा। इसी बात का एक 100 100 धों की ओर से और इकाके की प्रोग भी कहा गया। लेकिन इस सदन में कई बार इस सवाल को छेड़ने के बाद भी सरकार की ओर में कोई ऐजान नहीं किया गया कि यह जो अनाज बरबाद होता है एच तिहाई हिस्सा, बानी करीब 2 1/2 करोड़ टन, जिम को चाहे खूहे खा जाते हैं या कोई और खा जाता हो, चाहे स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने की वजह से बागिक और रूप में खराब हो जाना हो, उस का मरक्षण कैसे किया जायेगा। इस बरबादी को कैसे रोका जायगा इस के बारे में कभी कोई नीति या कार्यक्रम पेश नहीं किया गया। अगर इस अनाज की होने वाली बरबादी को हम रोकने में कामयाबी पाते, तो मुझे कहना पड़ेगा कि विदेशों से एक या डेढ़ करोड़ टन अनाज लाने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, हमें जितना अनाज चाहिये वह हमें जकड़ मिलेगा, हम अनाज एक या डेढ़ करोड़ टन अनाज बहा में नियंत्रित करने की परिस्थिति में होते, अगर राष्ट्रपति जी की कही हुई बात सच हो। राष्ट्रपति जी, की कही हुई बात पर मुझे विश्वास है, एक 100 100 धों की ओर इकाके के लिए हुए आकड़ों पर मुझे विश्वास है। उपस्थित महोदय, इस विषये मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर आज सरकार प्रा-प्रीरेंट के बारे में, किसानों से अनाज खरीदने के बारे में, खोजती है, तो उद्योग अनाज की बरबादी में होने वाले, उद्योग का संरक्षण किया जाये, इस के बारे में यह उद्देश्य प्रस्ताव करें।

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Sir, I am very glad that several useful points were raised though the resolution as it stands is not workable in the context of our country's foodgrains position. We have some system of procurement and by common consent it has been left to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned to have a particular system of procurement which they think will be effective in their State. In some States it is from the cultivators; in others it is from the licensed traders or millers. When one thinks of procurement of the surplus from the cultivators, one should not escape the idea that it will not be possible without bringing in the entire food-grain trade into government hands. If that is the implication, will it be a feasible proposition to do at the present stage and even if it is feasible, is it desirable in the present stage of our food production? I think it is not desirable to bring the entire wholesale and retail trade in the public sector. We have made a beginning with the Food Corporation and the idea was that to begin with the wholesale trade would be managed by that Corporation. Shri Fernandes had brought out certain weaknesses of the Corporation and I may assure him that I shall look into them. There is much that is to be done to increase efficiency and effect economy in the Corporation.

So far as the question of bringing the headquarters of the Corporation to Delhi is concerned, it was perhaps thought at the time the decision was taken, that now that the activity of the Food Corporation has extended and it is not restricted only to the procurement of rice, it would be better if it is at Delhi, where it will have to deal with the various State Governments and the Central Government's Ministries. Certainly, the transfer of the office will mean some expenditure, but as I have said, the Ministry must have taken all this into consideration before they decided that the office should be transferred from Madras to Delhi.

About the functioning of the Corporation, and about the number of occasions they have gone to foreign countries, as I have said, I shall go into the details, and I shall if occasion arises, bring it to the notice of the House and inform my hon. friend Shri Fernandes and other Members.

The important thing about our food problem is to increase the production, and unless we increase production, we cannot solve this food problem. So, the problem of food has to be met on the agricultural front. The agriculturist has to be assured that in order to increase the production he will be provided with the requirements and necessary inputs for the cultivation of his land. Government have provided certain facilities but I have no hesitation in admitting that by and large while all these facilities were available up till now to the sizeable cultivators, the small cultivators have not been benefited by them. What I mean to say is, all these things have not been adequate even for the big cultivators. They have not been. Therefore, credit has to be provided through the land mortgage banks, land development banks, co-operatives and marketing societies, so that production can be increased. Again, while fixing the prices of the agricultural commodities, whether foodgrains or others, remunerative prices have to be given to the cultivators. A reasonable return for the inputs and the labour that the cultivator puts in will have to be given, and a mechanism, which will take into consideration the cost of production and a reasonable return over that, will have to be devised.

Mr. Fernandes has raised a very wide question, of price parity. While efforts have been made, and the House is aware that even in the past efforts were made to have some sort of price parity between the agricultural commodities and the various other commodities that the cultivator requires, for this cultivation, it has not been possible to evolve any policy whether we can have any parity in the various

agricultural and industrial products. It should be our effort to see that the prices of agricultural commodities are fixed taking into consideration the prevailing prices of the commodities that the cultivator requires. On that point, I have no difference. I personally feel that efforts should be made and we should devise a mechanism by which it can be implemented.

About procurement, I have always felt that today, as I have said, we are not in a position to take away the entire surplus produced by the cultivators. What we are doing is to take certain quantity of the producers at a price which is regarded as procurement price and the rest is left to the cultivators to be sold in the open market at the price prevailing in the open market. I think that is the best *via media* that could be had in the present context of the foodgrains position.

Then, about the zones. I will not say that zone is the ideal thing. But in the context of the shortage that we have at present, and when we have to procure a certain quantity from the surplus States in order to send it to the deficit areas, perhaps the zone is advantageous. But I will not hesitate in admitting that as soon as our production increases, even if we want to retain the zones, the zones will become unworkable. Once the availability is there, many of the controls and restrictions we have today will become superfluous. So, let us all bend our energies to increase production. In this respect, all the political parties and all men of public opinion can contribute a lot.

Coming to procurement, sometimes the surplus States have got a genuine grievance that the deficit States relax their procurement policies and increase their exemption limits and want the surplus States to procure from their cultivators. Certainly it is not the work of the surplus States alone to procure from their cultivators and feed the deficit States. The deficit States also should collect whatever surplus is available with their cultiva-

tors, so that it can be made locally available. I do not say it should be sent out of the State. Certainly it can be sent from one pocket to another, as Prof. Ranga said. That should be the endeavour of the deficit States.

There is no doubt that there is large wastage of our foodgrains. The wastage starts from the point when the seed is sown in the field. When the seedlings start germinating, worms and insects destroy some percentage. When it flowers, then it is wasted by birds and parrots. Then comes the worst enemy for which the world has not been able to find a solution—rodents and rats. They destroy a very large quantity. They are very wise. They have got a wonderful system of storage underground.

Shri George Fernandes: You can use them as advisers to the Government of India!

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Scientists all over the world are putting their heads together to find out a solution. As yet, they have not found a solution to eliminate this nuisance completely. Storage is not such a problem for the big cultivator. But the small cultivator who has got 1 or 2 rooms only stores the grain in a corner of the room and it is a grand feast for the rats. We are thinking of providing small containers for those persons. These are hard facts one should realise. What the Government is doing is not going to solve the problem completely. It is a big problem.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I am told that flesh is very good and contains vitamins.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): You can export them!

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I am prepared to give the contract to my hon. friend to export them. I will not hesitate. Let him produce a million rats and export them out of the country.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: That will keep them occupied,

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is a big problem. The other day I was in Mysore. I had been to the Food Research Technological Institute. Some renowned scientists of the world were there. The first thing we discussed with them was this problem. These rats are known for their cleverness. They are very very clever. In our old literature you will find so many anecdotes and stories about the cleverness of the mouse. If some chemical is put to kill it, the first day you might succeed, but from the second day it will not touch it. But we are seized of the problem. The wastage is very sizeable, starting, as I have said, from the point the seed is thrown in the field till the consumption point. At the consumption level, in feasts and marriages there is colossal wastage. Even in the context of the present shortage we see in the towns and villages big parties where pefforce foods are served and wasted. It requires some propaganda on the part of all of us and we should say that when we have scarcity conditions in certain parts of the country these parties should be frowned upon. If there is a big party, even if only non-cereal foods are served, it should be frowned upon. Like that wastage will have to be avoided at every point.

We are passing through a difficult food situation. The successive failure of rain for two years in very large tracts of our country created a condition which was fraught with grave dangers. With the co-operation of the State Governments, with the co-operation of the people and with food imports we have been able to ward off a great calamity in several parts of the country. The governments of surplus States have been very co-operative. There was mention about non-Congress governments. I must take this opportunity to express my thanks even to the non-Congress governments of surplus States who have always come to my help whenever I was in great difficulty of finding some foodgrains for some deficit area. Whether it was the government of Orissa, Punjab or Andhra, all of them have been very co-operative.

Shri A. Dipa (Phulbani): I say Orissa is not a surplus State, it is a deficit State.

16.28 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have to go by the opinion of the State Government, whether it is a surplus or deficit State. I have said that States have been quite co-operative. That should be the attitude. If some States have surplus foodgrains they should help the deficit areas.

We have some procurement measures, but it is not possible, as I have said, to accept the resolution as it is. The hon. Mover has taken this opportunity to propound or express here some of his pet theories which, even where implemented, it is realised, require some modifications and amendments. So it is not possible to accept the resolution as it is.

श्री जगजिवन राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे इन प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया है और इस के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अपनी बातें कही हैं। इस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को स्वीकार किया जाये और इस को सदन के सामने रखा जाये।

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that as a measure to alleviate scarcity conditions in some parts of the country, the Government should immediately prepare a scheme for introduction of compulsory procurement of the entire surplus of foodgrains from the big producers and its uniform distribution throughout the country."

The motion was negatived.

16.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: TIBET

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next Resolution standing in the name of Shri Shri Chand Goel, for which two hours have been allotted.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, may I suggest the time for this Resolution may be reduced from 2 hours to 1½ hours so that Shri Tapuriah may be able to move his Resolution today?

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): If that is the unanimous demand of the House, then I will bow to it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): When generally the demand is to increase the time, here is a demand for reducing the time allotted to a Resolution.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Sir, may I suggest that the time for this Resolution should be increased?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): If we sit for one hour extra, we can take up the other Resolution today itself.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. Now, Shri Goel.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखता हूँ जिस में यह भाग की गई है कि आज समय प्रायः था है कि भारत सरकार भारत में शरणागत के रूप में आये हुए लामा को तिब्बत का कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैड, वैधानिक शासक स्वीकार कर के सब को सब प्रकार की सहायता और सुविधा प्रदान करे और तिब्बत जैसे महान देश को कम्युनिस्ट चीन के चंगुल से निजात दिलाने का प्रयत्न करे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, तिब्बत संसार का महान देश था और भारत के साथ इस की हर प्रकार की निकटता रही है। चाहे सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में, चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हर क्षेत्र में भारत के साथ इस की एकात्मता रही है। वास्तव में जब हम तिब्बत के

इतिहास पर दृष्टि डालते हैं तो दिखाई देता है कि आज से इाई हजार वर्ष पहले महात्मा बुद्ध के समकालीन कीर्तल वंश के राजा प्रसेनजित के पुत्र ने भारत से जाकर तिब्बत में राज्य स्थापित किया था और धीरे धीरे तिब्बत राष्ट्र उन्नतमुख होना चला गया, सब प्रकार से अपनी उन्नति करता चला गया। लेकिन किसी भी राष्ट्र के जीवन में उतार चढ़ाव आते हैं। इतिहास ऐसा बताता है कि एक बार जब तानाश्रियों ने तिब्बत पर आक्रमण किया तो उस समय चीन में माचू राजवंश के राजा जो कि बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायी थे उन का वहाँ पर राज्य था। उस समय तिब्बत ने चीनियों से सहायता मांगी और वह सहायता मिली। उस महायुद्ध के मिनने के बाद जब तानाश्रियों का मुकाबिला कर पाये उसके परिणामस्वरूप फिर चीन का एक एजेंट ल्हासा में रहने लगा। लेकिन यह इतिहास की पुरानी घटना है। उस के बाद प्रनेगी वय का तिब्बत था जो इतिहास है वह स्वतंत्रता का इतिहास है। तिब्बत हमेशा दूसरे देशों के साथ में स्वतंत्र रूप में सन्धि करता रहा, स्वतंत्र रूप में अपना सारा कारोबार करता रहा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 1904 में ब्रिटेन ने तिब्बत के साथ ल्हासा सन्धि की थी चूँकि उन को तिब्बत से कुछ खतरा दिखाई देता था। परन्तु वह तिब्बत को भारत के लिए एक "बफर" स्टेट के रूप में समझते थे। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी सारी नीति भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये इस ढंग से बनाई थी, दूर दूर तक जाकर भारत के चारों तरफ ऐसी "बफर" स्टेट कायम की थी, इसलिये उसरी सीमा पर उन्हें दिखाई दिया कि कुछ गड़बड़ है तो अपना मिशन भेजा और उसके बाद 1904 में एक सन्धि की। उस के बाद 1911 में जब चीन के अन्दर क्रांति आयी और माचू राजवंश की हुकूमत चीन में समाप्त हो गई तो उस समय तिब्बत बाबों ने भी जो चीनी सन्धियों की या जो चीनी अधिकार था उस को समाप्त कर दिया था।

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

इस के बाद मैं एक और ऐतिहासिक घटना की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1913-14 में शिमला कन्वेंशन, अर्थात् शिमला सम्मेलन हुआ जिस के अन्दर चीन का प्रतिनिधि, तिब्बत का प्रतिनिधि और भारत का प्रतिनिधि शिमला में एक मंच के ऊपर आकर बैठे। तीनों ने बिलकुल बराबरी के स्तर से, बराबरी के स्टेस के साथ संधि के ऊपर हस्ताक्षर किए। लेकिन वाद में जब चीन ने इस प्रकार की पोजीशन ली कि अपने प्रतिनिधि के हस्ताक्षरों की मान्यता देने से इन्कार किया तो इस संधि के अनुसार अगर उन का कुछ थोड़ा बहुत आधिपत्य बाकी था तो उस का हक भी उन्होंने स्वयं नष्ट कर दिया, स्वयं खो दिया।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इतिहास की उस घटना पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि जिस समय चीन में कम्यूनिस्टों की हुकूमत कायम हुई तो हमारे लिए चिन्ता की घड़ी पैदा हुई उस समय भारत के कर्णधारों को इस बात का विचार करना चाहिए था कि अब चीन की स्थिति बदल गई है। चीन के साथ जो हमारे मैत्री के संबंध थे उस के दो कारण थे। एक कारण तो था भौगोलिक दूरी। चूँकि तिब्बत बफर स्टेट के रूप में हमारे और इन के बीच में था और दूसरे उन की यह भी विचार करना चाहिए था कि चीन के साथ हमारी जो सांस्कृतिक एकता थी वह महात्मा बुद्ध के आदर्शों के प्रचार के कारण पैदा हुई सांस्कृतिक निकटता थी लेकिन जिस समय कम्यूनिस्टों की हुकूमत कायम हो गई तो हमें यह पञ्चन लेना चाहिए था, कोई भी राजनीतिज्ञ जो थोड़ी बहुत भी दूरदर्शिता रखता है जो इस बीस पचास साल आगे की बात सोच सकता है उस की समझ में यह बात आ जानी चाहिए थी, कि जो चीन की ओर हमारी पिछली मैत्री थी उस का आधार समाप्त हो चुका है। कहावत है, एक तो करैला और दूसरे

नीम चढ़ा। पहले से ही चीन एक विस्तारवादी मनोवृत्ति का देश था। आज मुझे हैरानी होती है, जब मैं नेहरू जी की उस समय की स्पीचेज को याद करता हूँ, उस समय जब यह कहा जाता था कि चीन हमें धोखा देता, चीन एक विस्तारवादी देश है, एक एक्स-पैशनलिस्ट कंट्री है, जो नेहरू जी कहते थे कि चीन तो विस्तारवादी मनोवृत्ति का देश है ही नहीं। मगर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि चीन का जो इतिहास है उस को गौर से पढ़ा जाय तो हमें पता चलता है कि शुरू से ही चीन एक विस्तारवादी देश रहा है, चीन का क्षेत्रफल जब चीन अपनी प्रसिद्ध चीन की दीवार तथा समुद्र से घिरा था तो केवल 10 लाख वर्ग मील था। लेकिन पिछले ढाई हजार वर्षों में इस ने अपना क्षेत्रफल 26 लाख वर्गमील बना लिया है, ढाई गुना के करीब अपना क्षेत्र बढ़ाया है लेकिन जिस समय आठ लाख वर्गमील के क्षेत्रफल का तिब्बत उस में शामिल हो गया तो इस का क्षेत्रफल 30 लाख वर्गमील से भी ज्यादा हो गया। उन की आज आबादी भारत से डेढ़गुनी है। लेकिन चीन का रकबा भारत से तीन गुना है। आज जब यह दलील दो जाती है कि चीन को अपनी बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिये कोई इलाका चाहिए, तो यह एक बिल्कुल थोथी और बोदी दलील है। उनका क्षेत्रफल आबादी की तुलना में पहले ही बहुत है—उनका विस्तारवाद तो राजनैतिक है क्योंकि उन का क्षेत्रफल हमारे से तीन गुना है, परन्तु चीन एक विस्तारवादी देश है, शरू से उसकी इधर उधर पांव फैलाने की मनोवृत्ति रही है। साम्यवाद भी विस्तारवादी है। साम्यवाद का संसार में यह लक्ष्य रहा है कि संसार को अपनी लपेट में लें, अपनी विचारधारा संसार के देशों में फैलाये इसी लिये चीन में कम्यूनिस्टों की हुकूमत कायम होने के बाद हमें यह विचार करना चाहिये था कि साम्यवाद का उत्तर ध्रुव तक विस्तार हो गया है, तथा

इसी प्रकार से एटलांटिक सागर से शनत महासागर तक वहां और आगे बढ़ने की गुंजाइश नहीं है, गुंजाइश केवल दक्षिण में है। ऐसी स्थिति में दक्षिण की तरफ भारत उसकी लपेट में आयेगा, नेपाल उसकी लपेट में आयेगा, सिक्किम और भूटान उसकी लपेट में आयेगे, दूसरे जो इसी प्रकार के वैस्ट एशिया के देश हैं, वे उसकी लपेट में आयेगे। लेकिन उस समय हम ने हकीकत से आंखें मूंद लीं। सरदार पटेल कहा करते थे कि अगर कोई भी राष्ट्र हकीकत से, सच्चाई से आंखें मूंदता है तो समय उस से बदला लेगा, और उस ने वह बदला लिया। हम ने उस समय सच्चाई को नहीं पहचाना कि चीन के साथ अब हमारी मैत्री नहीं निभ सकती।

जिस समय वहां पर साम्यवाद का साम्राज्य कायम हुआ, उसी वक़्त से उन्होंने इस बात की उधेड़वुन शुरू कर दी कि वह किसी न किसी तरीके से तिब्बत पर अपना अधिकार जमाये, तिब्बत को हस्तगत करे, उसको अपने कब्जे में ले। मैं उस इतिहास की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस समय एक श्रेष्ठ मिशनरी पैटर्सन भारत आया, बड़े दुर्गम रास्तों से भारत आकर वह नेहरू जी से मिला और उसने नेहरू जी को बतलाया कि तिब्बत पर चीन की कुदृष्टि है वह उसको अपने कब्जे में लेने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इसलिये तिब्बत की कुछ न कुछ सहायता करे। परन्तु तिब्बत की सहायता नहीं की गई। आज मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय उस ईसाई मिशनरी पैटर्सन ने बड़े पते की बात हमारे देश के हित में बताई थी और वह इस आशा से आया था कि भारत तिब्बत की सहायता करेगा और चीन के चंगुल से उसे बचा लेगा परन्तु उसकी बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उसकी बात को ठुकरा दिया गया। पैटर्सन ने अपनी एक किताब निकाली है उसमें उस ने इन सारी बातों का वर्णन किया है। मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहता,

लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय यह स्थिति पैदा हुई, उस समय जो हमारे राजदूत श्री पाणिकर थे, उनका यह कर्तव्य था कि वह सारी सच्चाई, सारे हालात को भारत सरकार की दृष्टि में लाते, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया। उन्होंने भारत को अंधेरे में रखा। हमारी इस सरकार ने न सिर्फ भारत की जनता को अंधेरे में रखा, बल्कि इस संसद को भी उन्होंने धोखे में रखा। जिस समय वहां पर लम्बी लम्बी सड़कें बन रही थीं, दूसरी तैयारियां हो रही थीं, उनकी सेनायें हमारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर कभी लॉगजू पर कभी दूसरी जगहों पर आक्रमण करती थीं, और जब यहां लोक सभा में सवाल पूछे जाते थे तो यह कहा जाता था कि हमें उधर से कोई खतरा नहीं है। सरकार को तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में पता कब चला? सरकार को पता चला—24 अक्टूबर, 1950 को जिस समय पाकिंग रेडियो ने ऐलान किया कि चीन की जो लिब्रेशन सेनायें, मुक्ति सेनायें हैं, वे तिब्बत में बढ़ रही हैं। नेहरू जी का नोटिस में जब यह बात आई तो उन्होंने कहा कि लिब्रेशन सेनायें किमसे मुक्ति दिला रही हैं, परन्तु प्रश्न का उत्तर मिलने से पहले ही तिब्बत चीन के कब्जे में आ चुका था। वह वहां पर कब्जा कर चुका था। उस समय हमारा यह कर्तव्य था कि हम तिब्बत का साथ देते। तिब्बत का बफर स्टेट के रूप में भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कायम रहना निहायत जरूरी था।

दूसरी बात जब 1947 में भारत से अंग्रेज चले गये, जो अंग्रेज सरकार के अधिकार उस समय तिब्बत में थे, उदाहरणार्थ हमारा अपना डाक-तार का सिलसिला वहां पर था, हमारे व्यापारी इन तिब्बत के बड़े बड़े नगरों में रहते थे, तिब्बत का सारा व्यापार भारत के साथ था, वे सारे अधिकार हमें प्राप्त हुए थे, तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य था कि हम

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

तिब्बत की हर प्रकार से मघब करते। लेकिन हमने क्या किया? हमने तिब्बत की मघब नहीं की, हमने उस समय तिब्बत को इन चीनी शक्तिशालियों का मघब होते देखा, हर प्रकार से उसका बलात्कार होते देखा। आज भारत इस बात का दावा करता है कि संसार के सब राष्ट्रों को स्वतन्त्रता मिलनी चाहिये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के अनुसार एक राष्ट्र दूसरे देश पर अधिकार नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन हम ने क्या किया? अपनी आँखों के सामने यह सारा दृश्य देखा और तिब्बत का चीन का मघब बनने दिया, हम ने उस की किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं की। जब उन्होंने सहायता मांगी, तो भी हमने सहायता नहीं दी।

जब अठारना बूढ़ की 250वीं जयन्ती मनाई जा रही थी, उस समय लामा यथा पाये थे, वह केहक जी से मिले थे, उन्होंने उनसे बार्चना की भी कि आप हमारी सहायता करे, तब भी नेहक जी ने उनको यह ममझा हुआ कर भोज दिया कि हम चीन की मार्क्सवादी सरकार को लिखेंगे कि वह तिब्बत के इन्टरनल मामलों में बलान न दे। लेकिन आखिर में आपकी याद होगी कि 1959 में जब तिब्बत की बहादुर जनता ने वहाँ एक जन आन्दोलन खड़ा किया, वहाँ के अध्यापकों ने तिब्बत की स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के लिये आन्दोलन खड़ा किया, क्योंकि स्थिति यह थी कि जब वहाँ पर रेन लाइन का निर्माण किया जा रहा था, तो 5 लाख तिब्बतियों का चीन ने संगीन की नोक पर रेन लाइन के निर्माण कार्य में मगाया था, हजारों लोगों को उस समय तलवार के घाट उत्तार दिया गया था। 60-70 हजार मौजवानों ने अपना बलिदान दिया था, इस कारण अध्यापकों ने वहाँ पर आन्दोलन खड़ा किया था। उस समय हमारा कर्तव्य था कि हम संसार के जनमत को आसत करते, संसार में हम तिब्बत के पक्ष में राय कायम करते और ऐसे देश भी चीन

के साम्राज्यवाद में अपने लिए खतरा देखाते थे, जो उसकी लपेट में आ सकते थे, उनको एकत्र करते, वे हमारा साथ देते। संसार में अबेकों इन प्रकार के राष्ट्र हैं जो इस खतरे को महसूस करते थे। लेकिन हमने जो एक पुराना नारा अपनाया था—हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई, हमने जो पंचशील की सन्धि की थी, उसी कारण हम ग्रेम की पीग को बढ़ाते रहे, हमने भारत की जनता को तिब्बत में वास्तविक रूप तथा महत्व से कभी भ्रमगत नहीं कराया। उसके बजाय 1954 में पंचशील की सन्धि करके हम ने उस झूल को दोहराया तथा इनको कानूनी मान्यता दे दी।

Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad): I rise on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung ..

Now there is quorum. The hon Member may continue.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमने सब से पहली भूल तब की जब हमने तिब्बत का साथ नहीं दिया। उसके बाद जो कुछ तिब्बत ने हुआ चीन का जो अधिकार हुआ था उस को कानूनी मान्यता देकर, पंचशील की मोहर लगा कर, हिमालियन बमबंदर की, हिमालियन जीसी महान गलती की। पंचशील की शर्तों के अन्तर हम ने सारे राष्ट्र की जो बेतना जाग रही थी, उसको मुझसे का प्रबल किया, राष्ट्र की उमड़ती देवकपित की आवाज पर उम्हा पायी डाल दिया, क्योंकि तिब्बत हम से बहु-आशा रखता था कि हम उसकी सहायता करें, लेकिन हमने उसको कानूनी मान्यता न देकर, उस पर पंचशील की मोहर लगा कर, इतना बढ़ा पाप किया है, इतना बढ़ा-बुझाई किया है, कि उसके लिये देश कभी खला नहीं करेगा, न भारत की जनता खला करेगी और न तिब्बत

की जनता क्षमा करेगी, न इस प्रकार के जो संसार के छोटे और दुर्बल राष्ट्र हैं, जो सबल राष्ट्रों की ओर देखा करते हैं कि वे ऐसे समय में सहायता करेंगे, क्षमा करेंगे। यह पंचशील की जो संधि है मैं आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पंचशील की संधि की छत्रिजयां स्वयं चीन ने उड़ा दी हैं। इस पंचशील की संधि के अन्दर यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि तिब्बत के जो आन्तरिक मामले हैं उन में किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? आज तो वहाँ के नरकों के अन्दर भी जो पहले चीन का एक घाटोनमम राज्य माना जाता था वह भी समाप्त हो गया। आज तिब्बत केवल चीन का एक मात्र प्रान्त बन गया है। उसका केवल एक सूबा बन कर रह गया है। जो आम्वासन तिब्बत को दिये गये, उनको निभाया नहीं गया। भारत और तिब्बत के बीच की सीमा मैकमोहन रेखा है वह सीमा तो पहले ही शिमला कन्वेंशन की संधि के अनुसार तय हुई थी। भारत चीन की सीमाएं, भारत तिब्बत की सीमा मैकमोहन रेखा स्वीकार की गई थी। क्या मैकमोहन रेखा के मुनाबिक चीन ने हमारे साथ व्यवहार किया है? उम संधि के मुनाबिक तो यह कगर पाया था कि जो भी भारत के यात्री या व्यापारी हैं वह ही हिमालय की तराईयों में जा जा सकते हैं। इससे यह बात स्पष्ट थी कि हिमालय के परे का इलाका उनका है और हिमालय के इतर का सारा इलाका हमारा है लेकिन मैं आज निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने आज उस पंचशील की संधि की हर प्रकार से छत्रिजयां उड़ाई हैं, न उसने अपने आम्वासन को कायम रखा है और न अपने बचन को निभाया है जो उसने तिब्बत को दिया था न जो हमारे साथ उनकी रेखा तय हुई थी उसके ऊपर वह पाबन्द रहा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हम उसी पुरानी बात की रट लगाते रहें और उस पुरानी संधि के सिद्धान्त को लेकर बसते रहें तो इससे आज काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हमने देखा लिया कि किस

प्रकारसे चीन ने हमारे साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है, यहाँ तक कि जो हमारे वहाँ पर राजदूत हैं उनके साथ भी अनुचित व्यवहार किया है। हमेशा से चीन का इतिहास विस्वासघात का इतिहास है जैसा कि तिब्बत के साथ मैं बिलकुल बलात्कार का और भारत के साथ मैं बिलकुल धोखे का और घाघात का इतिहास है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज हमें बोधना करनी चाहिए बड़े बल के साथ बोधना करनी होगी कि हम तिब्बत की स्वतन्त्रता को स्वीकार करते हैं। तिब्बत एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र है। यह अपनी आजादी के लिए आज छोटी मात्रा में क्यों न हो प्रयत्नशील हैं हमारे जैसे एक सिद्धान्तवादी आधर्मों पर चलने वाले राष्ट्र को आज उनका साथ देना चाहिए। आज जो दलाई लामा हमारी शरण में आए हुए हैं उनको वैधानिक कामक स्वीकार कर हमें यह बोधना करनी चाहिए कि हम सभार के अन्दर तिब्बत की आजादी के लिए पग उठावेंगे, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भी इस बान के लिए विवश करेंगे। आज उस को मब प्रकार की ताकत बल्लोंगे। आज उस के पल में संसार के अन्दर जनमत जाग्रत करेंगे और मब को इस बात के लिये तैयार करेंगे कि तिब्बत को एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र के रूप में मडा करने के लिए संसार के बाकी राष्ट्र उसका साथ दें।

मैं आज यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पुरानी बातें नहीं चलेंगी। आज समय की यह मांग है, भारत की सुरक्षा नीति की यह मांग है, भारत के हितों की यह मांग है कि चीन के संयुक्त से बचें, चीन के आक्रमण से बचें। आज चीन पूरे तौर पर अपनी तैयारी कर रहा है। आज नहीं, दो साल के बाद या पांच साल के बाद वह फिर आक्रमणकारी के रूप में आयेगा। आज अगर हमें अपने देश की रक्षा करनी है तो उसका एक ही उपाय है कि आज हम अपनी इस बफर स्टेट को फिर से कायम करें। संसार के दूसरे देशों का साथ उस के लिए

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

में। उस के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये। दुनिया के सब देशों ने जब भी कभी उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रश्न आया है, तो वह युद्ध में कूदे हैं, अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इंग्लैंड हालैंड देश की रक्षा करने के लिए, बेलजियम की रक्षा करने के लिए, चूंकि उसकी सुरक्षा का उससे सम्बन्ध था, पिछले 100 साल में दो बार वह युद्ध में कूदा। स्वयं चीन 1951 में उत्तर कोरिया के अन्दर जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघकी सेनायें कोरिया में बढ़ रही थीं, तो अपनी रक्षा के लिए वह उस युद्ध के अन्दर कूदा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे हितों की भी यह मांग है कि आज हम अपनी सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए तिब्बत को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त कराने के लिये उसे हर प्रकार की सहायता दें। मैं अन्त में जार्ज गिंसबर्गस की "कम्युनिस्ट चाइना ऐंड तिब्बत" से एक कोटेशन हाउस में रख कर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा।

"In short, unless drastic steps are undertaken by New Delhi without delay, the outlook for a successful containment of Red China at the Indian-Tibetan border seems very dim—as dim as the hope once so fondly cherished by most foreign offices that Tibet's impossible landscape with some slight assistance from the Tibetan army would defeat any Chinese invasion. Should such countermeasures not be taken in time or in sufficient number, the repercussions could prove fatal for the free world's survival on the Asian continent. To paraphrase a well-known and undeservedly abused proposition of geopolitics, 'He who holds, Tibet dominates the Himalayan piedmont; he who dominates the Himalayan piedmont threatens the Indian sub-continent; and he who threatens the Indian sub-continent may well have all of South East Asia within his reach and with it, all of Asia.'

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Dalai Lama should be recognised as the Head of the Emigre Government of Tibet and all facilities and help be extended to him by the Government of India to liberate Tibet from the colonial rule of Communist China".

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन हाउस के सामने पेश किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूं और उसका क्यों समर्थन करना चाहता हूं वह भी मैं आप की इजाजत से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हम ने जो पंचशील का नारा संसार को दिया था तो उसका अर्थ यही था कि प्रत्येक देश की सुरक्षा की हम जिम्मेदारी लें, उसकी मर्यादा की रक्षा करें और उसकी आजादी की मदद करें। हम स्वतंत्रता का मूल्य और कद्र भली भांति जानते हैं क्योंकि आज हम स्वतंत्र हैं लेकिन अभी थोड़े माल पहले तक हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे और उस अंग्रेजों की गुलामी से छुटकारा हम ने अपने त्याग, तपस्या व बलिदान से पाया और हम भारतवासियों ने मिल कर उस गुलामी की जंजीरों को कटवाया। प्रोफेसर रंगा भी उसमें शामिल थे। भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई में सभी भारतवासी शामिल थे और सब लोगों ने मिल कर अपने त्याग व बलिदान से उन अंग्रेजों की गुलामी के जूए को उतार फेंका। "दिल जले फरियाद करते हैं तो आस्मां हिल उठता है।" हम वह मुसीबत व कठिनाइयां जो हमें झेलनी पड़ीं उन्हें हम भूलेंगे नहीं। मैं ब्रिटिश वैंस्ट इंडीज में पैदा हुआ। मैं वहां 14-15 वर्ष रहा लेकिन जब यहां गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में आजादी की लौ जली और इस देश को गांधी और जवाहरलाल ने सोते से जगाया और उनको आजादी हासिल करने के लिए ललकारा तो सारे देशवासी उनके पीछे कंधे से कंधा

मिला कर खड़े हो गये और हमारे जैसे लोग भी जिनके दिल में आजादी की लगन थी वहां से भाग कर हिन्दुस्तान में आये और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए उनकी लीडरशिप में लड़े और कुर्बानी दी। आजादी के दीवाने वहां भी थे और यहां भी थे और हम ने देखा कि उन करोड़ों भारतवासियों की कुर्बानियां रंग लाईं और इस देश को अंग्रेजी की गुलामी से नजात मिली और देश आजाद हुआ।

यह ठीक ही कहा गया है :

“महिमा घटी समुद्र की रावण वसा पड़ोस”।

पड़ोसी पर ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी है। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत तिब्बत का पड़ोसी है और आप सरदार हो, सिंह हो और इसलिए आप के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर रहते हुए जो भूल हम पहले कर चुके हैं वह हम फिर न करें। हम फिर से तिब्बत सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करें और उस भूल को ममाप्त करें और मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे सरदार पटेल की आत्मा को शांति मिलेगी। आज भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लाल मौजूद हैं जो अपनी भूल को ठीक कर सकते हैं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरदार साहब तो उस भूल को ठीक करेंगे ही। आज काले और गंरे लोगों के ब्लाकों में एक लड़ाई है और इसलिए यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह से श्री राम ने विभीषण को शरण दी और रावण पर विजय पाने के पश्चात् लंका का राज्य श्री राम ने विभीषण को सौंप दिया वैसे ही दलाई लामा और अन्य तिब्बती लामा आज हमारी शरण में हैं और हमें अपने शरणागतों की श्री राम के समान रक्षा करनी चाहिए व उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए और जिस प्रकार लंका का राज्य पुनः विभीषण को श्री राम ने दिलवाया उसी तरह मैं चाहूंगा कि हम भारतवासी तैयार होकर उनकी खोई हुई आजादी को पुनः वापिस दिलायें। दलाई लामा को

विभीषण के समान तिब्बत के ऊपर उनका खोया हुआ अधिकार पुनः वापिस दिलवायें। ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी चीन की बढ़ती हुई जवाला, उसका राक्षसपन, मिट सकेगा। इसको मिटाने में हम आप के महायत्न होंगे, मददगार होंगे।

17 hrs.

मैं माफी चाहता हूँ यह कहने के लिये कि हमारे पुराने राजनीतिज्ञों ने बड़ी भूल की है। उस भूल का निराकरण आप को करना चाहिये। कहें कबीर जब ही चेता नचै सही। हॉनहार विखान के होत चीकने पात। अगर बेटा लायक हो और वाप की गलतियों को सुधार दे तो वह क्षम्य होता है। अगर हम ऐसा कर सके तो इतिहास में हमारी कीर्ति अमर होगी। पिछले दिन मैं इस देश के डिफेंस की बात कर रहा था तब कहा था कि हमारे सरदार साहब बड़ी हस्ती हैं। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने बड़ी कुर्बानी की। वह ताशकन्द में मरे। वहां पर उन के साथ हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और हमारे एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे। हिन्दुस्तान के वच्चे वच्चे के दिल के अन्दर वह दर्दनाक विष आज भी जलन पैदा करता है, वह दुःख अभी भी चाकी है। वह जल्दी मिट भी नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत यह तय करे कि हम तिब्बत के साथ भलमन्साहत का व्यवहार करें, उसकी मदद करें, धन, जन, बल हर तरह से उसकी मदद करें।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): Today, the House is reminded of a dark moment in the recent history, 17 years ago, on 7th October, 1950 when while the Tibetan delegation was negotiating with the Chinese ambassador in New Delhi; the Chinese on the other hand invaded Tibet. On that day a process of extermination of the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

race, religion tradition and the nation of Tibet started. That process still continues. Tibetans had been dispossessed of their property; they were left with no job, they were not provided with adequate food and they were brought to the brink of death sometimes. The most heinous crime that the Chinese have committed is that they have sterilised thousands of men and women in Tibet so that the race of Tibetans is extinguished from the earth. They have made every attempt to wipe out the religion of Tibet. Monasteries had been destroyed or converted into police headquarters of the Chinese police; the monks had been murdered or arrested or thrown out. This is an event of unparalleled significance in the history of the world when one nation is trying to wipe out another nation, its race and religion. Genocide is being practised. It is equally shameful and equally unparalleled in the history of the world—the attitude of India. We had been instrumental and we had been a party to the domination of Tibet by China. Our attitude towards a neighbouring country, Tibet, will be remembered long. The neighbour trusted us and depended on us. There were close religious and cultural ties between India and Tibet. We have betrayed them; this is the reflection of our weak policy in order to please China who are very powerful, we forgot all our obligations and we forgot the old traditions of 2500 years ago. 2500 years back one person belonging to the kingdom of Kaushal went from India and established the kingdom of Tibet and from that day the historical and traditional ties between Tibet and India continued in addition to the religious, cultural and philosophical ties. We have forgotten all that. But now we realise what mistake we have done. Now we understand that by giving over Tibet to China we have surrendered the sovereignty not only of Tibet but we have made the biggest blunder which we could have made from the defence point of view. Prior to that, the

launching ground of China from which they could have attacked our country was thousands of miles away, but now, after having given over Tibet, they are on our head, and our long borders are exposed to China day in and day out. This is the condition in which we are placed today, and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our late Prime Minister, had admitted it in the course of one of his speeches on this point. He said that, "China's object in annexing Tibet is clear today, it was to use Tibet as a base for launching an attack on India." Therefore, it explains that possibly the germs of the Chinese attack on our land in 1962 were sown as early as in 1950, when for the first time, the Chinese attacked Tibet.

Now, I will come to the constitutional side of it. Various treaties, to which my friend Mr Goel has already, referred, were entered into sometimes between Britain and China, sometimes between China and Tibet and sometimes between Tibet and Britain. All the same, until 1954, until the one treaty that was signed with our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in all the treaties, the suzerainty and sovereignty of Tibet was never questioned. The Chinese stayed in Tibet only as some sort of a privileged person, enjoying certain rights without in anyway affecting the autonomous status of Tibet, or without affecting the rights of Tibet. This could be proved by two or three events.

In 1876, in spite of the Chinese desire, the Tibetans did not permit the British Mission to visit Tibet. Again, during the World War II, as it is known to all of you, Tibet did not allow war materials to go to China via Tibet. These two illustrations are clear to show that the sovereignty was not only never doubted, but it was accepted and agreed to even by the

Chinese. Even against Chinese desire, Tibet could take action and protest, because, after all, a sovereign nation is always within its rights to act as it likes.

Coming to the treaty of 1951, in this treaty also, the sovereign rights of the Tibetans were recognised. In 1951, it was an agreement between China and Tibet, in which India was not a party, and, the autonomy and the sovereign rights of Tibet were recognised. But for the first time, in 1954, when India was a party to it, we were responsible for the words put in the agreement. We for the first time accepted the sovereignty and suzerainty of China over Tibet by saying that Tibet is a part of China. After that, this chain started. After that history took a new turn, and China started to create trouble with the ultimate motive of attacking India.

But there was one safeguard put into the treaty of 1954. It was that there would be some corresponding action by the Chinese also: they will give full autonomy rights to Tibet; that they will not interfere with the internal affairs, with their religion, their way of life and with their system of government. These were the basic agreements, which were arrived at, to which China, India and Tibet were a party. But the Chinese never honoured this agreement. Possibly, even before the agreement was signed, China started violating it. Therefore, whether it is an international agreement or a national agreement or in whatever form it is, an agreement can always be only bilateral. It cannot be unilateral. Therefore, this agreement stands as a dead agreement. It has no validity, and if the Chinese have decided to violate it, we must also search our hearts and give a different thought to it. A very thorough enquiry in this connection was made by the enquiry committee set up by the International Commission of Jurists. I will read a passage from their report:

"Throughout the period 1913 to 1950, the Government of Tibet

exercised exclusive authority in domestic affairs within its territory. It successfully defended its territory against attack under the colour of a claim to sovereignty and *vis-a-vis* the Republic of China no act was committed or declaration made that compromised its internal independence."

This is the unanimous opinion given by the jurists. That process which started in 1950 by the attack of China still continues. Things have not improved. All loyal Tibetans have been driven away and even massacred. The Dalai Lama, the spiritual Head of Tibet, fled to India with his followers. He does not have any means to defend his country. He depended upon India, but India has betrayed him, in whatever form it is. Therefore, it is time for us to think of the whole problem again.

We should look at it from three different angles. Firstly, from our defence point of view, it is necessary that Tibet is given independence and permitted to develop its own religion and way of life. Secondly, we should look at it from the humanitarian point of view. On humanitarian grounds, the people of Tibet should be permitted to live according to their own religion and way of life. They should have freedom of speech and freedom of living. Then we should look at it according to old traditions of history. I hope taking into consideration all these factors, wisdom will dawn upon the Government of India and they will recognise the Government of the Dalai Lama and denounce the treaty of 1954. We should render all possible help to the Dalai Lama and his followers to form a stable Government in Tibet. We should also withdraw the support we are giving in the United Nations for the admission of China. Relations with China must be broken. There is no reason why in spite of all that has happened, we should continue pampering them.

With these words, I support the resolution.

Shri J. K. Choudhury (Tripura West): Sir, it has been said that history has a nemesis for every sin, and the history of India since independence is replete with sins like the one we committed in the matter of Tibet. Of course, 20 years is not a very long time in terms of history, particularly in matters of cause and effect. Yet, it must be admitted that the 1954 treaty brought ultimately the Chinese invasion on us.

My predecessors speaking on this resolution have given many facts. To begin with, India had inherited certain rights from the British like postal connections, trade relations, keeping a small section of our military personnel there and such others. But we had also a very close connection with that country for thousands of years—cultural, historical and even religious. In one sense, the people of the entire northern zone of India in the southern Himalayas have very intimate relations with the Tibetans—ethnically and also in matters of religion and culture.

17.15 hrs.

[**SHRI G. S. DHILLON** in the Chair]

But, what did we do? As soon as the Chinese came into power after the independence of India, they attacked Tibet in 1950. We did not say anything at that time. In 1954, we were misled into believing that Tibet would be treated as a free autonomous region of China and entered into treaty with that country. They called it "autonomous region of China"—that is the wording they used. They had to use it because in the 1914 Simla Treaty, which the Government of India has shown in maps and in many booklets they published, particularly of this "*Chinese Menace*", the Chinese agreed to Tibet signing that treaty along with India as a separate power. It appears that India signed it or, rather, the British on behalf of India signed it and Tibet also signed it along with China.

And what did China do? She re-

pu diated her signature in respect of outer Tibet soon after 1914. She did not repudiate the 1914 demarcation treaty held at Simla and signed by her representative, for the whole of Tibet. It was only the inner line that she agreed to respect. But for the outer line she had her reservations.

If even the inner line of Tibet remained under the Tibetan Government undisturbed by the Chinese that would act as a buffer State for India just as Outer Mongolia acts as a buffer State to Russia. But what happened? Throughout history it is a commonplace of foreign relations and protection of a country that everybody wants to keep a buffer, between a country and another which is at least as strong as it is. The British Government fought three wars with the Afghans, but even after defeating Afghanistan three times she used to pay subsidy to the Afghans because at that time it was the Russian menace that the Britishers in India feared most. In those days of British Empire international laws were regarded with much more sanctity than at present. So they thought the Russians, if they wanted to attack India in the North-West Frontier, would have to come through Afghanistan and they could not do it without breaking the international law. That law no longer holds good. The Germans in 1914 and Hitler later finished that by attacking Belgium before attacking France.

The MacMahon line was recognised in the 1914 treaty which was signed at Simla. It continued like that till 1954 when the Communist China's authority was recognised by India. Before that, of course, after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty by Sun Yat Sen in 1912. China was growing in power with many war lords in different parts of it. She was not a compact State even then, sprawling over 36-lakh square miles as now, coming just over our head in the Himalayas as she did in 1962. We gave away, we bartered away the liberty of Tibet and also our defence.

We paved the way for China to come up to the Himalayas and just below the passes on the other side to have her military installations and massing of troops and building of roads and other preparations. That paved the way for the 1962 attack on India. We now find ourselves in a difficult and tight corner. We are now terribly afraid, because, I have heard it said in this very House in connection with the embassy troubles that we desist from retaliation lest China should invade us again!

What were we afraid of in taking retaliatory measures against the Chinese Embassy here? An invasion from China? Well, if it comes really to that, that China will invade us as soon as we want to assert our rights, let her do so so. We should be determined either to conquer or to fall. It does not matter if even a single Indian is not spared the sword. That should be our attitude, though that may be called an irresponsible attitude.

Throughout the history of mighty nations there has been an element of irresponsibility in great deeds and events of their life. The Greeks at Thermopylae were irresponsible in fighting with only 300 men against the Persian hordes. Rana Pratap was irresponsible in fighting against the Mughal Empire with his small army of Bhils and Kols. Even as near as three weeks ago Israel with two millions of them fought against 100 millions of Arabs. You might call all this irresponsible. But why can't we, 500 million Indians, be determined to fight China, if it comes to that? We have to fight China on moral and patriotic grounds and not allow her to cross over the Himalayas even for an inch. We shall have to do it, come what may, some day or other. There is no question of responsibility or irresponsibility in that.

So, without in any way being inhibited by China or her strength, by her atom bombs or her hydrogen bombs, we ought to see to it that, what we

committed as a sin against the Tibetans, and what the Dalai Lama, has mentioned in his autobiography does not go to the credit of India—that chapter of shame is redeemed. So, we ought to support his right to set up an emigre Government of Tibet in India and also we ought to take up her case in the United Nations.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (ब्रम्बई दक्षिण) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि तिब्बत के बारे में जो नीति इस सरकार ने विगत पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों में अपनायी थी वही खास वजह है कि आज चीन से इस मुल्क को सब से बड़ा खतरा दिखाई देता है। अगर चीन और तिब्बत वाले ऐग्रीमेंट को रोकने में मदद करते उस वक्त तो यह बिलकुल नामुमकिन था कि आज चीन से किसी किस्म का खतरा या खास तौर पर जो खतरा आज हमें दिखाई देता है वह हम लोगों पर आ जाता। मगर सिर्फ चीन के ही बारे में इस तिब्बत नीति ने हमें नहीं नुकसान पहुंचाया बल्कि हिमालय के आसपास के तमाम मुल्कों में हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर को बिलकुल ही उतार देने का काम इस तिब्बत नीति ने की। नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम जैसे देश भी आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान से दूर हट रहे हैं, सिक्किम जैसा छोटा सा देश जो एक ढंग से इसी देश का हिस्सा करके माना जाता है, अगर वह भी आज अपने स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व को बनाने के प्रयास में लग रहा होता उस का मूल कारण अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इसी में दिखाई देगा जो तिब्बत के बारे में हम लोगों ने बिलकुल कमजोरी की नीति को कई वर्षों के पहले अपनाया। इस यह समझते हैं कि जो गलतियाँ और जो भूलें इस तिब्बत की नीति के बारे में आज तक हम लोगों ने कीं उन को बिलकुल सुधारने का काम अब करना चाहिए। इस बात में पड़ जायें से कोई मतलब नहीं कि तिब्बत की आजादी की या तिब्बत के खास अस्तित्व की बात को अगर हिन्दुस्तान ने मान लिया तो फिर हम लोगों पर कोई ऐसा आरोप लगाया जायेगा कि यह

[बी जाजं फर्गेन्डीज]

साम्राज्यवादियों के बगलबच्चे हैं या धमरीकी दलाल हैं या धर्मियों के दलाल हैं। इस किस्म के धारोप लगाये जाने की फिक्र करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि अध्ययन महादय, मैंने कल ही पढ़ा था कि चीन न जो धनुबम विस्फोट किया उम के ऊपर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने हुए, रूमी सरकार के प्रवक्ताओं ने बताया कि चीन के लांग अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति को अपनेनाम के काम में लगे हुए हैं। तो विस्तारवाद और साम्राज्यवाद इसके बारे में आज भ्रमर किसी भी एक मुल्क के ऊपर खाम तौर से धारोप करने जैसी परिस्थिति प्रायी है कम के उपाय में तो वह चीन है प्रमल म बहुत ही कटु शब्द कम के प्रवक्ताओं ने इम्तमान फिए है जो कल ही मुझे पढ़ने की मिमं। उस में वह कहने है .

"The feudal rulers of China are on a expansionist spree."

यह धमरीकी लोगो का कहना नहीं है, यह साम्राज्यवादियों का कहना नहीं है। यह कम के कम्यूनिस्ट कम के सरकार के प्रवक्ताओं का कहना है तो इम निगु हमारे सरकार को, इस मुल्क की सरकार का इम चिन्ता में पढ़ने की कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम लोगो के ऊपर कोई धारोप करेगा कि हम साम्राज्यवादियों के दलाल हैं। मैं तो प्रमल में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तिब्बत की नीति के बारे में पुनर्विचार करते हुए, पहले की हुई गलतियों को ठुस्त करने हुए भ्रमर मब से ज्यादा किसी से भी सलाह मशौरा किसी को करना हो तो वह कम के साथ ही करना चाहिए। क्योंकि अध्ययन महोदय, आज चीन का सब से ज्यादा किसी से भी सल्लत और किसी से भी मदद है ती एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ है और दूसरी तरफ वह कम के साथ है, कई चीजों को लेकर है, आउटर मंगोलिया के मवाल को लेकर है, माइबोरिया के सखान को लेकर है, कजागिस्तान के मवाल को लेकर

है और चीन की सीमा हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जितनी है उस से ज्यादा लम्बी सीमा आज कम के साथ है। हिन्दुस्तान के साथ चीन का जितनी बार संघर्ष हुआ, और बड़ी लड़ाई तो हमी लोगों से की लेकिन छोटे मोटे बन्दूक चलाने वाले गोली चलाने वाले तो संघर्ष होते हैं वह कम और चीन के बीच में बिगत दस वर्षों में जितनी बार हुए हैं, उतनी बार हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के बीच में नहीं हुए हैं। अध्ययन महोदय यह प्रसलियन है और प्रमल में इस देश के हिल की दृष्टि से यह जितकुल ठीक होगा कि कम के साथ इम चीनी नीति के बारे में और खास तौर पर तिब्बत नीति के बारे में हम लोग जरूर सलाह मशौरा करने का कार्य [करे और किस ढंग से उन की मदद इस की हुई गलती को ठुस्त करने में मिल सकती है उम के बारे में हम लोग जरूर सोचे।

अध्ययन महोदय, किसी भी ममझदार व्यक्ति को यह ममझाने में मुश्किल न होगी कि तिब्बत एक आजाद देश रहा है सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों वर्ष के इतिहास में वह एक आजाद देश रहा है और धर्म रित्तों के मामले पर ही बहम चलानी हो तो तिब्बत के रिश्ते हिन्दुस्तान के साथ ज्यादा रहे हैं। चापा का मामला नीजिये, लिपि का मामला लीजिए, उन के मजहब का मामला लीजिए, तिब्बत से जो मददया प्राती हैं उन नबियों का प्रवाह किम तरफ जाता है, चीन की तरफ जाता है या हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ जाता है, इन तमाम बातों को देखिये, तिब्बत के इतिहास की देखिए, सस्कृतिक को देखिए, चाहे जो कसौटी लगाने का काम करिए, हर कसौटी से आप को यही देखने को मिलेगा कि एक तो तिब्बत आजाद मुल्क रहा है और धर्म तिब्बत का ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, सास्कृतिक या धार्मिक, भाषा या किसी भी मामले में कोई भी सम्बन्ध था तो वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ बराबर रहा है, चीन के साथ कभी नहीं रहा। और इसलिए अध्ययन महोदय, कम को सखान या और किसी भी मुल्क के लोगों की कबखान, किसी

भी समझदार व्यक्ति को समझाना कि तिब्बत एक आजाद मुल्क है और उस की आजादी के लिए हमें प्रयास करना होगा, इस में कोई भी तकलीफ होगी ऐसा मैं नो बिलकुल नहीं समझता और इसलिए अश्वमेध महोत्सव, आज जब मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तब मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि एक बरक दलाई लामा के बारे में आज तक जो हम लोगों की नीति रही है वह बिलकुल ही गलत रही है। अन्व दिनों पहले यहाँ पर प्रश्न आया था और उस का उत्तर देते हुए अत्री जी ने कहा कि उन के मुह पर हम लोगों ने कोई तामा नहीं लगाया है। अब मैं जायिक ब्रह्मट में नहीं पडना चाहता। हम किसी के मुह पर तामा नहीं लगाते। लेकिन अपने देश के लोगों के बारे में, अपने देश की परिस्थिति के बारे में और अपने देश का आजादी के लिए दलाई लामा आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर न कुछ कर सकते हैं, न कुछ बोल सकते हैं, इसलिए उन को यह आजादी देनी चाहिए कि वह अपने मुल्क की आजादी के बारे में बोलें। हिन्दुस्तान में शरणागत होने के पहले अपने मुल्क में जिस तरीके से कामकाज को चलायेंगे, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को उमी डग से चलाने को कहा जाय, प्रजातन्त्र को तिब्बत के अन्दर लाना, यह दलाई लामा के हाथ में कहा तक होगा, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता, बहुत हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को करना होगा लेकिन प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके में वह अपने देश के काम को अपने हाथ में ले इस दृष्टि से जो भी मदद उन को देनी चाहिए वह हम दें। दूसरे, जिनने भी प्रजातन्त्र लोग हैं वह बेकार हैं, अन्व लोग हैं, और दूसरे राज्यों पर पड़े रहते हैं, नौराजपुर जैसे इलाकों में जाइए तो पहाड़ों पर, जंगलों में या सड़कों पर लोग सड़ रहे हैं। सत्तापति महोत्सव, उन को जहाँ तहाँ भी नौकरी इत्यादी में लगाने का काम हो सकता है, वह जबरन किया जाय लेकिन साथ ही साथ उन को अपने मुल्क में वापस जाना है उन को अपने मुल्क को वापस लेना है, यह

भावना उन के मन में निर्माण करने के लिये उन को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाय। वह प्रशिक्षण चाहे बन्दूकवाला प्रशिक्षण हो या सांस्कृतिक प्रशिक्षण हो या अन्य किसी किस्म का प्रशिक्षण हो—यह दलाई लामा से पूछा जाय मगर उनके मन में यह भावना जरूर रहनी चाहिए कि हमारा मुल्क निम्न है, आज नहीं तो कल कल नहीं तो परसी, हम जरूर अपने मुल्क को वापस जानें वाले हैं— यह भावना उन के मन में निर्माण की जाय।

नामरी बात, हम मसले को केवल हिन्दुस्तान में बहम का मसला न बनाते हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मसला बनाना चाहिये। मैं पहले कहा है कि हम के साथ हम को इस मसले पर बहम चलानी चाहिये, लेकिन उच्च के साथ-साथ मयुक्त राष्ट्र सब और दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में भी निम्न के मामलों को हमेशा उठाते रहना चाहिये। इस मामले पर अन्तिम तक रहने की नीति हमें छोड़ देनी चाहिये। चौथे, मैं जितने हिमालय के आसपास के देश हैं—सिक्किम में ब्रह्मट चला है, मैं उस पर इस समय ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता क्योंकि वह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है—भूटान है, नेपाल है, जहाँ प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है—जिस राजा को वहाँ का राजा बनाने के लिये, गणराज्य में मुक्त करने के लिये हर किस्म की महायत्ना हम ने की, उस राजा को मुक्त करने के लिये हमारे हजारों नौजवान मारे गए, फिर उसी किस्म की गणराज्यी बहा की जनना पर धन नहीं है, लेकिन हम में भी दोष हमी लोगों का है, क्योंकि इस इलाके में प्रजातन्त्र के किसी आन्दोलन को, किसी भी जन आन्दोलन को, न हिन्दुस्तान से स्फूर्ति मिलती है और न सहायता मिलती है, वह स्फूर्ति और वह सहाय हमें हिमालय के आसपास के इन तबाम मुल्कों में प्रजातन्त्र लाने के लिये देनी चाहिये।

आखरी बात, जिस पर मैंने महोत्सव उतर बिचार करें। कई दिन से एक बहुत

[श्री ज. व. फर्नेन्डस]

चल रही है कि चीनी सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसा सुझाव आया था कि तिब्बत के बारे में अन्तर्देशीय चीन हमें दे दो तो दूसरी तरफ की जमीन के बारे में हम महायत्न करने के लिये तैयार हैं। ऐसा कोई सुझाव पंच पंच के पास आया था, लेकिन उन्होंने उस को इन्कार कर दिया। ऐसा ही कुछ जिक्र पिछले दिनों राज्य-सभा में भी आया था, उस पर स्वर्गीय पंच जी के सुपुत्र ने कुछ अलग में कल बयान दिया है। उन के पास कौन सा सुझाव आया था, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मेरा एक अनुभव है, जिसे मैं मंत्री महादय की जानकारी के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ। इसी किसम की एक बात डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने इसी सदन में रखी थी—यह मई, 1965 का किस्सा है। मैं किसी काम में जैसा गया था वहाँ जूरामाउन्टेन्ज की पहाड़ियों में एडगर स्नो साहब से मुलाक़त हुई थी जो पश्चिमी दुनिया के और चीन के मात्र दो बड़े दोस्त हैं। व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उन से कई घण्टे तक हमारी बातचीत हुई, मुलाक़त हुई। एडगर स्नो साहब चीन के तापान नवाओं के दोस्त हैं 30 वर्ष चीन रह चुके हैं तथा दो-तीन साल पहले चीन में आकर वह कई नई किताबें लिख रहे हैं। पांच-छः साल पहले उन्होंने “रेड स्टार ओवर चाइना” लिखी थी और अब “दी अदर साइड आफ दी रिवर” लिखी है। जब मेरी उस से बातचीत बनी, तो एक बात उन्होंने भुज से पूछी—क्या आप लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि चीन से लड़ लड़ कर जो जमीन आपकी गई है, वह उस से हासिल कर लोगे। मैंने उन से कहा कि इतिहास तो कभी भी चुप नहीं बैठा रहता है, इतिहास तो चलता रहता है। कब क्या हो, कोई नहीं बोल सकता है। इस वक़्त फिर बन्दूक चने तो मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या होगा, हो सकता है कि गाल लगे, दो गाल लगे, हो सकता है कि हम अपनी खोई हुई जमीन को फिर हासिल कर लें। तब वह बोलें कि लड़ाई करने से यह काम

नहीं होगा, तिब्बत आज चीन के हाथ में है, उसके साथ लड़कर कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी, तुम्हें दोस्ती से रहना चाहिये। मैंने कहा—चीन और हिन्दुस्तान की दोस्ती नहीं हो सकती है। तब वह बोले—कभी कोशिश की है? मैंने कहा—देखिये साहब, हम तो न सरकार में हैं और न सरकारी दल में कोई रिश्ता है। तब उन्होंने बताया कि चीन अक्सर्ट, चीन कभी नहीं छोड़ेगा, उस के लिये उस को चाहे कितनी कुरबानी करनी पड़े, लेकिन वह उस को नहीं छोड़ेगा, मगर जो पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र है—वह तुम्हारा और चीन की सीमा हो जाता है। तब मैंने उन से पूछा—आपको किस ने यह बात बताई, क्योंकि वे चीन-नाई और माओत्सेतुंग साहब से भी मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह इस से मत पूछो। इस ने मत पूछिये कि मैं किस अधिकार से बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि चीन अक्सर्ट-चीन को कभी नहीं छोड़ेगा, लेकिन पूर्ववाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा हो सकता है। जपमें हजारों वर्ग मील जमीन मिलेगी और हमारा संरक्षण का मामला भी जप्त जायेगा। मैंने इस बात का लोटने के बाद डा० लोहिया साहब को कहा और उन्होंने इन मामले को इस सदन में छोड़ा। पता नहीं सरकार ने इस पर कुछ सोचा या नहीं, मैंने सिर्फ जानकारी के लिये ही इस बात को यहां पर रखा है।

तिब्बत के बारे में जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ उस का क्या रिश्ता है तो मनसर गांव का उदाहरण दिया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान और तिब्बत की सीमा से तिब्बत के 200 मील अन्दर का यह गांव चीनी आक्रमण होने तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को अपना रेवेन्यू टैक्स देता था। 10-12 साल पहले तक यह मामला चलता रहा था, परन्तु इस सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब ने इसकी खोज की और हिन्दुस्तान के सामने रखा।

श्री अशोक मुखर्जी (आरगोद) : वह सगान शाहद राम मनोहर लोहिया साहब को बोलेंगे ।

श्री आर्च कर्नेजी : मगर प्रायकी सरकार को यह भी मालूम नहीं था । जबकि लाल नेहरू जी ने डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया से बिननी की कि मेहरबानी कर के वह सुबूत हमारे हाथ में दे दो, तब लोहिया जी ने कहा कि तुम खोज करो और तब वह निकला, तब उन को मालूम हुआ कि लोहिया सा ने जी कहा था वह ठीक था ; जबकि लाल जी का सोचना गलत था, देश के बारे में कुछ मोखने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

यह प्रसन्नचित्त हम ने एडगर साहब को बनाई तो वे बाले कि अगर हम खोज की मुझे भेज सकते हैं मुझे भेज देना, क्योंकि हम भी इस बात की नहीं जानते थे । बाद में वह किनाव डाक्टर साहब की छरी तब वह एडगर साहब को भेजी । उन के साथ कभी कभी पत्र-व्यवहार चलता है, लेकिन वह वास्तविक तौर पर चलता है । यह मैंने मनी महोदय की जानकारी के लिये सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है । इन सन्दो के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri K. E. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I rise to oppose this Resolution which has been moved as a Private Member Resolution. We have to face certain realities of the situation. It is a fact that India has recognised the suzerainty of China over Tibet. We know what is happening in China today. We also know that the Chinese have betrayed the understanding which they gave to our Prime Minister that they would respect the autonomy of Tibet. China today has become an aberration in world politics. It is not that China is having a hostile attitude, a warlike attitude, towards our country alone, but China is having the same war-like and hostile attitude towards a number of other countries also, including the Soviet Union, which has been the best friend of China and without whose help, the Chinese Revolution could

never have succeeded. Therefore, we are faced with a country which has placed the world in such a quandary that all the assessment that all the world leaders had about the Revolution of China has been falsified. It has become a habit in this House that, whenever any matter is raised, whether it is of Tibet or of West Asia or of any other matter, the entire gamut of the foreign policy of the Indian Government is attacked; the object is not to give help to the Tibetans. As the Government of India found that the human rights in Tibet were being denied to the Tibetan people by the Chinese Government, they raised this question as a human rights question in the United Nations. But the object of the hon. Member and many other Members on the other side of the House is to attack the entire foreign policy of this country and to show to the people that the foreign policy of this country has failed. We know that there is a large body of opinion in this country which feels and which is convinced that the foreign policy followed by the Indian Government under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru was the correct foreign policy, was a policy in the interests of the country, and in the world in which we are living, we could not have followed any other foreign policy.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri K. E. Ganesh: They talk of buffer States. This talk of buffer States in the world of 1967 is to take us back to the 17th and 18th centuries. They also say that this buffer State business has brought about wars in the world. And yet they want us to maintain Tibet as a buffer State.

We know that a larger area of our country which we claim as our own area is under the occupation of China. It is a herculean task for the Indian Government and the Indian people to eliminate Chinese influence and to liberate that area from Chinese influence and Chinese occupation. If we recognise the Dalai Lama and if we allow him to set up an amirg government in India, and if we take the issue of Tibet to the UN and help the

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Dalai Lama, then we would be opening a flood-gate for every foreign country to interfere in our own internal affairs

Shri Banga: Oh!

Shri K. R. Ganesh: I am surprised that such a senior Member of our national movement could be so cynical about the remark that I have just made. We are having the NEFA problem, we are having the problem of Nagaland; we are also having the Kashmir problem. Day in and day out, our friends here go on pointing out that the Chinese are interfering in NEFA and Nagaland and that the Pakistanis and the Chinese are in collusion as far as Kashmir is concerned.

Having once recognised the suzerainty of China over Tibet which is historical, because no Chinese Government has ever disclaimed it and no Chinese government has ever been a party to any treaty in the world under which they have forsworn Tibet we shall be opening the floodgate of interference in our own internal affairs by other countries if we act on the lines suggested in this resolution.

We know that the Chinese Government is following an expansionist policy, and we know that they are doing so not only towards this country but also towards the Soviet Union. We know that the Chinese Government has become isolated from every other country in the world. During the last two days we have read in the newspapers that what has happened in India has happened in Burma also.

Therefore, in this situation in which we are placed, to accept the resolution will be to invite disaster as far as this country is concerned.

The resolution and also the speeches made presuppose that Tibet is going to be our buffer to ensure the safety and security of this country.

I submit that whatever may be our present trouble with China—I know I

may not be carrying quite a substantial section of this House with me in saying this . . .

श्री रवि राव (पुरी) इस राज का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य इस में भाग लेना नहीं है। श्री बिब नारायण भी नहीं हैं।

Shri K. R. Ganesh बर्लिन में है। Whatever that may be that could be decided. He does not after all represent many people.

Whatever may be our present trouble with China, whatever may be the postures, the very dangerous postures of the Chinese Government, we must not forget that after all, China is a country with one of the largest masses of people in the world and whether it is today tomorrow or the day after without sacrificing our own independence without sacrificing our own sovereignty, without sacrificing the democratic structure we have given to ourselves we have to come to some understanding with China. There is no other way because here are two countries which represent the largest section of humanity, here are two countries which have got common historical links, here are two countries which are neighbours and here are two neighbours who could have forced the entire world into a direction which because of the betrayal of the Chinese Government China and the Chinese leadership could not be brought about with the result that imperialism is on the offensive in West Asia and other regions of the world.

Therefore, I submit that this Resolution aimed at helping Tibet by recognising the Dalai Lama and by setting up an emigre government here is not in the interest of this country. This country has helped the Tibetan refugees in all possible ways. This country has given asylum to the Dalai Lama. This country is raising the question of the murder of human

rights in Tibet in the UN. There is no other policy in the interest of the country than the one which has been pursued by the Government up till now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Parnade): The Mover of the Resolution and some other hon. Members who have supported him have advanced a strange logic. They say: China misbehaves, so India also should misbehave. China interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, so India should also do the same; China is warlike, so India also should be warlike. This is the essence of the logic that has been advanced by the Mover and many others including Shri Sheo Narain who is a misguided Member.

Shri Sheo Narain: No, no; he is misguided.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Some Members have chosen to relate cock and bull stories about what has happened or is happening in Tibet. I should like to make it very clear that it is common knowledge that the Chinese leadership is following a policy detrimental to the interest world peace, which is detrimental to the interest of friendship between peoples, especially peoples of Asia and Africa, which is detrimental to the interests of the people of even China herself. There is no doubt about it. But my friend Mr. Goel should not imagine that this is an unchangeable policy and that this is an eternal phase. We do not subscribe to that theory. Even after the communist party came to power in 1948, there was a certain period in the history of China when they were pursuing an entirely different policy. Let us not forget that. This is a particular phase in the history of a great country and a great people when unfortunately the leadership is pursuing a very different, wrong and detrimental policy as regards their people and their country and the entire world. Keeping that in mind, we must be very careful in pursuing our own policy. India has been following more or less a correct policy as far as Tibet is concerned, all these years.

Of course some people were pressurising India to alter its policy... (Interruptions). I should like to emphasise the necessity for continuing that policy. There is the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of another country. My friend there very rightly pointed out that there were black spots for every country and there are problems for every country. So, if one country begins to interfere in the internal affairs of another, there is no end to it. Simply because the Chinese are doing a very wrong thing let us not imitate them. In our own interest it is very wrong to suggest that we should have an emigre government on the soil of India which will create 101 problems. It is wrong to suggest that we should help them to conquer Tibet. About Tibet being a buffer State and all that, my friends are depending upon British history and the evidence of British imperialists, who played the dirty game for centuries together all over Asia. Let us not forget all that and now for the sake of convenience depend upon evidence supplied by the British.

श्री वासुदेवनायक : निम्नत के मामले में मैं कम को भारत के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My friend Mr. Fernandes was very much dependent upon the Soviet Union. He said that we should consult the Soviet Union. He should know that the Soviet Union is not reciprocating what China does. He forgets that they show such restraint in the face of grave provocations (Interruptions). Let us agree to disagree.

Thirdly, these friends want to prop up the institution of the Dalai Lama. With all respect to the personality of the person, it is as an institution the most rotten institution, the most backward and reactionary and inhuman institution. Such an institution is to be supported by a country which professes to be progressive?

Sir, it is not strange, it is not surprising, that in India, those who want

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

to support and prop up this Dalai Lama are those very people who want to maintain the old order, the reactionary order, the feudal order, and all those superstitions in this country. It is not strange. (Interruption). I can understand the Jan Sangh; I can understand the Swatantra party; I can understand such reactionary parties running to the rescue of the Dalai Lama, but let not this country put its camp on behalf of such a reactionary institution.

So, from these three points of view, it is detrimental for us to change our policy, which was tested all these years. Because of pressure, I know the Government has deviated: I am referring to the recent position taken by the Government even on the question of human rights. I may point out that that is because of pressure. Unfortunately, recently, some statements made by the External Affairs Minister have given the impression that the Government of India is prepared to reconsider the policy that it has been pursuing till now. I hope that such talks will be put an end to, that a firm declaration will be made on behalf of the Government that we stand on principle that we pursue a policy that will only pay us dividends and any deviation in the policy under pressure will lend us in greater trouble.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: There are some names before me. Shri Nayanar's name is given by the CPI (Marxist) party. Would he like to have his time just now, or next time?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I would like to speak today.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I also want to speak. I have given notice.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): After Mr. Sondhi, I can speak.

Mr. Chairman: The resolution will continue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That does not matter; but I have given my name. (Interruption) What is the procedure?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sondhi.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I represent one party. Before you give the chance to the other party, I may be permitted to speak now.

Mr. Chairman: I will give you time.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I am prepared to speak now.

Mr. Chairman: You will have your chance after Mr. Sondhi. This resolution will be continued the next day.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I am opposing this resolution. I will finish in five minutes. Otherwise, it will take another 15 days for this to come up again.

Mr. Chairman: Please wait for some time. You may start today, and continue the speech the next day. Mr. Sondhi.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I appeal to you to give me time.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not here at all to advocate an escalation. We are here only to suggest the new tasks for diplomacy. These are tasks which any government must consider, because rethinking is an axiom in foreign affairs. You have to continually rethink because the international environment is changing. I would, therefore, start with the question of the Dalai Lama. I submit that he is not only a religious authority comparable to any other religious authority in the world, but he represents in his person the full potentialities of an independent territorial authority in a very sizeable Asian country. I would, therefore,

submit that from the point of view of diplomacy, the world community is by and large sympathetic to the Tibetan cause. My own experience in Moscow suggests that large sections of Russian academic life take a very close interest in Tibet, are deeply upset by what is happening there and retain their feeling for an independent or autonomous entity called Tibet.

18 hrs.

At the 1394th plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, the Indian delegate said:

"Although the relationship between Tibet and India is centuries-old and has flourished in all its manifestations, whether religious, cultural or economic, we have always taken care not to make that relationship a political problem."

I think this statement is a contradiction, because it is not for you to make something political. What is politics is to be discerned as politics and to be accepted as such. Without any resort to any crusade against China, I entirely endorse that ultimately India and China have to be friends. These are great countries and they have to come together. But from the point of view of practical diplomacy, what prevents India from declaring that the Tibet question is a test case of the Chinese, support for decolonisation? Let us ask them, in terms of the General Assembly resolution 1514 of the XV General Assembly, what their standpoint is. I think the Chinese will be even grateful to us for what we do. I say this in all seriousness.

I submit that the Chinese are at present in a xenophobia mood. But they do listen and communicate with the Russian, American and other Governments. India appears in their eyes—this is a point which some friends have urged here and I agree with them—as a 'yes' man for the different status quo world powers. Therefore,

if Sino-Indian relations are seen by the Chinese as a real political relationship between them and India, they will tend to see us as a power in our own right instead of advocating this country or that country.

In spite of the physical occupation of Tibet by the Chinese, in spite of the fact that they have been speaking about the Dalai Lama and his Government in very derogatory terms, the fact remains that for a long time they respected the Dalai Lama. The Chinese are not unaware of the fact that the Dalai Lama continues to exercise enormous influence over the vast majority of the Tibetan people. Therefore, we should urge the political aspects of the Tibetan problem. In the beginning, it might have overtones of a fight, but it will be a peaceful fight; there will be no mounting of guns against each other; it will be a fight in the sense that we convince the Chinese—I might quote here some authorities. Latimer said that Tibet yields diminishing returns for any imperialism. The Chinese will find Tibet what Napoleon found Spain was—something too difficult, something even counter-productive. To my mind, the Chinese have very little political advantage in holding to Tibet. But they have a military advantage. There are large caves in Tibet where missiles can be hidden. What the Americans and Russians do at great cost is available there under natural conditions.

Therefore, the problem for the Foreign Minister is that Tibet must become a denuclearised area,—something like the Rapacki plan. Rapacki plan was for disengagement between two sides in Europe. We need some such plan, call it Swaran Singh plan, if you like, for some disengagement in this area. We should take this away from nuclear confrontation. India will feel more secure if there are no Chinese missiles there. But that will require international inspection. Therefore, if the Dalai Lama Government is recognised as an Emigre

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

Government, I do not see why my friends here should feel perturbed about it. We may go on talking like that. But the larger interests of our country demand that Tibet be made into a political issue, so that *vis-a-vis* China, there should be more talk talk, and less fight, fight.

Shri E. K. Nayyar: Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. He who says that the Dalai Lama should be given political status and should be recognised as the head of the Emigre Government of Tibet, a government in exile, really wants to re-establish

serfdom in Tibet. They explained about historical traditions thousand and two thousand years old. They want to re-establish the Dalai Lama's Government in Tibet. If we take thousand and two thousand years. . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue the next day. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 on Monday.

12.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 3, 1967/Asadha 12, 1889 (Saka).