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**Friday, July 21, 1967  
Asadha 30, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. VII contains Nos. 41-50)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## CONTENTS

No. 44—Friday, July 21, 1967/Asadha 30, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1291 to 1294, 1299 and 1302 . . . . .	13509—43
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 1296 to 1298, 1300 to 1301 and 1303 to 1320 . . . . .	13543—60
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6317 to 6330, 6332 to 6341, 6343 to 6426, 6428 to 6431, 6433 to 6442, 6444 to 6459, 6461 to 6475 and 6477 to 6493 . . . . .	13560—13697
<b>Procedure Regarding Selection of Speakers . . . . .</b>	<b>13697—13713</b>
<b>Demands for Grants, 1967-68 . . . . .</b>	<b>13713—66</b>
<b>Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs . . . . .</b>	<b>13713—66</b>
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani . . . . .	13713—20
Shri C. Janardhanan . . . . .	13723—28
Shri J. Ahmed . . . . .	13729—32
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham . . . . .	13732—37
Shri Kartik Oraon . . . . .	13737—40
Shri Y S Kushwah . . . . .	13740—43
Shri F. A. Ahmed . . . . .	13744—64
<b>Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—</b>	
Ninth Report . . . . .	13767
<b>Bills Introduced . . . . .</b>	
(1) The Ganga Valley Corporation Bill, 1967 by Shri Mahara; Singh Bharati . . . . .	13767
(2) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ( <i>Amendment of         article 93</i> ) by Shri Nath Pai . . . . .	13768
(3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ( <i>Amendment of         article 16</i> ) by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha . . . . .	13768
<b>Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill     (Amendment of sections 3, 6 etc.) by Shri P. L. Barupal—</b>	
Motion to Introduce— <i>Negatived</i> . . . . .	13768—76
<b>Constitution (Amendment) Bill . . . . .</b>	<b>13776—13830</b>
( <i>Amendment of article 368</i> ) by Shri Nath Pai . . . . .	13776—13830

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



COLUMNS

Motion to refer to Select Committee . . . . .	13776—13830
Shri Govinda Menon . . . . .	13779—95
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia . . . . .	13795—13805
Shri N. K. P. Salve . . . . .	13805—12
Shri S. A. Dange . . . . .	13812—17
Shri S. Kundu . . . . .	13823—29
Shri Ganesh Ghosh . . . . .	13829—30
<b>Half-an-hour Discussion re. Pande Committee on Durgapur Steel</b>	
Plant . . . . .	13830—50
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	13830—35
Dr. Chenna Reddy . . . . .	13842—50

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

13509

13510

### LOK SABHA

Friday, July 21, 1967/Asadha 30, 1889  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Import of Sulphur through S. T. C.

\*1291. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to  
Starred Question No. 324 on the 7th  
April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any penalty was imposed on U.S. firms as promised by Shri Manubhai Shah, former Minister of Commerce, in the statement made by him in Lok Sabha on 21st November, 1966;

(b) whether Government intend to make investigation into the antecedents and standing of the foreign firms with which agreements are proposed to be signed as a pre-condition for awarding big contracts;

(c) whether this practice will be prescribed both for the departments and the Public Undertakings under Government;

(d) whether Government intend to publish the reports on the antecedents along with the agreements;

(e) whether the sum of Rs. 75,000 recovered from the U.S. firm includes all the expenses incurred by Government representatives who travelled abroad on this mission, the cost of opening the letter of credit and loss

due to the blow that India's prestige suffered abroad, and

(f) if the reply to part (e) above be in the negative, the steps Government propose to take to recover the losses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) By negotiation an agreement has been arrived at whereby the firm has agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the settlement of the claims of the S.T.C.

(b) and (c). This procedure is already in vogue.

(d) It will not be appropriate to publish reports on the antecedents along with the agreements as the reports on antecedents provided by banks and others are confidential.

(e) The sum of Rs. 75,000 adequately covers all expenses incurred by the Corporation in connection with the deal. No representative of the Corporation travelled abroad specifically for the deal in question. An officer who happened to be in U.S.A. for other work was asked to look into the prospects of imports materialising under the deal. No net expense was incurred in establishing the Letter of Credit.

(f) Does not arise.

जी बंधु लिनये अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के (बी) और (सी) भागों के उत्तर में कि जिन लोगों के साथ यह कट्टेबट करते हैं क्या उन की पुच्छमि घादि के बारे में जाने उन

का बर्षा है केडिट घाटि के बारे में, कोई बांच पड़ताल की जाती है उस का जबाब देते हुए मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि :

"This procedure is already in vogue."

घर में मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ओवलिनड के साथ सल्कर का जो कंट्रैक्ट किया जिस के बारे में सियाल सिंह से अपने टेलेक्स में जो कुछ कहा है उस को मैंने सदन की मेज पर रखा है और वह यह है कि .

"I shall come to the inevitable conclusion that Ovalind has entered into a contract with us just for speculative purposes of their own."

इस टेलेक्स की रोशनी में क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को बतलायेंगे कि इस फर्म के साथ यह कंट्रैक्ट करने के पहले क्या उन्होंने बैंक रिपोर्ट्स किये थे, या अमरीका की किसी कम्पनी से, जिन में से एक का नाम है डन ब्रंड स्ट्रीट, उन्होंने जानकारी हासिल की थी, या जो बहा पर हमारा दूतावास है उस से जानकारी हासिल की थी कि इस तरह का बड़ा कंट्रैक्ट वह पूरा कर सकते हैं ?

श्री बिनेस सिंह : जी हाँ, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जिस कम्पनी का नाम लिया है उन से जांच करने के लिये हम ने अपने दूतावास को कंट्रैक्ट पर दस्तखत करने के पले सूचना दी थी और ए० टी० सी० में एक और और कारोबार ए० ए० ई० सी० है उमका एक नुमाइशदा रहा रहता है। उनसे भी हम ने कहा था कि वह इसी जांच करें। उम की रिपोर्ट आने के पले अलेनन इडस्ट्रीज के लोग भावे और उन्होंने हर तरह का इन्वीनान दिलाया। मैंने सदन में इस कंट्रैक्ट के बारे में कहा है कि यह ए० टी० सी० का एक र शन्स कंट्रैक्ट था और उस जमाने में सल्कर की कमी थी। पूरी दुनिया में कमी थी और हमारे देश को बहुत आवश्यकता थी। इस लिये हम ने

पूरी कोशिश की कि जहाँ से भी जो कुछ भी सल्कर मिल सके वह हम मंगा कर यहाँ हैं। इसमें हमें उम्मीद थी कि जहाँ से सल्कर आ सकता है। हम ने इस बात की पूरी कोशिश और बहुत जल्दी की।

माननीय सदस्य जो कहते हैं, और मैं उन से सहमत हूँ, कि यह बेहतर होता अगर पूरी रिपोर्ट आ जाने तक हम इकते और रुक कर पूरी तरह उस को देखते। लेकिन वू कि रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी इस लिये हम ने उस में ऐसे बलायेष रक्खे जिन की वजह से ए० टी० सी० को रुपये का नुकसान नहीं हुआ मैं ने जो वक्तव्य सदन में रखा है उस में कहा है कि 75 हजार रुपये हमें उन से मिलेंगे जिसमें उन्होंने 7,500 रु० यानी 10 फीसवी भेज दिया है। बाकी यहा भेजेगे।

सवाल इस में इतना है कि इस में हमारा कोई नुकसान हुआ है या नहीं ? जहाँ तक मैं ने कागज देखे हैं, ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता है कि हमारा कोई नुकसान हुआ हो। हमारा जो पूरा खर्च हुआ है उस के बारे में लोगों का भ्रमनाज है कि 10 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं हुआ, और 75 हजार रुपया हमें मिल रहा है। इसमें कम्पन्मेशन का भी एलिमेंट है हम ने जो राय ली उस में हमारे वकील ने कहा कि हमका मुकदमा नहीं चलाना चाहिये। मैं ने इस के बारे में कई मतने जबाब दिया है लेकिन शायद मैं माननीय सदस्यो को सन्तुष्ट नहीं कर पाया है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा कोई इरादा इस में से किसी चीज को छिपाने का नहीं है। और कोई गलती हुई है जो कि प्रसाधारण है, तो उस की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये और मैं पूरी सरस्ती के लिये तैयार हूँ। आप जैसी भी मुनासिब समझे। मैं कह सकता हूँ जब कि बार पांच माननीय सदस्य, जिन के नाम आप मुझे भेजे, अनोपचारिकक रू से मेरे साथ बैठ कर वह कागज देख सकते हैं और अपने को सन्तुष्ट कर सकते हैं कि हम जो कर रहे हैं वह ठीक है या नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने जी बुलाव दिया है वह अच्छा है लेकिन वह बात हमारे धीरे मंत्री के बीच में नहीं है। उनका बुलाव ठीक है, पांच माननीय सदस्यों की एक बाकायदा संसदीय कमेटी बना दी जाये।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं ने कमेटी के लिये नहीं कहा। पांच माननीय सदस्य अपनीपचारिक रूप से बैठ कर देख लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मामला हमारे धीरे मंत्री महोदय के बीच में नहीं है।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं जो निवेदन कर रहा हूँ वह यह कि अगर कोई गलती मिलती है तो उस की जांच के तरीके हैं धीरे वह होंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कमेटी की बात पर सोचिये। जो इन बँड स्ट्रीट की रपट है वह में प्रमाणित कर के आप की इजाजत से टेबल पर रख रहा हूँ। आप उमें देखने के बाद मेज पर रखने की इजाजत बीजिये ताकि सदन को पता चले कि इस तरह की रपट के आधार पर यह कट्टेकट नहीं हो सकता। सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी।

[बुस्तकालय में रफ भी गयी। देखिये सभवा  
L.T - 1151/67]

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि क्या वह बात सही है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने जब निर्णय लिया अगस्त के अंत में या सितम्बर के शुरू में पिछले साल, कि जो सल्फर आयात किया जायेगा वह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की मार्फत होगा उस वक्त क्या यह स्थिति थी कि सल्फर 40 या 45 डालर की टन का रहा था और जब उन्होंने अपने हाथ में इसे ले लिया तब 55 डालर प्रति टन खरीदने का कट्टेकट किया है? मैं केवल जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या अगस्त के महीने में 40-45 डालर प्रति टन मिल रहा था सल्फर और उन के अपने हाथ में लेने के पश्चात् जो कट्टेकट उन्होंने किया है—मैं एक० बी० की बात कर रहा हूँ—वह

55 डालर का किया है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जो सूचना मेरे पास है उस के अनुसार 55 डालर का जो कट्टेकट हम ने उन के साथ किया था वह जितने भी आकर थे उन के हिसाब से सब से अच्छा आकर था कई कमेटियो ने इस की जांच की थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि इस कट्टेकट को करने के पहले धीरे इस ब्यापार के सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने के एक महीना पहले, पन्द्रह दिन पहले, आठ दिन पहले क्या हिन्दुस्तान में जो सल्फर आयात हो रहा था वह 40-45 डालर प्रति टन के दाम से हो रहा था?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस का जवाब इस कटेस्ट में सही नहीं होगा, इस लिये मैंने इस के बारे में नहीं कहा कि कितने पर वह बिक रहा था और कितने पर पुराने कट्टेकट से था रहा था। इस का सवाल नहीं है। उस समय कितने पर नया बिक रहा, था और कितने पर हम बाहर ले मंगा सकते थे, इस का महत्व है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, even the very eloquent and very elaborate statement of the hon. Minister has not convinced me that the deal is not a shady deal. I have actually read once again the long statement given in this House on 21st November, 1968 by Shri Manubhai Shah in which he said that he had only Rs. 38,000 in his life—public life and private life. Then he threw a challenge to my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye and others.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस वक्त सदन में नहीं था, नहीं तो छोड़ता नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I would like to know, in view of the criticism against Shri Manubhai Shah, the ex-Minister, and against this particular firm, which was manufacturing ladies shoes and not sulphur at all, whether any probe will be made possible by

the hon. Minister by a parliamentary committee? I want a parliamentary committee to go into this.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I have already submitted what I had to say. It is for this House to decide as they wish to deal with this matter. A parliamentary committee in the initial stage might give an impression that a public sector enterprise—which I think is doing well; it may have certain difficulties—has been trying to do something which the parliament as a whole has not approved. What I am suggesting is, let some hon. Members sit with me and if they are satisfied that something has gone wrong, then you may decide what you want to do.

**Shri Banga:** Sir, it is within your the Public Accounts Committee

**Shri Banga:** Sir, it is within your power to refer such controversial matters, instead of leaving it to a few Members of this House and the Minister, to one of the three committees that are there and which are working under your direction—the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee.

**श्री जार्ज करनेजीब :** सरकार की अ आयात निर्यात की नीति है वह कुछ अजीब थी है। यह बात सुनने में आई है कि औरतों का जूता बनाने वाली कम्पनी से हम सल्कार लाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में स्टील आयात करने के जो माइसेंस हैं वे फिल्म हीरोज को देते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा है कि दस हजार रुपये का हम इस मामले में नुकसान हुआ है और 75 हजार रुपया हमें मिला है, इसलिए कुल मिला कर हमें कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो 65000 हमें ज्यादा मिला है फारेन एक्सचेंज में या डालर में मिला होगा तो मंत्री महोदय ऐसी ही कार्रवाइयाँ या ऐसे ही कांट्रैक्ट

एस० टी० सी० के करिये और भी क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं जिस में दस हजार का नुकसान हमें हो जाए और 65 हजार हम लोगों को ज्यादा मिले ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** मैं धावा करता हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन और तजारत करके पैसा कमायेगी। एक बात में साफ कर दूँ चूँकि माननीय सेक्स्य ने उसका खिफ कर दिया है। जो 75,000 है इसका एक तिहाई हिस्सा हमें डालर में मिलेगा, दो तिहाई हिस्सा रुपये में मिलेगा।

**श्री एस० ए० जोशी :** मैं डी० भाग के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ। सवाल में यह पूछा गया है कि ऐसे जो कांट्रैक्ट किये जाते हैं उनके एटीसीडेट्स देखे जाते हैं और क्या गवर्नमेंट इन एटीसीडेट्स की रिपोर्ट छपवायेगी? आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि लोगों के सामने हम यह नहीं रख सकते हैं कि क्योंकि बैंकों बर्ररह में जो पैसा होता है वह कान्फिडेंशल होता है। वह कान्फिडेंशल होता है तो उसको रहने दीजिये। लेकिन क्या आप इस मदन की एक ऐसी कमेटी सिर्फ इस के लिए नहीं बल्कि सब के लिए, जो भी कांट्रैक्ट एस० टी० सी० द्वारा किये जाते हैं, उनके लिए बनायें जिस में आप सब एटीसीडेट्स बर्ररह बता सके, अगर पब्लिक को नहीं बताने हैं तो? सदन की एक कमेटी बना कर उसके सामने ये सब क्या मंत्री महोदय रखने के लिए तैयार हैं?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** सदन की तो कमेटीयाँ बनी हुई हैं और आप उनके बारे में जानते भी हैं। पी० ए० सी० है, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी है। वे इन सब बातों की जांच कर सकती हैं। इनके अलावा मैंने एक सुझाव रखा था। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो भी आप मुनासिब समझें, मैं उसकी बर्रर करूँगा।

**Shri S. R. Damani:** According to me, the contract was cancelled as the party could not supply the goods. May I know whether the quantity purchased later on was purchased at a higher price or at a lower price?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I am sorry, I could not give the exact value of sulphur purchased thereafter. I have not got it at this stage, but I will be glad to give it to the hon. Member.

श्री दशबुल गवी द्वार: विमये जी ने सवाल किया था कि उस वक्त क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देश में उसका भाव 45 रुपये के लगभग था और अगर यह सच है तो आपने 55 रुपये में क्यों खरीदा? जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने जब बाहर से खरीदा उस वक्त उसका रेट ऐसा ही था। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इसका आर्डर देने से पहले क्या आपने यह देख लिया था कि क्या यह देश में ही प्रवेलेबल नहीं है, और सरकार के कार्यों के लिये काफी प्रवेलेबल नहीं है? अगर नहीं देखा था तो क्यों नहीं देखा था? फिर जब यहाँ पर इतना सस्ता था आपने महंगा क्यों खरीदा? आपने देश में रेट इतना गिरा हुआ था तो फिर आपने 55 रुपये में क्यों खरीदा? क्यों आपने इसकी इजाजत दी?

[ लम्बे जी ने सवाल किया था कि ]  
 उस वक्त क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देश में उसका भाव 45 रुपये के लगभग था और अगर यह सच है तो आपने 55 रुपये में क्यों खरीदा - जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने जब बाहर से खरीदा उस वक्त उसका रेट ऐसा ही था। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इसका आर्डर देने से पहले क्या आपने यह देख लिया था कि क्या यह देश में ही प्रवेलेबल नहीं है, और सरकार के कार्यों के लिये काफी प्रवेलेबल नहीं है? अगर नहीं देखा था तो क्यों नहीं देखा था? फिर जब यहाँ पर इतना सस्ता था आपने महंगा क्यों खरीदा? आपने देश में रेट इतना गिरा हुआ था तो फिर आपने 55 रुपये में क्यों खरीदा? क्यों आपने इसकी इजाजत दी?

अवार्ड नहीं है - अगर नहीं देखा  
 था तो क्यों नहीं देखा था - यह  
 जब यहाँ पर इतना सस्ता था तो आपने  
 महंगा क्यों खरीदा - अर्थात् इसमें  
 रोक इतना करा था तो यह आपने  
 55 रुपये में क्यों खरीदा - क्यों  
 आपने इसकी इजाजत दी - ]

श्री विवेका सिंह: कुछ गलत फहमी हो गई है। हमारे देश में सल्फर की बहुत कमी है। हम इसको बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बाहर से मगाते हैं। इस साल लगभग 6 लाख टन सल्फर बाहर से आया। इस धास्ते यह सवाल नहीं है कि हमारे देश में सस्ता मिल रहा था और हमने नहीं लिया।

**Awards to Exporters**

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 \*1292. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samantia:**  
**Shri S. R. Damani:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow competition among exporters and to give awards; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

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

(b) The proposal under consideration is to give a limited number of awards, in the forms of shields, for outstanding export effort. A Committee will be set up to make recommendations for the awards. Exporters with outstanding export performance as well as to other institutions making significant contributions in the field of export promotion will be considered for awards.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या हम इसके कि लोगों को इकट्ठा किया जाए और उन्हें इनाम से रपया तकसीम किया जाए, क्यों नहीं इस रुपये का सरकार खुद रखती है और खुद ही नियति के काम को हाथ में लेती है ? या एक्सपोर्ट बढ़िया करेगे तो जनता भापको इनाम देगी और भाप हरविल प्रजोड बनेगे ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की शुभ कामनाओं के लिए मैं बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ । रपया वितरण करने का यह प्रश्न नहीं है । सील्ड की बात में कर रहा था ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इन समय हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है वह कहा, किस जगह लीक कर रहा है, किस जगह हम लूट कर रहे हैं, कहां घाटे में हम चल रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह तो बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है, अधिकृत महोदय ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Board of Trade recommended that good exporters should be granted suitable Presidential Awards. May I know whether that has been considered and whether those who are given awards will be given financial help also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned in my reply that we are setting up a Committee for this. I think, it would be better to wait for a Committee to be set up and to wait for their recommendations.

Shri S. K. Dasgupta: This will be a good inducement for increasing our exports. But what really matters is the competitiveness of our products for increasing our exports. Our exports are falling. May I know what other steps Government is considering to increase our exports apart from this.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I entirely agree with the hon. Member when he says that what really matters is the competitiveness of our products rather than anything else. But human nature being what it is, sometimes an incentive of this kind also helps. Regarding the promotion schemes as such, we have discussed them in the House at a great length. It is very difficult for me to give a short answer on this matter.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : निर्यातकों को पुरस्कार देते वक्त क्या यह भी ध्यान रखेंगे कि जिन लोगों को पुरस्कार दिया जाता है वे आयात कितने करते हैं ? इसका कारण यह है कि निर्यात से जो उनके द्वारा मुद्रा इधर आती है वह आयात में चली जाती है । इसके साथ साथ क्या भाप यह भी बतायेंगे कि जो दुर्लभ मुद्रा वाले देश हैं उन्हीं देशों को निर्यात करने वालों को पुरस्कार दिया जाता है या औरों को भी दिया जाता है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अभी दिया नहीं गया है कोई पुरस्कार । यह तो परीक्ष्य में देने की बात चल रही है ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Importers make 300 to 400 per cent profit while for exports Government has to give incentives....

Mr. Speaker: You are giving information, not asking for information.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I am coming to my question.

In view of the fact that our goods cannot compete in the international market, Government has to give incentives to exporters in the form of cash also. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will consider, for the promotion of exports, the question of allowing import licences only to exporters so

that they get incentive and they make good the loss that they incur in exports by way of imports.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** It is a complicated question. I shall bear the suggestion of the hon. Member in mind.

**श्री राज बरुण :** जिस तरह से एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों को इनाम देने की स्कीम तय बना रहे हैं उसी तरह इन्फॉरमर क्वॉलिटी का माल जो सप्लाइ करे उन पर उलटा पैनलटी इम्पोज करने का भी प्राप कोई इंतजाम करेंगे ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** माननीय वदस्य भायद जानते ही हैं कि स्टैंडर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन है तथा और भी कुछ तरीके हैं जिन से अगर प्राप अपने निर्यात का एक स्टैंडर्ड रखने की कोशिश करते हैं और सब-स्टैंडर्ड माल के लिए कोशिश करते हैं कि वह देश से बाहर न जाए ।

**Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Has the Government worked out the financial implications of the export promotion schemes and if so, will the Government use this money in the form of giving direct inducement to exports?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Yes; we have worked out the financial implications. We have had to discuss with the Ministry of Finance which has very carefully scrutinised it.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** On the one hand, Government proposes to give awards and on the other hand, the Finance Minister has taken away all the tax incentives for exports. How does the hon. Minister explain this contradiction in Government's policy? What are the concrete measures that are intended to promote exports. I just want to know broadly two or three important measures.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** If I may say in the very broadest aspect of it, it is

that we hope that the business community, as the hon. Member knows, would try to help the country at this stage by exporting for which we may give them recognition rather than making it a purely money concern and trying to earn money only.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** What are the features of export promotion schemes?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Chatterji.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Due to devaluation it was expected that our exports would go up, but now the exports have fallen down. May I know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to consider the desirability of taking over the export trade by stages by the public sector?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I have no objection to taking over the entire trade by stages as the hon. Member has mentioned, but there may be certain difficulties. As the House knows, the Party to which I have the honour to belong, has made some recommendations in this regard and I am very carefully examining them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** One of the ostensible reasons for devaluation was to promote exports, but unfortunately the exports are not getting intensified. On the other hand, there has been a lamentable decline in exports. In that context, may I know whether Government are conducting any probe into this fact whether deterioration in quality is responsible for this lamentable decline in our exports or there are some other reasons. Will the Government tell us about it?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I have shared my views very freely with the House on this subject and I have said that so far as devaluation is concerned, it was inevitable that there should have been some disturbance immediately after devaluation. But our exports are picking up and we hope that they will reach the targets that we have planned.



Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sonavane.

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी: The essential part of Mr. Hem Barua's question was not answered.

Hem Barua: About deterioration in quality.

श्री दिनेश सिंह: About the quality, I have said that we have quality control for exports and we go into that.

श्री सोनवणे: In view of our uncompetitive export prices, I want to know what concrete and concerted steps are being taken by the Government to see that the export prices of our goods are reduced and our exports are increased.

श्री दिनेश सिंह: I wish I were in a position to give a simple answer to this very complicated question. We are now on the question of awards and not this.

So far as making the prices competitive in the international market is concerned the question of cost of production comes in, the question of raw material adding to the national prices and so many other questions come in. We are looking into this matter.

श्री डिप्टी चान्द लाल: मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगरा में जो संसार और भारत भर में प्रसिद्ध जूते बनते हैं, उन के निर्यात के लिए किस किस देश के साथ करार किया गया है और अगर यह सिद्ध हो गया कि आगरा के जूते बहुत अच्छे हैं, तो वह क्या इनाम देने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: हम कमेटी के सामने सुझाव रखेंगे कि अलग अलग कम्पे-

डिटीय की तरह जूतों के लिए भी एक शील्ड की जाये, जित पर जूते की बहुत अच्छी तस्वीर हो।

श्री अशु निम्बूके: माननीय सचिव ने यह पूछा है कि आगरा में जो बहुत अच्छे जूते बनते हैं, वे किस किस देशों को निर्यात हो रहे हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: अगर मुझे से यह पूछा जाये कि हमारे देश से जूतों का निर्यात किस किस देश को हो रहा है, तो वह तो मैं बता सकता हूँ लेकिन इस वक़्त मैं यह कैसे बता सकता हूँ कि आगरा में बने हुए जूते किस किस देश को भेजे जा रहे हैं?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह पुरस्कार इस वर्ष के दौरान किये गये मैक्सिमम एवाडेंट के निर्यात के आधार पर दिया जायेगा या पिछले वर्ष किये गये निर्यात के आधार पर।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: कमेटी इन सब बातों पर विचार करेगी।

श्री मोरारू प्रसाद: देश में जितने चाटे के रोजगार हैं, उन को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले रही है और जितने मुनाफे के रोजगार हैं, उनको वह बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दे रही है। इस प्रकार जब देश का दिवाला पिटता है, तो सरकार जनता पर नये नये टैक्स लगा कर उस की खून और पसीने की कमाई का ले लेती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह: ऐसी कोशिश ही हम नहीं करते हैं। बल्कि पिछली वर्षों में यह शिकायत थी कि फायदे वाले व्यापार को हथ धपने लिए रहे हुए हैं।

श्री बरबख्त सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस कर्पोरेटों के निर्णय पर इसका बड़े का फैसला किया गया है।

श्री विमल सिंह : सभी पर विचार करेंगे।

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** The ever-smiling hon. Minister just now made what he thought was a valuable suggestion to the businessman to export without profits, if need be, for the sake of the country. May I ask him whether, knowing also full well that the prices of our products are very prohibitive, Government will take any steps to at least make raw materials available at international prices so that if the manufacturers or exporters want to export without profit they can do so without loss or at some loss? Could the hon. Minister make raw materials available at international prices?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The hon. Member knows full well that even if we made an attempt to make the raw materials available at international prices, they will not be able to export at international prices, because then they would say that labour is expensive, the cost of production is higher and so on. It is not such an easy question as has been sought to be made out. The hon. Member knows very well that we have discussed this on many occasions, and as I have said in this House, we are discussing commodity-wise with the Export-Import Councils how best we can help them to export.

#### Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

\*1293. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Bhilai Steel Plant in the near future; and

(b) if, so, whether the Russian collaboration and import of materials from Russia involving foreign exchange will be necessary for the expansion?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 million ingot tonnes capacity to 3.2 million ingot tonnes capacity during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The expansion is being undertaken with the Russian Collaboration. However, maximum utilisation of indigenous equipment, material and technical skill will be made in the proposed expansion.

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** What is the total estimate of the expansion programme and out of it how much will be utilised for foreign exchange?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** It is estimated that there will be two phases in which this expansion has to take place. For the first phase, the estimate is Rs. 287.58 millions with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 91.06 millions. The details of the second phase in regard to the different alternatives are still under examination. So, it is not possible to give a specific figure, but it is estimated that the second phase may cost roughly Rs. 580 millions with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 170 millions.

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** How many Russian experts are working there at present?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** For this particular expansion programme, we are only expecting that about 18 people will be required in the first phase; even they have not all arrived yet.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : रांची का जो पुराना संस्थान है, जो फौलाद की मिलें बनायेगा, वह अपनी क्षमता से 10 फौलादी काम इस विधे कर रहा है कि उसकी

आर्डर नहीं मिला है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिल्वर की एक्सपैशन के लिये रांची संस्थान की मशीनरी, जो इस वक़्त निठला बैठा हुआ है, क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं की गई है; इस में क्या दिक्कत है।

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : यदि रांची संस्थान के मायने हैवी इंजिनियरिंग कारपोरेशन से है तो मैं ध्याते धरन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इस एक्सपैशन प्रोग्राम के फर्स्ट फेस में हमें जिन चीजों की जरूरत है उस में से सिल्वर आक्र इक्विपमेन्ट में 6500 टन सोवियत रशिया से मंगाया जा रहा है, 5700 टन रांची से लिया जा रहा है, इस के अलावा स्ट्रक्चरल्स में 6900 टन रांची हैवी इंजिनियरिंग कारपोरेशन से लिया जा रहा है। इनके अलावा 4 हजार टन सिल्वर स्टील प्लाट वाले हमारे मुल्क में दूसरी जगहों पर इन्वीजिनस बने हुए हैं से सिल्वर करेंगे।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उस संस्थान से सारी मशीनरी पूरी क्यों नहीं ली जा रही है, क्या वहां बन नहीं सकती है, डिजाइन नहीं हो सकती है या उन को बनाने वाली मशीनें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं—इसकी वजह बताइये ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : जितनी चीजें यहां बन सकती हैं उन को हम ले रहे हैं। जिनके लिये मजबूरी है, उन को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मजबूरी क्या है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : सारी चीजें हम अपने देश में नहीं बना सकते हैं, जिन चीजों को बना सकते हैं, उन को हम ले रहे हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कब तक बनाने लगेंगे।

श्री पीले मोदी : I hear that they are going to spend over Rs. 9 crores in foreign exchange. In view of the fact that most of our arrangements with the Soviet Union are on a rupee payment basis, how will this foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 9 crores be required? Secondly, in view of the fact that there is beginning to be a glut in the market in steel, have Government any programme for phasing out the Bhilai steel plant expansion?

Dr. Chenna Reddi: As regards the Rs. 9 crores worth foreign exchange required, it is for such of those inevitable imports we require including technical skill.

श्री पीले मोदी : From where?

Dr. Chenna Reddi: Whether it is rupee exchange or dollar exchange, it is still foreign exchange.

श्री पीले मोदी : Is the payment in rupees or in foreign exchange?

Dr. Chenna Reddi: It is made in foreign exchange, in roubles.

श्री M. Amersey: When have we had a rouble agreement?

Dr. Chenna Reddi: We have had a credit agreement on 21 February, 1961. Out of that agreement, this amount is set apart for the Bhilai steel plant.

श्री पीले मोदी : Is the Minister aware that as a result of devaluation, the difference between the rupee and the rouble has become very unfavourable to India?

Mr. Speaker: No, Shri Rabi Ray. He has already asked.

श्री पीले मोदी : He did not answer the phasing out part of the question.

श्री रवि राय : सिल्वर कारखाने की बढ़ोतरी के लिये हम रुब से सहपता लेते हैं, इसी तरह करकेवा भी बढ़ोतरी के

लिये धर्मनी से, बुलौदुर के लिये ब्रिटेन से खेंबे, मैं वह बूझना चाहता हूँ कि इन सरकारी संस्थानों का सम्पूर्ण भारतीयकरण कब होगा कितने सालों में होगा, ताकि उस के बाव बिरोहों में कोई सहायता न लेनी पड़े ?

डा० बन्ना रेड्डी : इस वक्त एक्सपैन्शन प्रोग्राम में जिन मशीनों की जरूरत है उस में से 69 परसेन्ट हमारे देश में बनाई जा रही हैं । पूरी तरह से कब कर सकते हैं— इस के लिये इस वक्त बोलना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है । हो सकता है कि आने वाले चन्द सालों में पूरा काम हो सके । गुणवत्ता चन्द सालों में जसा धाएँ जानते हैं हम बराबर तरफकी कर रहे हैं, जैसे जैसे यहाँ बनाते जा रहे हैं, बाहर से मंगाना खत्म करते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री हुषम चन्द कच्छबाय : इस कारखाने के विस्तार में 9 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा धाप लगाने वाले हैं परन्तु आपने इस बात का जिक्र नहीं किया कि वहाँ पर 16 हजार मजदूर जो श्रॉपडियों में रह रहे हैं उन के लिये कितना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ? वे लोग बरसात में गर्मी में सर्दी में वहाँ पर पड़े हुए हैं उन के मकानों के लिये धाप कितना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ?

व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं धाया । कारखाने को चलाने वाले लोगों के लिये जो खून पसीना एक करते हैं जिनके सहारे कारखाना चलता है उन के लिये चौबी योजना में कितना खर्च करने वाले हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer that question.

श्री राजाबतार सास्त्री : भिलाई कारखाने का इन्तजाम सोवियत रूस के

शोषों के हाथ में है जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर उत्पादन बड़ रहा है । लेकिन स्टील के जो दूसरे कारखाने हैं उन का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़े रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ उत्पादन न बढ़ने का क्या कारण है तथा क्या सरकार भिलाई की तरह का प्रबन्ध दूसरे कारखानों में भी करना चाहती है ? यदि हाँ तो कब से ?

डा० बन्ना रेड्डी : दूसरे स्टीलप्लांट्स जैसे जैसे एक्सपैन्शन का काम होता है प्रोडक्शन में इन्टरनल इन्टैरैट कंपैसिटी को हासिल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह प्लांट जिसका एक्सपैन्शन धाप कर रहे हैं इस के प्रोजेक्ट की जो रिपोर्ट है वह धाप ने रशिया से बनवाई है इस पर कितना खर्च धाया है ? क्या यह सही है कि किसी इन्वियन फर्म ने भी धापसे कहा था कि जो खर्च धापने रशिया पर किया है उस से बंसेबा हिस्सा कम खर्च यहाँ लगेगा ? क्या ऐसी कोई धाफर धापके पास धाई थी लेकिन फिर भी धापने रशिया से ही प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनवाई । यही पर प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स बनें इस के लिये धाप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तथा बाहर से जो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मगवाते हैं वे गलत होती हैं या सही होती हैं इन की कोई जाच धाप कराते हैं ।

डा० बन्ना रेड्डी : भिलाई के एक्सपैन्शन की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भिलाई के डिजाइन तथा प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने तयार की थी जोकि सैन्डल इन्जीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो राची का एक हिस्सा है । निपरोवेकप से भी इस काम में सलाह ली गई थी धीर उनकी सलाह में इस प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को पूरा किया गया है लेकिन पूरा काम हमारे ब्यूरो ने किया है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उन को इस के लिये कितना रुपया दिया गया ?

का बचा देती : वह डिटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं सभी पूरी कीमत नहीं दी गई है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बताया गया है कि 40 लाख रुपया धाप दे चुके हैं।

डा० बन्ना देही : 40 लाख रुपया नहीं दिया है उस का पूरा काम हवाई पब्लिक सेक्टर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के व्यर्थों ने किया है।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Joshi rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, Shri Rabi Ray, next question. How can I call you? Mr. Hem Barua wanted, Mr. Tapuriah wanted to put a question. If I allow only one and not allow the other, I will be found fault with.

**Agitation by All India Railwaymen's Federation**

\*1294. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the decision taken by the All India Railwaymen's Federation in its Working Committee meeting held in Bombay on the 4th and 5th May, 1967 to start agitation;

(b) if so, the demands on which the agitation is likely to be started; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet those demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Parimal Ghosh): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. According to a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, the Government was considered to have failed to honour their commitment for

grant of automatic rise in dearness allowance. Accordingly the Working Committee directed the affiliated Unions to observe "DEARNESS ALLOWANCE DAY" on 19.5.67 all over the country by holding meetings, taking out processions, wearing badges and issuing pamphlets etc.

(c) The report of the Gajendra-gadkar Commission on dearness allowance is under consideration of Government and an exchange of views thereon has also recently taken place with States' Chief Ministers. Decisions are expected to be taken in the near future and will be equally applicable to the railway employees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister is fully aware, more than me, that the report of the Gajendra-gadkar Commission is not being considered at all by the hon. Finance Minister who is not hearing me. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether, in view of this mounting discontent among the railwaymen throughout the country, this has been brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, to see that proper discussion takes place between the representatives of All India Railwaymen's Federation and the officials on the question of the DA commission report.

Shri Parimal Ghosh: We cannot take a unilateral decision in this matter. The matter has already been stated on the floor of the House by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that he was considering the matter and having discussions with the State Chief Ministers also. As soon as some sort of a decision is taken, whatever the decision, it will be announced on the floor of the House, whatever may be the decision, retrospective effect of the same will be given to the railwaymen also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is he aware that one of the long outstanding demands of the railwaymen is the appointment of a wage board? Several times this was raised on the floor

of the House. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to appoint a wage board, whether they have changed their mind or not.

**Shri Farimal Ghosh:** This is not part of the question.

**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** मैं इन से सवाल करना चाहता हूँ, कुछ बीजों को छीने के संबंध में और कुछ बीजों को देने के संबंध में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं को जो एयर कंडीशंड पार्लेड दिये जाते हैं और बड़े अधिकारियों के लिए जो सैल्यूस प्रावि हैं उन पर विचार कर के छीने का, रद्द करने का, फैसला किया है और रेलवे वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उन के काम के बारे में कोई वैज्ञानिक ढंग से जीव इवैलुएशन करने के बारे में कोई फैसला किया है? जीव इवैलुएशन के बारे में क्या किया है और सैल्यूस और एयर कंडीशंड पार्लेड छीने के बारे में क्या किया है?

**Shri Farimal Ghosh:** So far as the air conditioned saloons and passes are concerned, we have considered that matter and it is our view that these things are really essential for the working of railways. We are not going to take any decision in this particular matter at the present moment.

**श्री जार्ज करनेगीबो :** मंत्री महोदय प्रश्न नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एयर कंडीशंड पार्लेड यूनियन नेताओं के छीनने के लिए कहा था और इन्होंने उस को सैल्यूस के सवाल के साथ मिला दिया। वह ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं के बारे में मैंने कहा था। ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं को जो एयर कंडीशंड पार्लेड देते और बुका करते हैं तो मजदूरों की जीव इवैलुएशन की मांग को जो और बात को छीन लो।

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that they were not taking a decision.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poomacha):** The office bearers of the two respective federations are giving certain facilities. This forms part of the facility. It is not given to one federation and denied to the other.

**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** प्राप जीव इवैलुएशन करेंगे? रेलवे वर्कशाप में अब मजदूर लोग कहते हैं कि फलां काम हमारा नहीं है और फलां काम इस प्रकार का है तो यह जीव इवैलुएशन के बगैर कैसे हो सकता है?

**Shri C. M. Poomacha:** That is being done. We have introduced incentive scheme in many of the workshops; it is working very satisfactorily.

**श्री मधु लिखड़े :** जीव इवैलुएशन और इंडेक्स का कोई संबंध है? इस से प्रभाव महोदय क्या प्राप संतुष्ट हो गये?

**Mr. Speaker:** They are already undertaking it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Earlier the hon. Minister stated that they were considering the finalisation of a decision on the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations. How far is it true that among the dangerous ideas with which the Government is toying, particularly the Finance Minister, one is to deprive the working class, that is government employees, of their legitimate due by imposing on them what is called the deferred payment? Is the Government toying with this idea? Do they know that the railway workers had already rejected this and said that whatever is due to them because of the rising prices must be given in cash and not by way of imposition of the so-called deferred payment?

**Shri Farimal Ghosh:** Government is waiting for the decision that will be taken by the Ministry of Finance. Whatever may be the decision, the railways will implement it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** That was not my question—whatever the Finance Minister does, we will also be doing. We know how they work. We know that there are 1,200,000 employees. Does he know that the railway workers have made it abundantly clear that whatever dearness allowance is due to them must be given to them now to meet their present grievances, and for the redressal of their present suffering. I do not want this laconic reply: whatever the Finance Ministry does, we shall follow.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** This question has to be viewed and examined along with the question of the entire set-up of employees under the Central Government. This cannot be discussed and a decision taken in isolation. Therefore, the matter is being discussed in its entirety, and the representatives of the Railway Board are closely associated in these discussions, and very soon we will come to a decision which will, I hope, be to the satisfaction of the employees, of the Central Government as well as the railway employees.

**Shri Nath Pai:** He said many things. Is there a proposal, I am asking what is his reaction? Is there any reply to that question? Even evasion should have its limit. He said whatever is being said, we shall consider. I am asking whether there is any proposal before them that the dearness allowance will be partly paid? Is there or is there not, let me know this. I want the reply.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** There are several proposals and suggestions which are engaging the attention of the Government at the moment.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** No; I have not called him. **Shri Fernandes.**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am not putting a question; only I want your guidance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it is, I do not allow it now.

**श्री जार्ज करनेगीब :** अध्यक्ष महोदय जब रेल मंत्री ने रेलवे बजट पेश किया था तब अपने कर्मचारियों का मंहवाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के बास्ते काफी पैसा खर्च रक्खा तो अब जब यह गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मंत्री महोदय के सामने है वित्त मंत्री जो भी फैसला अपने लिए लें लेकिन रेलवे बजट में उस क कर्मचारियों के लिए यह जो खर्च रक्ख रक्खी है तो तत्काल गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी के फैसले को धमल में लाने का काम क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय करेगा ?

**Shri Farimal Ghosh:** It is a fact that during the time of the budget, it has been stated that the amount that will be necessary for the payment of this dearness allowance has been earmarked. But as I have said, we cannot take an isolated decision on this matter. Whatever decision that will be taken on the matter by the Ministry of Finance, as soon as that decision is received, the amount will be paid and with retrospective effect.

**श्री जार्ज करनेगीब :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मैं आप से प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मैं उन से कोई टेढ़े रास्ते से जवाब लेने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे सरकार की एक कमिश्नल प्रन्डरटेकिंग है और दूसरे इस सदन ने कर्मचारियों का मंहवाई भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए पैसा मंजूर किया है तो जब यह हो मुद्दे हैं, मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से इन मामले पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ और आप चाहें तो मंत्री महोदय से इन का खुलासा सदन के सामने करायें।

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there an additional answer?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Provision has been made, as the hon. Member is aware, for paying dearness allowance.

For the additional expenditure on the railway employees, provision is also made, but as to how this will have to be paid is a matter under discussion and that will be decided very soon, and then the amount that has been provided for by this House will be utilised.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : उस के अन्दर समय कितना लगेगा ?

श्री एस० एच० जोशी : यह मामला सिर्फ रेलवे मजदूरों के लिए नहीं है बल्कि तमाम जो हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के नीकर हैं उनके लिए है और ऐसे जब सवाल खड़े होते हैं तो उन को हल करने के लिए आपस में बैठ करके एक जे०सी०एम० जैसी मशीनरी बनी पड़ी है तो उस का फैसला होने के पहले जैसी कि रेलवे बोर्ड और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के बीच में चर्चा होती है वेम ही जे०सी०एम० की बैठक बुला कर उस में इस की चर्चा करके बाद में गवर्नमेंट फैसला करेगी या नहीं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As I mentioned earlier, all these matters are under consideration, and a decision will be taken at a very early date. I cannot give any further information now in this regard.

Shri S. M. Joshi: May I appeal to the Finance Minister? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक है कि ज्वॉइंट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी जो बनी है .

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer off-hand. He is not able to give a categorical answer.

श्री एम० एच० जोशी : हमारी रक्षा तो आप फो करनी चाहिये । ज्वॉइंट कंसल्टिएशन मशीनरी जो बनी थी उस में लड़ाई क्षमता की बात नहीं है । उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि सब लोगों के न्याय

होंगे । जैसे हमारे न्यायबन्धे बैठने बैठे ही हुकुमत के बैठेंगे । जब रुपये पैसे का सवाल आयेंगा और सुझाव बगैरह आयेंगे उन पर बड़ा चर्चा होगी और फैसला होगा । उस के बाद हम फैसलों पर चलेंगे । अब यह स्कीम बनी है सब क्या वह इस मशीनरी को खटाई में रखेंगे या उस पर कुछ धमस होगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: All these are the subject matter of discussion between the JCM machinery and Government. They are discussed in detail and a decision will be taken very soon. The representatives of the employees and the federations concerned are all well aware of it.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: In view of the facts that Railways are a commercial undertaking and the DA so far given by the Government is not sufficient to cover the rise in prices, is the Government thinking of supplying food and other essential articles at subsidised rates to the railway employees, as was done several years ago, because the prices have gone up and they will be soaring higher and higher in the near future?

Shri Parimal Ghosh: Subsidised food was only introduced during war time. We have considered that matter and it gives rise to a lot of corruption and other things. Considering the present food position, the railways are not thinking of introducing subsidised food supply.

Mr. Speaker: Question 1295 has been transferred to the 31st for reply by the External Affairs Minister.

Travancore Titanium Products, Ltd.

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\*1299. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
.. Shri P. Viswambharan:  
Shri Mangalathumadam:  
Shri K. Anrudhan:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether Government have re-



ceived any request from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the expansion of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) and (b). During meetings held in the Planning Commission to discuss the proposals of the Government of Kerala for the Fourth Five Year Plan, the representatives of the State Government requested Central assistance for the expansion scheme of M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been tentatively made in the Central Sector in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan for this project. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has also been tentatively made in the State sector for this scheme. A final decision on the scheme has not yet been taken. However, we have made a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs in the current year's budget.

Shri A. Sreedharan: Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. is the only factory of its kind in the entire country and it is earning a lot of precious foreign exchange. On a number of occasions previously, the Government of Kerala have knocked at the doors of the Central Government asking for financial assistance to expand this factory. In addition, there is another potential also that is relevant here. Ilmanite is being mined on the shores of Kerala. Today ilmanite export has decreased and the only indigenous use made of it is in this factory. Because of lack of capacity to use ilmanite, a number of workers employed in the industry are out of job. This is an immediate, serious problem. The Central Government have promised the Kerala Government Rs. 2-1/2 crores of financial assistance. Every time we ask whether it has been paid, they say, we are looking into matter, whether it is Idikki or any Kerala project. I would like the minister to

give a categorical reply and specify the time before which financial assistance will be forthcoming. There is no point in saying something will be done shortly.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): As has already been indicated, the matter has been discussed. In this discussion a representative of the State Government was also present and on principle we have agreed that the capacity of this plant should be increased to nearly 24,000 tons, which will require an investment of about Rs. 625 lakhs. Now it has been decided that some amount may be given in the form of share capital and the other amount by way of loans. The question is how much should be given by the State Government and how much by the Central Government. This matter has still to be decided in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Already, in order to prove our bonafides that we are anxious to develop this plant, a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in this year's budget. A similar amount is also expected to be found by the company itself out of its resources and the work will proceed accordingly.

Shri A. Sreedharan: May I know whether it is a fact that a private firm in Bombay had applied for a licence to start a titanium factory somewhere near Qulon? In view of the fact that the establishment of such a factory will adversely affect the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., a public sector undertaking, will the Government give a categorical reply that no licence would be issued to any industrialist to start a titanium factory anywhere in this country?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: In giving preference to a public sector company certainly, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in view and no private sector company will be allowed to come in.

**Shri A. Sreedharan:** My question was specific, whether any private sector company has applied for a licence and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** It has not been received.

**Shri Mangalathumadom:** In view of the fact that titanium products are earning precious foreign exchange and also in view of the fact that the raw materials are available in abundance in Kerala for producing titanium, will the Government of India treat the project as a special case and give immediate financial assistance to this project for expansion.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has already been answered.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** The expansion of this plant is hanging in the balance for so many years due to lack of funds and the State Government is naturally in very difficult financial position. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Industrial Development will persuade the Finance Ministry to give a major part of the Rs. 6 crores, which is needed for expansion, from the Central funds itself so that the expansion can definitely take place within the Fourth Plan period itself?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I may repeat what I said earlier, that the expansion of this project will require nearly Rs. 625 lakhs and the company have proposed that an amount of Rs. 450 lakhs may be covered by additional equity capital to the extent of Rs. 186 lakhs and by medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 264 lakhs. The Kerala Government have proposed during the discussion that out of Rs. 186 lakhs of equity capital to be floated, they will contribute Rs. 36 lakhs and expect the Central Government to contribute Rs. 150 lakhs. This matter is under consideration and already a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made during the current year's budget.

**Shrimati Lakshminarayana:** Since Kerala is industrially a backward State and this project has good prospects, will the Government sympathetically consider the proposal for its expansion?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the hon. Minister kindly explain the policy of the Central Government in regard to investment in State projects?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** This is a public sector project where both the Central and State Governments are participating.

#### Self-sufficiency in Newsprint

\*1302. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri M. Meghaohandra:**

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

(a) whether India will become self-sufficient in the matter of newsprint by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the steps under consideration to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi):** (a) and (b). It is not possible to say with certainty at this stage that India will become self-sufficient by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, in addition to the expansion scheme of NEPA Mills, which is under implementation, two more schemes one in Public Sector and one in Private Sector with an initial total capacity of 75,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes per annum are under examination by the Government and if they materialise then the country hopes to achieve near self-sufficiency.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** May I know the time by which the plants which are going to be set up will start production?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed):** So far as the expansion of the NEPA mills is concerned action has already been taken and we hope that newsprint out of expansions unit will be manufactured by 1969.

granted provisional registration for manufacture of various types of Surgical Instruments. An application from another unit for registration with Directorate General of Technical Development is under examination. It is expected that major portion of the requirements of surgical instruments would be manufactured in the country in about five years period. Some imports may, however, continue particularly of highly specialised and sophisticated types for which there may not be large demand in numbers to undertake the economic manufacture thereof.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Surgical Instruments**

\*1286. **Shri Onkar Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) the amount spent for the import of surgical instruments in terms of foreign exchange; and

(b) the steps taken for attaining self-sufficiency in surgical instruments?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) The value of imports of certain surgical instruments for the past three years is given in the table below:—

1964-65	Rs. 61.79 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 79.74 lakhs
1966-67 (upto Feb. 67)	Rs. 54.11 lakhs

(b) A Surgical Instruments Plant has been set up at Madras in the Public Sector with Russian assistance. The project was commissioned to operate from 1st September, 1965. This factory has a licensed capacity of 2.5 million pieces of about 25 types of surgical instrument of broad categories. There are some units in the Small Scale Sector producing a variety of surgical instruments. Two units in the private sector have been

**Import of Heavy Soda Ash by S.T.C.**

\*1287. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Onkar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is contemplating to import 10,000 tonnes of heavy soda ash at a time when indigenous material is available in plenty; and

(b) if so, why this is being done despite tight foreign exchange position?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). STC has made arrangements for the imports of 6000 tons only. No further imports are proposed at present. Even though indigenous production is satisfactory, some marginal imports to serve as buffer stock have been considered necessary.

**Expansion of Railway Yards on S.E. Railway**

\*1298. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**  
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Cuttack and other Railway yards on the South-Eastern Railway to enable them to handle the off-take of the Paradeep Cargo;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure for the expansion programme?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) There is no such proposal at present.

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

#### **Trade Agreements against Rupee Clearance Accounts**

\*1300. **Shri N. K. P. Salve:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any safeguards in the trade agreements between India and other countries for export/import of goods against Rupee clearance accounts to ensure that the goods purchased from India are not diverted by the purchasing countries in the very same form to international market and sold at a discount to the detriment of Indian exports of such goods into the international market; and

(b) whether it is a fact that 10,000 tonnes of ferro-manganese purchased from the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. by East Germany, with whom India has trade agreement of export/import against Rupee clearance accounts, has been sold to an American firm at a discount?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. According to the agreements goods sold are meant for consumption in the buying country only.

(b) Government has no such information.

#### **Small-scale Industries in Backward Areas**

\*1301 **Shri B. Barua:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the recommendations of the

Small Scale Industries Board regarding the need for special concessions and incentives to the backward areas for developing small-scale industries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations; and

(c) whether State participation in equity capital of small-scale units is being contemplated?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) and (b). At the 24th meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held at Bangalore in July, 1966, a point was made that special concessions/incentives might be given to small scale units established in backward areas. The question of giving concessions/incentives in backward areas has been under the consideration of the Government for sometime past. It was felt by Government the recommendations made by the Committee on Dispersal of Industries as reviewed and adopted by the IV Plan Working Group on Small Scale Industries and the Committee on incentives for Rural Industrialisation might be considered for adoption. The report of the later Committee has been submitted to the Planning Commission and is now under their consideration. Details of the concessions/incentives to industrial units in the backward areas will be worked out after the recommendations of the Incentives Committee are approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir. A scheme for State participation in equity capital of small scale industries was discussed at the first meeting of the Official Level Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board, in February, 1967. The scheme was broadly approved by the Committee. It was, further, recommended that the details of the scheme might be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and other concerned Ministries/Departments. This is now being done.

**Depression in Coal Industry**

\*1298, Shri S. S. Kothari:  
 Shri E. N. Saksapki:  
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:  
 Shri K. K. Nayar:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhhan:  
 Shri S. K. Tagwariak:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a depression in the coal industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

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

**Indo-UAR Trade**

\*1304, Shri D. N. Patodia:  
 Shri A. Sreedharan:  
 Shri K. Lakkappa:  
 Shri Mangalathumadom:  
 Shri E. Barua:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
 Shri Shinkre:  
 Shri N. K. Somani:  
 Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
 Shri P. C. Adichan:  
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:  
 Shri D. N. Deb:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
 Shri Raghavir Singh Shastri:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
 Shri Atam Das:  
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
 Dr. Surya Prakash Furl:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) Government's assessment of the impact of the Israel-UAR War on the Indo-UAR trade and also on the

Indian trade with other Arab countries; and

(b) the measures planned to improve trade relations with those countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There is a considerable unsatisfied demand in the United Arab Republic and some other Arab countries for the type of goods which Indian producers and suppliers are in a position to meet. The exports to these countries are likely to increase in the coming months.

(b) Our Missions are in touch with the local situation and have been reporting on requirements which can be met by Indian suppliers. The Federation of Indian Export Organisations is sponsoring the visit of three Trade Teams. One of these Teams leaves for Cairo to-night. The other two Teams will be leaving for other markets during the course of the next week. Facilities are being provided for individual businessmen wishing to visit these markets. The State Trading Corporation is also taking active steps to promote sales to these markets.

**Manufacture of Domestic Gas Cylinders**

\*1305, Shri Nitiraj Singh Chandhary:  
 Shri G. S. Mishra:

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

(a) the number of units fabricated domestic gas cylinders during the last three years;

(b) whether they are not able to utilise their full capacity either due to dearth of raw material or some other reasons and yet a new licence has been given to M/s. Ailwya Metals, Hyderabad, a Birla concern; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Although there had been some shortage in the availability of indigenous steel and delayed deliveries thereof, over sixty per cent of the capacity for manufacture of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Cylinders was being utilised during the last two years.

No industrial licence is required to be obtained by entrepreneurs for the manufacture of gas cylinders, as this item is not included in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and does not therefore attract its provisions.

M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd, Hyderabad, (a company belonging to the Birla Group) had informed the Government that they would be diversifying their existing lines of manufacture of furniture, refrigerators, bus-bodies, etc for the manufacture of a new article, viz. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Cylinders, in terms of the Ministry of Industry Press Note dated 27-10-1968, allowing industrial undertakings to diversify production by the manufacture of new article without any specific licence within the stipulations made in it. This information was noted. No specific approval of the Government to M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd, taking up manufacture of domestic gas cylinders in the manner proposed by the company was called for.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Price of Commercial Vehicles

\*1306. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 705 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the price of the commercial vehicles before the lifting of price

control and what are the prices now; and

(b) whether the lifting of price control has had any effect on the prices of other vehicles?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1183/67].

(b) No, Sir.

#### Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

\*1307. Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri Umamahesh:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri K. Anrudhan;  
Shri K. M. Abraham:

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

(a) whether the decision to diversify the production of items by Heavy Engineering Corporation was taken during 1965;

(b) if so, whether the decision has been implemented in full,

(c) whether the production targets have been fulfilled after diversification; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) In order to take care of possible idle capacity due to insufficient orders for Steel Plant equipment, the Company has under constant review the question of diversification since 1965. Most of the schemes are still under examination.

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

"Licensed Measurers" at Calcutta Port

\*1308. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware of the

functions performed at Calcutta Port by the organisation known as "Licensed Measurers";

(b) whether this organisation renders essential service in combating under-invoicing by checking, weighing and measuring of export consignments; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring the "Licensed Measurers" under the direct control of Government instead of its present private management?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The functions performed at Calcutta port by the "Licensed Measurers" relate to weighing and measurement of size of export cargoes for calculation of freight. The organisation issues certificates of weighing and measurement, which are accepted by steamer agents and foreign buyers.

(c) Does not arise.

**Purchase of Electronic Computers by the M.&A.M.C.**

\*1309. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:  
Shri K. Anrudhan:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri P. P. Esthose:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:

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

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has signed an agreement with the International Business Machines for the supply of two electronic computers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the management is considering the question of retrenching some workers employed in the plant; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1134/67].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Shifting of Industries from Crowded Areas of Delhi**

\*1310. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has a proposal to advance loans to enable industries to move out from crowded residential areas in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration has forwarded the proposal to the Central Government asking for the Central assistance; and

(c) the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Delhi Administration have already started giving loans to enable industries to move out from non-conforming areas to conforming areas.

(b) The proposal was forwarded as a part of the Third Plan schemes which was accepted by the Government of India.

(c) Loans are advanced for purchase of industrial plots and construction of factory buildings, to those industries, which are allotted alternative sites for their relocation in the industrial areas as indicated in the

Master Plan. A ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per unit is fixed for the purpose. The loans are recoverable in full along with interest in ten annual instalments. Interest @ 6 per cent per annum is charged.

While loans for purchase of plots are advanced in lump sum, loans for construction of factory buildings are advanced in three instalments, which are linked with the progress of construction.

Funds for this purpose are provided to the Delhi Administration by way of loans from the Central Government

#### Coal Stocks at Pit-heads

1311. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of coal are mounting up at pit-heads in the coal-fields;

(b) whether it is due to the short supply of wagons on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways;

(c) how long this shortage is going to continue; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Coal Controller to ensure necessary transport capacity to relieve accumulation of stocks at pit-heads and to meet the demand at the consuming centres?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) Yes, Sir There has been some increase in stocks of coal at pit-heads in the coal-fields during the recent months.

(b) No Sir. The increase in stock has been due to other factors like increase in raising of coal, seasonal fluctuations of demand, detention of wagons and less loading to steel plants and washeries for lack of demand.

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

#### Lease of Mines in Orissa To M/s. Serajuddin & Company

\*1312. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have recommended M/s. Serajuddin & Co. for the lease of mines in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that Sarvashri Mohamed Serajuddin and N. K. Rehman, two partners of Serajuddin & Co. were convicted for bribery and corruption and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1500/- each;

(c) whether Government consider it proper to encourage such a firm; and

(d) if not, whether Government have advised the Government of Orissa accordingly?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi):** (a) During the last about 6 years, no proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for grant or renewal of mining lease in favour of M/s. Serajuddin & Co.

(b) Government are aware that Md. Serajuddin and Shri M. K. Rehman were both found guilty on three counts of charges under Section 165-A I.P.C. and also under Section 109 I.P.C. read with Section 5 (1) (a) and Section 5 (1) (b) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Act 2 of 1947) Each of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 500/-, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for six months more on each count of the charges under Section 165A of I.P.C. Each of them was also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 500/-, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for six months more under Section 109 I.P.C. read with Section 5 (2) and 5(1) (b) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The substantive im-



prisonments were to run concurrently. It is understood that the appeals filed against the conviction are pending.

(c) and (d). The question of taking appropriate action against the firm is under consideration and the Government of Orissa will be advised about it.

#### Dieselisation Programme

\*1312. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implications of the programme of dieselisation adopted by the Railways with special reference to resources of foreign exchange and availability of indigenous fuels have been examined;

(b) the comparative costs of steam, electric and diesel traction; and

(c) the advantages of diesel traction over electric traction, if any?

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

(b) The cost of operation under different modes of traction, viz., Steam, Diesel and Electric, depends on a number of factors. These include the investments required, cost and availability of the respective fuels, conditions and characteristics of each section, especially gradient, the density of traffic, train loads etc. Comparative costs would thus vary depending upon such factors applicable to particular sections. But generally speaking, on sections with high densities of traffic, Diesel/Electric traction, besides having operational advantages, is more economical than steam traction.

As a broad example, the comparative estimated working expenses for hauling 1000 trailing tonne kilometres of

traffic on Kanpur-Tundia section of the Northern Railway works out to Rs. 2.25 for electric, Rs. 3.78 for Diesel and Rs. 4.78 for steam traction.

(c) The advantages of Diesel traction over Electric traction are:

(i) Its transferability—it can be switched over from one section to another according to the requirement of traffic whereas electric traction can only be used on electrified sections; and

(ii) it is less capital consuming as compared to Electric traction at the initial stages.

#### Coir Board

\*1314. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:  
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Kerala that Coir Board should be placed under the control of the Kerala Government which is producing 95 per cent of the Coir goods; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Price of Commercial Vehicles

\*1315. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of removal of control over the price and distribution of commercial vehicles;

(b) if so, when the control is to be lifted; and

(c) the benefits expected from the measure?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri E. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The informal price control on light commercial vehicles (below 3 tonne capacity) has been lifted with effect from the 22nd May, 1967. The question of lifting control over the prices of other types of commercial vehicles as also distribution control on all types of commercial vehicles is still under consideration. A final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) There has been a slackness in the demand for light commercial vehicles resulting in some cut backs in production by the manufacturers. It is hoped that the withdrawal of the informal price control on this category of vehicles may help in promoting their sales and in the revival of their demand.

#### **Railway Facilities in Madhya Pradesh**

\*1316. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to increase the Railway facilities and conversion of narrow gauge Railway line into broad-gauge in Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether the State Government have also approached the Central Government to extend the Railway facilities in Vindhya Madhya Bharat and Chattisgarh regions of the State; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Fozdar): (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government have been making certain recommendations for new lines/conversions from time to time.

(c) These recommendations have always been given careful consideration and implemented whenever found

feasible and financially justified, subject to the availability of funds and resources.

#### **Stocks of Soya Bean Oil with S.T.C.**

\*1317. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is holding stocks of about 20,000 tonnes of soya bean oil at Bombay, Calcutta and Kandla;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the supply of soya bean oil to the units in the interior parts of the country, even though allotments have been made as vanaspati units and the imported quantity has already been received by the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take with a view to avoiding such a situation in future?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Total stocks on 30th June, 1967 at Bombay, Calcutta, and Kandla amounted to 30,405 tonnes. Some difficulties were experienced by STC in the transportation of the oil from port town to up-country centres recently and steps have been taken to resolve these difficulties.

#### **Birsa Concerns**

\*1318. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chaudhary:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up

a Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to investigate into the Birla concerns;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission; and

(c) when the Commission is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A statement has already been made by me on the Floor of the House on 19th July, 1967 on all the relevant points.

#### Manufacture of Small Cars

\*1319. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri Lhadhar Kotoki:  
Shri N. R. Lankar:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Australian Firm has offered collaboration to an Indian firm to manufacture small cars; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) An Indian firm has submitted a proposal for the manufacture of a car in collaboration with an Australian firm.

(b) The firm has been requested to furnish full details of their scheme to enable Government to examine its economic feasibility.

#### Salem Steel Project

\*1320. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the threat given by the Chief

Minister of Madras that ruling D.M.K. party will start agitation for the Salem Project in the near future; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Government have seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) Government hope that no such situation will arise that may come in the way of the considered and dispassionate settlement of any economic issue.

#### Seizure of Bags of Cement at Mahendru Ghat (N.E. Railway)

6317. Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 bags of cement belonging to Railways were seized by the Government Railway Police, Sonapore at Mahendru Ghat on the North-Eastern Railway on the 16th May, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Assistant Engineer, Sonapore is trying to sabotage the process of enquiry and is illegally helping the Contractor who is involved in this case and the Assistant Engineer is making full payment of past dues of the contractor; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Government Railway Police, Sonapore seized one truck loaded with 90 bags of cement at Mahendru Ghat on 16th May, 1967, on a report lodged by a Head Rakshak of Railway Protection Force alleging that the cement bags were being removed un-authorisedly from Railway cement godowns.

(b) There is no report from Government Railway Police, Sonapore that the Assistant Engineer was trying to sabotage the process of the enquiry or that he was illegally helping the involved contractor. No further payment has been made to the contractor since the date of the incident.

(c) As regards part (a) of the question, Government Railway Police, Sonapore has registered a case under Section 409/414 IPC and the case is under investigation. As regards part (b), the question of taking any action does not arise.

#### Allotment of Stainless Steel to Gujarat

6318. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of stainless steel for Gujarat during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel actually allotted to that State during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The state-wise requirements of stainless steel during 1966-67 have not been ascertained, since after the import liberalisation policy was introduced in August, 1966, the import licences are to be issued on the basis of the licence issued in the base period. The small scale units are to get licences for three times the amount for which they obtained licences in 1964-65, if the unit is engaged in a priority industry, and twice the amount if the unit is engaged in an industry other than the priority industries.

#### Mineral Survey of Gujarat

6319. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for mineral

survey and exploitation in Gujarat has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to finalise such a scheme for Gujarat?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for mineral exploration in Gujarat by the Geological Survey of India during the year 1967-68 has been finalised. This includes geological mapping and preliminary mineral survey in Kutch, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Banaskantha districts; traverses for phosphate in Gujarat; detailed investigation for base metals at Ambamata and Khandia and apatite at Narukot; preliminary investigations for base metals in Baroda and Panchmahal districts; fluorospar in Broach district; china clays and steatite in Sabarkantha district. Schemes for exploitation of minerals by the public or private sector can be framed only when commercially exploitable deposits of these minerals have been proved.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Production of Salt in Gujarat

6320. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of salt in Gujarat during 1966-67;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to the common salt industries in Gujarat the same period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 28 13 lakh tonnes

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Freight Income from Transport of Iron and Manganese Ore from Goa**

6321. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total freight income from transport of iron and manganese ore from Colem, Calay and Curchorem stations in Goa, respectively during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether there is any scope to earn more freight by placing more wagons at the disposal of the mine owners in Goa; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1135/67]

(b) and (c). All the demands for loading of ore from these three stations have been cleared currently. So question of increased earnings by giving more wagons does not arise.

**Income on Account of Goods and Passenger Fares**

6322. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total income of Railways on account of goods and passenger fares from all the stations situated in Goan territory since the Independence of that territory on the 19th December, 1961;

(b) the expenditure incurred on Railways' development works in that territory during the same period;

(c) whether Government are aware that people in Goa have a feeling that they have been neglected since Independence in every sector including Railways, though the mining business there has been instrumental in providing the country with substantial foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take in hand some major development works in Railway sector to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the Goan people?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Rs. 49.88 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of such a feeling. It is also not practicable to make plans for railway development areawise and arrange that railway revenues collected in a particular area are spent on development works in the same area. Major development works are planned taking into account the needs of all areas in relative priority, and in accordance with the availability of resources. The Railway system in Goa area is adequate for the present requirements of traffic; further developments are planned as required.

**Manufacture of Machineries for Agricultural Purpose**

6423. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small tractors, small transplanting machines and small digging machines manufactured in India annually at present;

(b) the price of such machines vis-a-vis the larger ones; and

(c) when India would be self-sufficient on this score?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Small tractors below 20 HP are not being manufactured in the country at present. Power tillers (2-wheeled tractors) are, however, being manufactured by one unit in the private sector and the production of

that unit during 1966-67 was 536 Nos. The figures of production of transplanting and digging machines are not available.

(b) The selling price of the indigenously manufactured power tiller is Rs. 4,200 per unit whereas the selling prices of larger tractors range from Rs. 15,032 to Rs 21,880 per unit. Similar information about transplanting and digging machines is not available.

(c) Industrial licences for the manufacture of power tillers for a total capacity of 26,000 Nos. per annum have been issued. Letters of Intent for a further capacity of 37,000 Nos power tillers per annum have also been issued. Government are also considering a proposal to set up a public sector project for the manufacture of four-wheeled tractors below 20 HP. Efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in small tractors and Power tillers by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Precise demand for small transplanting machines and small digging machines has not been assessed.

मध्य प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित करवा उद्योग

6324. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या व. वि. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के शक्तिचालित करवा उद्योग को विशेषतः बरहामपुर जिले में भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इन उद्योगों में बेरोजगारी की अस्थायिक स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इन उद्योगों को बचाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कोई प्रस्ताव रखा है ; और

(घ) क्या इस संकट को दूर करने में मदद देने के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ।

राष्ट्रीय मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) . (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Development of Handicrafts Industries in Gujarat

6325. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) the amount granted by Government to the Gujarat Government for the development of Handicrafts industries in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) After setting off Rs 0.12 lakhs and Rs 0.16 lakhs paid in excess as grant and loan during 1964-65, a grant of Rs. 0.63 lakhs and a loan of Rs 0.25 lakhs were sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Gujarat during 1966-67 for the development of handicrafts industries.

(b) It is too early to anticipate the amount to be sanctioned during 1967-68 which will mainly depend upon the actual expenditure incurred for the purpose by the Government of Gujarat within the ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission.

#### Small Scale Industries

6326. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the names and particulars of small-scale industries facing extinction due to shortage of finance;

(b) the steps taken to help these industries in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain small scale industries have been crippled because of unreasonable restrictions on the import of certain components and raw materials;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of small paper mills have been closed down because of heavy duty on pulp and other restrictions on import of components; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save these small units?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) Though there have been some representations that small scale units are facing shortage of finance, no case of any individual unit or group of units in any industry facing extinction due to shortage of finance has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such case has been reported to this Ministry.

(d) and (e). A representation from the Association of Small Paper Mills has been received stating that some of them have closed down due to uneconomic operation because imported pulp is too costly for them after devaluation, and also because of their inability to compete with large paper mills after paying excise duty at the same rates as the larger integrated mills. They have, therefore, requested for the abolition of import duty on pulp and some other concessions, including a lower excise duty. This representation is under the consideration of Government.

**Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri**

5327. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) when the Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, is likely to be completed and put into commission;

(b) the originally scheduled date of completion and reasons for delay;

(c) the total investment in the project;

(d) the total capacity of the Plant and the amount of annual output expected in the first five years;

(e) the number of persons expected to be employed every month;

(f) whether any foreign collaboration of expert advice has been acquired for the project, and

(g) if so, its nature and terms?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) and (b). The proposed aluminium Project at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) is included in the draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and was expected to be completed by the end of this Plan period. A firm time-schedule for the completion and commissioning of the project will be worked out after the project is sanctioned by the Government and the project estimates, which are presently under the consideration of the Government, are approved

(c) A clear picture regarding total investment in the project will be available after finalisation of the project estimates.

(d) The proposed project will have a capacity for the production of 50,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium metal. Production during the first year is expected to be of the order of 50 per cent of the rated capacity. Full production is expected to be realised during the second year of operations and thereafter.

(e) The project is expected to provide employment to about 2,000 persons.

(f) and (g). The Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., New Delhi, who have been entrusted with the implementation of the project, entered into a consultancy agreement with Messrs. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke (VAW) of West Germany on 8-1-1966 for technical assistance for the proposed project. According to the terms of the agreement. Messrs. VAW:

- (i) are to prepare a detailed project report for the project;
- (ii) supply necessary technical know-how and transfer patent rights; etc;
- (iii) advise, assist and co-operate with Bharat Aluminium Co. in the planning, designing, engineering, construction and operation of the new smelter; and
- (iv) provide necessary technical personnel and train Indians in West Germany.

In consideration of the above services, Messrs VAW will be paid a sum of DM 8 million (or about Rs. 150 lakhs) instalments, plus reimbursement of cost of experts etc. The agreement is for a period of ten years and the services to be rendered by Messrs VAW shall be available for at least a period of two years from the commissioning of the plant.

**Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal**

6328. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal was put into commission, the amount of investment in the project and the amount of loss suffered so far; and

(b) the names and designations of the twelve top Officers of the Heavy Electricals Ltd. and the salaries and emoluments each gets every month?

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The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal are manufacturing different products, each requiring different facilities for production. Therefore, manufacture of different items was commenced on different dates. Switchgear Department was the first to commence production, on a limited scale, on the 1st July 1960. The investment in the share capital of the Company upto 31st March 1967 is Rs. 50 crores. Long term loans sanctioned to the Company on that date amount to Rs. 44.388 crores. The estimated cumulative loss upto 31st March, 1967 is Rs. 35.53 crores.

(b) The names and designations of the twelve top officers of the Company and their salaries and emoluments are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1136(67)].

**Level Crossing between Kuda and Nimaknagar (W. Rly.)**

6329. Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the great difficulties and hardships endured by the salt, military and other heavy traffic on the major road along the southern border of the Dhrangadhra Rann (or Little Rann) for want of a level crossing between Kuda and Nimaknagar; and

(b) whether this level crossing is proposed to be provided within the current year; and if not, when it will be provided?

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

(b) There is no proposal from the road authority concerned for provision of a level crossing in connection with the road connecting Nimaknagar to Kuda.



A proposal for provision of 3 manned level crossings to pass a PWD road from Dhrangadhra to Kuda has, however, been received. Two of these level crossings will be located at Kms. 48|10-11 and 49|11-12 respectively on the railway line from Dhrangadhra to Kuda. Plans have been finalised and the work will be physically taken in hand as soon as the State Government allocate necessary funds to meet the costs involved.

#### Agro-Industrial Potential of Little Rann

6330. Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes are under consideration for the exploitation and development of the agro-industrial potential of the Dhrangadhra Rann or Little Rann; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Corruption Cases on Railways

6332. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Shri K. P. Singh Des:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption dealt with by the Directorate of Vigilance, Railway Board, upto now;

(b) the number of corrupt officials penalized so far, as a result of the enquiry held by the Directorate of Vigilance;

(c) the number of cases of alleged corruption still lying pending before it;

(d) the average number of cases of corruption against the gazetted officers that come before the Director General of Vigilance per month; and

(e) the steps taken to eradicate corruption?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Ponnappa): (a) During the period 1-4-65 to 31-3-67 the number of complaints dealt with by the Vigilance Directorate was 7091.

(b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House

(c) The number of cases of alleged corruption still lying with the Vigilance Directorate is 1331 as on 30-5-67.

(d) The average number of cases of alleged corruption against gazetted officers which come up before Director General (Vigilance) is approximately 40-50 per month. However, it might be explained that a substantial percentage of such cases is accounted for by cases against gazetted officers which, on investigation, are not substantiated.

(e) All possible steps such as preventive checks through surprise visits, investigation of complaints and information received, inspection of stores, construction works, depots etc. and watch over progress of disciplinary proceedings are being taken continuously by the Vigilance Directorate to check the evil of corruption. Assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation is also taken where required.

#### Provident Fund Scheme for Railway Porters

6333. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1341 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether a Provident Fund Scheme is proposed to be introduced for the benefit of the Railway porters;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether free educational and medical facilities are offered to the Railway porters by the Railway Administration;

(d) if so, the approximate number of Railway porters taking advantage of this facility; and

(e) the benefits at present derived by Railway porters from the amount collected from them annually as licence fees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b) No, as licensed porters are not railway employees

(c) Free educational facilities are not offered to licensed porters. However, licensed porters are allowed free out-door medical treatment for self only at railway dispensaries/hospitals

(d) Figures of licensed porters availing of this facility are not readily available

(e) The licence fee is fixed on "no-profit-no-loss" basis just to cover the cost of supervision and uniforms, wherever supplied. The question of spending the amount on welfare measures, therefore, does not arise.

**Jamnagar-Jodiya-Piplia-Shapur  
Susav-Halvad Railway Link**

6334. Shri Arjun Meghrajji Dhrangadhra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Jamnagar-Jodiya-Piplia-Shapur-Susav-Halvad Railway Link, or a similar route, was under consideration and surveyed before the World War II, if so, what was its alignment and the report on it,

(b) the action taken on the Dhrangadhra proposal, dated 10th December, 1963, on the subject, which was further outlined in the Dhrangadhra Memorial II to Government, dated 26th January, 1964;

(c) whether there is heavy traffic accumulation and congestion on the

Rajkot-Surendranagar-Viramgam section;

(d) whether the said Jamnagar-Halvad Link will relieve the central congestion and open a new area to development and also provide a shorter and quicker passage to the heavy Okha-Jamnagar traffic and serve the Ports of Bet, Okha, Salaya, Sikka; Bedi; Jodiya and Navtiki; and

(e) if so, the action taken to provide Jamnagar-Halvad line?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a rail link from Maliya Miyana to Jamnagar via Dhrangadhra and Jodiya were carried out in 1956-57. The proposal was found to be unremunerative

(b) The Dhrangadhra proposal for a Saurashtra Northern line, viz Halvad-Morvi MG line and its extension upto Jamnagar, was examined and found not justified. The position was explained in detail in 1965 to His Highness The Maharaja Rajasahab of Dhrangadhra by the then Deputy Minister for Railways.

(c) The Rajkot-Wankaner section is at present intensively utilised. Additional capacity on the section will be created on introduction of diesel traction, as soon as sufficient locomotives become available. Sufficient capacity exists on the section beyond Wankaner to Viramgam

(d) The Jhund-Kandla broad gauge link, together with the new transshipment point at Maliya, will assist by diverting some of the traffic to that route. The traffic for Okha is being adequately catered for, and the introduction of diesel traction on the Rajkot-Hapa section, as planned, will make more capacity available. All the ports mentioned are adequately served by the existing metre gauge connections with the hinterland.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply given to Part (a) of the question.

### Jhund-Dhrangadhra Rail Link

**6335. Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangadhra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to complete the Jhund-Dhrangadhra rail link speedily and have revised the original schedule in this regard; and

(b) if so, by what time this will be completed and put into operation?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (b). The target date for completion of the Jhund-Kandla B. G. line is October, 1969. However, the Jhund-Dhrangadhra portion is likely to be opened to goods traffic by the end of December, 1967.

### Cotton Textile Mills at Ahmedabad

**6336. Shri D. R. Parmar:**  
**Shri Ramanand Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some cotton textile mills at Ahmedabad are being run during off times and on weekly holidays on cash labour basis;

(b) whether this is done to prevent the labourers being registered on permanent cadre;

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to put them into regular working shifts; and

(d) the action taken to safeguard the rights of the labourers as regards their permanency and to minimise the unemployment in textile mills?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) to (d). A few cotton textile mills at Ahmedabad are reported to be working on weekly holidays with casual labour after giving intimation to the Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories. As the present labour laws do not specifically prevent such working, the question of putting the labour into regular working shifts and safeguarding their rights with respect to permanency does not arise.

### Halting Station at "Shahibag" Crossing (W. Rly.)

**6337. Shri D. R. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-signal or for some other reasons, the trains coming to Ahmedabad from Mehsana side very often halt at "Shahibag" crossing between Sabarmati and Ahmedabad station and hundreds of passengers get down the train;

(b) whether Government propose to provide a halting station at "Shahibag" to give facilities to the passengers and to diminish the passenger load on Ahmedabad station;

(c) whether Government have received any representations for providing such a halting station; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Sometimes, trains coming from Kalol and Mehsana side get detained between Sabarmati and Ahmedabad due to signal troubles, and some other operational reasons. Such detentions are, however, few.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

### Level Crossings at Girdharnagar and Asarwa

**6338. Shri D. R. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the standards specified for the road traffic load for providing a road over-bridge at a particular level crossing;

(b) whether these standards are justified for providing road over-bridges at Girdharnagar and Asarwa level crossings; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The Railways generally agree to the construction of road over-bridge in replacement of existing busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government/road authorities agree to bear their share of cost according to the existing rules.

(b) and (c). Both Girdharnagar and Asarwa level crossings between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati and Ahmedabad and Asarwa stations of Western Railway are busy level crossings. However, there has so far been no firm proposal from the State Government for replacement of these level crossings by road over-bridges. The Railways would agree to the construction of road over-bridges in replacement of both of these when the State Government make a firm proposal in this regard indicating the year in which it would be able to find funds to meet its share of cost on the construction of approaches etc. as per rules.

**Sheds over Platforms at Kalol**  
(W. Rly.)

6339. Shri D. B. Parmar:  
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the passenger sheds over platforms at Kalol (N.G.) station on the Western Railway are quite inadequate;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for extending the existing passenger sheds; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration, the number of passengers dealt with at any time at this station and norms laid down, for provision of platform covers, the existing passenger sheds over platforms at Kalol are not considered inadequate.

However this being an important station, covering over the island platform is already being extended by 2000 sq. ft. and a further extension by another 7000 sq. ft. has been planned.

(c) Does not arise.

**पूर्व रेलवे के शिवनारायणपुर स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों का रुकना**

6340. श्री क० वि० मजुमदार :  
श्री रामानन्द शस्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्व रेलवे का शिवनारायणपुर स्टेशन गुड़ के कारोबार का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 13 अप्रैल तथा 14 जून गाड़ियाँ इस स्टेशन पर न रुकने का क्या प्रीचिपत्य है , श्री

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि इस स्टेशन पर 13 अप्रैल तथा 14 जून गाड़ियों के न रुकने से गुड़ के व्यापारियों, जनता तथा उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० कु० बुनाचा) :  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) शिवनारायणपुर स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी का इतना यातायात नहीं होता कि उसके लिए यहाँ 13 अप्रैल/14 जून अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहराने का प्रीचिपत्य हो।

(ग) इस समय वहाँ 10 गाड़ियाँ रुकती हैं जो वहाँ जाने वाले यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं।

कृष्ण रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों का एकचारी हास्ट  
पर कल्पना

6341. श्री ए. वि. मन्जुकर :  
श्री रामानुजम सारथी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में  
हावड़ा-साहिबगंज तथा लूप लाइन पर  
एकचारी हास्ट पर दानापूर फास्ट एक्सेन्जर  
माशी तथा 13 घण माशियां नहीं रुकती है  
जिसके कारण उस स्टेशन पर उतरने वाले  
यात्रियों तथा बिघायको को कठिनाई होती  
है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन स्टेशन  
पर बिघायको के कूपनो पर टिकट देने की  
कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है , और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और  
(ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों तो इसके  
क्या कारण है तथा इन स्टेशन पर होने वाली  
कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही  
की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री ए. वि. पुनाषा) :

(क) 13 घण घपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस और  
327 घण हावड़ा-दानापूर तेज सवारी गाड़ी  
एकचारी हास्ट स्टेशन पर ठहरने के लिए  
अधिसूचित नहीं है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) 13 घण घपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस  
और 327 घण हावड़ा दानापूर तेज सवारी  
गाड़ी को एकचारी हास्ट स्टेशन पर ठहराने  
का कोई अधिसूचित नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ  
सम्बन्धी दूरी अर्थात् 160 किलोमीटर या उस  
से अधिक का यातायात नगण्य है। हास्ट  
स्टेशनों का संचालन मुख्यतः ठेकेदार द्वारा  
होता है जो तीव्र गति के टिकट जारी कर  
उन्हें इच्छुक यात्रियों को जारी करते हैं।

ठेकेदारों को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे  
कूपनों पर बिघायकों को टिकट दें।

Iron Ore sent to Japan from Bailadilla  
(M.P.)

6343. श्री J. Sundar Lal: Will the  
Minister of Commerce be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total quantity of Iron ore  
sent to Japan and other countries  
from Bailadilla in Madhya Pradesh  
during 1966-67; and

(b) the total amount of foreign ex-  
change earned during the same period  
as a result of this export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri  
Dinesh Singh): (a) No iron ore from  
Bailadilla was exported during 1966-  
67.

(b) Does not arise

Survey of Minerals and Oil in Bastar  
District

6344. श्री J. Sundar Lal: Will the  
Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mineral or oil  
survey in District Bastar of Madhya  
Pradesh has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and  
Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and  
(b). A preliminary mineral reconnais-  
sance survey in the district of Bastar  
by the Geological Survey of India is,  
more or less, complete and further  
work is in progress. As a result of  
the investigations conducted so far,  
workable deposits of iron ore, lime-  
stone and dolomite have been record-  
ed. Bauxite, ochres, ores of copper  
and lead, andalusite, lepidolite, corun-  
dum, graphite, fluorospar, asbestos and  
clays are also known to occur in that  
district. During the field season  
1967-68, the Geological Survey of

India, in addition to preliminary surveys in various parts of the district, will carry out detailed investigations for iron ores in Bailadilla and Rowghat and for limestone in the Kanger Valley and Potanar-Boranji areas. Further, the National Mineral Development Corporation had also undertaken surveys for iron ore at 3 deposits of Bailadilla viz. Nos. 14, 5 and 4, in Bastar district. A mine with a rated capacity of 5.5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum is being developed in Deposit No. 14. Development of another mine based on deposit No. 5, with an annual rated capacity of 2.75 million tonnes (including 0.75 million tonnes of fines) is also envisaged. Detailed exploration in Deposit No. 4 has yet to be carried out by the Corporation.

No survey for oil has been undertaken in this district

टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात

6345. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात हाल में बढ़ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) भारत द्वारा किन देशों को टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(घ) भारत द्वारा प्रति वर्ष रुपये में कितने मूल्य के टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ङ) क्या भारत में निर्यात टेलीफोन

उपकरण ब्रिटेन और अमरीका में बने उपकरणों से उत्तम होते हैं ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो किसमें जो सुधारने के निम्ने सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी हा।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण लम्बा फटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 1137/67]

(ङ) इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्स्टीट्यूट निमिटेड, बंगलौर द्वारा निर्यात टेलीफोन उपकरण ब्रिटेन तथा अमरीका में निर्यात उपकरणों के मुकाबले में होते हैं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत में अन्नक उद्योग

6346. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्नक का उत्पादन करने वाले विश्व के देशों में भारत का क्या स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या इस देश में अन्नक के निर्यात व्यापार की स्थिति अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) समाजवादी देशों तथा नये स्वतन्त्र हुए देशों को अन्नक का निर्यात बढ़ाने के निम्ने सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) विश्व के अग्रक उत्पादक देशों में भारत का प्रथम स्थान है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) भारत समाजवादी देशों को भी द्विपक्षीय व्यापार करार के आधार पर अग्रक का निर्यात करता है। परन्तु ये नये स्वतन्त्र हुए देशों में बहुत अधिक मांग नहीं है।

सिले-सिलाये कपड़ों का निर्यात

6347. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० नि० मन्शुकर :  
श्री भोन्नेरु झा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में सिले-सिलाये भारतीय कपड़ों की माग बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो 1966-67 में भारत द्वारा किन-किन देशों को और कितने फिट्टे मूल्य के सिले-सिलाए कपड़ों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) उनका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एन० टी०-1138/67]

इलायची उद्योग

6348. श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० नि० मन्शुकर :  
श्री भोन्नेरु झा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इलायची उद्योग के प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) क्या कुवैत और ईरान में भारतीय इलायची की मांग हाल में बढ़ी है ;

(ग) क्या इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इलायची का उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा इस उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) 1966-67 में प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा 8.11 करोड़ रु० है।

(ख) जहाँ तक सरकार को ज्ञात है, ऐसा नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : इस समय निम्न-लिखित योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं :—

- (1) "कट्टू" रोग के उन्मूलन की योजना - यह रोग उत्पादन बढ़ाने के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ी बाधा बतलाई जाती है ;
- (2) बागान मालिकों को किराया खरीद आधार पर छिड़काव सिंचाई के उपकरण आदि देने की योजना ;
- (3) बागान मालिकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये ऋण योजना ;

- (4) बजान मासिकों को उपदान मुक्त बरों पर उर्बक तथा परिवर्द्धन रत्नान सावत्री देने की योजना; तथा  
(5) गवेवणा योजना ।

**छतरियों का निर्यात**

6348. श्री रत्नाक्तार सास्त्री :  
श्री क० नि० मन्चकर :  
श्री मोलेश्वर सा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तंजानिया और इथोपिया द्वारा भारतीय छतरियों का आयात कम कर दिये जाने के कारण हाल में भारतीय छतरियों का निर्यात कम हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो छतरियों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) भारतीय छतरियों के निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :**

(क) कुछ समय से छतरियों का निर्यात कम हो रहा है तंजानिया तथा इथोपिया द्वारा आयात में कमी श्री इस गिरावट का एक कारण है ।

(ख) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न-लिखित कार्यवाही की गई है :—

- (1) छतरियों के निर्यात के जहाज पर निःशुल्क मूल्य की 10 प्रतिशत की दर पर आयात पुनर्भरण की अनुमति दी जाती है;  
(2) निर्यात पर, ब्याज पर निःशुल्क

मूल्य की 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर मजद सहायता, तथा

- (3) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर देशी मोहो तथा इस्पात का पुनर्भरण ।

(घ) गत कुछ वर्षों में छतरियों तथा उसके भागों का निर्यात मूल्य नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

(मूल्य लाख रुपये में)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
		(अप्रैल-फरवरी)
35.74	24.94	10.00

**महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना**

6350. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

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

(क) चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) प्रस्तावित नये उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) ये उद्योग किन-किन स्थानों में स्थापित किए जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री ( श्री फत्तहदीन अली अहमद ) :  
(क) से (ग) : चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा के मसौदे में महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन किन अस्तमित उद्योगों की



स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है, उनके नाम स्थान तथा खर्चाई रूप से की गई धन की व्यवस्था नीचे दी गई है।

परियोजना का नाम	स्थान	बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में की गई धन की व्यवस्था (करोड़ रुपये में)
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1. आर्गेनिक इष्टर- मीडियाट प्लांट	पनवेल	28 00
2. कोयना अल्पुमीनियम	कोयना	38.70
3. नया फाउण्ट्री फोन संयंत्र	दर्धा	23 00
4. ट्राम्ब उर्वरक मयत का विन्नार	ट्राम्ब	30 00

दर्धा में स्थापित की जाने वाली फाउण्ट्री फोन परियोजना के बारे में नवीनतम मांग की दृष्टि से इस समय पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

पुनरीक्षित लागत अनुमानों की दृष्टि से अन्य परियोजनाओं के लिए की गई वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर भी पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

महाराष्ट्र में कागज बनाने का कारखाना

6351. श्री देवराज कादिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा संचालन-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीबीपंचवर्षीय

योजना की रूप-रेखा के प्राप्ति में योजना समिति के प्रथम वर्ष में महाराष्ट्र में कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा संचालन-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याणजी शशी कल्याण): (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कागज का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है किन्तु बीबी योजना की अवधि के पहले वर्ष में ऐसा कर सकना सम्भव नहीं था।

(ख) इस योजना की एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट ब्रिटेन के मेसर्स साइमन हैडलिंग एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है। रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त हो जाने पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा इसकी जांच की जायेगी।

#### Railway Crossing and Bridges on G.T. Road and National Highways

6352. श्री D. D. Jena:  
Shri D. N. Deb:  
Shri R. R. Singh, Deo:  
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where the Grand Trunk Road and other National Highways cross the Railway lines;

(b) the number of over and under-bridges and manned and unmanned railway crossings on such lines;

(c) whether Government propose to build over and under-bridges on all these Highways which have heavy traffic; and

(d) if so, the number of bridges proposed to be constructed in the Fourth Five Year Plan and at which places?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Fozmocha): (a) 475.

(b) Road over/under-bridges 117  
Manned level crossings 355  
Unmanned level crossings 3

(c) The Railways generally agree to take up construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of busy level crossings provided the specific schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government or Road Authority concerned agree to bear their share of the cost as required under the extent rules.

(d) A statement showing details of 53 bridges which have so far been tentatively proposed for taking up during the Fourth Plan by the different States is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1139/67]. However, out of these, only those schemes will be actually taken up for which all technical details are finalised and for which the State Governments make the necessary provision of funds and arrangements for taking their share of work in hand.

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरवा तथा बिद्युत् करवा  
बस्तुओं का उत्पादन

6353. श्री सं० च० बोलित : क्या  
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में  
हथकरवा से तथा बिद्युत् चालित करवा से  
सलग-सलग कितना कपडा तैयार किया  
गया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में हथकरवा तथा  
बिद्युत् चालित करवा से पुष्क-पुष्क कितने  
सूत का उपयोग किया गया;

(ग) हथकरवों, तथा बिद्युत् चालित  
करवों में पुष्क-पुष्क मांड लग कितने  
बिभिन्न कन्वर्ट के सूत का प्रयोग किया  
गया; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में हथकरवा  
तथा बिद्युत् चालित करवा उद्योग के विकास  
के लिये उक्त राज्य की उक्त अवधि में  
कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपरोधी (बी  
कड़ी कुरैली) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी  
एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर  
रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) हथकरवा उद्योग के लिये  
5,34,000 रु०। बिद्युत् चालित करवा  
उद्योग को कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है।

#### Sale of Lambretta Scooters

6354. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the  
Minister of Industrial Development  
and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware  
of the discrimination shown by the  
manufacturers of Lambretta scooters  
in the supply of machines on the pre-  
revision and post-revision prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
scooters sold on the pre-revision prices  
were not equipped with spare wheels  
and brackets and other parts were  
somewhat inferior, whereas scooters  
sold at increased prices were fully  
equipped;

(c) whether it is also a fact that  
some of essential accessories have  
not yet been given to the customers  
who bought these sometime in March  
last; and

(d) the steps Government propose  
to take to discourage the manufac-  
turers to avoid such inconvenience to  
customers in future?

The Minister of Industrial Deve-  
lopment and Company Affairs (Shri  
F. A. Ahmed): (a) Government have  
not received any such complaint.

(b) and (c). Due to short supply  
of tyres, the manufacturers of Lamb-  
retta scooters have since January,

1967, been marketing their scooters without spare wheel and brackets. Government have not received any complaints about the quality of some parts in any particular supplies being inferior.

(d) The manufacturers have informed Government that short supplies of brackets are being made good and that short supplies of spare wheels will be made good as soon as adequate supplies of tyres are received from the tyre manufacturers.

**Quality of Scooters and Motor Cycles**

6355. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of scooters and motor cycles being manufactured in the country has deteriorated;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a committee, as in the case of cars, to look into this complaint; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A few complaints received by Government about defects in scooters manufactured in India have been referred to the manufacturers for remedial action. Government, however, have no evidence of any general deterioration in the quality of scooters and motor-cycles manufactured in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government considers that the need for setting up a Committee as in the case of cars has not yet arisen.

**Coal Controllers (Hqrs. Office) Employees Association, Calcutta**

6356. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation, through proper channel, was received from a Coal Controller's (Headquarters Office) Employees' Association, Calcutta, seeking Government's ruling on the fixation of seniority of the employees concerned;

(b) if so, when it was received;

(c) whether the representation was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for examination of the issues and their opinion; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A representation has been received on 20th April, 1967 from the Coal Controller's (Headquarters Office) Employees' Association in respect of the principle followed in the fixation of Seniority of Lower Division Clerks in Coal Controller's Headquarter Office.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is still under consideration.

**Headquarters Organisation of the Coal Controller**

6357. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the principle of determining seniority of Central Government employees which was uniformly applicable during the period from the 2nd January, 1944 to 21st December, 1960 has not been followed in the Headquarters Organisation of the Coal Controller;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the Lower Division Employees of the Coal Controller's Organisation who had been made permanent by the 21st December, 1959 were confirmed on the basis of length of continuous service as per Government Orders of 1956;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that employees of all other Central Government offices who were confirmed not on the basis of length of continuous service but out-of-turn, have subsequently been granted seniority according to their date of appointment in the grade and not according to their date of confirmation; and

(f) if so, whether this principle has been followed in the Coal Controller's Organisation, and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Principle of determining seniority in respect of L.D. Clerks in the Coal Controller's Hqrs. Office was followed as laid down in late Ministry of Production order of 27th August, 1956. Copy is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1150/67].

(c) and (d). Temporary Lower Division Clerks of Coal Controller Office are confirmed according to the seniority which is determined on the basis of the 1956 orders. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees are confirmed according to the quotas reserved for them.

(e) and (f). In the Coal Controller's Office, after adoption of the 1956 orders, on confirmation according to the quotas reserved for them, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees become senior to non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes who are not still confirmed.

Amongst permanent officers, the seniority is determined with reference to the date of confirmation and not according to the date of appointment. In other Central Government offices where 1959 orders are applied, the same principles are observed.

रेलवे समितियों बनाने के लिए कसौटी

6358. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे [मंत्री] यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे समितियों का गठन किस कसौटी के प्राधार पर किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों के सदस्य संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा चुने जाते हैं अथवा उनके द्वारा नामांकित किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन समितियों को पूर्णतया निर्वाचित निकाय बनाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० सु० पुनावा) :

(क) जिन समस्याओं की जांच अपेक्षित होती है उनके महत्व के अनुसार रेल समितियां बनायी जाती हैं। समस्याओं का महत्व सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है या जैसा कि इस विषय पर जनता द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों या संसद् में हुई बहस से परिणत होता है।

(ख) ऐसी समितियों के सदस्य संसद् द्वारा नहीं चुने जाते। वे मंत्री द्वारा नामांकित किये जाते हैं। संसद् सदस्यों को नामांकित किये जाने की दशा में संसदीय मामलों के मंत्री से पहले परामर्श किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

**ECAFE Meet on Trade in Developing Countries**

4356. **Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri J. H. Pahal:**  
**Shri Madhu Chavay:**  
**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken in the direction of holding an Asian Ministerial Conference on the expansion of trade in developing countries in pursuance of the decision taken in this regard at the 23rd annual session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Tokyo on the 17th April, 1967; and

(b) when the conference is due to take place and the agenda it is to consider?

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

(b) No date has yet been fixed nor has the agenda been finalised.

**Import of Cables by HCL**

4360. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether cables are imported by the Hindustan Cables Ltd., despite their availability in the Local market; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**State Ownership of Mines**

4361. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether the President of the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation has pleaded for state ownership of mines; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the views expressed by the President of the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation regarding the common ownership of mines. No communication has, however, been received by the Government from him on the subject. The policy of Government about mining industry is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956 and no change in this policy is envisaged at present.

**यूरोस्लाविया के ट्रैक्टरों का आयात**

5362. **श्री कृष्ण चण्ड कश्यप :**  
**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**

क्या बाजिग्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय यूरोस्लाविया से ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई कम हो रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने किसानों की भांग को पूरा करने के लिये अन्य देशों से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ग) कितने किसानों तथा व्यापारियों ने यूरोस्लाविया के ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करने

वाली भारतीय कम्पनियों में हथ जमा करवा है तथा कितना हथ जमा कराया है ; और

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों को ट्रक्टर सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

गार्गिष्य मंत्री (श्री विवेक सिंह) :  
(क) यूरोपवायिया में निमित ट्रैक्टरों का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) क्योंकि देश में ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन देश की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है, अतः रूस, चेकोस्लावोव्हेकिया तथा पोलण्ड से कुछ सम्बन्धी ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया जाता है।

(ग) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

असलत नगर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

6363. श्री हुकम चन्द काजबाब :  
श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :  
श्री चरुन सिंह मरीचिया :  
श्री राम सेवक बाबब :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'हिन्दुस्तान' के 11 अग्रेज, 1967 के ग्रंक ने प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि शिकोहाबाद और इटावा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच असलत नगर में 39-घण जनता ऐक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का इंजन और डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इंजन और डिब्बों के पटरी से उतरने के कारणों के बारे में जांच की गई है; और

(क) इसके परिणामस्वरूप (क्या व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० नू० पुनाषा) :  
(क) दुर्घटना 9-4-1967 को हुई।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) जन-हानि कुछ नहीं हुई। रेल-सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः लगभग 2,550 रुपये की क्षति पहुंची।

हाजीपुर स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर दुर्घटना

6364. श्री हुकम चन्द काजबाब :  
श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अग्रेज, 1967 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हाजीपुर स्टेशन पर रेल दुर्घटना में बारह व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई थीं;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कायबाही की ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० नू० पुनाषा) :  
(क) 9-4-1967 को हाजीपुर स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना हुई थी जिसमें 81 घण सवारी गाड़ी के 23 यात्रियों को मामूली चोटें आईं।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि जब 2 सी एस डाउन मालगाड़ी का इंजन स्टॉप करते हुए मालवीधाम की ओर जा

या था तो गलती से यह साइन नं० 1 पर चला गया जिस पर 81 अप सवारी गाड़ी पहले से चड़ी थी।

(ग) जिन रेल कर्मचारियों को इस दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है, उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

अप्रैल, 1967 में मसूरी-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तथा टुक के बीच टक्कर

6365. श्री हुकाम चन्ध कछवाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जीसी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल, 1967 को मजरीला जंक्शन और धनीरा स्टेशन के बीच मसूरी-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की एक टुक के साथ टक्कर हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान व माल की किनकी हानि हुई ;

(ग) दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) दुर्घटना 8-4-1967 को हुई।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरा, नगिन दो व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं। रेल सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची।

(ग) दुर्घटना टुक-डाइवर की प्रसावधानी से कारण हुई, जो रेलवे लाइन को उस समय पार करने की कोशिश कर रहा था जब कि सामने से गाड़ी आ रही थी।

(घ) इस दुर्घटना के लिए टुक का

डाइवर विन्नेवार ठहराया गया है। मुनिष्ठ उस पर मुकदमा चला रही है।

सिमभूली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल

6366. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिमभूली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने के बारे में पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ग) इस महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए यह पुल कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जो हां।

(ख) वाली एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर घा-जा मके, इस प्रयोजन से रेल प्रशासन ऊपरी पैदल पुलों की व्यवस्था करते हैं। ये पुल एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बनाये जाते हैं। इस स्टेशन पर खड़े-उतरने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या के आधार पर और इन तथ्यों को देखते हुए कि दोनों प्लेटफार्मों को जोड़ने के लिए इनके दोनों मिरों पर पैदल-मार्ग बने हुए हैं, फिलहाल यहाँ ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाने का प्रौचित्य नहीं दिखाई देता।

(ग) मवाल नहीं उठता।

Booking of Betel Leaves from Fanskura Station (S.E. Railway)

6367. Shri Dattatraya Kunte:  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about

900 to 1100 baskets of betel leaves, a perishable items, are booked and transported to different parts of India bringing about 7 to 8 thousand rupees per day as freight charges from Panskura Railway Station on the S. E. Railway;

(b) if so, whether there is any goods-sheds there;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any request for a goods-shed there was made long time ago; and

(e) the steps taken for the construction of a goods shed along with the remodelling works of the Panskura Railway Station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Foonacha): (a) During the year 1966-67, on an average, 587 baskets of betel leaves per day were booked. The earnings were Rs 4,859 per day

(b) Betel leaf traffic is booked as parcels and is, therefore, dealt with in the parcel shed. A parcel shed exists at the station.

(c) Does not arise

(d) A representation for provision of a goods shed at Panskura was received in 1956

(e) No provision has been made for a goods shed in the remodelling plan for Panskura railway station, because after the opening of Panskura-Haldia line, the traffic now dealt with at Panskura is likely to be diverted to stations on the new line. Meanwhile, it is proposed to provide a temporary goods shed

334 डाउन कारका सवारी गाडी (पूर्व रेलवे) में डकैती

6368. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री धोंकार सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के  
1499 L.S.—4.

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 281 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे पर बस बरिया और बन्देल स्टेशनों के बीच हुई डकैती के मामले में की जा रही पुलिस जाच पूरी हो चुकी है और सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जमका मोटा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सभी पुलिस द्वारा मामले को जाच की जा रही है। अब तक 5 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) पाच व्यक्तियों में से एक को सबूत न मिलने के कारण छोड़ दिया गया और चार को सिनाइत की जा चुकी है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के खुफिया विभाग ने जांच करने के लिए मामले को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

उत्तर रेलवे में जमता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में  
आभूषणों का लूटा जाना

6369. श्री राम सिंह अबरवाल :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जनवरी, 1967 को घणवा उसके पास उत्तर रेलवे के सारावा और मनोहरगज रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच जमता एक्सप्रेस जेनगाड़ी के महिलाओं के एक डिब्बे में लूट कर कुंभों में 1,000 रुपये की लागत के आभूषण लूट लिये थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?



रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुनाचा) :  
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) सूचना मिलने पर, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, इलाहाबाद ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 395 (डकैती) के अधीन अपराध सं० 53 में एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया और तत्परतापूर्वक उसकी जांच शुरू कर दी । सहायक महानिरीक्षक, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के अनुभाग अधिकारी मोंके पर गये और उन्होंने जांच-कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण किया सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के अपराध कमचारियों को भी जांच अधिकारी की सहायता करने के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त कर दिया गया । दो अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, जिनके विरुद्ध इलाहाबाद की मेशन अदालत में मुकदमा चल रहा है । जे० अभियुक्तों को पकड़ने के प्रयत्न क्रिय में रहे हैं ।

#### Quick Movement of Trains

6370. Shri Babbuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Engineers are to go abroad to study the system of quick movement of trains in foreign countries as reported in the 'Patriot', dated the 20th April, 1967.

(b) if so, the names of the Engineers who are to visit foreign countries; and

(c) by what time their studies are likely to be available?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is at present no proposal to send some Engineers abroad to study the system of quick movement of trains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Export of Synthetic Stones

6371. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of synthetic stones is declining day-by-day; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the position and to improve their export earnings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The exports of cut & polished synthetic stones during April 1966 to March 1967 amount to \$ 1.77 lakhs compared to \$ 2.06 lakhs during the year 1965-66. This shows a decline of \$ 0.29 lakhs only.

(b) The following measures have been taken to improve export earnings from synthetic stones:—

(i) the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council has arranged with the agents at Jaipur of the Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Mettupalayam (which is the only factory producing synthetic stones of red and white variety in this country) for release of rough synthetic stones (which and red) to exporters of cut and polished synthetic stones. Council's recommendations for release are being accepted by the Manufacturer's Agents. The Company has been requested to supply these rough stones at a reasonable price,

(ii) import replenishment of 25 per cent of f.o.b value to the registered exporters of synthetic stones, under the import policy for registered exporters of gem and jewellery, has been provided; and

(iii) the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council set up in April 1966 is making efforts to promote the exports of synthetic stones also.

**Trade with Newly Liberated Countries in Africa**

6372. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken for exploring possibilities of entering into agreements with the newly liberated countries in Africa for the import of essential minerals and raw materials from them in exchange of *Indian* manufactured goods and products?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): From amongst the newly liberated countries in Africa, we import minerals and raw materials mainly from Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Tunisia, Ghana, Zambia and Congo. Out of these countries, we have already entered into trade agreements with Tunisia, Uganda and Tanzania. Conclusion of Trade Agreements and Trade arrangements with Kenya, Congo, Algeria, Zambia and Malagasy is under consideration.

**Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

6373. Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works,

(b) the number of locomotives exported to foreign countries annually, and

(c) the foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The present capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is to manufacture about 10 steam locomotives and 4 electric locomotives per month.

(b) Nil.

All the locomotives manufactured by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been utilized within the country.

(c) Does not arise

**Unauthorised Sale of Long Journey Railway tickets at Bombay**

6374. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the large-scale black-marketing going on in the sale of long journey Railway tickets at Bombay Railway Station,

(b) whether anti-social elements purchase the tickets much in advance of the due date in collaboration with the Railway officials and then sell them to the needy passengers at many times the price of the ticket, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this malpractice?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b) A few complaints of blackmarketing in railway tickets have been received.

(c) A statement indicating the steps being taken is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1140/67].

Iron and Steel produced during 1966-67

(a) the quantity of iron and steel produced at all the steel plants in the public sector during 1966-67; and

6375. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjeet Singh:  
Shri M. S. Murdi:  
Shri G. S. Mishra:  
Shri Nitraj Singh Chaudhary:

(b) the quantity exported during the same period and the foreign exchange earned thereby?

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Quantity of iron and steel produced by the steel plants in the public sector during 1966-67 is given below:

(In '000' tonnes).

	Bhilai	Rourkela	Durgapur	Total
Pig Iron for sale	535.1	58.7	201.0	794.8
Salable Sems	577.1	3.2	149.9	730.2
Finished Steel	721.8	637.4	390.5	1749.7

(b) Total quantity of iron and steel exported from India during 1966-67 is 4,70,854 tonnes the F.O.B. value of which is Rs 20,00,71,176' Exports of

iron and steel made by Hindustan Steel Ltd during 1966-67 were as follows:

(Quantity in '000 tonnes value in '000' Rs )]

Producers	Pig Iron		Finished Steel	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Rourkela			13.9	8353.7
Bhilai	158.2	41359.4	29.0	14587.3
Durgapur	27.2	7655.1	35.6	20063.6
	185.2	48992.5	78.5	41624.6

Jagjwan Ram Shramik Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur

Secretary of the Jagjwan Ram Shramik Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur, Eastern Railway, by the Railway Board in regard to the taking over of the management of the Institution;

6376. Shri Madhu Lohare:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(b) whether the College authorities have made any request for reasonable ad hoc non-recurring grant for the purpose of constructing a building for the Arts and Science Departments of the Institution;

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum, from the

(c) whether a request has also been made in regard to monthly grant in order to cover the deficit incurred by the College; and

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

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

(b) Yes

(c) Yes

(d) It is not the policy of the Railway Ministry to take over the management of private educational institutions or to agree to financial assistance from Railway Revenues to institutions beyond Higher Secondary standard. The request, therefore, could not be agreed to.

#### Republic Forge

6377 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2878 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state whether any legal action has been taken against Dr Dharma Teja, Republic Forge for issuing shares before the receipt of the stipulated sums and before securing the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): No legal action has been taken against Dr Dharma Teja, Republic Forge for the reported irregularities. The position regarding these irregularities is as follows:—

(i) Issue of shares before the receipt of the stipulated sums.

According to the Auditor of the Republic Forge Company, there was

a delay of three to four months on the part of the company in encashment of five cheques for Rs. 2,25,000 received from the Jyanti Shipping Company towards the allotment of 10,100 shares to Dr Dharma Teja. The Directors of the Company in their report to the share-holders have stated that this was only an omission and will be avoided in future.

(ii) Issue of shares before securing the prior Permission of the Reserve Bank of India

Dr J Dharma Teja as the main Promotor of the Company and its Director, had decided to invest Rs. 15 lakhs in the Company and an application was, therefore, made by the Company to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to issue 15,000 Equity Shares (of the face value of Rs 15 lakhs) to Dr. J Dharma Teja and Mrs Ranjit Teja. The Reserve Bank of India granted permission on the 18th March 1964 to allot 15,000 Equity Shares of Rs 100/- each for cash at par to Dr Teja and Mrs Teja subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Subscriptions for the shares to be issued to Dr. Teja and Mrs Teja, non-residents, will be received from France in cash through banking channels and bank certificates in support thereof produced to the Reserve Bank of India in due course.

(ii) The Share Certificates when issued will be held in India with the Company an authorised dealer in Foreign Exchange and will not be disposed of in any manner without the Reserve Bank's permission.

In pursuance of the above permission Dr. J Dharma Teja was allotted 50 Equity Shares of Rs 100/- each on 27-3-1964 and 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each on 29-4-1965. In fulfilment of the first condition, the Company took up the matter with the

Jayanti Shipping Company for furnishing the bank certificates to the Reserve Bank of India in support of proof of funds obtained from France through banking channels for the proposed allotment of Shares to Dr Teja. The Jayanti Shipping Company confirmed in reply that Dr. Teja had a credit of Rs 11,25,693 07 in their books. The requisite bank certificates in proof of these funds were submitted to the Reserve Bank of India by the Jayanti Shipping Company. Subsequently, the Reserve Bank of India, Madras in their letter of 12th May 1966, held the allotment of 10,150 Shares to Dr Teja to be in order. As regards the second condition, the Share Certificates are still with the Company.

**India Belting and Cold Storage  
(Private) Limited, Serampore**

**6378. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 560 on the 29th November, 1966 and state—

(a) whether the special auditors' report on the accounts of the India Belting and Cold Storage (Private) Limited, Serampore, has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the action taken on the report;

(c) the action taken for the company's failure to submit Balance-sheet and to hold the annual General Meeting; and

(d) in case the case has already been filed, the stage reached in the prosecution?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) By their Order dated 10th November, 1966, the

Company Law Board directed that a special audit of the accounts of India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited shall be conducted by Shri R. S. Lodha of Messrs Lodha & Company, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta, for the period from 1st July, 1959, to 30th June, 1965. Subsequently, on a petition filed by the company under Article 226 of the Constitution of India questioning the validity of the Order, the High Court, Calcutta, served an interim injunction on the special auditor restraining him from conducting the special audit. The main petition is still pending before the Court. As such, the question of the Special Auditor looking into the loan of Rs 1,51,825 made by the Company to the India Belting and Cold Storage Private Limited allegedly in contravention of section 370 of the Companies Act, 1956, will not arise until the Court is pleased to pass orders on the main petition.

(c) and (d) On 28th November, 1966, prosecution was launched against the company and four directors under sections 162(1) and 220(3) of the Companies Act, 1956, with respect to the balance sheet and annual return of the company for the year 1965. On 18th May, 1967, the accused were convicted and fined Rs 10 each on each count. The Magistrate also passed orders under section 614A of the Companies Act 1956, directing the accused to file the documents by the 19th October, 1967.

**Duncan Stratton and Company  
Limited**

**6379. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 566 on the 29th November, 1966, and state:

(a) whether the prosecution has since been launched against Duncan

**Stratton and Company Limited for Contravention of the provisions of Section 295 of the Companies Act; and**

(b) if so, the stage reached in the prosecution?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). On a petition presented by the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, on the 1st July, 1967, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has directed the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police to investigate into the matter and submit a report to his Court

**Over-Bridge at Crossing near Safdarjung Air Port**

8380. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision to construct an over-bridge at the crossing near Safdarjung Air Port, New Delhi has been taken;

(b) if so, when the construction will start and when it will be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of the expenditure?

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

(b) Construction will be taken up after a final decision is taken whether an over or under-bridge will be built and funds are provided by the Road authorities.

(c) The work will cost approximately Rs. 2.06 crores if an under-bridge is built and Rs. 1.26 crores if an over-bridge is built.

**रेल की बिजली पर रायल्टी (स्वामित्व)**

6181. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि कोई किसान अपनी भूमि से रेल बेचता है, तो राज्य सरकारें रायल्टी लगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस रायल्टी की वसूली सच-सूची के क्षेत्र में प्राप्ती है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्ध सेठ) : (क) हाँ, महोदय ।

(ख) नहीं, महोदय । खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 15(1) के अधीन और बागों के साथ राज्य सरकारों को रेल का लघु खनिज के रूप में श्रेणीकरण हो जाने पर रेल पर स्वामित्व (रायल्टी) निर्धारित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है ।

**बिहार में सीप से बटन बनाना**

6382. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में मेहसा में बड़े पैमाने पर सीप के बटन बनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सीप के बटन बनाने वाले कारखाने पुराने ढंग के हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनको आधुनिक ढंग का बनाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) यह उद्योग अभी कुटीर उद्योग के परम्परागत ढंग से चल रहा है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार के पास, जो इस उद्योग की देखभाल करती है, इसको प्राथमिक ढंग का बनाने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

सीप से बटनों का निर्माण

6383. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मच है कि सीप केवल मिर्कहेना नदी (जिला चम्पारन, बिहार) से ही मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या यह सच है कि कच्ची सीपियों को नदी से निकाल कर बटन बनाने के काम में लाया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या यह सच है कि यदि इस नदी से सीपियों का निकालना बन्द नहीं किया गया, तो थोड़े ही समय में ही उसमें सीप नहीं रहेंगे, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार इनके परि-रक्षण के लिए क्या योजना बना रही है

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से उप-संजी (जी शकी कुर्सेली) : (क) जी, नहीं । बिहार सरकार से, जो इस उद्योग की देखभाल करती है, पता चला है कि सीप बिहार की अन्य नदियों, जैसे कि गडक, कमला, कारेहू तथा कोसी में भी पाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### National Productivity Council

6384. श्री राम किशन गुप्ता: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Technical Assistance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Products of the National Productivity Council have submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein, and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c) The Foreign Technical Assistance Committee and the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Productivity are standing Committees of the Government Body of the National Productivity Council. These Committees meet periodically to discuss day-to-day problems relating to Foreign Technical Assistance programmes and Agricultural Productivity programmes respectively and guide the Council in the these matters. These Committees are not required to submit any report.

#### Strike by Licensed Porters at New Delhi Railway Station

6385. श्री राम किशन गुप्ता:

श्री ए. ए. सिन्हा:

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा:

श्री मोहसिन:

श्री ए. ए. पण्डेय:

श्री हुकाम चन्द कच्छवाल:

श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल:

श्री आल बिहारी वाजपय्ये:

श्री कृष्ण लाल गुप्ता:

श्री राजा दत्त शर्मा:

श्री ए. ए. विद्यार्थी:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Licensed Porters at New Delhi Railway Station stopped work in May, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and their main demands; and

(c) the measures taken for the convenience of the public?

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

(b) The strike was in protest against the railway's proposal to increase the existing strength of licensed porters at New Delhi Station in view of the shortage of licensed porters there. The porters demanded that the number of porters at this station should not be increased.

(c) The measures taken for the convenience of the public were:—

(i) The available class IV staff at the station viz, luggage porters, watermen, Safarwalas etc; were utilised to carry the passengers' luggage.

(ii) Porters from Municipal Corporation were also engaged to carry passengers luggage.

(iii) Scouts were posted to assist and prevent harassment to passengers

(iv) A round-the-clock vigil by Supervisory staff and officers was arranged to ensure that the public were not put to any inconvenience.

दिल्ली के बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन पर लजाने से चोरी

6386. श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :  
श्री हुसैन अन्व कच्छबाय :  
श्री ब्रह्म विहारी बाबयेवी :  
श्री मा० स्व० शर्मा :  
श्री सारदा मन्व :

श्री मुज भूषण मन्व :  
श्री राम गोपाल शासनाले :  
श्री यमदत्त शर्मा :  
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यापीठ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 3 मई, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित यह खबर ठीक है कि दिल्ली के बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन के लजाने से 55 हजार रुपये चोरी किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो चोरी होने के क्या कारण थे ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री से० सु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हा, लेकिन चोरी 54,800 रुपये की हुई ।

(ख) और (ग). चोरी करने का मामला भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 320 457 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के पाम दर्ज कर दिया गया है और पुलिस की जांच जारी है । अभी तक न कोई गिरफ्तारी हुई है और न कोई माल ही बरामद हुआ है ।

#### Production in Key Industries

6387. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri B. Barua:  
Shri C. C. Desai:

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

(a) whether Government have asked for quarterly reports from the managements of 300 key industries about the problems facing their progress in order to solve their difficulties and increase their production; and



(b) if so, the names of those industries and when the reports in question are likely to be available and what subsequent action is proposed to be taken?

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

(b) The industries so far addressed on a selective basis include:—

- Alloy and Special Steels; Ferro-alloys
- Non-ferrous metals (Aluminium, copper, zinc and lead)
- Fertilisers
- Pesticides
- Petro-chemical (progress of complexes)
- Automobiles (particularly commercial vehicles)
- Steel castings and steel forgings
- Heavy structurals including cranes
- Machine tools (selected items)
- Industrial machinery for textiles, cement, paper, mining and washeries
- Shovels and earth moving equipment
- Industrial explosives
- Ball bearings
- Agricultural tractors and power tillers.
- Power generation and transmission equipment (selected items).
- Cement.
- Paper.
- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (selected items of basic drugs)
- Diesel engines (selected ranges)
- Electric Motors (about 50 H.P.)
- Packaging Industry.

The units addressed were requested to send the first report in the series by the 25th April, 1967, though replies from some of the units are still outstanding.

The reports received are being scrutinised in consultation with all the concerned authorities with a view to identifying bottlenecks which are common to the various industries and to devise ways & means to overcome such of those that are remediable.

वस्तुओं के लाने-ले-जाने के भाड़े की दरों में कमी

6388. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :  
श्री हुकूम अम्व कल्लवाय :

नया रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 845 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ वस्तुओं के लाने-ले-जाने के भाड़े की कम दरें निर्धारित करने के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितना और समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनावा) :  
(क) और (ख) सूचना संकलित की जा चुकी है और इस दिशा में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-141/67]

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखने हुए मवाला नहीं उठता।

Kennedy Round Trade Talks in Geneva

6389. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinker:  
Shri S. M. Bajerjee:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Devan Sen:

Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri K. F. Singh Deo:  
 Shri D. N. Deb:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri G. S. Mishra:  
 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
 Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Maharaaj Singh Bharati:  
 Shri K. Narayana Rao:  
 Shri P. Gopalan:  
 Shri Umanath:  
 Shri K. Ramari:  
 Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:  
 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
 Shri Marandi:  
 Shri Swell:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
 Shri K. M. Abraham:  
 Shri P. P. Esthose:  
 Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
 Shri K. Anirudhan:  
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
 Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
 Shri Nitraj Singh  
 Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a great set-back to the under-developed countries like India because of the failure of talks on Kennedy Round formula recently,

(b) whether the American proposal for food aid plan was also not acceptable to other members of the Kennedy Round Trade Team; and

(c) if so, whether Government can give any indication of the final outcome of the Kennedy Round meetings which were held in Geneva?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Attention of the hon. Members is invited to the Statement made by me on the results of the Kennedy Round Negotiations, in the House on 20th July, 1967.

रेलवे में आधुनिक (स्टेनोग्राफर)

6390. श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल :  
 श्री मुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रस्तावित संख्या 808 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में विभिन्न वेतन क्रमों के आधुनिको (स्टेनोग्राफरों) के बारे में जानकारी दृष्टि प्राप्त हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो 'उमका' व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० म० गुलाब) :  
 (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा जाना है । [ पुरतकाल्य में रख दिया गया । देखिये सख्या LT-1142/67 ]

(ग) पवान नहीं उठना ।

Loss of Machinery parts in Durgapur Steel Plant

6391. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
 Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loss of valuable machinery parts and equipments has become a regular feature with the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that five new typewriter machines were lost from the rolling mills office in the first week of May, 1967; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Steel Plant authorities have so far lost nearly Rupees 30 lakhs as a

result of thefts, inspite of the fact that the Steel Plant maintains a big security force headed by an I.P.S. to guard the gates?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) It is not correct to say that loss of valuable machinery, parts and equipment, is a regular feature in Durgapur Steel Plant

(b) Five typewriters were stolen from the Rolling Mill office on the night of 29-4-1967

(c) The value of Plant property lost as a result of thefts reported during the last three years in Durgapur Steel Plant amounted to Rs 5,14,466

#### Export of Leather Goods

**6392. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a big rise in export of leather goods;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to export more leather goods?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). As compared to the 1963-64 figure of \$6.5 million, exports of leather goods went up to \$9.69 million in 1965-66. In 1966-67 there was a slight decline with exports at \$9.66 million.

(c) The following are the more important steps taken to promote the exports of leather goods:

(i) Import replenishment is allowed against export of leather goods to cover their import requirements;

(ii) Draw back of duties are allowed against export of leather goods; and

(iii) Finished Leather & Leather Manufactures Export Promotion Council set up at Kanpur for promotion of export of leather goods also undertakes promotional activities by way of sending delegations study teams and sales teams for on the spot study of markets, participation in exhibitions and conducting market survey and publicity abroad. These activities are subsidised from Market Development Fund to a large extent.

#### Movement of Water by Rail to Scarcity Areas

**6393. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Onkar Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of the relief measures, Indian Railways have taken up movement of water to certain scarcity areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Yes. The Central, Northern and Eastern Railways have been asked by the State Governments to carry water to certain stations. The Railways have mobilised sufficient tankwagons for this purpose.

(b) The details are shown in the annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1143/67]

#### Trade Agreement against Rupee Clearance Accounts

**6394. Shri N. K. F. Salve:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiries to ascertain as to whether the goods imported from countries with whom India has rupee

clearance accounts, are not charging excessive prices for the goods supplied by them to India;

(b) how many contracts were made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with foreign buyers for the supply of manganese during the three financial years ending 31st March, 1967;

(c) in how many contracts the deliveries of Ore were not made in accordance with the original agreement;

(d) how many foreign buyers complained about the late deliveries of the Ore; and

(e) what were the causes for the inability of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., to effect the supplies in accordance with the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) It is not possible to check the prices charged for small value licences issued to private importers, but in respect of large value supplies to Government Departments and Public Sector Projects prices are negotiated to ensure that they are competitive.

(b) 1964-65	Nil
1965-66	2
1966-67	3

(c) One, Sir.

(d) None, Sir.

(e) In regard to the contract against which the delivery was not made according to the agreement, the foreign buyer had stipulated manganese ore of high grade. At that time, there was a shortage of high grade ore and there was some delay in MMTTC securing adequate supplies. By the time supplies were available, the rupee was devalued and the prices had to be renegotiated. An agreed price was arrived at in May, 1967.

#### Programme of Operation Hard Rock in Madhya Pradesh

6895. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state whether Government propose to include part of Jabua, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Sidhi, Raigarh, Surguja, Chattarpur, T.kamgarh and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh in the programme of Operation Hard Rock?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): With the exception of 1000 sq. km. in the Jashpurnagar area in Raigarh district which will be covered by the present programme of airborne survey under Operation Hardrock, no part of any other district of Madhya Pradesh will be covered under this programme.

हासपेट क्षेत्र (मंसूर) में लौह प्रयत्न

6306. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसूर राज्य में हासपेट क्षेत्र में बड़ी मात्रा में हीमोराईड लौह प्रयत्न पाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी मात्रा में; और

(ग) इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा बातु मंत्री (श्री जगज देही) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) बलारी जिले के हासपेट क्षेत्र की रमनपुरां ग्रंथला में कच्चे लोहे के 330 मिलियन टन संघर्षों का अनुमान है जिसमें 63 प्रतिशत लोहा होगा । दोनामसाईं खण्ड

में संचय सिद्ध करने का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है और अनुमित सचयों का अनुमान 250 मिलियन टन के स्तर का है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम संदूर ताल्लुक की दोनाममाई खान का विदोहन करने का विचार कर रही है। इस खान की रन-आफ-माइन ग्रीर की निर्धारित क्षमता 5 मिलियन टन है और इसके विदोहन द्वारा 2.5 मिलियन टन पिण्ड तथा 2 मिलियन टन विक्रय योग्य कूर्ण निर्यात के लिये उत्पादित करना है। जब खान का सरकारी क्षेत्र में विकास हो जायगा तब इस क्षेत्र से लगभग 7-8 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन होगा।

#### Bharat Heavy Electricals (P) Ltd.

6397. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) how many posts of Deputy General Managers are there in the units of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and what are their grades; and

(b) how many senior officers were eligible for this post on the basis of seniority, experience and pay-scale?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are at present three posts of Deputy General Managers in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. The details of the posts are as under:—

	Scale of pay
(1) Senior Deputy General Manager (Technical) High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli	Rs. 2250 - per month (fixed).
(2) Deputy General Manager, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad.	Rs. 1800-100-2000-125-2250.
(3) Deputy General Manager, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli.	Rs. 1800-100-2000-125-2250.

  

Post	Number of eligible Officers.
(b) Senior Deputy General Manager (Technical) Tiruchirappalli.	3
Deputy General Manager, Tiruchirappalli.	8
Deputy General Manager, Hyderabad.	10

#### Violation of Import Regulations

6398. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:  
Shri K. Haldar:  
Shri K. Kamani:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many cases of violation of import regulations have come to the notice of Government during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): 446 cases, from 1-4-64 to 31-3-67. In 426 cases departmental enquiry was conducted

and the parties were debarred from obtaining import/export licences, customs clearance permits and allotments of imported goods through State Trading Corporation Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation for specific periods. In 20 cases, the issue of licences to the firms concerned was suspended for a specific period pending departmental enquiry.

#### Industrial Licences for U.P.

6399. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for

Industrial licences received from the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1967 so far; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number rejected during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed) (a) 24 (Upto 15th July, 1967)

(b) Number sanctioned	2
Number rejected	6
Number for which License is not required	1
Number pending	15

**Electrification of Stations on N.E. Railway**

6400. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations electrified on the North Eastern Railway during 1964-67 and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the names of stations on the North Eastern Railway proposed to be electrified during 1967-68?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1144/67]

**Posts in Lower Gazetted Service on North Eastern Railway**

6401. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the Lower Gazetted Service during 1966-67 on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up so far, during the same period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 17 (Seventeen).

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise

**Manufacturing Plant at Ballabharah near Delhi**

6402. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new manufacturing plant at Ballabharah near Delhi will be established with Indian and American businessmen's collaboration to produce electrical controls to serve India's growing industrial needs, and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Cutler Hammer India Ltd., Calcutta were granted a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act on the 28th February, 1966 to establish a new undertaking at Ballabharah for the manufacture of power relays, Contactors, A-cross-the-line starters, limit switches, Push Buttons and Master stations and Thermostats. Government have also approved the terms of collaboration of the firm with M/s. Cutler Hammer Inc of U.S.A.

भारतीय रेलवे कॉन्सेप्ट एंजिनियरिंग  
और डल के कर्मचारी संघ के बीच समझौता

6403. श्री बसवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय

रेलवे कान्फेंस एंजिनियरिंग के बेयरमन और इसके कर्मचारों तथा के बीच 1962 में एक समझौता हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर कहा तक धमल किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० यू० गुनावा) :  
(क) से (ग). सम्भरत' भाष्य भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन के प्रधान और यूनिन के बीच 1961 में (न कि 1962 में जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है) हुई उस बैठक से है, जिसमें भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन के प्रधान ने यह निर्णय किया था कि 110-180 के ब्रेड के क्लर्क की 130-300 ब्रेड के क्लर्क के रूप में पदोन्नति के उद्देश्य से उसकी उपयुक्तता जाचने के लिए ली जाने वाली लिखित परीक्षा बन्द कर दी जाये।

1966 में ग्रबिल भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन के प्रधान द्वारा इस पर फिर से विचार होने तक उपर्युक्त निर्णय पर धमल किया जाता रहा। उस समय यह निर्णय किया गया कि 110-180 के ब्रेड के क्लर्कों की 130-300 के ब्रेड में पदोन्नति लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा ही होनी चाहिए, जैसा कि रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों में निर्धारित है और बिनाका पालन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के प्रलावा भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन भी 1961 से पहले करता रहा है। इस समय इसी निर्णय का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

**All-India Handicrafts Board**

6464. **Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Sharda Nam:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry invited applications from

**Graduate Lower Division Clerks** for promotion to the posts of Investigators and Statistical Assistants in the All India Handicrafts Board against the departmental quota;

(b) if so, how many lower Division Clerks have been promoted as Investigators and Statistical Assistants;

(c) whether it is a fact that in disregard to the Home Ministry's advice, his Ministry appointed Upper Division Clerks to these posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No appointments have been made to the posts in question

(c) and (d) Do not arise

**Supply of Machines on Hire-Purchase to Kerala**

6465. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri C. Janardhanan:**  
**Shri F. C. Adichan:**

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to arrange for the supply of machines on hire-purchase to implement a crash programme of development in the Small Scale Industries Sector; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the request of the State Government?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Corporation has received a request from the Kerala Government for conducting an Intensive Campaign in Kerala for

development of small scale industries. In consultation with the Director of Industries, Kerala, it has been proposed that the Intensive Campaign may be held at Ernakulam from the 31st of July to the 2nd of August, 1967.

**Plants for recovery of distillation products of coal**

6406. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in the country which have plants for recovery of distillation products of coal particularly ammonia and aromatic groups of organic compounds;

(b) the amount of distillation products of coal in India lost annually for want of recovery plant for each coal mine; and

(c) whether in view of the great demand for ammonia for fertilizer industry and other purposes, Government propose to enact necessary legislation for the compulsory recovery of the distillation product in each coal mine?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There are five coal mines in India having by-products recovery plants for recovery of distillation products of coal.

(b) There are about 40 coal mines which manufacture coke but do not have recovery plants for distillation products. It is difficult to make an assessment of the distillation products unrecovered through this process.

(c) No, Sir.

बिहार में एम० प्रो० पी० बटन उद्योग

6407. श्री क० बि० मयूकर :  
श्री राजाबख्शर खानजी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बतावे की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेहदी

1499 L.S.—3.

(बिहार के चम्पारन जिले) में स्थित एम० प्रो० पी० बटन उद्योग, जो कि भारत में अपने किस्म का केवल एक ही उद्योग है, आज खराब हालत में है;

(ख) किन कारणों से मेहदी में स्थित 110 कारखानों में से इस समय केवल 60 कारखानों में ही काम हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एम० प्रो० पी० बटन उद्योग के विकास के लिए एक लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये थे;

(घ) क्या एम० प्रो० पी० बटन उद्योग की समस्याओं के बारे में जांच करने के लिये सरकार का विचार एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है जिसमें सरकार तथा इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगपतियों के प्रतिनिधि तथा विद्यान सभा के स्थानीय सदस्य तथा संसद् सदस्य हों; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शशी कुर्सेली) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Export-Import Bank**

6408. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to create an Export-Import Bank to boost up India's trade;

(b) what is the corpus amount of the bank and when it is likely to come into operation; and

(c) whether this Bank will be set up with some foreign assistance or whether it will entirely with Indian participation?



The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Government have so far taken any steps to establish an Export-Import Bank. The Working Group on Export Finance, set up by Government, which has just finalised its recommendations and whose Report is likely to be received shortly is stated to have recommended the establishment of an Export-Import Bank. The recommendations will be considered by Government after receipt of the Report of the Working Group.

#### Study tours by Kangra and Dehra Dun Tea Planters

6489. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study tours by the Kangra and Dehra Dun tea planters arranged in 1966; and

(b) if so, how far these tours benefited the tea planters?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Japanese Machinery for Tea

6410. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small size Japanese machinery for black and green tea has been secured for the Banuri Pilot Project Scheme, Palampur; and

(b) when the request was made for it and when it was acceded to?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Corporation received a request from the Joint Director of Industries, Punjab in November, 1965 for the import of one processing unit for black tea manufacture and 11 plants for making green tea. These were meant for supply to the tea planters of the Palam-

pur Project area, the Bir Co-operative Tea Factory and the Common Facility Centre. The Tea Board, which examined this request on a reference from the Corporation, gave its clearance for the import of the processing unit for black tea manufacture in January, 1966, and for the import of one plant only for green tea manufacture in March, 1966. On a further request from the State Government, the Tea Board agreed in October, 1966 to the import of a black tea manufacturing plant of a slightly larger capacity than the one cleared by them earlier. While according clearance for the import of these plants, however, the Tea Board had disallowed the import of the motors required for the operation of the plants, as these motors were indigenously available. In view of this the Project Officer has informed the NSIC that he had taken up with the Government of Himachal Pradesh the question of accepting supply of these plants without the motors and that he would contact the Corporation after obtaining the State Government's instructions. The Corporation is awaiting a further communication from the Project Officer before proceeding further in the matter.

#### Foreign Exchange for Import of Rubber for Manufacture of Tyres

6411. Shri S. S. Kothari:  
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kota:  
Shri P. N. Solanki:  
Shri S. K. Tapurikh:  
Shri K. K. Nayar:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed a scheme for linking the grant of foreign exchange for import of rubber for tyre manufacture with the foreign exchange earned by the tyre manufacturing companies by export of tyre and other products;

(b) if so, the basis of the scheme in brief;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Police Excesses at Jorhat Railway Station

6412. Shri Dhireswar Kalita:  
Shri M. Meghachandra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Police personnel stationed at Sibsagar, Assam, manhandled passengers and damaged railway property at the railway station, Jorhat on the 16th June, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them trespassed into a Railway quarter and insulted a woman; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The correct position is that some Kerala Police personnel stationed at Sibsagar trespassed into the quarter of a railway employee and manhandled him. No report with regard to insult to any woman has been received. The railway employee took shelter in the Asst. Station Master's office. When some of the Kerala Police demanded that the railway employee should be handed over to them, the Asst. Station Master refused and informed the local police over telephone. The Kerala Police personnel broke some glass panes and door joints of the station building. The damage has been estimated at Rs. 18. The local police arrived on the scene and took up the investigation. A case under sections 448/354/147/452/427 IPC on Station Master's complaint, has been registered by Sibsagar Police. A counter case

under sections 341/323 IPC on the complaint of the Kerala Police personnel has also been registered. None has been arrested so far. The Magisterial Enquiry ordered in this connection, has not yet started owing to the Magistrate's engagement elsewhere.

#### Export of Tyres and Tubes

6413. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting has recently taken place between him and the representatives of the auto and cycle tyres and tubes industry to discuss the export programme of the industry;

(b) if so, a resume of the talks held at the said meeting; and

(c) the decisions taken and the steps contemplated to promote the export of goods of the industry?

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

(b) and (c). The more important points made in the meeting related to supply of indigenous raw materials at international prices and grant of cash subsidy at increased rates. The Industry was advised to formulate a scheme which would ensure not only earning of foreign exchange to meet its import requirements but also earn something more for the country. The scheme is awaited from the Industry.

#### Import of Nylon Yarn

6414. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has recently finalised a scheme for the import of nylon yarn;

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

(c) the total volume of foreign exchange involved under this scheme and how it is proposed to be raised?

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

(b) and (c). A bulk import licence for Rs. 6 crores has been granted to the State Trading Corporation for the import of permissible types of synthetic yarn. The yarn so imported will be distributed to the actual users through various Regional Associations/Co-operative societies of the manufacturers. The foreign exchange has been arranged against tied credits offered by U.S.A., West Germany, Italy and Japan.

#### Resumption of Jute Trade with Pakistan

6415. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while jute market in East Pakistan is faced with a serious slump, the jute market in West Bengal is experiencing an acute shortage of jute; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to approach the Government of Pakistan for the resumption of jute trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government of India have no definite information regarding any serious slump in the East Pakistan jute market. The supply position of jute to the Indian jute industry is satisfactory.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

कलकत्तावादा जाने वाली कानपुर वाली गाड़ी की टक्कर

6416. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलावहू :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :  
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्तावादा जाने वाली कानपुर वाली गाड़ी की टक्कर हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप 6 व्यक्तियों को बोट आई वी जैसा कि 15 जून, 1967 के बीरभरजून में प्रकाशित हुआ था;

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

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० नु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख)। 1-6-1967 से 15-6-1967 तक कानपुर-कलकत्तावादा सवारी गाड़ी के साथ कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। संभवतः प्रायः उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 13-6-1967 को न० 25 थप कानपुर-कलकत्तावादा सवारी गाड़ी का इंजन एक मोटर ट्रक से टकरा गया। यह मोटर ट्रक जब बौबेपुर और बरोजपुर स्टेशनों के बीच रेल-पथ से लगी हुई सबक पर जा रहा था तो उसका झगला दायें टायर फट जाने के कारण वह अचानक फिसलकर रेल-पथ पर आ गया। ट्रक में बैठे हुए दो व्यक्तियों को इस दुर्घटना में मामूली घोट पहुँचने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

राज्यों में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना

6417. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलावहू :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :  
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सवचाय-कार्य मंत्री 1 जून 1967 के धरतारिकित प्रश्न संख्या

1994 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौबीस पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा तथा अन्य राज्यों में भौतिक/कालोनिज/भौतिक बस्तियों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ख्यात क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

भौतिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकत्तीन जली अहमद) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना पर अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने के बाद ही इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सकेगा।

स्वेन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जेला

6418. श्री ओंकार लाल बरेवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीयोना (स्वेन) में हाल में लगे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जेले में भारत ने एक स्टान लगवाया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कितना लागत हुआ और कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ग) इस जेले में भारत से कितने कर्मचारी भेजे गये हैं; और

(घ) उनका खयन करने की कसौटी क्या थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विवेक सिंह):

(क) भारतीयोना (स्वेन) में 1 से 15 जून 1987 तक लगे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जेलों के जेले में व्यापार जेलों तथा प्रदर्शनों की भारतीय परिवद् बम्बई द्वारा भारत-मध्य लगाया गया था।

(ख) जेले में भाग लेने से उपायित लाभ का इतनी जल्दी आकलन करना कठिन है। फिर भी यह सूचना मिली है कि जेले में भारतीय भाग के लिये 13.28 लाख रुपये के आर्डर मिले हैं। मध्य में भाग लेने वालों से स्थान के किराये के लिये धनदान के रूप में 71,700 रुपये भी प्राप्त हुए हैं।

किये गये खर्चों का पता सभी विलों का अनुमान हो जाने पर चल सकेगा जिसमें कुछ समय लग सकता है।

(ग) तीन कर्मचारियों का एक दल भारत से भेजा गया था।

(घ) भेजे गये तीनों कर्मचारी परिवद् के कर्मचारी हैं परिवद् ने कार्य की आवश्यकता के आधार पर उनका खयन किया।

Late Departure of Lucknow Express from Lucknow Station

6419. श्री Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lucknow Express via Kanpur started late by more than two hours from Lucknow Station on the 11th June 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 53 Up Lucknow-Delhi Express left Lucknow 55 minutes late on 11-6-1987.

(b) A first class coach on the train composition was found mechanically

unfit to run and as no spare coach was readily available at Lucknow on that day, it had to be replaced by a first class coach from one of the incoming trains. This resulted in the late start of the train. Steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट का कारखाना

6420. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरेवा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सूची जिलों में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए बिजलाओं को लाइसेंस दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा निर्माण कार्य किस तारीख तक आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सहाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलचरहीन जली अहमद) :

(क) और (ख). 13 मई 1966 से सीमेंट उद्योग के उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है इसलिए अब सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस देने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है। नवम्बर, 1965 में एक गैर-सरकारी पार्टी (बिजला समूह) की राजस्थान के सूची नामक स्थान पर 2,00,000 बी० टन की क्षमता वाले सीमेंट के एक कारखाने की योजना के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी और इसके लिए आगत पत्र भी जारी कर दिया गया था। कम्पनी ने पूने के पत्थर की ख़ुदाई का काम भी पूरा कर लिया है और उसने वित्तीय संस्थाओं को ऋण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दे दिया है। इसने मशीनों के निर्माताओं को सर्वज्ञ तथा उपकरणों के सन्धारण के लिए भी आवश्यकी धार्डर भी दे दिया है। कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा इसके आवेदन पर निर्णय के बाद ही आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Foreign Investment Board

6421. श्री R. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Yogendra Sharma:  
Shri Esvara Moddy:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up a foreign investment board;

(b) if so, whether its constitution and composition has since been finalised; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Welding Electrode Industry

6422. Shri R. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to press reports that welding electrode industry is facing a serious crisis as the demand for its products has recently slumped down heavily;

(b) if so, whether some of the factories have closed down; and

(c) what is Government's assessment of the causes for crisis in this industry and the measures taken or facilities provided to save the industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). While no report about any serious crisis in or

closure of any welding electrode factory has been received, it is true that the offtake for welding electrodes has not picked up in view of the slump in industries like structurals, railways wagons etc., which use welding electrodes. Necessary assistance has been provided to the industry for boosting up exports. A scheme has been evolved under which manufacturers of welding electrodes would get a relief of about Rs. 60 per ton on the base price of billets and would also gain by more than Rs. 200 per ton on account of quality etc. This price concession of steel plus 20 per cent cash assistance on exports is expected to make the export of electrodes competitive in the overseas markets.

**Crisis in Jute Goods Market in West Bengal**

6423. Shri E. Barua:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the jute goods market has come to a standstill in West Bengal and certain other parts of the country due to the margins imposed by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd. on all sales in concurrence with the Forward Markets Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government have intervened in any form to maintain full-scale trading in jute goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Ghafi Qureshi):

(a) It is not a fact that the jute goods market has come to a standstill.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dislocation of Train Services on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways**

6424. Shri Sradhakhar Supakar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days on which there was a dislocation of train services

in certain sections of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways in the fourth week of June, 1967; and

(b) the total loss suffered by the railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Only on the Eastern Railway, there were two cases of dislocation of train services during the week reckoned from 22-6-67 to 30-6-67. There was also one case of hold up of train during this period.

(b) The loss is reported to be negligible.

**Pharmaceutical concerns**

6425. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri E. K. Nayyar:  
Shri Nambiar:  
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:  
Shri K. Antradhan:

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

(a) the total profits of all the pharmaceutical concerns during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) the total profit of foreign-owned pharmaceutical concerns during the above period;

(c) the share of the foreign-owned concerns in the total investment of all pharmaceutical concerns; and

(d) the total exports of foreign-owned pharmaceutical concerns during the above period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information collected in respect of 47 pharmaceutical companies which account for about 49 per cent of the paid-up capital of all the companies in the pharmaceutical industry reveals that aggregate profits after tax of these companies amounted to Rs. 7.19 crores during

the year 1965-66. Of this, Rs. 5.8 crores were accounted for by profits after tax of 19 foreign controlled rupee companies.

As balance sheets for the year 1966-67 have yet not become due for filing with the Government in respect of all the pharmaceutical companies, similar information for that year cannot be furnished.

(c) The information for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 is not available. For 1964-65, however, total ordinary paid-up capital plus free reserves and surplus of foreign controlled pharmaceutical rupee companies at work in India amounted to Rs. 26.92 crores as against the aggregate of Rs. 55.44 crores in respect of all the pharmaceutical companies.

(d) The information sought for in respect of foreign owned pharmaceutical companies is not separately available. Aggregate exports, however, of pharmaceutical goods were of the value of Rs. 18 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 5.05 lakhs in 1966-67.

Discourtesy shown to Australian Women Tourists of Pathankot Station

6426. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri F. K. Deo:  
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Staff at Pathankot showed discourtesy to the two Australian women tourists on the 2nd June, 1967, when they tried to have their reservations altered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have represented to Government in this regard;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

checking staff, who were approached, were unhelpful and discourteous which caused two Australian women tourists serious inconvenience.

(b) Yes.

(c) The investigation is in progress.

(d) The investigation having not yet been completed (as some more information promised by the aggrieved party is awaited) conclusions about the incident have not been finalised.

Issue of Licence for the Import of Stainless Steel

6428. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri J. H. Patel:

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

(a) the name of the film star who was issued an import licence for 11 tonnes of stainless steel as stated by the Minister for Steel, Mines and Metals vide the "Engineering Times" of Calcutta of June 15, 1967;

(b) the circumstances under which this licence was issued,

(c) whether it is a fact that the imported steel was sold by this film star to an industrialist at an exorbitant price;

(d) if so, the price at which the steel was imported and the price at which it was sold to the industrialist; and

(e) whether any action is proposed to be taken against film star concerned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (e). I do not remember to have made any such statement attributed to me, which has appeared in the "Engineering Times" on the 15th June, 1967, regarding the issue of import licence for stainless steel to a film star.

**Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation**

6429. Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:

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

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation discontinued the payment of project allowance to all the employees from the 1st June, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of workers affected due to this step of the management;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in the matter; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Board of Directors of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at their meeting on 24-2-1967 decided that the payment of Project allowance should be gradually discontinued from 1st May, 1967 by absorption in future increments subject to a maximum of four increments, the balance, if any, being recovered in two years in equal yearly instalments. The Board also decided that new entrants to the Corporation should not be entitled to project allowance.

(b) Project allowance is given in large scale projects involving the establishment of a large construction organisation, the construction work being spread over a number of years. The allowance is intended primarily to compensate the staff for lack of amenities such as housing, schools, markets, dispensaries, etc. With the progressive

build up of these amenities in Durgapur, the Board of Directors of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation decided that the stage had been reached for the gradual withdrawal of the project allowance.

(c) 6319.

(d) and (e). While Government have received no representation in the matter, a section of the employees had represented to the management that the project allowance should be continued as a special allowance. The Board at its meeting on 16-6-1967 did not agree to the continuance of the project allowance as special allowance and decided that the project allowance should be withdrawn gradually as per its earlier decision.

**Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation**

6430. Shri Umanath:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri K. Ramani:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri P. P. Esthose:

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

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has a Market Service Cell in Calcutta; and

(b) the amount spent on this cell during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and the orders secured during this period?

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

(b) Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 24,000 approximately were spent upon the maintenance of this Service Cell during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively. The Market Survey Cell does not book orders directly. It surveys market potential and does liaison work. The orders secured by Mining and



Allied Machinery Corporation during these years were Rs. 2.5 crores and 18.21 crores respectively.

**Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras**

6431. Shri Umanath:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to release foreign exchange for the issue of quota of *ad hoc* import licences to foreign participants of the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair to be held in Madras in January and February 1968;

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be released thus; and

(c) the manner in which the exhibits will be disposed of in India?

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

(b) and (c). Foreign participants will be allowed to sell exhibits, at the end of the Exhibition, to any party in India, on payment of the requisite customs duty, against valid import licences, and to remit the proceeds thereof.

In addition, foreign participants will also be entitled to sell exhibits, at the end of the Exhibition against *ad hoc* import licences which will be made available to them within a monetary ceiling calculated at Rs. 50 per sq. ft. of the exhibition space booked by the participants. These sales will also be subject to the import control policy in force and on payment of the requisite customs duty.

**Acquisition of Properties of Pak. Citizens**

6432. Shri S. K. Taparia: Will the

Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a legislation for the immediate acquisition of Indian properties of those who take Pak. Citizenship; and

(b) the number of such cases existing at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Valuation Reports from Messrs Kapadia and Baria and Topis and Harding (Pvt.) Ltd. of Bombay**

6434. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government have procured from Messrs. Kapadia and Baria and Topis & Harding (Pvt.) Ltd. of Bombay, a valuation report for some of the assets comprising the undertaking of the Metals Corporation of India Ltd. acquired by Government through Act No. 38 of 1966;

(b) if so, what are the assets which have been valued by the valuers and what is the value of such assets as per the valuation report;

(c) whether it includes valuation of the current assets or stock-in-trade;

(d) whether it includes valuation of the mine; and

(e) whether it includes valuation of the intangible assets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (c) Prior to the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India by the Central Government in October, 1966, the Company had entrusted to Messrs. Kapadia & Baria and Topik & Harding (Private) Ltd., Bombay, the work of valuation of the assets of the Company. Since the work of valuation was completed only after the acquisition, the report of valuation was received by the Central Government under the provisions of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1966 (No. 36 of 1966).

(b) to (e). The Government are at present assessing the quantum of compensation payable to the Metal Corporation of India for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Company. It is felt that it will not be in public interest to disclose the contents of the report referred to in part (a) of the question.

#### All-India Handicrafts Board

6435. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is proposed to re-organise the All-India Handicrafts Board, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

#### Railway Restaurant at Guntakal Station (S. Rly.)

6436. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to discontinue the Railway Restaurant at Guntakal Station, (Southern Railway) and to give the same to a contractor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amounts of average monthly or annual profits earned or losses incurred by the vegetarian section of Refreshments & Restaurant of the Railway at Guntakal; and

(d) the lease or bid amount of the non-vegetarian restaurant recovered annually?

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

(b) Working of the restaurant has been uneconomic owing to poor patronage.

(c) While the Vegetarian Refreshment Room has earned a profit of about Rs. 28,000 per annum on an average during the last 3 years, the Restaurant has suffered a loss of about Rs. 7,600 per annum during the same period.

(d) Licence fee for the Restaurant has been fixed at Rs. 4,500 per annum exclusive of water and electricity charges.

#### Exports

6437. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey held by the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development indicate sharp recession in the non-Communist Western countries; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the probable impact on our economy as a developing country, particularly on our export earnings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The 1966-67 series of Economic Surveys by the OECD of certain non-Communist Western countries indicates that while there is no uniform recessionary trend, these countries have been going

through different phases of the business cycle over the last two years. The effects seem to be most pronounced in West Germany and, according to newspaper reports, in Belgium also. Some countries like France, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden seem to have passed the stage of recession and have embarked upon recovery programmes.

(b) While the general effect of such a recession would be curtailment of imports in varying degrees, no assessment has been possible of its impact on our economy because of a multitude of other factors which affect both exports from India and imports into the countries concerned. However, over the first few months of the current year there have been no significant variations in our exports to the countries concerned as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

In regard to aid, considering that the recession has been uniform and that the question of aid depends on a number of other factors, it is not possible to say how far the recession would materially affect our aid prospects.

#### Allocation of Iron and Steel and Steel Export Promotion

6438. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Directors of Industry and the Iron and Steel Controller was held in New Delhi on the 14th July, 1967 to consider the measures to streamline the present system of allocation of iron and steel and to devise means for steel export promotion;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri

F. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A meeting of State Directors of Industries was proposed to be held on the 14th July, 1967 to consider the scheme of distribution of "scarce" categories of steel as devised by the Joint Plant Committee and connected matters. The meeting was postponed and is now proposed to be held on the 7th August, 1967.

#### Cour Factories in Kerala

6439. Shrimati Susela Gopalan: Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shri C. K. Chakrapani: Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was a two-hour protest strike in all the cour factories in Alleppey District (Kerala) on the 19th June, 1967 as a first step towards an indefinite strike for the revision of wages;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the likely effect of a long drawn strike in this sector on the foreign exchange earnings of the country, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to avert the situation and to protect foreign exchange earnings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) Government are not aware of any protest strike in cour factories in Alleppey District on the 19th June, 1967

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

#### Newsprint Factory in Assam

6440. Shri Bodabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the availability of the necessary pulp and other

raw materials in Assam, Government propose to set up a Newsprint factory in that State in the public sector;

(b) whether any licence was granted to any firm in the past to erect such a factory in the private sector; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. However, the possibilities of setting up a paper/pulp unit in Assam to meet the requirements of the North Eastern region are being explored and a project report is likely to be ready by the end of the year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Ltd.,  
Kanpur

6441. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Ishaq Sambhal:  
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for 50 per cent financial aid to enable them to take over the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Limited, Kanpur;

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

(c) whether a decision has been taken to take over this mill?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Government are not proposing to take over the management of any mill pending the passing of the Bill proposed to be

introduced shortly, to enable them to take over closed and likely-to-close mills. Moreover, it has not been possible to assess accurately the total financial liabilities of the mill. For that reason too, the Central Government are unable to undertake any financial liability in this case.

Fixation of Seniority in Coal Controller's Office

6442. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that resentment prevails amongst the employees of the Coal Controller's Headquarter Office in Calcutta in the matter of fixation of seniority; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from employees of the Coal Controller's Headquarter Office in respect of the principle followed in the fixation of Seniority of Lower Division Clerks in Coal Controller's Headquarter Office. The matter is under examination.

Non-ferrous Metal Industry

6444. Shri N. K. Somani:  
Shri Ganpat Sahai:  
Shri Sequelra:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the large idle capacity in the non-ferrous metal industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that large scale imports of non-ferrous bars, rods, strips and circles were allowed and are still being allowed from hard-currency areas in spite of the fact that they can be made in India; and

(c) whether a high-level enquiry will be made into this wasteful import policy?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir, This idle capacity is due to non-availability of adequate foreign exchange for import of virgin non-ferrous metals required to feed the industry.

(b) Import in general of non-ferrous semis like brass and copper tubes, rods, sections, strips, sheets etc has been banned under the Import Trade Control Policy for a long time. However, import of brass and copper tubes, sheets etc of such sizes and specifications as were not indigenously available and were essential for the actual users, has been allowed in the case of machinery used in sugar industry, refrigeration and printing industries etc. Import of such semis was also allowed under Trade Plans as the Rupee-Payment countries were not prepared to supply virgin non-ferrous metals. Due to shortage of foreign exchange for the import of virgin metals, the import of such semis became imperative to maintain the existing level of production and to avoid closure of the units.

Further, steps have been taken to formulate the current Import Policy whereby import is permitted only to Actual Users for such sizes/specifications of brass and copper tubes, sheets etc. which indigenous manufacturers are not able to produce. All such items for which indigenous capacity exists are totally banned in the current Import Policy.

(c) In view of the position explained at (b) above, an enquiry into the matter is not considered necessary.

**Train from Howrah to Cuttack connecting Puri-Talchar Passenger Train**

6445. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that at present there is no train from Howrah to Cuttack connecting Puri-Talchar passenger which leaves Cuttack in the evening, causing great hardship to the passengers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to run such a train and when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Suitable connecting trains are already available in Nos 317Up Howrah-Puri Passenger and 99 Up Howrah-Madras weekly Air-conditioned Express which are scheduled to arrive Cuttack at 15 08 and 15 22 hours respectively and connecting with No 436 Dn. Puri-Talchar Passenger scheduled to leave there at 18 45 hours.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Ticketless Travelling

6446. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of ticketless travelling among the Railway staff have been detected by the Railway authorities;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the past six months; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Separate statistics of Railway staff travelling without tickets are not maintained. Only figures of total number of persons travelling without tickets are maintained by the Railways. Some railway staff do get detected travelling without ticket.

(c) when Railway staff are detected travelling without tickets, in addition to the realisation of railway dues, disciplinary action is also taken against them.

**Diesel Locomotives operating in Madhya Pradesh**

6447. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of diesel locomotives operating in narrow gauge and broad gauge Railway network in Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether the introduction of Diesel locomotives has increased the traffic carrying capacity; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof.

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 15 Narrow Gauge and 114 Broad Gauge diesel locomotives are operating in the Railway network in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Yes, The increase in traffic carrying capacity varies between 20 and 30 per cent.

**I.A.S./I.C.S. Officers in Public Undertakings**

6448. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.A.S./I.C.S. and administrative personnel of similar cadres who are in management of public undertakings under the control of his Ministry, Undertaking-wise;

(b) whether these personnel have been able to manage the affairs of production management effectively and brought the undertakings on the expected rate of revenue return;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a production management cadre to run the affairs of the public undertakings; and

(d) if so, whether these civil servants will be withdrawn from the management of Public Undertakings such as steel projects?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy) (a) to

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

**Trains between Shahdara and Delhi**

6449. Shrimati Sushila Mohanti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 40,000 people travel every morning from Shahdara to Delhi and go back again in the evening to attend to their diverse professions in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the tremendous difficulty this population faces daily in getting access to Delhi, and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of running local trains, electric or otherwise, from Shahdara to Delhi to minimize this difficulty?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) About 8,000 passengers, including monthly and quarterly ticket holders, travel daily by trains between Delhi Shahdara and Delhi, New Delhi.

(b) Some over-crowding has been noticed in trains running particularly during morning and evening peak hours between New Delhi/Delhi-Delhi Shahdara.

(c) The main limiting factors in either introducing additional shuttle trains or in augmenting the loads of existing trains are lack of adequate terminal facilities at New Delhi/Delhi and also shortage of coaching stock. Arrangements are in hand to increase terminal facilities and to make available adequate coaching stock for this purpose. The question of giving relief to suburban commuters would receive due consideration with the availability of terminal facilities at New Delhi/Delhi and coaching stock.

## Exports

6450. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in export of the developing nations including India according to the 1966 U.N. Statistical Year Book; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) According to the United Nation Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for April, 1967 the exports of the Developing Nations show a rising trend in the world trade as will be seen from the attached statement.

(b) The question of assigning reasons does not arise. Government of India are continuously endeavouring to expand the export earnings of developing nations by pleading at international forums for the creation of favourable trading conditions for the developing countries through such measures as removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and preferential tariff treatment to the exports of developing countries into the markets of the developed countries

## STATEMENT

Year	Million U.S. \$
1959	25700
1960	27300
1961	27700
1962	29000
1963	31400
1964	34500
1965	36500
1966	39000

Source:— United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics April, 1967.

\*Exports appear to be rising and not going down.

## Export of Mica

6451. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the United States are going to release their stock-pile of Mica which would affect India's export of Mica to that country;

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

(c) whether Government have approached the United States Government about it; and

(d) if so, the response of the American Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Reports have been received that United States Government may release mica from their stock-pile

(b) to (d) Such releases by United States Government will undoubtedly affect our mica industry adversely. The matter is under negotiation with the United States Government.

## Department of Company Affairs, Research and Statistics Division's Study of Private Companies

6452 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Statistics Division of the Department of Company Affairs has recently made a study of 43 largest private companies in the country,

(b) if so, what are these 43 largest companies and the ten top largest companies out of them;

(c) what have been the findings, and recommendations of that study; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The largest 43 private limited companies and the top ten out of these arranged according to their assets, paid-up capital and net worth are given in Statements I to IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1145/67]. (The study under reference was published in June 1, 1967 issue of the fortnightly journal, viz. 'Company News and Notes' brought out by this Department.)

(c) and (d) The study is of informative character, it does not set out any findings or make any recommendations. The question of the Government's reaction thereto, therefore, does not arise.

#### Export of Mangoes

**6453. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation had visited European countries in 1966 to find out the prospects of mango exports;

(b) if so, the findings of the delegation and the response of Government thereto; and

(c) how much mango is exported and to which countries and how much foreign exchange India earns yearly thereby?

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

Some of the more important recommendations of the delegation are as follows:

(i) Air freight rates for export of fresh fruits and vegetables should be reduced to make the price of Indian fruit competitive in the foreign markets.

(ii) S.T.C. should handle exports of difficult items of fruits to start with, to avoid complaints from foreign buyers.

(iii) Publicity of Indian fruits should be organised through pamphlets, posters etc. in foreign countries.

(iv) Export by sea should be gradually developed.

(v) Trial shipment of about 2 tonnes of mangoes should be made to assess the effects of sea journey.

The recommendations have been noted and are being implemented to the extent possible.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1146/67].

#### Indians in Foreign Companies

**6454. Shri K. K. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians serving in foreign companies operating in India who are getting Rs. 1,000 and above as salary, as on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) how many of them are scientists, engineering and doctors;

(c) how many Indian scientists, engineers and doctors who were getting Rs. 1,000 as salary left these organisations during 1965 and 1966?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) According to the latest information available with Government, 18,213 Indians were employed by foreign owned/controlled companies in the country as on the 1st January, 1966, receiving monthly emoluments of Rs. 1000 and more.



(b) Of the above, 7,230 were employed in technical posts including those of scientists, engineers, doctors as on the 1st January, 1966.

(c) The information is not available.

राजस्थान में करीली क्षेत्र की खदानों से निकलने वाले पत्थर की मात्रा

6455. श्री बीठा लाल :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के करीली क्षेत्र की खदानों से निकलने वाले 7 1 विदेकों में मांग को जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देसवार कितनी मांग की गई है; और

(ग) उनके विकास तथा प्राची विस्तार के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

बनस नदी (परिष्कृत रेलवे) पर पुल

6456. श्री बीठा लाल :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधपुर और मंगपुर (परिष्कृत रेलवे) के बीच बनस नदी पर दोहरी लाइन का पुल अब तक बन कर पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके किसे तरीकों तक पूरा हो जाने को संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च०० गुप्ता) (क) की हाँ।

(ख) जब दो पायों की नींव के लिए कुएं गलाये जा रहे थे तो बीच में कड़ी बढ़ानी—डलान प्या गयी, जिसके कारण काम पूरा करने में विलम्ब हुआ।

(ग) प्राया है, यह काम जलाई, 1966 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Contracts for Bokaro Civil Works

6457. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various civil works for the Bokaro Steel Projects are being awarded to the contractors whose past performance is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, whether it has been ensured by Government in the national interest that any of these contracts shall not be awarded to firms whose past performance has not been considered satisfactory by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The Standardised Code formulated by Government for blacklisting parties who have been unscrupulous and unreliable, or whose work has been quite unsatisfactory, is a sufficient safeguard of Government interest in preventing other Government agencies from having dealings with such parties. No civil engineering work of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been entrusted to a blacklisted party.

**Quality of Passenger Cars**

6458. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
Shri Mohan Prasad:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Ram Sawk Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to enquire into the deterioration in the quality of passenger cars; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference and composition and when this Committee will submit its report?

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

(b) A copy of the Statutory Order No. 2373 dated the 11th July, 1967 containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1147/67].

**Fall in the output of Bhilai Steel Plant**

6459. Shri D. D. Jena:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

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

(b) if so, the fall in the output re-Bhilai Steel Plant has been showing a fall in the output of iron and steel for sometime past;

(b) if so, the fall in the output registered during the last six months;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government to step up the production of iron and steel by the Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a fall in the output of iron and steel products as the table below giving the production volume during the past six months will show:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.
	(In Thousand Tonnes).					
Hot Metal . . . . .	212	172	183	191	182	164
Ingot Steel . . . . .	177	147	157	160	157	138
Blooms . . . . .	141	116	108	123	124	105
Billets . . . . .	86	62	51	71	72	59
Rails and Structurals . . . . .	45	39	47	44	41	34
Merchant Products (as rolled) . . . . .	36	30	32	28	25	21

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in production are:

(i) High stocks of saleable iron and steel due to general slump in the home market;

(ii) Frequent Railway and Port restrictions affecting off take of saleable products;

(iii) Capital repairs of Blooming

and Billet Mills during March 1967; and

(iv) Difficult labour situation during June 1967.

(d) Action to remove transport bottlenecks is already in hand. Strenuous efforts are also being made to step up exports of various steel items

**Chaparmukh-Silghat : Section of North-East Frontier Railway**

8461. **Shri Bodabrata Barua:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lease granted to M/s Martin Burn & Company in regard to the running of the Chaparmukh-Silghat Section of the North-East Frontier Railway expires in 1968;

(b) whether this arrangement of granting leases has been very unsatisfactory to Government, company and the public; and

(c) whether Government propose to run this section after 1968?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) No, there is no such lease.

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

(c) Although this line is owned by the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company Ltd. for whom Martin Burn and Co are the Managing Agents, the Chaparmukh-Silghat Section is being worked since its inception by the Government as a part of the North-east Frontier Railway under an agreement dated the 14th November 1918 between the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Co. and the then Secretary of State for India. Government will continue working the line after 1968 also.

**बांधे का निर्माण**

8462. **श्री बरदोई :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक सरकारी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के 30 करोड़ किलोग्राम चाय का निर्यात करने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य में 20 प्रतिशत कमी करने को सिफारिश सरकार से की है;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समिति ने चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चाय के उत्पादन के लिये निर्धारित 45 करोड़ 40 लाख किलोग्राम के लक्ष्य को कम करके 42 करोड़ किलोग्राम कर देने का सुझाव दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समिति ने ऐसा करने के क्या कारण बताये हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :**

(क) तथा (ग). जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (घ). समिति ने चाय के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात के लिए जो संशोधित लक्ष्य सुझाये हैं वे उसके अपने अनुमान के अनुसार वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों और वाणिज्य की सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1970 तक प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। सरकार के विचार में चौबी योजना के मद्देन से ज्वलत क्षमताएँ नये आंकड़ों की अपेक्षा संशोधित लक्ष्य अधिक यथार्थपरक हैं और उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिए यह तैयार है ।

**Memorandum by Licensed Porters at  
Alwaye Station**

**6463. Shri Viswanatha Menon:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Licensed Porters of Alwaye Railway Station on the 5th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the demands made there-in; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

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

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

**Kerala Chamber of Cement Stockists  
Trichur**

**6464. Shri Viswanatha Menon:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Kerala Chamber of Cement Stockists, Trichur requesting for an increase in their Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) After the decontrol of cement with effect from 1st January, 1966 the payment of commission to stockists is the concern of the Cement manufacturers or their selling agents and this has been brought to the notice of the Kerala Chamber of Cement Stockists.

**Workers of Cochin Oil Refinery  
Railway Line**

**6465. Shri Viswanatha Menon:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum signed by the employees working in the Cochin Oil Refinery Railway line dated the 30th May, 1967 for enhancement of their wages; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Railways ( Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) A representation dated 16-12-66 (and not 30th May, 1967) from casual labour staff employed in the Cochin Oil Refinery Railway line was received by the local Construction Engineer.

(b) The demand was not accepted as the wages were not lower than those paid to their counter-parts employed in the Central Public Works Department and the State Public Works Department at the same place.

**Marshalling Yard, Kallur**

**6466. Shri Viswanatha Menon:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have Marshalling Yard at Kallur, Ernakulam (Kerala);

(b) whether Government have received a memorandum by the Vizttila Panchayat protesting against the location of the Yard at Kallur; and

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

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

(b) No. A memorandum from the Ernakulam-Vaittila Marshalling Yard Samyuktha Samara Samithi Ernak-

ulam, was received, protesting against the location of the Marshalling Yard.

(e) The site for the location of the Marshalling Yard has been selected in consultation with the State Government after taking into account all the relevant factors and it is not feasible from the Railway point of view to shift the location of this yard.

#### Steel Plant at Kerala

4467. Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a steel plant at Kalamessery (Kerala); and

(b) if so, when the work will begin?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Hooliganism at Sahabpur Kamal Station (N. E. Ry.)

6468. Shri F. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marriage party was belaboured and its property destroyed by some hooligans at Sahabpur Kamal Station of the N. E. Railway on Sunday, the 25th June, 1967;

(b) if so, details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter.

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

(b)—A marriage party consisting of 30 persons from Saharsa boarded 384 Down train at Sahabpur Kamal Station on 25-6-67 at about 16-00 hrs. The bride and bridegroom were in a first class compartment. Some goonda elements boarded the same compartment and cut dirty jokes with the bride and behaved unmannerly, to which some members of the marriage party took objection which resulted in exchange of hot words between them. When the train reached near village Kharbad, the goonda elements stopped the train by pulling alarm chain and on their call, some 50 persons armed with lathis arrived and began to search for the members of the marriage party. Meanwhile the train started and the miscreants also entrained. When the train reached Monghyr Ghat railway station at about 17-00 hrs. the goonda elements attacked the party and assaulted some of the members of the party mercilessly, causing injury to six persons. Some property was also damaged. The goondas, it is reported, belong to village Kharbad, Police Station Ballia, Dist. Monghyr, Bihar.

(c) The Matter was reported to the Government Railway Police, Kharba who have registered a case under sections 147|323|379 I. P. C. The case is under police investigation. No arrests have been made so far.

#### बिदेय को कपड़े का निर्यात

6469. श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : क्या जाबिज्व नरसी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इतलैण्ड में भारतीय कपड़े की बिक्री कम हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले वर्ष ईई में इतलैण्ड में 1,02,81,000 पीड के मूल्य का भारतीय कपड़ा बिक्रि था जबकि इस वर्ष ईई में केवल 87,07,000 पीड के मूल्य का कपड़ा बिक्रि; और

(क) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और औरतीव कपड़े की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । मई 1966 में ब्रिटेन को 9,67,700 पीड मूल्य के सूती कपड का निर्यात किया गया था जबकि मई 1967 में निर्यात 664800 पीड मूल्य का हुआ ।

(ग) ब्रिटेन का निर्यात में कमी होने के कारण निम्नलिखित है :

- (1) उपयुक्त किस्म की कपास की कमी के कारण भारत में उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि ।
- (2) आयात को कम करने के उद्देश्य से ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा स्कीलि-विरोधी उपायों का प्रयोग किया जाना । इससे माज सजावट क बस्त्रों जैसी मदों जिनका वहाँ भारी मात्रा में भारत से आयात किया जाता था निर्यात पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ।
- (3) ब्रिटेन में गृहों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगने के कारण 1967 में उस देश में सभी खेतों से कपड़े का कुल आयात 1966 के आयात की अपेक्षा कम रहा है ।

ब्रिटेन को किये जाने वाले निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सूती वस्त्र निर्यात सब्सिडी परिषद ने वहाँ के लिये निर्यात पर लगाने वाले आर्बटन शुल्क को जो 12 पैसे प्रति वर्ग यार्ड था जहाज पर निःशुल्क निर्यात मूल्य का 12 प्रतिशत था कम करके 3 पैसे प्रति वर्ग यार्ड का जहाज पर निःशुल्क निर्यात मूल्य का 3 प्रतिशत जो भी कम ही कर दिया है ।

इसके साथ ही कपास की प्राप्ति की स्थिति में सुधार होने के परिणामस्वरूप आयाती महीनों में ब्रिटेन को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात बढ़ सकता है ।

#### Manufacture and Export of Cigarettes

5476. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of the cigarettes manufactured in India annually;

(b) the quantum and value of the cigarettes exported from India annually; and

(c) whether a concession in excise duty given to the exporters of Indian cigarettes and if so, the extent thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):

(a) and (b): Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1148/67].

(c) Full rebate of excise duty paid on Indian cigarettes (including un-manufactured tobacco contained therein) is given on their export.

आस्तनसोत में रेलवे कर्मचारी के शप का बलाया जाना

6471. श्री बसवन्त सिंह कुसवाह :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

डा० सुर्व प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री धारण दास :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सिधकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 जुलाई 1967 को पूर्व रेलवे में आसनसोल स्थित मध्य प्रयोगक (डिबीएमएल सुपरिस्टेडेंट) के कार्यालय के एक कर्मचारी के शव को जायन्ती साम्प्रदायियों ने जबरदस्ती जला दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस घटना का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) जो नहीं। सही स्थिति यह है कि 29-6-67 को आसनसोल लोको शेंड के एक कर्मचारी को लोको शेंड में काम करते समय एक दुर्घटना में घातक चोट घायी और 2-7-67 को अस्पताल में उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी। 3-7-67 को श्री महाश्वेद मुकर्जी (नगर पार्षद भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मार्क्सवादी) और मध्यम कार्यालय आसनसोल के एक निवृत्त कर्मिक के नेतृत्व में लोको कर्मचारियों ने मध्यम प्रयोगक के कार्यालय के छद्मता में उसके शव का जलून निकाला। मध्यम प्रयोगक अपने कार्यालय से बाहर घाटे, उन्होंने मृतक के प्रति अपनी अद्वैत प्रकृति और उसके परिवार को सभी सम्भव सहायता का वाचन किया। लेकिन उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों ने यह भी कि मामले की न्यायिक जांच की जाये और लोको कोरमैन आसनसोल को सुरक्षा प्रदान किया जाये। लेकिन मध्यम प्रयोगक ने उनकी मांगों के बारे में तब तक कोई भी बचप देने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की जब तक कि दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए स्थापित की गयी जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते। बचप में घाटे लोग इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हुए और उन्होंने घोषणा की कि यदि उनकी मांगें उन्ही दिन अर्थात् 3-7-67 को 16 घंटे के अन्दर, अर्थात् न घायी गयी तो वह मध्यम प्रयोगक कार्यालय के अद्वैत में ही उस शव को दफना देंगे। अतः उन्होंने शव को मध्यम प्रयोगक के कार्यालय के अद्वैत में

दफना दिया। लेकिन शव में सच-विशेषणन मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश के तब तक को वहाँ के निकाल लिया गया और 4-7-67 को सचपक, 22 30 बजे पुलिस उसे वहाँ से हटा ले गयी। भारतीय मध्य संहिता को धारा 147/341/342/448 के अर्थात् आसनसोल पुलिस स्टेशन में एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है। पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है। 5 रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को स्कूल की यूनिफार्म नि:शुल्क देना

6472. श्री श्रीडा लाल शर्मा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले यह निर्णय किया गया था कि 250 रु० मासिक से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के रेलवे के प्राथमिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को तीन सुती और एक ऊनी यूनिकार्म नि:शुल्क दी जायगी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कि कुछ केवल दो सुती यूनिकार्म दी जा रही है और ऊनी यूनिकार्म कई वर्षों के बाद दी जाती है और उसका मिलना भी निश्चित नहीं है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाँचवीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों को यह यूनिकार्म बिल्कुल नहीं दी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) कि हा, लेकिन यह सुविधा उन्हीं कर्मचारियों को दी गयी है जिनका वेतन 225 रुपये प्रति माह तक है न कि 250 रुपये प्रति माह तक।

(ग), (घ) और (घ) के लिए रेलों के सुचना कर्मियों को देनी है।

**Allocation of Iron and Steel Products to States**

**6473. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Directors of Industries in the States have asked for the revision of the present system of allocation of iron and steel products to the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of States in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) to (c). With effect from 1-5-67, there is no statutory control on the distribution of iron and steel. The Joint Plant Committee is now responsible for equitable distribution of scarce categories of steel for which they have already announced a scheme. This question was raised in the meeting of the All India Iron and Steel Advisory Council on the 29th June. Some of the Directors of Industries felt that that there will be difficulty in the supplies of scarce categories of steel to the small scale industrial units, after decontrol. It was decided that the arrangements for distribution will be discussed with the Directors of Industries. The meeting is to be held in early August, 1967.

**Import of Foreign Cars**

**6474. Shri P. N. Solanki:**  
**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**  
**Shri S. S. Kothari:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding import of foreign cars;

(b) whether any Indian citizen residing abroad is permitted to import foreign cars;

(c) whether there is a priority list regarding the import of foreign cars or any other method by which the imports of foreign cars are being regulated?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) The import of cars by Indian citizens is generally not allowed except under conditions in answer to part (b).

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian citizens are allowed to import cars as personal baggage on the following conditions;

- (i) The car has been in his ownership and use for a period of not less than three months,
- (ii) His period of continuous stay abroad is not less than a year.
- (iii) The car has been purchased out of one's own earnings.
- (iv) He has not drawn any foreign exchange from India for a period of 2 years preceding the date of his departure for India.
- (v) He is on transfer of residence.

(c) There is no priority list and cases are considered on merits..

ब्रजघाट (उत्तर रेलवे) में लगने वाले मेलों में जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए विशेष रेलगाड़ियां चलाना

6475. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री आत्म दास :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हापुड़ तथा



जुलाई के बीच सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव 'अभावस्था' तथा 'पूर्णिमा' को बढ़ा देना सपना है;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि विशेष माड़ी बसाने का प्रबन्ध न किये जाने के कारण उन मेलों में जाने वाले लोगों को रेलगाड़ियों की छतों पर बैठ कर भी यात्रा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) प्रति मास हर "पूर्णिमा" को तथा वर्ष में दो बार "अभावस्था" के अवसर पर अर्थात् "सोमवती" और "पितृ विसर्जन" अभावस्थाओं के दिन, हापुड और गजरीला स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित गडमुक्तेश्वर पुल पर मेले लगते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सवारी डिब्बों और इन्जनों के उपलब्ध होने पर यातायात की भीड़-भाड़ की निकासी के लिए निर्धारित याडियों में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाने और स्पेशल याडिया बसाने आदि की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

#### क्यूबा के साथ व्यापार

6477. श्री क० जि० जमुकर :  
श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :  
श्री मोहन झा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अफ्रीका सरकार का विचार क्यूबा के साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों को पूर्णतः तोड़ने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने क्यूब के साथ भारतीय व्यापार बढ़ाने तथा द्वैतक

काली के सम्बन्ध में क्यूबा सरकार के साथ कोई बार्ता की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या है; और

(घ) भारत में बनी किन-किन वस्तुओं का तथा कितनी मात्रा में क्यूबा को निर्यात किया जा सकता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) अमरीका और क्यूबा के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्ध 1960 में तोड़ दिये गये थे और जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बहुत कम या बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ). भारत और क्यूबा के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर पहले विचार किया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान 5 अगस्त, 1966 को इस सभा में दिये गये अंतराधिकृत प्रश्न संख्या 1432 के उतर की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा।

#### Montreal Fair

6478. श्री M. L. Sondhi:  
श्री K. P. Singh Deo:  
श्री S. K. Tapariah:  
श्री D. N. Patodia:  
श्री Sitaram Kauri:  
श्री P. K. Ghosh:  
श्री Bedabrata Barua:  
श्री N. K. P. Salve:  
श्री Yashpal Singh:  
श्री Marandi:  
श्री G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Pavilion in the Montreal Fair has been considered as the least impressive and imaginative;

(b) whether it is housed in a small box like structure and that it is

reflects India nor it is an experiment in modern architecture; and

(e) the actual cost of this pavilion and other expenditure expected to be incurred upto the conclusion of the Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand it has been acclaimed as one of the most elegant and impressive Pavilions, in the whole fair, faithfully reflecting our heritage and achievements.

(c) The exact cost of the India Pavilion has still to be worked out. The construction contract is, however, for the sum of Canadian Dollars 1.5 million approximately. The expenditure ceiling on our participation in Expo 1967 is Rs. 220 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 3000 lakhs in Indian currency.

**Wireless Wing of Tele-Communication Cadre on S.E. Railway**

6479. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri A. Sridharan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have sanctioned a scheme for the reorganisation of Wireless Wing of the Tele-communication Cadre on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is expected to come into operation;

(c) whether the employees of the South Eastern Railway who are affected by the reorganisation scheme have made any representation on the subject;

(d) if so, the point made out in the representations; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) (i) Important Wireless Stations will be under the direct charge of Assistant Tele-communication Inspector in the grade of Rs. 205-230 while other stations which have transmitters of power less than 100 watts will be maintained by Wireless Maintainers in the scale of Rs. 110-180 or Rs. 130-212 depending upon relative importance. Consequent on this, the posts of Wireless Mechanics Grade I in scale Rs. 175-240 will cease to operate in Wireless Stations on the open line?

(ii) The matter is being re-considered as certain difficulties in implementation arose and will take some time before a decision is reached.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में कच्चे बाल की कमी के कारण कारखानों का बन्द होना**

6480. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री:  
श्री महाबल सिंह कुलवा:  
श्री सिद्धकुमार शास्त्री:  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:  
श्री ज्ञानो मुखर दास:  
श्री रामजी राम:  
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा:  
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव:  
श्री महेश दिग्विजय दास:  
श्री० पूर्व प्रकाश पुरी:  
श्री ज्ञान दास:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गये महत्वपूर्ण की ओर दिलाया गया है। बिजनेस क्लबा

कम है कि उन्होंने यह कथन दिया था कि 4000 कारखाने कच्चे माल की कमी होने के कारण बन्द होने की स्थिति में है;

(ख) क्या इससे उत्तर प्रदेश तथा समूचे देश को भारी हानि होगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कच्चा मास घुड़िया करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सव्वाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन जलो प्रह्लाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मन्त्री का यह कथन सत्य नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के 4,000 कारखानों को कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण बन्द किये जाने की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय ने झलबता यह कहा था कि दुर्लभ कच्चे माल (मोटा तथा इस्पात) पर ये नियन्त्रण हट जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश के 4,000 इंजीनियरी एककों को सामान्य दरों पर कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है क्योंकि स्टाकिस्ट ऐसा कच्चे माल नहीं दे रहे थे। किन्तु केवल इसी कारण किसी भी एकक को बन्द नहीं करना पड़ा था।

(ख) और (ग). एककों के बन्द होने में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पूरे देश को भारी हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी राज्य सरकार ने संयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति से कहा है कि वह पंजीकृत स्टाकिस्टों का किया जाने वाला सम्भरण बन्द कर दें और कच्चे माल का सम्भरण उत्तर प्रदेश लघु उद्योग निगम कानपुर को करे जिससे राज्य में स्थिति विभिन्न औद्योगिक एककों को कमी वाले कच्चे माल का उचित वितरण किया जा सके। राज्य के औद्योगिक एककों की धावलम्ब मांग को पूरा करने के लिए दुर्लभ कच्चे माल के 1500 टन का एक तदर्ब इन्फेक्ट, उपयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति को दे दिया गया है।

**Cement Factories in Mysore and M.P.**

6481, *Shri Marandi*: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has submitted the project reports for the setting up of two cement factories in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the cement factories are likely to be set up there;

(c) the total capacity of each factory and the cost involved; and

(d) whether these will be set up in the Public Sector or in the Private Sector?

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

(b) By December, 1969.

(c) Two lakh tonnes per annum; Rs. 4.70 crores approximately in each case.

(d) These will be set up in the public sector.

**Incentive Bonus to Chargemen on Railways**

6482, *Shri S. C. Bessa*: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1408 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the rates of incentive bonus to Chargemen, Mistries and different categories of skilled and highly skilled workers;

(b) on what grounds the rates of incentive bonus to workmen were revised; and

(c) whether those reasons are not applicable in the case of chargemen and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-4368/67).

(b) They were revised as a result of increase in the Dearness Allowance rates.

(c) Although Dearness Allowance rates were also increased in the case of Chargemen, yet the rates of incentive bonus were not revised in their case for the reasons already given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1408 on the 2nd June, 1967, namely that for supervisory staff, the existing rates are considered adequate and an increase would not be justified.

#### **Alloy Steel Project at Jamshedpur**

**6483. Shri Parthasarthy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Alloy Steel Project at Jamshedpur, Bihar, has not been undertaken by Tatas for execution so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Export of Engineering Goods**

**6484. Shri Parthasarthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the Export Target set for the Engineering Goods for the current Fiscal year;

(b) the share of U.A.R. and the Persian Gulf countries out of this target; and

(c) whether exports are likely to be affected by the recent West Asian War?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) The target for the

year 1967-68 for export of engineering goods is Rs. 42 crores.

(b) The target for export to U.A.R. and the Middle East countries has been worked out at Rs. 12 crores for ing goods is Rs. 32 crores.

(c) Because of a re-adjustment in the trade relations of the countries affected by the West Asian War, the position is at present fluid. It is, however, expected that it should be possible for us to achieve the target.

#### **Trade Commission payable to S.T.C.**

**6485. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have written off or waived the trade commission payable by the agents;

(b) if so, the extent of such commission written off during the last 3 years;

(c) the names and addresses of the parties against whom the trade commission of more than a lakh has been written off.

(d) the reasons for this action of the State Trading Corporation;

(e) the steps taken by the State Trading Corporation to recover the commission from them; and

(f) whether Government have received any complaint against any Officer to the effect that he was mixed up with the trade agents?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) to (f). Information asked for is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Manufacture of Refrigerators.**  
**6486. Shri Nitraj Singh**  
**Chaudhary:**

**Shri N. K. P. Sahe:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 557 on the 26th May, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of five units manu-

facturing domestic Refrigerators and the capacity of each;

(b) whether they are in a position to meet the entire national need for domestic refrigerators; and;

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop the import refrigerators in future?

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

Name of the firm	Annual Installed Capacity.
1. M/s. Sur Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	2,400 Nos.
2. M/s. Godre & Boyce Mfg. Co., Bombay.	6,000 "
3. M/s. Hyderabad Altwyns Works Ltd., Hyderabad.	10,000 "
4. M/s. Kelvinator of India Ltd., New Delhi.	6,000 "
5. M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay.	11,000 "

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Import of refrigerators is banned.

**Detailing of Running Staff on the Passenger Trains.**

**6487. Shri O. P. Tyagi:**

**Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that these days 17 to 18 bogies are being run in the Passenger carrying trains, which are controlled by only one Transportation hand i.e. Guard In-charge, while in pre-Independence days there used to be three Transportation hands viz. Guard Incharge, Conductor Guard and Luggage Guard with a load of 7 to 8 bogies;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that it affects the efficiency, punctuality and public safety of the trains; and

(c) what consideration and financial savings have been taken into account in keeping only one Transportation hand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) (a) There is no reduction in staff strength. Formerly, Train Guard, Luggage Guard and Conductor Guard belonged to Transportation Department. The Train Guard and Brakesman (Formerly Luggage Guard) still belong to Transportation Department, but the Conductor Guard is now a Commercial Staff, looking after reservation arrangements for upper class passengers and attending to the needs of all classes of passengers.

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

**Allotment of Quarters to Railway Running Staff**

**6488. Shri O. P. Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Running Staff used to get top-priority next to the Assistant Station Masters in the matter of allotment of quarters;

(b) whether most of the categories have now been declared essential for

quarters, the Guard being also one of them, and no top-priority is being given in the allotment of quarters;

(c) whether Government are aware that because most of the members of the Running Staff reside at places which are far away from their place of working, they are not able to take proper rest which is most essential for the safe running of the trains; and

(d) what are the financial implications involved in case they are given non-pooled quarters, keeping in view their irregular type of running duties?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Industries to be set up in India with the Collaboration of British Columbia**

**6489. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri N. K. P. Salve:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2024 on the 9th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any concrete proposals from the Trade delegation from British Columbia have been received in regard to the setting up of industries in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard.

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Small-scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

**6490. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri N. K. P. Salve:**

Will the Minister of Industrial Deve-

lopment and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68 are under consideration; and

(b) if so, the names thereof, the places where they are proposed to be located and the amount proposed to be invested on each scheme?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have included the following schemes in their Programme for industries for the Fourth Plan Period (Schemes for the year 1967-68 have not been separately indicated):—

1. State Aid to Industries—

- (i) Loans and grants,
- (ii) Subsidy on Interest on loans, power & rent of sheds is in Industrial Estates,
- (iii) Managerial Assistance,
- (iv) Subsidy on interest charges by LIC and other Financing agencies on loans for construction of Industrial Estates, etc.

2. Small Industries Units to be run by Government or Government Corporation.

3. Supply of machines on Hire purchase through Laghu Udyog Nigam (LUN).

4. Export promotion and Marketing facilities.

5. Provision for Testing and Quality Marking Facilities.

6. Training Programme including in-plant and institutional training for the officials and non-officials.

7. Survey and Collection of statistics and preparation of schemes and Area Development studies.
8. Publicity and Exhibitions, seminars, Study tours of officials and non-officials.
9. Strengthening of staff at H.O. and regional Offices of Directorate of Industries.
10. Development of Semi-Urban "Industrial Growth Centres" (excluding construction of Industrial Estates).
11. Development of Leather Industries.

The Working Group on Village & Small Industries have recommended a provision of Rs. 152.70 lakhs for the development of Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates.

**Kharkhara and Hasdeo Projects in  
M. P. for the use of Bhilai  
Steel Project**

**6491. Shri N. K. P. Salve:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**

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

(a) whether the Kharkhara project was constructed for meeting the needs of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether it was entirely financed by his Ministry and outside the State Plan;

(c) whether the Hasdeo Project was also taken up to meet the requirements of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(d) whether the Hasdeo project was completed by State Government or the Central Government and at what cost; and

(e) if the Hasdeo project has been completed by the State Government, why money spent on it is not being reimbursed by Government?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) Yes. The Project is primarily meant for meeting the water requirements of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

(b) Loan assistance for this Project has been provided by the Central Government in addition to the Central assistance already agreed to for Madhya Pradesh for its plan.

(c) No. Stage I of the Hasdeo Project provides cooling water to the Korba Thermal Station.

(d) Stage I of the Hasdeo Project has been practically completed by the State Government at a cost of about Rs. 9 crores.

(e) Since irrigation and power projects are State Projects, the question of re-imbusement of expenditure does not arise.

**Import of Flax**

**6492. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:  
Shri N. K. P. Salve:  
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flax, a raw material for fire-fighting hoses, is imported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the stem of *Alsi* sown widely in India is a raw material for flax; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to process flax in the country?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Special Alloy Steel Plants in Kerala**

6482. **Shri F. Viswambharan:**  
**Shri Mangalathumadam:**  
**Shri F. C. Adichan:**

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

(a) whether any applications for license to start special steel alloy plants in Kerala are pending with the Central Government, and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) One

12 hrs

**PROCEDURE REGARDING SELECTION OF SPEAKERS**

प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री (राष्ट्रिय जन मायावाल जब इस सदन में मध्य प्र. ज. व. प्रांतीय शासन सम्बन्धी एक बाम राका प्रश्नपर पर बहस चल रही था और उस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में जिगम जात जान अपन माय राज्यपाल के पद के शौरव और अंगुल को प्रतिष्ठा का मे जे. ज. चर्चा के समय जब प्रजा समाजवादी सदन के असाध्य नाम द्विवेदा अपना भाग्य कर रहे थे तब आपके इस प्रश्न पर अद्यतन तारमभा के उपाध्यक्ष का ज्ञानिक न यह है कि वह प्रश्न का क्या है। जब उद्घान अन्तिम बन्द हो प्रयोग किया तो हमने खर हावर यह कहा कि इस सदन में मनाकृत न के बर मया की दृष्टि से निर्दलीय सदस्य का मत है। ठीक जा कि चुन कर कहा जाए है। हम को भी जनता ने चुन कर रहा भेजा है, ग्य ही एर विशेष विचारधारा का हम प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। जिस तरह का श्री खडोलकर का कहना था उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता था कि वह विरोधी बलों के दरार डालना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि मुझ का अध्यक्ष यह कह कर गए हैं कि पार्टियों के जो बक्ता हैं उन्हीं को बोलने का अवसर दिया जाए और उनके बाद किसी को बोलने का अवसर न दिया जाए।

जो बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सविधान को मैंने कल से, आज तक अन्तिम पृष्ठ तक उठा कर देखा है यह जानने के लिए क्या उसमें कहीं पर सदस्यों में भेद किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है? मैंने कहा कहीं किसी आधार पर कोई भेद किया गया है, ऐसा नहीं पाया है। मैंने कहीं नहीं देखा है कि लाकसभा की कार्यवाही में कोई सदस्य इस आधार पर भाग ले सकता हो या इस आधार पर भाग ले सकता हो कि वह पार्टी का सदस्य है या नहीं है। उसके बाद जो तारमभा की प्रक्रिया और कार्य संचालन विधि है उनमें भी एक एक पृष्ठ तो मैंने ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा है। उनमें भी सदस्यों में किसी प्रकार भेद किया गया हो इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था या कोई प्राण मुझे दिखाई नहीं दी है। एक धारा उसमें भी अवश्य देखी है। तारमभा की प्रक्रिया की द्वारा दस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि यदि ऐसा अध्यक्ष अपना नाम पर न डाले तो उनका स्थान पर यदि उपाध्यक्ष का अथवा कोई गभानिपति है। जिनका अध्यक्ष न नामांकन दिया हो, उन समय उन्हें वही अधिकार प्राप्त होगा जो अध्यक्ष को प्राप्त है।

उपाध्यक्ष - जि. समय यह है कि वह किसी और का नहीं बुलायेंगे ता हमने उनसे कहा कि जा रहा पर इंडीपण्डेंट मैम्बरों के उनके बारे में आपसे जा पहल अध्यक्ष का मरदार बुचम मिह उन्होंने सदन का कार्यवाही को नियमित करने के लिए एक परम्परा का प्राणन किया था। परम्परा का प्राणन यह किया था कि जो सदस्य निर्दलीय निर्वाचित होकर आते हैं वे इस सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने के लिए यदि अपना सुप बना ले और अध्यक्ष द्वारा अगर उनको मान्यता दे दी जाए तो उनको कार्य चलाने में बड़ी सुविधा होगी। इसी आधार पर आपने जो निर्दलीय सदस्य यहाँ इस सदन के हैं उनमें कुछ सुप का मान्यता दी हुई है। इस आधार पर हमने अपने सुप की धोर से भी नाम दिया था और कहा था,



[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कि इस बहस में भाग लेने के लिए हमारे प्रतिनिधि को भी धनतर दिया जाए। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष श्री जाधवकर न जिस वक्त धारा का मिनो उल्लेख किया है जिसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि उस समय जो भी आपके घासन पर होंगे उनको वही अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे जो आपको है यह कहा कि अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझ को यह कह कर गए हैं कि सुन्दर नाथ द्विवेदी व राय श्री कृष्णा को न बुलाया जाए। अब उनसे उन कथन से या तो यह प्रतीत होता है कि या तो यह घासन अधिकार का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहते हैं और उनका मध्य प्रदश व का प्रती मानन मात्र वही व राज्यपाल व निगम का आलाचना करना पन न नही व श्रद्धा कि यह प्रतीत होता है कि आपन उपाध्यक्ष के अधिकार का मानन कर दिया है और इस मानन पर वे उपाध्यक्ष का प्रयास नहीं कर सकते।

मैं इस दावे न करने नही वाला हूँ इस सदन के पास पेश की गई मसौदा न मिल कर आपको एन पत्र दिया है कि आप भविष्य के लिए एन पत्र निर्धारित कर लाने हमारे उन अधिकार का जो कि एक सदस्य सदस्य के नाम भविष्य के द्वारा हमें प्राप्त है, इनमें न हो सके और हमारे अधिकार का रक्षा हो सके। आज आप ऐसा व्यवस्था व जिसमें भविष्य में इस प्रकार की परंपरा का प्रादुर्भाव न हो व्यवस्था में कि उस बात का वा कहना चाहता हूँ जो वस पचास सदस्यों ने घाने पत्र को अन्तिम पक्षियों में कही है कि अगर उपाध्यक्ष का यहाँ व्यवहार जागे के लिए श्री बलगा तो हम को विवश होकर के अधिकार का प्रस्ताव उनसे विच्छेद माना पड़ेगा।

श्री नाथ बाई (राजापुर) शास्त्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका हम चांग पूरी तरह से सम्मन करते हैं।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have

come from a constituency which is equal to any other constituency that is represented here in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose, you are speaking on behalf of yourself and Shri Kuntie because both of you have written to me together.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Kindly excuse us at least on this occasion. Let us speak.

I have been in legislatures since 1937 and I have never heard about a party being recognised and a party not being recognised. As a matter of fact I was also returned on a party ticket but my party happens to be very small and I happen to be the only representative.

Shri Mahant Digvijaya Nath (Gorakhpur): So am I.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Good people are elected only like that.

What I am submitting is, whether we have joined a party or not, whether we have got a big party or not, our constituencies should be represented equally and they should get the same hearing. But here some precedent has been laid down and you were pleased to say that some parties were recognised and others were not recognised. Not only that, my party's name is also removed here and I am called an independent. I have no objection to being called an independent for certain purposes, but opportunity must be given to all, as Shri Shastri has said.

Mr. Speaker: All the 522?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: No. There is something called equality of opportunity. If equality of opportunity is a constitutional and democratic right, the rules should be so made and interpreted and the regulation must be so made that all of us get a fair and equal opportunity. I never claim that on every occasion I stand I must be called and I must

have the right of speech for 20 minutes, but what I say is that having regard to the considerations of time and the regulation of debate, you must be pleased to give us an opportunity That is all that I claim. If that is not done and if the rules do not permit it, the rules require to be changed.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no rule coming in your way

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** There is no rule. But this distinction between recognised parties and unrecognised parties is bothering my mind We do not get a complete set of the proceedings also although we have formed into a group. We require these things whether we are recognised or not The point is that all must have equal recognition and equal and fair opportunity must be given to all The power to regulate the proceedings is not the power to deny opportunities

**Mr. Speaker:** What you had wanted to say, you have said Now you are discussing it on merits

**Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham:** If I am troubling you, I will sit down

**Mr. Speaker:** I only request you to conclude

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** You seem to have understood my mind even before I had expressed myself.

**Mr. Speaker:** I understood it even before you got up.

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** As you have understood it earlier than I expressed it, kindly do what I have in mind

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) -  
प्रधान महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। कल उनके साथ बड़ी ज्यादती हुई है।

**Mr. Speaker:** They wrote to me and that is why I have allowed them. If

everybody speaks, then there will be no end to it.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba):**  
Mr Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Kunte wrote to me and I allowed Mr. Viswanatham to have his say. Do you also want to say the same thing? That is exactly my difficulty.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** I am really surprised to find that I am creating any difficulty for you.

**Mr. Speaker:** No difficulty. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and some other Members wrote to me about this and I allowed Mr Prakash Vir Shastri to raise the question You two also wrote to me and I allowed Mr. Viswanatham to speak.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** Kindly have a little patience with me.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** I am grateful to you, Sir.

Sir, yesterday, when the adjournment motion was being discussed, as a matter of fact, I was one of the early ones who sent in their names. The practice in this House is that anyone who wants to speak should send in his name

**Shri Randbir Singh (Rohtak):** I also sent my name but I was not called

**Shri Nath Pal:** You were rightly not called.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** After I sent in my name, I waited for an opportunity to speak. When Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was called and it was indicated that he was going to be the last speaker, we had to get up and ask the Chair whether we would at all get any opportunity. He did not

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

indicate that it was because of want of time that he was not going to call us. If that was the ground on which he was not going to call us, we would not have been able to say anything. But he said—I have not got a copy of the proceedings, I wanted to get it from the Table Office but could not get it, I am depending on my memory—that as that was a censure motion, only the leaders of the recognised groups would be allowed and that as ours was not a recognised group and, therefore, we will not get an opportunity. I pointed out to the Chair that I also belonged to a group. He said that ours was not a recognised group and, therefore, he was sorry that we will not get an opportunity to speak.

He further indicated that he was acting under your instructions. This pained me much more because I do not see, as my friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri pointed out, anywhere, either in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure any such thing.

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: This has got to be explained to the House. The House does not know in what predicament we are. The biggest group in this House does not contain 53 Members and, therefore, it is not recognised as a party. As compared to that, we are more than that in number. If we are not going to get any opportunity even at the fag-end of the discussion.

An hon. Member: Acharya Kripalani was allowed to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you allow me to hear him?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: If we are not going to get an opportunity even at the fag-end of the discussion, when an important matter is being discussed, I am really pained to know for what business we are sent to this Parliament. We are sent to this Parliament to parley and if we are not going to parley, what else are we to

do here. I am pained to find in this House that an hon. Member can get up on the excuse, which on the face of it is very flimsy, of raising a point of order and you are pleased to allow him time, as much as he wants to, take. Does the Chair want us to have recourse to that which we would not like to take? Having known the parliamentary practice in this House and in other Houses, men like me and Mr. Viswanatham would not like to resort to that method. As a matter of fact, we do not want to do it.

Mr. Speaker: May I now appeal to him to conclude?

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I am not taking much time of the House. I am making the position clear. We had to walk out of the House because we were only sorry spectators to what was happening in the House. We cannot take part in the discussions because we are not members of any recognised group. Under these circumstances, what could one do? I pointed out to the Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair that, as far as the discussions and the demand notices were concerned, our groups were allotted time and we stuck to the time limit. As far as I am concerned, I have never exceeded the time limit which was given.

Mr. Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I am afraid, wrong methods are practised. One is not even allowed to make his position very clear. Under these circumstances, what could I do? Do I raise a point of order? Do I shout? Do I create an opportunity for being named and somebody pleading for me and all that? I do not want to do that. Under these circumstances, it is only the Chair who can protect us and yesterday we sought that protection. I am raising this because yesterday was not the first time when I got up many a time and an opportunity was denied to me. In this case, what do we find? The rule is that an adjourn-

ment motion shall be discussed for at least 2½ hours. It is not that it will be put at such and such a time. If I found in this House that we were very strict as regards our time punctuality, etc., I would have stood by that. But I find that when it pleases some people, the time could be extended. I told the Deputy-Speaker that I would require not more than five minutes, but he could not spare even five minutes. I am really pained to raise this matter. I want to know whether the one million people who have elected me to this House have elected me to sit here like this. Does the Constitution want an independent member not to come to this House? In that case, we can as well amend the Constitution that way. I do not want to raise this as a matter of privilege or anything. I think, every elected independent member of this House has the right and authority to be heard, and an opportunity should be given to him. Yesterday we felt that this opportunity was denied to us and it was done on the floor of the House. I would, therefore, request you to clarify this on the floor of this House and it should further be seen that we are given an opportunity not merely in theory but also in reality.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Just two minutes

Mr. Speaker: No no. Will he kindly sit down? Those who wrote to me and sought the permission, I have asked them to explain. If a general discussion begins like this, where will it lead us? He has not given me notice. If I allow him, then I have to allow a large number of Members

Shri Frank Anthony. I seek your indulgence. I am speaking on behalf of 16 independents.

Mr. Speaker: He should have written to me. He should have given me notice.

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr. Kunte spoke to me. . .

Mr. Speaker: How can I allow? His name is not here.

Shri Frank Anthony: I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker. It is very unfortunate. How could I allow him?

Shri Frank Anthony: I am only entering into a plea with you.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he not give notice?

Shri Frank Anthony. I am only entering into a plea with you for recognition of past practices that have hardened into conventions. I am not questioning your discretion in the matter. May I just tell you very respectfully what the practice used to be? And I say it with great respect. Unfortunately, now, rigidly, you are pleased to come down in a certain direction every day in the same way. I have had the privilege of sitting in this House for the last twenty-five years, when I sat here as unattached, the Speakers in those days, from Shri Mavalankar's time and even before that called Members according to their discretion if they felt that the Members had a contribution to make.

Mr. Speaker: May I appeal to him to sit down now?

Shri Frank Anthony: Dr. Kuner and myself as unattached independents were called to initiate debates. Then, your predecessor had told us already that so far as

Mr. Speaker: That has got to be verified. I shall look into the records.

Shri Frank Anthony: We were asked to organise ourselves into groups and then we were given time according to our numerical strength. You are pleased to supersede now even that.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar):** My name is there. May I also make my submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** To which group does belong?

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** I am an independent and I sit with the progressive group. My name is also there.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that he is an independent but he belongs to the progressive group. That is the difficulty. It is an independent group. Everybody is independent and everybody wants to speak.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** You hold certain views but we hold certain different views. So, we should be allowed to have our say.

**Mr. Speaker:** When I could not control Shri Frank Anthony, how can I deal with the hon. Member?

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Sir, your rulings should be constitutional rulings. Your rulings should be judicial rulings. Anything whimsical cannot be your ruling. We cannot accept any such thing. You must give a judicial ruling always. Nowhere is it said in the Constitution that independent Members should be differentiated from party Members. We have had enough of this party affair and we are seeing what they are doing in India. Men like Mahatma Gandhi and men like Acharya Vinoba Bhave have asked us to remain independent. I was in the Congress for thirty years and then I left the Congress, seeing the state into which Congress had brought this country.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was his own decision and not mine.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** I am an independent and I shall always remain an independent. My constituency has sent me here knowing that I am an independent. I have defeated many stalwart Congressmen.

should I not have my say here? But I find that you always give Independents in this manner.

Your predecessor Sardar Hukam Singh gave me once time even unasked for. But now I am a backbencher and you are not allowing us to say anything important because we are independents. This is unconstitutional, arbitrary and undemocratic.

**Shri Khadlikar (Khed):** Immediately after the debate was over, because of want of time ...

**Shri Ranbir Singh:** Why should he explain now?

**Shri Khadlikar:** I shall just utter two sentences only. For want of time I could not accommodate them and I called the hon. Minister. Three of those Members were standing throughout but I could not accommodate them. I am very sorry. One hon. Member asked me what one could do. It was already eight o'clock when I called the hon. Minister.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : सूर है, गलत है। इन्होंने यह कहा था कि स्पीकर यह कह कर गये हैं कि पार्टी के प्रस्ताव विभी की न बुलाया जाय। सभी रिवाइड मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्राप्टेग-निक डं देखें। डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं उन उम तरह का झूठ बोलना बिल्कुल गलत बात है। सारा हाउस इस बात का गवाह है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Will he kindly sit down?

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप क्षपना रिवाइड मंगा कर देखें।

**Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili):** May I make a submission? ...

**Mr. Speaker:** Is he an independent? Let him kindly sit down. Is he also an independent to plead their cause?

It has been said that the Deputy-Speaker had not called them. On a previous occasion, we had once called

Shri Frank Anthony; on the question of privy purses, Shri N. C. Chatterjee had spoken, and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri himself had also spoken. Whenever there was time they were accommodated. Yesterday also, Shri J. B. Kripalani spoke. Was it on the basis of any party? But the difficulty comes in ...

**Shri Digvijai Nath:** I was given only two minutes once.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that. My difficulty is this. There are about 57 or 60 independents. Mahant Digvijai Nath came to me once and said that he was backed by a party which was big outside. He did come and say that to me that the Hindu Mahasabha was a big party outside but it had no representatives here.

**An hon. Member:** A big party?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that it is a big party outside. The hon. Member may or may not agree with its views and so on. But he says that he is backed by a party outside but there are not enough Members here representing that party. For instance, there is the Muslim League.

**Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:** The Hindus should be allowed to place their viewpoint.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, Mahantji must be satisfied that many Hindus have spoken. Shri Muhammad Ismail comes to me and says that 'My party is a recognised party outside'. There are three Members of the Muslim League Party here. But they do not belong to any Group. He says, 'Why don't you give us a chance? We are also Independents'. I give them a chance once in a way on one or two Demands—like that. There are 57 Independents, forgetting the Groups.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** We were asked to form Groups.

**Mr. Speaker:** They have formed into new Groups. That is a different

matter. Independents are not totally ignored. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was called, Shri N. C. Chatterjee has been called, Shri Frank Anthony is called, as regards Kripalanji, every-time whenever he wants to speak, he is called.

**Shri Nath Pai:** That is one of the good things we are doing to hear that veteran.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Deputy-Speaker when he said that did not mean anything. There was a rush. It was already 8 P.M.

**Shri Dattatraya Kunte:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right, it was 7.47 to be more correct, if Shri Kunte wants to correct me. He wanted to complete it. Already Shri Kripalani had spoken. There might have been five minutes left and one more Member could have spoken. That is a different matter.

But there is no ban and there is no assurance to be given in advance. It may be Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, it may be Shri Anthony, it may be Shri Viswanatham who may be allowed. (Interruption). My difficulty is that if I allow one or two of them, will that satisfy them? If I allow Shri Kripalani; or Shastriji or Shri Anthony or Shri Chatterjee, the difficulty will be there even then. The others will still want to be called. They are not satisfied.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** I am speaking for the Progressive Group to which Shri Viswanatham, Shri Kunte, Shri Chaudhuri and others belong. May I refer you to Direction No 123 which says:

"An association of members who do not fulfil the condition for recognition as a Parliamentary Party or Group may be granted certain facilities by the Speaker, if such a course shall, in his opinion, facilitate the conduct of business in the House."

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

Not one Group in the Opposition has got 50 Members in the House. Therefore, all of us come under 123

The only point is that we are told by the Deputy Speaker that the 'Speaker has said that your Group shall not be recognised for the purpose of the facilities given to the other Groups' We want to know whether you have given any such direction Are you making a discrimination between some Groups and other Groups? We have been asked to form Groups and we have done so We maintain and assert that the Speaker has no right to discriminate

Mr. Speaker: No further discussion on this It is true that parties which are meagrely represented here have a big standing outside But if on that account, I have to treat them on a par with the other parties represented here, it will be difficult I will have to stretch my imagination too far to place them on a par with the other parties I have given them chance off and on They have not been denied these facilities But if each one of them wants a chance, the difficulty comes how to accommodate all If out of the Independents, two or three are accommodated I can understand it But is it possible to give chance to one and all?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We have our right to participate in the debates here and we shall send our names to you Nobody can prevent us from doing that

Mr. Speaker: We shall continue with the Demands for Grants now We have got 1 hour and 15 minutes

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Before you proceed, may I say this? You just now said that those hon Members had written to you and therefore, you have allowed them an opportunity to speak But yesterday, I also wrote to you to inquire into the conduct of the Deputy-Speaker. I do not mean anything personal against

him, but there are certain things that are to be inquired into in regard to his conduct

Mr. Speaker: This is not fair to the House

Shri Hem Barua: You did not allow me to say a word and you dismissed it altogether I did not raise it.

As a matter of fact, it is high time this was done Every section of the House is agreed that the conduct of the Deputy-Speaker should be probed into

Mr. Speaker: This should not be allowed It is not proper I am sorry for it

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker. We have 1 hour and 15 minutes left How long will the Minister require?

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

Mr. Speaker: One hour? I thought we could accommodate two more speakers I will call him at 2.15 and he might take about 40 minutes

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Yes

Mr. Speaker. Because today from 3 O' Clock we take up non-official business, and tomorrow is the only day left for the budget I thought at least one more demand could be discussed tomorrow If you take a long time now, it will extend tomorrow also So, I will call the Minister at 2.15 after lunch, and he will take about 40, 45 minutes We will finish the demand at 3, and take up non-official work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Can I make a one-minute submission?

I have heard this morning things being allowed to be said by some people in the House You have in-

finite patience, but what I hate is the idea of discussing things here in the forum of Parliament rather than with you in your chamber. I have heard a remark from Mr Hem Barua that the conduct of the Deputy Speaker should be probed into. It may be the conduct of the Deputy Speaker is good, bad or indifferent, but is it right, is it fair, is it proper, is it honest, is it just, to say that kind of thing about a person who is a dignitary of the House. Till we have pushed him out we have no business to speak in this manner. Please make some observation in regard to the propriety of conduct inside the House by people on this side of the House as well as on that side.

**Sri Hem Barua:** On a point of personal explanation. When I said like that I had reasons for saying that, and I want the dignity of the House to be maintained. What has pained me is that the Deputy Speaker when he is in the Chair, makes comments and betrays a partisan attitude.

**Mr Speaker:** Shrimati Kripalam

12.32 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd**  
**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—contd**

**Shrimati Sucheta Kripalanj (Gonda):** Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak particularly when there is such a scramble for time.

The Ministry of Industrial Development, after reorganisation, holds a very crucial position in the development of industries of this country, because it is responsible for promotion of industrialisation, for planning, for development and control and assistance to industries as well as for the formulation of general industrial policies and various other things. Therefore, this ministry is in a position now, if it has a pragmatic

approach, to formulate prudent policies and implement them to take this country out of the economic depression in which it is finding itself.

From all accounts, the industrial situation in this country at the moment is very serious. The report of the ministry while acknowledging this says that mainly the blame is on the two years of drought. I do admit that the agro-based industries have suffered on account of the drought. There is a serious situation in the sugar industry, textile industry and various other industries, and may be in other ancillary industries. But to blame mainly the drought for the depression would be very incorrect. Our policies have not been correct; there have been defects in implementation, lack of co-ordination, lack of rapport between the Government and the industrial interests. These are some of the reasons. I should say they are the more grave reasons for the depression in industry that we see today.

Let us take, for instance, the credit policy to which Mr Desai also made a reference as also other members before me. The credit squeeze was imposed to remove pressure from prices, but in actual fact what was the effect? It starved the industry, it retarded production, it did not achieve the objective for which it was done. The idea was that speculation and cornering should be stopped, but speculation and cornering could be stopped. Perhaps it could have been handled by some other method. Government have other means. For instance, the Forward Markets Commission could have done something.

Why was it that we failed in our objective? We failed in our objective because there is too much black money all over. Attempts have been made year after year to control black money, but we have not succeeded. Therefore, we have now to see that we take some drastic steps to see how this underground money can be



(Bharat Sucheta Kripalani)

brought up if you cannot succeed in any other way, then you must think even of very drastic measures as devaluation because we cannot allow this money to distort the policies we lay down and the programmes that we wish to implement. A very serious measure that has gone to depress our economy is devaluation. I think this was one of the devastating mistakes that we committed because our imports have a rigid pattern. There are certain imports without which we cannot do. We have to import food, for instance. The pattern of production that has come about in this country is based on imported raw material and components and spares and if we do not import these things these industries will come to a grinding halt. Therefore our opportunity for cutting down our imports was very little. Where there was such a rigid pattern, we should have thought twice before devaluation. The result was that it did not help our imports or our industries but it merely increased the cost of production. We are suffering from cost push inflation. In such a situation we should take every care to see that we do not aggravate the situation and that we do not increase the prices. I am talking as fast as possible because I am aware of the difficulty of time. So these have contributed to the slowness of the growth not only to the slowness of economic growth but also to recession. The recession is staring us in the face. Some people may describe it as a slump. It is much more serious. The recession in demand is so much that even units with declining production are unable to clear their output. Let us examine only one industry—engineering industry. I am getting reports that in UP unit after unit is closing. Recently news appeared from Bombay that 7500 people had been laid off because the units could not support them any more. In the engineering industry today there is so much idle capacity. The machine

tool industry is usually the barometer of industrial activity, it is very hard hit. The HMT factory which had unsold stocks of 2.5 crores last January may have cleared a little. They are producing goods worth Rs 15 crores per month. How much are they selling now? What is their stockpile? The heavy engineering industry accounts for eighty per cent of the entire engineering industry, that is one of the worst sufferers. Let us take structural fabrication. Structural fabrication has a registered capacity of 850,000 tons. It has orders on hand for 50,000 tons, to one tall ton. There is thus a huge idle capacity in structural fabrication. The same position holds good for textile machinery. Today it is working 30 per cent less than its capacity. Wagon building industry is seriously affected since the Railway Board decided that they would cut down their purchases. It is working to fifty per cent of its capacity. As a result of the dwindling demand for wagons other industries also catering to wagon building industry, are affected because wagon components like iron and steel casting steel forgings and so cannot sell their goods. There are a dozen of these industries which are suffering because wagon construction had been cut down. Not only this. Steel foundry whose 70 to 80 per cent capacity is used for wagons also suffers and in turn it affects the steel industry. Rolling mills cannot produce and they had to cut down. Even steel mills are unable to sell their ingots. In that way there is a chain reaction and the entire engineering industry is in a bad way.

Let us take our public sector projects. I am one of those who believe in the public sector projects and I would like to see them do well. The heavy engineering project in Ranchi was built at an investment of Rs 250 crores. The idea was that this will produce the heavy machinery equip-

ment needed for the whole country. I am told that that it is working to ten per cent of its capacity. If it is so, there is something very seriously wrong with it. We must put it right. We should also see how all the three steel mills in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur are working. Why is production falling there? If production is falling, let us at least look into it and see how we can put things right. These are completely government controlled industries and we can put things right if there is a will to do so. Some people in authority say that the recession problem can be solved by diversifying production as well as having larger exports. It is easier said than done. You have to export in a competitive market. Our cost of production is very high and the cost of raw material is high. We are underutilising our installed capacity. There is low productivity. These are very serious and basic causes which we have to overcome if we have to capture the foreign market. Therefore, if we want to really push our exports, then we have to make the industrial raw materials available at the international prices. We must also make efforts to remove the drawbacks in the excise and customs duties, and we must simplify the Government procedures. Our fiscal and monetary policies need revision before we can even think of really winning the foreign market where we can push our exports. All these matters have to be approached from a pragmatic point of view and pushed up with great firmness.

Then, only by mere exports, we cannot save the industry and improve our economy. We must have a sizeable Indian market. In fact the home market should be of such a size that economic scale can be effected so that the price of the export commodities can be kept down. In order to do that, it is most important that the economy should be revived and the prevailing recessionary conditions should be beaten

back. The Government should reorient its fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate the production and also to create conditions where the consumer demands can be satisfied. The consumers can have some sizeable savings so that they can invest or purchase. Because, production and consumption should go side by side; they are not independent of each other. If we create such conditions in the country where the consumer has no purchasing power, the industries also cannot survive.

I would like to give some instances of inefficient working, as regards policy as well as implementation of the policy. I will give you an illustration of the automobile industry. For the last 20 years, we are hearing so much about the automobile industry. So many committees have been appointed and so many complaints have been made. But what is the condition of the automobile industry in this country today? Today, the situation is completely monopolistic. The price of the automobiles is rising, there is a price spiral, and the quality has come down like anything. There has been a great hue and cry among the public; as a result of this hue and cry, a committee has been appointed. I do not know whether ultimately the committee's findings will pressurise the Government to take some suitable action or the committee's findings will be to shelve the issue as has been done for the last 20 years. The automobile industry needs to be put right and the monopolistic situation must be ended.

Next, I want to give an instance of shocking administrative inefficiency. I will just give a small example. In this budget, we have imposed an extra levy on power looms. The reasons have been given by the Finance Minister. I will accept them; I do not mind if an extra levy is imposed on power looms. But the House has a right to get correct figures from the administration. The House must not be misled. The Fin-

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

ance Minister has said that the total yield out of this extra levy would be Rs 780 crores. This figure has been challenged by the Chairman of the Federation of Cotton Power Looms Association. The Chairman says that the total yield would be Rs 5240 crores and not Rs 780 crores. I would request the Minister to look carefully into it. The other people who have made more careful calculation say the yield would be about Rs 60 crores. I know the Ministers do not make the calculations, and that the calculation is worked out by some officers. But who is that officer who misled the Minister? If he has been misled then to what extent

Every day, new taxes are being imposed. We are suffering under a heavy burden of taxation. Therefore, we would like to know whether there is such a miscalculation in the Government's accounting as a result of which there is such a great disparity in figures. On the one side the Government said that they are going to get less than Rs 8 crores while on the other, the industry says that the total amount would be almost Rs 60 crores. If it is so, it is high time that we mend these matters.

Mr Speaker. The hon Member must finish now. She has taken more than 15 minutes today.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. I know the Government is very anxious to help the industry and help the sick textile mills. They deserve to be helped. But I would like to know how they have been persuaded and what pressure has been used so that such wrong figures have been put before the House. If the figures are wrong I shall be most happy if they are corrected.

One word more and I shall finish. What is planning? What is our policy and what is our implementation in regard to our industrial plan-

ning? The Industrial Policy Resolution is the sheet-anchor of our policy. Have we made any assessment of it? Have we seen to what extent this policy has been followed? Have we assessed whether we have deviated from the policy? Is it not time we make a proper assessment whether we are on the right lines or not? The Directive Principles have prohibited concentration of wealth. But to what extent the directions laid down in the Constitution have been violated is now known to us through the report of the Monopolies Commission. Fortunately we will have a chance to dilate upon this when we have the debate on the Monopolies Commission's report.

These are very basic things. Whoever presides over this ministry as well as the Cabinet should consider these things if they are desirous of taking this country out of the economic depression and put it on the road to economic development. These are basic and vital matters which need very careful and honest probing into. I would therefore, humbly request the minister to look into all these matters and see in what way recession can be checked, because we are going to face very serious times. The country is suffering from chronic unemployment and underdevelopment. If on the top of it we have recession I do not know what is going to happen. Therefore, I consider it to be one of the most important and basic problems which need to be looked into by the ministry. You should make a realistic assessment of the resources, raw materials and also human material and then decide how we can proceed and develop the country and take the country out of the present economic depression.

श्री जार्ज करनेवोड - (बम्बई दलित)  
प्रधन मंत्री, मैं नियम नं० 340 के  
मातहत इस बहस के बारे में स्थान प्रस्ताव  
रख रहा हूँ।

भी माननीय श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने बहुत ही गम्भीर धारणा लगाया है कि बजट को पेश करते हुए सरकार की धोर से ऐसा कहा गया कि पावर लूम पर जो नई लेवी लगाई जा रही है उस से करीब 8 करोड़ बचता मिलेगा जब कि मालीय मन्त्रालय ने बताया कि यह हिस्सा 8 करोड़ का नहीं रहता, 52 करोड़ का हो जाता है। प्रत्यक्ष में कई लोगों की धोर से तो 75 करोड़ तक का हिस्सा लगाया गया है। यह मामला इतना गम्भीर है कि अगर हम सरकार के ऊपर किमिनेलिटी का धारणा भी लगाये तो बहुत कम होगा।

Mr. Speaker: You will have to write to me I cannot allow a discussion.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेज : मैं नियम 340 के मानहन यह प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप नियम 340 को पढ़ लीजिये

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned"

यह बिल्कुल साफ कहता है कि धार विवाद को

Mr. Speaker: Kindly read the next rule also, so that it may be clear.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: प्राप पढ़ लीजिये। 340 हमारे हक में है, वही पढ़ना न?

Mr Speaker: I will read that portion

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राप मेहरबानी करके जो मेरे हक की चीज है उसे पच्छी तरह सुन लीजिये।

Mr Speaker: You are going into the merits Mr. Janardhanan has to speak. Any way, the debate would not be adjourned.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर प्राप चाहेंगे तो प्राप ने हक वाली चीज भी पढ़ कर सुना दूंगा। इसमें कोई हर्ष नहीं है। लेकिन प्राप जग इस बात को भी देखिये कि जब सरकार ने यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव रखा है कर्षा के ऊपर कर लगाने का तो उसमें एक एक रुपये पर 6,000 रु० का

Mr. Speaker: Rule 341 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question"

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यन् ठी है। लेकिन स्पष्टता की बात है। यह स्पष्टता क्यों हा? यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है जब कि 75 करोड़ रुपया इस टैक्स से प्राप्ति वाला है और वित्त मंत्री ने केवल 8 करोड़ रुपया बताया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इमान का जो काम होता है उस के लिये जो मजा मिलनी चाहिये उससे ज्यादा मजा इसमें मिलनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised like this. After all, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has pointed out that there is a lot of difference between the figures given and the figures supposed to be supplied by somebody else

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेज : दस गुना।

Mr. Speaker: It may be ten times, it may be hundred times. The difference has been pointed out by her. I am sure the hon. Minister has noted it down. I do not think he should answer to that point immediately now

[Mr Speaker]

because then there will be a separate debate on that. He can reply to that point in his reply at the end of the debate on the Demands.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उनकी बात सुन लीजिये झच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। एक्कड़ माफ क्लब माफ दी हाउस के बारे में प्राप फैसला करेंगे न ?

Mr. Speaker. We have only ten minutes more. I do not want to deny other hon. Members a chance to speak on these Demands. After all, they are also regular Members and they should not be denied a chance to speak by raising points like this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: हम भी तो बून कर माफ है। जेम हा तो नहीं मा गए हैं।

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): Sir, it is now openly admitted by everyone that there is a recession in our industry.

Mr. Speaker: I may remind Shri Janardhanan that he will have to conclude before we rise for lunch. He may adjust accordingly.

An hon. Member: Sir, we may adjourn for lunch five minutes late.

Shri C. Janardhanan: Sir, the industrialists have taken the offensive by closures by mass retrenchment and by wage freeze. Some units of our public sector also have closed down. The situation has become very serious and it calls for drastic action. I am afraid the actions taken by the Government so far will serve only to deepen the crisis and not to solve it.

The so-called new economic and industrial policy of this Government has gone definitely against its 1956 industrial policy resolution. They have already scuttled or begun to scuttle the public sector. Yesterday, some of my hon. friends from the other side, when they spoke, they were all for abolition of the public sector. But, Sir, I am against it. I am for the public sector. I want the public sector to be enlarged to be

strengthened and to be made more powerful than our private sector. But that does not mean that I agree with all that is going on now in the public sector. Mismanagement, corruption, nepotism, inefficiency, everything is there and if the Government is not going to take immediate action to curb all these things, to eradicate all these things, the apostles of free enterprise will utilise all these things to mobilise the people against the public sector, and that should not be done.

Sir, as I said, the Government is slowly scuttling the public sector scheme. In the 1956 resolution they had declared that they would not allow private enterprise to enter the public sector and if I remember correct both steel and fertilisers are included in that. But now Sir, Government is handing over fertiliser to an American company. I think there is an offer for a private steel mill also. In this way step by step the public sector is weakened and the Government is going to sabotage the earlier policy. Added to this comes the liberalisation of imports. It strikes at the root of our endeavour for self-reliance. Permit me, Sir, to quote here the *Economic Times*, which says

'The programme of import substitution initiated after the suspension of Western aid towards the end of 1965 has suffered a serious setback due to the liberalisation of imports. The programme was beginning to make headway and there was hope of substitutes being found in vital fields such as non-ferrous metals, chemicals and metallurgy. But now with imports being allowed, even those metals which have been developed indigenously, some of the units may have to be closed down or at least work below capacity. Work has also been slowed down in those projects where desired results had been achieved and only commercial exploitation was to be resorted to.'

No more comment is necessary on this point.

In the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 the Government had declared that it would not allow concentration of capital in some hands. But whatever the Government had done all these years only promoted monopoly, instead of checking it. Indian monopoly capital has grown beyond recognition during this period. The report of the Monopoly Commission says that our national wealth is concentrated in the hands of 75 monopoly houses. All of us know the latest notorious Birla scandal about licences. The industrial policy and the licensing system have served only the interests of the monopolists and not the common man. Foreign monopoly capital is also making more and more inroads into our economy. Even though in our Industrial Policy Resolution we have made provision against monopolies, they have grown all these years and they are growing still. The situation has become very serious, because the Government departed from the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution and allowed the monopolies to grow and allowed foreign capital to make inroads into our economy.

Because of all this the public sector is being weakened. But the Government is trying to meet the economic crisis, the industrial crisis, in the capitalistic way. When the world capitalist system is itself in crisis, they cannot solve problems in the old way. Only by taking radical steps immediately could they solve the problem. They must try to nationalise foreign capital and curb monopolies. Then alone will they be able to make progress in this field.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 lays down:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced."

This Government did not implement that part of the Resolution and there

is no hope that in the near future it will implement it. If anything, the disparities are increasing as time passes. The backward regions remain backward even now. Take the case of Kerala, from where I come. For historical and other reasons, Kerala is a backward State. But what is our experience of removing that backwardness during the last ten years. During the first and second Plan Kerala was neglected. In the first and Second Plan a negligible amount of Rs. 0.79 crores was invested in Kerala as against Rs. 820 crores in the whole of India. In the Third Plan an allotment of Rs 71 crores was made for Kerala as against the all-India investment of Rs 1,261 crores. But the actual investment was only Rs 30 crores, because some of the Central schemes of industries did not materialise.

13 hrs

I will give only two or three examples. There was provision for two precision factories in the Third Plan. One was given to Kota, Rajasthan and the other to Palghat, Kerala. The Kota factory was finished in December, 1966 but only the foundation stone was laid of the factory at Palghat in December 1966. Just see the difference!

Then, in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan there is provision for the development of the Hindustan Machine Tools factory at Kalamassery, Kerala, but a couple of days back to a question by some of my hon. friends the hon. Minister replied that that plan was dropped because stocks were accumulating in HMT.

My hon. friend, Shri Sreedharan, this morning asked a question about the titanium factory and the hon. Minister said that they had promised some help to the State Government. That Government secured the licence in 1961 for the expansion of the titanium factory and they were trying for foreign collaboration, but they did not get it. Now they have asked

[Shri C Janardhanan]

for some help but the Government is not giving any help. They have provided only Rs 35 lakhs while that Government asked for Rs 50 lakhs at least for this year.

I do not want to raise the question of phytochemicals and so many other industries which were never given to Kerala. But I do not think that these things have happened accidentally. It is a deliberate policy of this Government, we believe, because this Government wants certain regions to be kept backward as their base for raw materials and cheap labour.

There must be a reason or explanation for that because in Kerala we have got everything for industrial expansion. We have an intelligent, educated and hard working labour. We can supply electricity at cheaper rates than many States can. We have natural resources. We are earning more foreign exchange than any other State. Then, what is the explanation for keeping Kerala as a backward State? This one cannot understand. That is why I say that it is a deliberate policy of the Government to keep some regions backward.

I think, our people will understand these things. They know their rights. They know how to fight for their rights. They have shown to this Government more than once how they can fight this Government. No more talk of national integration will solve this problem. Therefore I appeal to this Government to take immediate steps to industrialise backward areas like Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade)  
Andhra also

Shri C. Janardhanan: Andhra also. All States which are backward States must be given industries, then only backward regions can come up and through that national integration will be achieved.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will reply round about 2.15 and we hardly have 15 minutes for one or two

speakers. If for any reason the Minister's reply is postponed then we will not have any more Demands in this House. Therefore I appeal to hon. Members that even if they do not get a chance they should let these Demands be over so that tomorrow we could take up some other Demands.

We shall now adjourn for Lunch and meet again at 2 o'clock.

13.04 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock)

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—Contd

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri J Ahmed

Shri R D Bhandare (Bombay Central): What about this side?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We have only 15 minutes more. I have to finish their time. I am sorry.

Shri P K Ghosh (Ranchi): The time may be extended.

Mr Deputy Speaker: It is very difficult. The Speaker has already declared that the Minister would be called at 2.15.

Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga): I also want to speak on this.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: We are prepared to sit late in the evening.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Today the Speaker has said that we must finish this Demand before 3.00. The Minister will take about 45 minutes. I know that Mr P K Ghosh has been trying since yesterday. I will first

finish with the Opposition and then, time permitting, we shall see (Interruptions)

**Shri Kartik Oraon.** I just want five minutes

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** Next time I will give him ten minutes, but not this time

**Shri J Ahmed (Dhubri)** I do not like to take my time in narrating the industrial development of the country as a whole, but I will confine myself to my State, namely the State of Assam. I have gone through the demands for grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs for the year 1967-68 and it pains me that our hon Minister, who is a man from Assam has not included a single industrial concern for Assam. I have also vainly searched the notes on the important schemes that have been given. I went through them and I find that not a single scheme for Assam has been included. The other day, when I was speaking on the Railway Budget, I mentioned a word about the jute industry. After the partition of India into Indian Union and Pakistan, the major jute-producing districts have gone to Pakistan. All the jute industries are established in Calcutta in Bengal. With the Partition and after the 1965 war with Pakistan our trade in the jute sector has totally stopped. The railways that we have are not able to carry the jute that is produced in Assam. I expected that our hon Minister who is from Assam, would try to have a jute mill at least in Assam in the public sector.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda)** Future of jute mills is very dark

**Shri J. Ahmed.** Yes, Sir, it is very dark. It seems that Assam has been given up by the whole of India. Our future is very dark. We do not know where we are going. We may be included in China, we may be included in Pakistan; we may not be in India.

Our fate is very dark. I know the hon Member and I thank him for this. Our fate is very dark. That is very true. Unless something is done by the Government of India, surely you are going to lose Assam. Our late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, during the time of Chinese war said that this time we could not protect Assam. Probably you are giving Assam to somebody. I do not know to whom. It may be to China or Pakistan or somebody else. But it seems that the people of Assam are losing faith in this Government. They are not having any kind of development. No private industrialist is coming forward to establish any industry newly in Assam because of its unsafe position. The only industry which is there namely the tea industry is being neglected.

We have heard from the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai the other day that foreigners in this country are taking away as profits much more than what they were taking before. In spite of the fact that some portion of our industry is managed by foreigners and some portion has been taken over by our people we find that the profits we are earning and the exports we are making have been deteriorating. But the foreigners who are here are making huge profits. I know that 50 per cent of the tea gardens in Assam are managed by Indians. I know what happens at the Calcutta auction every time. The tea which comes from the tea gardens managed by our people and which is sold at that auction fetches much less profit than that sold by the foreigners who are still there. What is the reason for this fact that their tea fetches more? The reason is that our industrial concerns do not care for the quality and its improvement. They look only to the profit motive. It has also been reported that sometimes, our businessmen who are managing the tea industry mix the tea with leather sweepings and then sell it at the Calcutta auction. These are the things



[Shri J Ahmed]  
going on Unless we improve the quality, unless we have tea of a proper standard, we shall not be able to earn much foreign exchange and we shall be losing So, I would suggest to the hon Minister that the Indian concerns which are losing and which are not earning and which are not keeping up the standard must be nationalised and they must be purchased by Government

Shrimati Jayaben Shah (Amreli)  
The tea industry is under the Commerce Ministry

Shri J Ahmed The same thing is true of the jute industry also

In regard to industrial development, I would submit that industry has to develop where raw materials are found in abundance So, industries must be located at places where the raw materials are found in abundance I understand that the Government of Assam have taken up the question of starting a jute mill on a co-operative basis at Nowgong probably, but I feel that it should have been located in the Goalpara district which is producing the best quality of jute and perhaps also the largest quantity of jute in Assam Next to East Bengal Assam comes in the matter of jute production So, I would request the hon Minister to have a jute mill in the district of Goalpara I would like to submit that there is enough land in Rangamati which was the headquarters of the Moghul emperor at the time of the invasion of Assam There is enough land, and it is just near the Brahmaputra river The communication is good there So, I would request the hon Minister to have a jute mill in the public sector at least in the Goalpara district Then I come to

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Industry Minister is well acquainted with the problems of Assam.

Shri J. Ahmed: He is, but he is not taking interest I have gone very carefully through the Demands for

Grants of this Ministry; not a single industry has been included in it for Assam I am sorry to say that so many problems have been created in Assam Assam has become a problem-State, and if nothing is done, if no improvement is made, industrially and otherwise, in respect of defence and so on, I think we are going to lose Assam Then I do not know what will be the fate of Assam

When I came to Delhi, I found in the quarters allotted to MPs and also government officials and Ministers fencing by hedging At first I thought that these were tea bushes But on closer scrutiny, I found they were not This Ministry has got no brain of industry If these hedges could have been of tea bushes, probably in Delhi alone we could have produced thousands of pounds of tea and to that extent, more foreign exchange could be earned by the tea industry

What do they do in Japan? In Japan, it is a home industry We are spending money on putting up this hedging and also maintaining, trimming it every month Why not make these hedges of tea bushes? I would request the Ministry to take up this matter and see that the hedges of Government buildings and bungalows in the capital are made of tea bushes This as I said, will help us earn more foreign exchange than we do at present

Shri Tenneti Virwanatham (Visakhapatnam) The history of the policy followed by this Government in regard to industrial development shows that it has been a policy of vacillation The public sector versus private sector controversy has been argued for twenty years now Sometimes, the policy has two faces. When it comes to facing the electorate, they advocate for an expanding public sector, when they face the private sector they advocate its phasing also But in practice, it has always been helping only the private sector. That is the history

I will tell you the reason why it is like that. In pre-independence days, the nation identified itself with swadeshi industrialists. The industrialists helped the nationalists to an extent. In fact, many of us who were in the Congress were always in the habit of helping the industrialists in the fond hope that these industrialists would stand by the people when independence was attained. I remember in 1926 when Government wanted to give a subvention of about Rs. 12 crores to TISCO. In the All India Congress Committee, a proposition was brought forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru that the AICC should support it. Then a very simple request was made by some of us that this company should give additional training facilities to Indians. I remember very well that the managing director of the company then said, "It is all very well to talk of nationalism, but I cannot forego my business talent. I cannot do it. I can only take two." That is the way in which the industrialist has always dealt with the people of this country, and that is the conflict here. The mind is towards the private sector, the profession is towards the public sector.

That is why in the public sector also a sort of psychology is created that it cannot function, that is the psychology sedulously created even by those who are kept in charge of the public sector. I do not know why. If people have no faith in the public sector, why not remove them? If you have no faith in the public sector, let it stop, there is no harm. After all, America is a private-sector country, it is progressing; Russia is a public-sector country, it is progressing. The truth is you must have faith in what you do. If you have no faith in what you do, your idealism or profession or your election manifesto will carry you nowhere.

In fact, the whole economy debate is due to this, and we have misled ourselves in what is called mixed

economy. May I submit that the so-called mixed economy has been an unmitigated evil to this country. It has fostered corruption, it has encouraged industry utilising Government for its own benefit, it has encouraged the weaker section of politicians to fall into the hands of these business-minded industrialists who want to thrive upon this kind of economy.

In fact, that is the reason why you have got this Hazari Report, the Monopolies Commission's report, the Mahalanobis Committee's report. What do all these reports show? If the planning was meant for the benefit of the people, why did the wealth of this country go into a few houses?

This Government must, at least now, in the fourth plan period make up its mind whether it stands for the people of this country or whether it stands only for a few industrialists. That is the question.

Even in the company law there is always this two-faced provision. There is always a strong provision against the industrialist. Several friends here were complaining that it is very stringent. I was surprised to hear it. Except that it requires a number of forms to be filled up, it is the most lax form of administration. The section is against the industrialist, but the proviso is always in favour of the industrialist, and it is the proviso that determines the law. It is the tail that is wagging the dog. That is what is happening. We know something about the company law. What is the use of the industrialist complaining against the company law.

In fact, at the time the company law was being drafted there were several provisions by which Government wanted to give powers to courts. The present Government is perhaps thinking of doing it, I do not know what exactly they are going to do. But then the businessmen met in Calcutta and said: let the powers be taken by the Government, for if it easier for us to manage the Government, you cannot manage the courts. That was the psychology with which

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]  
the company law itself was framed. The company law is meant to help the industrialist, and the industrialist is the person who helps the Ministers.

Of course, people will get wounded if I say that they are in the hands of the businessmen, but look at the enormous amount of political subscriptions that they gave. By the end of 1956 they collected nearly Rs. 5 crores from the various companies for the 1957 elections. I drew the attention of the then Prime Minister. I put it in writing. Probably in his records you might find it. I said it was impossible to manage these industrialists if you take large subscriptions from them. All that he said was "I shall see that no sharp practices are indulged in". And he also added that they were actually helping some of the other parties. Our troubles began from then when once we got into the hands of the industrialists. It is not the fault of the industrialists. The industrialist exists for his profit; he does not exist for the sake of the country. The country is incidental to him; his profit is primary. But it is the duty of the ruling party, of the Government to see that they are not guided by the industrialists. What has happened to the management of the banks? Who manages the banks? The directors of the Reserve Bank or the State Bank—most of them are persons who are in the hands of these industrialists; their policies are all guided by them. That is why these monopolies have come in in spite of all the provisions that there shall be no concentration of the means of production or of wealth. The Congress government had all the powers and the House was willing to give full power to the government although some of us thought that they should not have so many powers and power should not be concentrated so much in the hands of the executive. Parliament was always indulgent to the government. How does the government use these powers? Only to help the industrialists. That is why we are in

this trouble. If today government wants to help the nation, it must see that they are not at the beck and call of the industrialists. Most of these people do not turn towards the interest of the nation. We did not get independence to utilise the resources and the manpower and the brainpower to help five per cent of the population or two per cent of the population. We fought for independence not only for sentimental and political reasons; we fought also for the economic uplift of the people, the vast masses in this country who were being ground down by poverty. Have we achieved anything by way of improving the status of the common man? When the demands for the ministry of industry or for the commerce ministry come before the House, it was mostly a dialogue between the minister and one group of persons as if that demand was intended only for the industrialists and nobody else. All of us are interested, fifty crores of people are interested in what direction is given by the government to industry. Is it in the national interest or primarily in the interest of only those who run the industry? The nation had high hopes when independence came. People are now anxious to see what has happened as they are sending people to the legislatures in election after election and we are finding that wealth is getting concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer families. I ask the government why they do not change their mind and take a look from the point of view of fifty crores of people, and not from the point of view of a few of these industrialists.

I shall conclude. The plan outlines have always said that one of the ideas of the government should be the removal of regional imbalances. Where raw materials is not the primary factor, industries must be so located as to remove regional imbalances. It is with that view the people of Andhra Pradesh were looking forward to the fifth steel plant; it was not of the asking of the Andhra Government but it was decided on

the advice of the foreign experts and Mr. Subramaniam the then Minister in 1963 promised that he proposed to have the fifth steel plant at Vizag and he wrote to the Andhra Government, they appointed officers and surveyed it in 1963. A consortium was appointed which again recommended Visakapatnam. But in 1966 they broke to the heart the promise they made for the ear. They must change this policy of the government if they want to create public confidence. Let them not lose Andhra Pradesh also: they have lost Madras.

**Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. Although I have spent about 15 years in industry, about 10 years in foreign countries and five years in India, I regret to have to say that I am perhaps the last man to be called and perhaps have the least to say. As you have allowed me five minutes, I shall try to confine myself to five minutes.

I am not an industrialist, not even a research worker in industry. But because I have spent my life in this field, I think I should give something which will be the distillation of my experience and my observations during these years. I would like to present my points of views rather than proofs which will aim to suggest a way of thinking about problems of industrial development and perhaps of other development also, based on the belief, that in this, as in any other matters, men are more important than money. By men, I mean men of character,—men of character to man the industries. That is the vital thing that is required for industrial developments today. If I may so, this is the aspect which we have been neglecting throughout, in almost all the industries.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister certain facts.

While forming the Board of Directors for these industries, I request him to bear in mind that care is taken to see that only such persons as have the necessary business competence and discipline to fall in line with the broad objectives of the Government, are appointed. That being so, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister who is responsible for making the appointments to these Boards on behalf of the President, that he must take persons who meet the following requirements: (a) they must have the conviction in Government's policies; (b) they must be men of ability and experience to translate those policies into programmes; (c) they must have character and integrity; (d) they must have the willingness to serve and spare time for attending to the work of the Board; (e) they must have the ability to visualise things of the organisation in the future in relation to the requirements of planned development, and (f)—last but not the least—they must have the ability to work in harmony with everybody. They must have faith in the work and the people to which they belong. They must be made to feel that it is their industry and everybody must be made to develop a feeling of a sense of belonging.

I would like to say that today we are having a number of projects, some big and some small. Almost all the big projects are in the public sector, and they are being run with foreign collaboration, and when we say foreign collaboration, we mean collaboration in terms of men, money, machinery and material. So, by getting everything from foreign countries, we are entirely dependent more on foreign collaboration than on our own resources. But we must not try to believe or have fancy in everything foreign. As Indians, we are importing everything other than men, and it is these men whom we have to develop; we must train men, we must have enough Indian technical men and we must save foreign exchange by manufacturing indigenous machinery.

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

and, above all, concentrate on the production of such materials for which we are banking on foreign countries

Because there is not much time, I would like to be very brief. Although we are running about 40 government undertakings, it is said 31 are showing profits. They are the running projects. So far as running projects are concerned, about 22 per cent of them are showing losses. But let us not forget that apart from the running concerns, there are some projects which are under construction. The people are of the opinion that they should concentrate more on the running projects rather than on those under construction. But I personally believe that even the projects under construction must be zealously watched. If certain things are disturbed, they will upset things in production. I was very much amused by a reply given to Unstarred Question No. 692. Minister gave certain figures about the Heavy Engineering Corporation. He said although this project is running at a loss of Rs 337 crores, it will continue to run at a loss for some more time. In HEC, there are three projects. The rated capacity of HMBP for 1966-67 has been shown as 14,500 tonnes. The production has been shown as 14,307 tonnes. The production may be correct, but I definitely know that the capacity is wrong. It was planned for 20,000 tonnes, out of which 10,000 were pure structurals that do not come under the purview of HMBP. Out of the balance of about 5,000 tonnes, 50 per cent of it are imported components and materials. So, they are producing only about 2,000 to 3,000 tons, but they are showing that the production is 14,307—which is fantastic. This is all wrong. We are being misled. We must know where the project stands, whether we are swimming or sinking. Here an attempt has been made to mislead the House and the Government. If such a state of affairs continues in projects under construction, I do not know where we will go.

You have every right to have your own opinion. You may say it is doing well. But nobody has a right to be wrong in relation to facts. The fact is that HEC is in a mess. It is indulging in all sorts of favouritism, nepotism and supersession. They are not bothered, because they have put somebody who comes from industry, they think he will be able to deliver the goods. But I may say that he has utterly failed and the silence on the part of the Government is really alarming. Let the Minister and for that matter, the Prime Minister, keep one thing in mind. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say, "I am not interested in excuses for delay, I am only interested in the work done". Similarly let our Prime Minister and for that matter Minister of Industrial Development say "I am not interested in excuses for lapses for losses. I am only interested in the projects paying profits."

श्री महाशय सिंह कृष्णाiah (मिड)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ आपके माध्यम से, सासन से कि प्रौद्योगिक विकास नीति जिस तरह से पिछले बीस वर्ष तक चलाई गई है वह बहुत दोषपूर्ण रही है। इस में सब से बड़ा घन्याय किसानों के साथ हुआ है। किसानों के घर जो बीज पैदा होती है उस पर प्राधिकारित उद्योगों को यदि बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से नीति अपनाई गई होती तो जहाँ देश की खाद्य समस्या हल होती वहाँ देश के किसानों को भी सासन पक्वता और बेहद लाभ बढ़ता।

मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे रा मैटीरियल्स हैं, किसानों द्वारा तैयार की हुई बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन को उपयोग कर के मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से जगहों को खड़ा किया जा सकता था लेकिन इसकी ओर कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। विश्व क्षेत्र में जहाँ-जहाँ परत कीजें वहाँ-वहाँ का पाणी और

बम्बल की बिजली मिलनी शुरू हो गई है। कठोनों की बनारसि म्युच करके बम्बल से ये चीजें प्राप्त हुई हैं लेकिन उस बिजली पानी का उपयोग उस क्षेत्र में धरात घिड़ धीर मुरैना जिले में गृह उद्योगों के विकास की दिशा में किया जा सके इसके लिए कोई रसायन नहीं है, अब तक उस दिशा में कोई चग नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं अपनाया गया है। किसान के घर में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनका उपयोग अधिक अच्छे ढंग से हो सके जो चीजें अब धीर बढ़ने वाली हैं पानी मिलने से उनके उपयोग की दृष्टि में कोई भी औद्योगिक विकास का कार्यक्रम नहीं अपनाया गया है। यह बहुत दोषपूर्ण बात है धीर में चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान दे।

बिड़ मुरैना धीर दतिया डाकूप्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं। इन में डाकू समस्या जिन कारणों से है उन में बहुत बड़ा कारण बेरोजगारी धीर बेकारी भी है। वहा खेती के अलावा कोई अन्य धंधा अभी नहीं है। यदि वहा बड़ी मात्रा में उद्योग नहीं दिये गये तो डाकू समस्या को हल करना बिल्कुल असम्भव होगा। जब वहा पर पानी धीर बिजली उपलब्ध हैं, जब वहा पर विभिन्न रा मीटी-रियस मिलते हैं जो कई तरह के उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त हो सकते हैं, तो वहां पर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को अच्छा मिले, उन को प्रगति का मौका मिले धीर डाकू समस्या के हल करने में भी सहायित हों। इस समय शासन का जो साधनों रूपया हर साल डाकू समस्या के समाधान पर लगता है इस प्रकार वह भी बच सक्रत है।

मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र में औद्योगिक सहायता के रूप में जो बनारसि मिलती है वह अतिव्यक्त के हिसाब से दूसरे प्रदेशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन की तरफ से केन्द्रीय शासन की

बहुत से उद्योगों के लिए प्राधान्यों की गई हैं लेकिन उन को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। यह एक सखत नीति है। इस प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए धीर मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में पर्याप्त न्यायमगत धन में बनारसि दी जानी चाहिए।

मुरैना जिले में एक सहकारी मूलर फैक्टरी स्थापित होना मन्त्र की गई थी किसानों ने सहकारिता के आघार पर अपना साधों रूपया इकट्ठा कर के रखा हुआ है लेकिन शासन की तरफ से इस बारे में जो सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए था वह न मिलने से वह उद्योग शुरू नहीं हो पा रहा है।

बिड़ में एक सूती मिल बनाया जाना मन्त्र हुआ धीर उस का लाइसेंस भी दिया गया लेकिन वह उद्योग आज तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यदि बिड़ला उस को शुरू नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो किसी दूसरी पार्टी को लाइसेंस दिया जाना चाहिए लेकिन वहा का औद्योगिकरण तो नहीं करना चाहिए।

दतिया में तिलहन काफ़ी बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है धीर इस के सधुपयोग के लिए वहा पर तेल का बड़ा कारखाना स्थापित हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में वहा के लोगों की बराबर मांग रही है। शायद प्रदेश सरकार ने उस को मन्त्र किया है लेकिन केन्द्र से इस निश्चिन्ते में कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। दतिया जिले में अन्य मूलर्ग कच्ची सामग्री पर आधारित उद्योग भी शुरू सकते हैं।

उद्योग सम्बन्धी लाइसेंस देने की जो नीति है उस में बहुत फ़िलम्व होता है धीर बहुत अप्टाचार भी होता है। इस स्थिति में शास्यारण प्रादमिओन निज के अप्टाचार सम्बन्धी मानकों में फसले के साधन व सूद बढ़ी हैं उन्हें अप्टाचार पने का मौक

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह मुसवाह]

नहीं मिलता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अटिचुण नीति समाप्त की जानी चाहिए।

शासन का ऐसे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, जिन से किसानों को अधिक फायदा मिल सके। मिड और मुरैना जिलों में करोड़ों रुपये व्यय कर के चम्बल बैली प्रोजेक्ट के द्वारा बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है। वहाँ पर उस से जो लाभ हो रहा है, उस को बढ़ाने के लिए वहाँ पर औद्योगिक विकास के कार्यक्रम अद्विग्न रूप से चलाए जाने चाहिए।

Shri Pilo Mody (Godhra) Sir, is it right that while this Ministry's Demands are being discussed the Deputy Minister should be in Bhopal politicking away?

श्री मधु लिवडे (गुणेर) क्या वह गवर्नर को मनाह देने के लिए गए हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been raised yesterday also I do not think it is very relevant now when I am calling the hon Minister to reply to the debate (Interruptions)

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur) Sir, it would be a healthy convention if all the Ministers pertaining to the particular ministry remain here when the Demands for Grants are being discussed

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After all industries are to run. The Minister will reply now

Shri F. K. Ghosh: Sir, my name was first on the list. I have not been called This is doing injustice to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry There is no time now. You may take up the matter with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (बघरिया) :  
मन्त्री महोदय सब बातों को जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस लिए बिस मन्त्री और बूह मन्त्री का भी यहाँ रहना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Cabinet Minister is going to reply to the debate. He is responsible for the Ministry of which the Demands for Grants are being debated. He will reply to all the points raised.

Shri Kameshwar Singh: He is not at all responsible for all the Demands (Interruptions).

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): First of all, I would like to know whether I shall have only 15 minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. What I would suggest is that you should take about 45 minutes, because this is an important Ministry. If hon Members agree, we will take up non-official business at 3.30 P.M. after these demands are voted

Some hon. Members: Yes

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House, and also to you, for extending the time up to 3.30 P.M., because this will enable me to cover at least some of the points made by the hon Members. I know that the discussion on demands which preceded that of my Ministry proceeded at a snail's speed with the result that at one time I was wondering whether the demands under my Ministry would also come under guillotine. I am glad that threat is over and it was now possible for some of the hon. Members to make observations regarding the demands of this important ministry. I am, however, disappointed that the time at the disposal, both of hon Members and myself is not sufficient to do justice to the subject with which we are concerned and to deal effectively with many of the important aspects of the

problems and the difficulties with which the country is confronted today I am, therefore, disappointed that the hon. Members did not have sufficient time to express their views and also to enlarge up in the points which they may want to develop in the course of their discussions. Nevertheless, I shall try within this short time to deal with the various general questions which have been raised in the course of this discussion.

First of all doubts have been raised whether we have been pursuing the Industrial Policy Resolution, which was adopted so long ago as 1956. This Industrial Policy Resolution was preceded by a resolution of 1948. With very little modification what we had decided in 1948 was also actually embodied in this Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

I would like to point out to the hon. Members that in this Industrial Policy Resolution the industries with which we are to deal and the development of which we had to take necessary actions were divided into three categories—firstly industries the future development of which will be exclusive responsibility of the State, secondly, industries which will be progressively State-owned but in which the private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the effort of the State and, thirdly the remaining industries which will in general be left to the private sector. Though the industries were divided into these three categories, it should not be taken for granted that there was some rigidity, or what was said about classification was sacrosanct and what was placed in one sector could not be taken by the other sector. For instance, so far as the first type of industries are concerned, there are certain industries which are not wholly owned by the State like iron and steel, mineral oils and certain types of mining and minerals and generation and distribution of power. These were the industries which were in private hands before this Resolution was adopted and, therefore, we have not touched them

So, our policy has been that so far as these sectors are concerned, the list of which is given in Schedule A, in future they will be undertaken only by the State. Similarly, there are many industries which were left to the private sector but these are also being undertaken by the public sector. Therefore I would like hon. Members to confine to the general issue whether the Ministry and the Government have been pursuing a policy in consonance with what was contained in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

In the First Plan out of a total investment of Rs 398 crores, Rs 80 crores were invested in the public sector and Rs 338 crores in the private sector. In the Second Plan, the total investment was Rs 1,820 crores out of which Rs 770 crores in the public sector and Rs 850 crore in the private sector. In the Third Plan out of a total investment of Rs 2,605 crores, Rs 1,330 crores in the public sector and Rs 1,275 crores in the private sector.

Therefore hon. Members will see that in pursuance of the policy we have been making more and more investment in the public sector.

Shri M. Amersey (Banaskantha): That is why all this trouble.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The result is that our investment in public sector is not very likely to be 56 or 57 per cent of the total investment made in the country. Therefore it is not correct for anyone to say that in this regard we have not been pursuing the policy laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
इस तरह से उन्होंने एकाधिकार को बढ़ावा दिया है। उस में ऐसा दिया गया है कि एकाधिकार को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जायेगा—ये ऐसा कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am very sorry that my hon. friend does not realise that while more and more investment is being made in the



[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Public Sector more private industries will also be merged under public sector.

Shri Kameshwar Singh: What about monopoly?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: If you will have patience, I shall also deal with monopolies. Please have patience. I was dealing with the other aspect of the question.

Then, what were the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution? First of all, it was acceleration of the rate of economic growth and speeding up of industrialisation, in particular the development of heavy and machine-building industries, secondly, prevention of concentration of growth in a small section of the population, thirdly, reduction of disparities in levels of development between different regions, fourthly, protection of small sector and, fifthly, encouragement of the co-operative sector.

In this connection I would also like to point out that so far as the objective of encouraging the small sector and the co-operative sector are concerned, we have taken many actions. So far as the small sector is concerned in the First Plan there was an investment of only Rs 42 crores; in the Second Plan it was Rs. 265 crores; in the Third Plan it was Rs 426 crores and for the Fourth Plan an estimate has been made that it will be about Rs. 770 crores. That will also show that this objective is being implemented.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): What about the disparity between regions? Kerala has been very badly affected.

Shri S. Kandaswami: Regional imbalance.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am awfully sorry, when I am giving the figures ... (Interruption).

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Even considering the figures, the disparity in the case of Kerala is very evident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request hon. Members not to disturb; otherwise, it will be difficult.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I was not referring to Kerala or to Assam or to any other State. I was referring to investment in the small sector. Similarly, I can quote figures to show that we have increasingly been investing and spending more money on cooperative efforts.

So far as production is concerned, in the First Plan, it was practically nil. In the Second Plan, there was production of the value of Rs 375.7 crores of which production of capital goods was of the value of Rs 237.7 crores, production of intermediate capital goods was of the value of Rs 53.1 crores and production of consumer goods was of the value of Rs 84.9 crores. In the Third Plan, the total production was increased to Rs 875.75 crores of which capital goods amount to Rs 441.65 crores, intermediate capital goods amount to Rs 266 crores and consumer goods amount to Rs 168 crores. In the Fourth Plan, it is expected that it will increase to Rs. 2,435 crores of which Rs 1,344 crores will be of capital goods, Rs 718 crores of intermediate capital goods and Rs. 372.8 crores of the consumer goods. The hon. Member will, therefore, realise that this objective of increasing production has also been given effect to and in this regard we are proceeding on the lines indicated in our Industrial Policy Resolution.

Then, there is the objective of the prevention of concentration of wealth in a small section of the people. This has been agitating the Members of Parliament and also the public at large. With regard to this, the Monopolies Commission's Report, the Hazari Report and various other reports are before the House. The hon. Member may also remember the statement that I have made in the course of this session, I propose to introduce with a Bill which will deal with this

aspect so that the objective of the Industrial Policy Resolution is also given affect to.

About the question of reduction of regional disparities in levels of development, that is an aspect about which many of us will have different opinions. My friend from Assam said that nothing is done in Assam, my friend from Kerala said that nothing is done in Kerala and my friends from other States also will repeat the same story.

An hon. Member: Andhra also.

Another hon. Member: Uttar Pradesh also. (Interruption).

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया भवन मे 6 हूँ । चार हिन्दुस्तानी बाले, सान्द्र और उद्योग— ये सब से गरीब इलाके हैं ।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Here also, I would like the hon. Members to have an all-India outlook, to have a look whereby we think of production, we think of development of the country and not in terms of parochial regions.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: This is an insinuation. After all, we are coming from various parts of the country. We are expected to speak on the conditions in those particular parts of the country from which we come. If this is called parochialism, and if that logic continues, I say, this Government will not last long.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not justified from this observation. (Interruptions). Order, order; no more interruptions. There are only 20 minutes left.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: If you hon. Members are not going to have the patience to hear what I have to say, well, I cannot help it.

I was trying to point out that it is all very well for every Member to think of the development of his region, of his State, but we should not sacrifice the larger interest of the country so far as production and de-

velopment is concerned.  
15 hrs.

Regarding the removal of regional imbalance, it is contained in the Industrial Policy Resolution and it does have that meaning. While not sacrificing the general interest of the country, we should see that everywhere according to the resources available . . .

Shri Pileo Mody: Potential available.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: . . . these areas should be developed. That has been done in Kerala also a number of industries have been set up. Only this morning, a question came about expansion of a plant and I said that expansion had been agreed to from 6,000 (Interruptions) It is already there.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) Rajasthan has been neglected. (Interruption)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shall we start a second debate from every State (Interruptions).

The hon. Members may please resume their seats. Otherwise, I will ask the Minister to conclude his speech.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I was telling the hon. members that, while it is necessary that we should see that every region gets whatever is suitable for that and all those areas should be developed, we should at the same time not forget the fact that many of the things have been done in our country, where the sites were suitable and where it was more economical and beneficial to have those industries.

Regarding encouragement of co-operative sector and small sector, I have already indicated that we have taken various steps in order to encourage the small entrepreneurs to go into more and more for invest-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

ment there and to participate in the industrial development of the country. For that purpose, we have got two organisations: one is the organisation of the Development Commissioner and the other is the National Small Industries Corporation, under which the instalment system, the credit facilities and all these are provided, so far as small sector is concerned. I do not wish to take the time of the House in dealing with it in detail.

A question was raised about foreign collaboration. So far as foreign collaboration is concerned, our policy has been there and I would like to tell the House that we continue to pursue that policy. What is our policy? Our policy with regard to foreign investment has been laid down and pursued to serve the national interest. So far as major interest in ownership and effective control of an undertaking are concerned, they should be in Indian hands. The only exception to this general guideline is where the main contribution of the project is in a field of technology where we have made little progress and where a great deal of additional development is necessary, e.g. machine building or organic chemical industries or where the amount of foreign exchange needed for the project is such that unless the foreigner is allowed to have a majority share-holding, we shall ourselves have to find a substantial amount of foreign exchange for the project and no attractive method of long-term finance is practicable (*Interruption*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह किम ने सिद्ध कर दिया था ?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: This is the basis of the policy that we have been pursuing. What I want to tell the House is that our policy has always been a policy pursued in the interest of the country. I have said that only under these two conditions have we

allowed foreign collaboration. But I would like to tell the House that as technical know-how is developing in our country, as more and more knowledge of technology and science is being developed in our country, it is our policy to see that technical know-how indigenously developed is given preference to technical know-how from outside our country. That is the policy that we want to pursue.

Similarly, so far as the imports from other countries are concerned, we have stuck to a very firm policy of not allowing the import of such component parts and spare parts as can be indigenously made available in our country. In fact, I have taken action already whereby we are going to have a second look at the licences which have been given for import purpose in order to see whether some of the items in respect of which licences have been given can be produced or manufactured in our country indigenously. If they could be produced in our country, we shall see that all those things which are indigenously produced are fully utilised and not imported from outside. That is our policy with regard to imports.

A question which has been disturbing hon. Members of this House and also the public outside is the question of recession. Various reasons have been given for this recession but I would like to point out that the recession is not in all the industries but only in some of the industries.

Shri S. K. Taparia: Would he mention those industries where he thinks there is recession?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I shall mention them presently.

There are, in fact, a number of engineering industries where production has remained steady or has even gone up. In the cement machinery industry, the metallurgical machinery industry, paper and pulp machinery

industry, conveying equipment industry, and roller bearings industry, there has been no recession

The industries which are presently facing recession include steel castings, structural, cast iron spun pipes, the railway wagon industry, mining and coal machinery, commercial vehicles, construction equipment and machine-tools

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He had said that in the engineering industries which he had mentioned production had gone up. Does the fact that production has gone up mean that there is no recession? Or does the accumulation of stock and the non-saleability of goods constitute recession?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: What I have said is that they are running, and the stock with them is not very heavy. There is bound to be some stock with the manufacturer, but I do not anticipate any difficulty in those industries

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) I did not want to interrupt, but I just want to understand this. This threat of recession is not something imaginary but it is a reality. In the major industrial units in Bombay, as for instance, the Premier Automobiles, as you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker are aware the employees are being thrown out of employment . . .

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: 9000 workers have been thrown out in Bombay alone.

Shri Nath Pai: In Bombay alone, in the major industrial units, as many as 9000 workers have already lost their jobs. This is not something to be so lightly treated. We want to know Government's policy to meet this trouble. Recession can be worse than inflation in some cases.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That is an entirely different question. What I was trying to point out was that there were certain industries . . .

Shri Nath Pai: This is what I am pointing out.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I shall deal with the general aspect later on. What I was trying to point out was this

So far as steel castings are concerned, the growth of this industry has been closely linked with the manufacture of railway rolling-stock, automobile and other industrial machinery. This industry has also been exempted from the licensing provision. Therefore, the hon. Member will see that unless and until the expansion programme of the railway etc., is taken up this industry is likely to be affected. Nevertheless we are taking certain action which I hope would help this industry. There has been a fall in actual production during the last year although more number of units have gone into production. Till last year the demand from the railways had been consistent and the production schedule was satisfactory. The demand, from the railways has however registered a decline and this to some extent has resulted in idle capacity.

Now, I come to the foundry industry. The engineering industries in general are facing recession, which has also been reflected in the foundry industry which is a feeder industry to other engineering industries.

Another factor which was partly responsible for the present recession in this industry has been the failure of the indigenous industry, more particularly the older units of the industry, which did not during their years of prosperity think of diversifying their range of production even for the manufacture of larger and heavier types of carbon steel castings and various types of sophisticated alloy steel castings. A few of them have, however, started of late accepting orders for larger castings and some are reported to have produced cast-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

ings of upto 10 tonnes piece-weight. Others are also stated to have taken steps to manufacture some alloy steel.

This action has been taken. So far as export is concerned, other action has already been taken. First of all, in order to take advantage of the slackening in domestic demand and to promote exports further so that the idle capacity is fully utilised, it has been decided to make iron and steel available for export industries at international prices. The possibility of offering credit where we cannot sell for cash is also being examined. Then to revive demand internally, improvement of credit facilities and hire-purchase arrangements on easier terms are being considered. I hope decisions in these matters will soon be taken.

Stricter scrutiny of items allowed to be imported is being carried out where no firm commitments have been entered into already to ensure that nothing is allowed to be imported for which indigenous capacity is available. The possibility of placing certain government orders on a selective basis to revive the demand for the production of certain engineering industries is also under consideration, as for example, railway wagons and track materials.

Shri S. K. Tapuria: He just now said that items in regard to which indigenous capacity is available here should not be allowed to be imported. We find that so many items for which we have such capacity and know-how are still allowed to be imported, and the private sector is not being given those licences on the plea that some public sector units somewhere will be producing them in future, as for example, ophthalmic glass, turbines, compressors, tractors—like that.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already said, we are actually reviewing the licences which have already been issued and if as a result we find that certain items in respect of which licences have been given are being

indigenously produced, we shall cancel those licences, modify them and see that whatever is available within the country is being utilised for the purpose of meeting our requirements.

श्री राम लखनूर लोहिया . पूना में 4 करोड़ रुपये की पेंसिलीन जमा है फिर भी माप बाहर से उस को खरवा रहे हैं और हरिद्वार में जहाँ पर स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन बननी चाहिये वहाँ पर पेंसिलीन बनवाने का सरकार का इरावा है ।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: If he had given me notice of this, I would certainly have ascertained from by colleague.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sedar): He is supposed to know these things. He is replying to the debate in respect of his department.

Shri Chandrika Prasad (Ballia): He cannot know everything.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Ask anything about my department. About penicillin and other similar things, I have to find out.

श्री न० सु० साठे (बेतूल) . डाक्टर साहब को सिर्फ पेंसिलीन कैसे खरवाया ।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It is true that there has been a recession, but as I have pointed out, this recession has been due to the fact that there has been a slackening of internal demand. It has been very unfortunate for us that we have been basing our manufacture merely on the consideration that whatever we manufacture will be consumed within our country.

I think the time has come when we should think not only of manufacturing what is required in our own country but also for export. There, two questions arise. One is the price at which we are able to compete in international markets, and the second is the question of quality. So far as the question of price for competing in the

international market is concerned, I think we shall be able to sort out this problem and try to give our industries as much assistance as possible, so that it may be possible for our industries to compete in the international market.

An hon. Member. How?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: By giving subsidy and so on. But so far as quality is concerned, it entirely concerns the people who are actually managing these industries, and merely giving subsidy or merely enabling a particular product to compete in the international market by reducing the price and so on will not do unless and until we are also in a position to improve the quality. And for that purpose I would earnestly request that all those who are concerned with manufacture should see that quality improves.

Shri Poo Medy: What steps are you taking to improve quality?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Your officers are mixed up with these capitalists, and that is why this decline in quality. You do not take steps.

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): In the Surgical Instruments Factory in Madras, large unsold stocks of these surgical instruments are lying.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as the improvement of quality is concerned, I agree that the Government have also to play a role in helping both the public and private enterprise to improve the quality. For that purpose we have the research department, and I would like to inform hon. members that I am setting up a committee to bring about coordination between the research department and the industrial department,....

Shri Poo Medy: Committees do not improve quality.

Shri F. A. Ahmed:....so that people engaged in the various research acti-

vities may actually know in what field they can help us by improving the quality of various products in our country. For that purpose we are taking necessary action, and I entirely agree that unless and until the quality not only for the external market but also for the internal market is produced it will not satisfy the consumer.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मध्यम महोदय, यह जो गाड़ियाँ हैं, कार हैं, यह चलते फिरते छोटे इन्जिन हैं, उन्हें ठीक नहीं करते। बारबार कहा कि धाप छोटी कारें क्यों नहीं बनाते, लेकिन यहाँ वेस्टेड इन्वेस्ट की बात बतलाने बैठे हैं। छः साल से यह हो रहा है कि बनायेंगे, बनायेंगे, लेकिन ग्राहक बनाते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: With the limited time at his disposal, he cannot cover all the points. If you repeat, it is not possible.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He must reply to this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You raised that point thrice.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He is not replying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying in a general way.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : यह हल्का इस लिये हो रहा है कि मशीन महोदय कुछ करते ही नहीं हैं।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Regarding concentration and monopoly, he has already said that a discussion is coming. Already he has made the statement.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मशीन महोदय किसी प्वाइंट का जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस लिये यह हल्का हो रहा है।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am very sorry that while I am dealing with one subject, the hon. members have something else in their mind. I was say-

[Shri F A Ahmed]

ing how there should be co-ordination between technology and industry which will help in the improvement of quality, and which will also help in bringing down the cost of production. Questions had been raised about the quality of the car. I was not specifically dealing with one particular item. Not only here but elsewhere also on an average about 10 to 12 complaints reach me every day regarding the quality of the various cars which are now in the market. I have already taken action to find out where the fault is and how the defect can be removed. For that purpose a committee has been appointed. With regard to the manufacture of cars I have not been able to know what the members call a small car. What can be a smaller car than the Standard which we have now? I certainly think that a cheaper and more economic car is the demand. I have indicated in the Rajya Sabha that I had issued a large number of questionnaires and given time to these various people to give me replies within three months. When the replies are available it will be possible for us to take a decision and go ahead with our proposal. I can also inform the hon. Members that we must be grateful to Pandit Nehru for foreseeing the requirements of our country.

**An hon. Member:** Why not to the present Prime Minister?

**Shri F A Ahmed:** Because it was at his initiative that all the basic industries like the heavy engineering, heavy electricals and heavy machine tools, were established and we can now utilise these basic industries for producing capital goods and machines. It is the diversification of the various capacities which are latent in these basic industries that will help us go forward in the direction in which the hon. Members want. When we have the heavy machine tools industry and heavy engineering industry and also heavy electricals and MAMC why is it not possible for us

to manufacture the component parts necessary, which are required for the purpose of assembling a car. These are things which are being looked into and at the proper time I shall come before the House with our proposals when we are able to take a decision.

**Shri K N Pandey (Padrauna):** Kindly examine the manufacture of small tractors also because that is the general demand of the public.

**Shri F A Ahmed:** This is what I can say. Hon. Members have expressed their natural anxiety about various things about my ministry. All of them cannot be disposed of within such a short time. So far as the tractors are concerned, the other day I told the House that we were short of the present demand. Actually we are considering a proposal from Czechoslovakia to have a factory in the public sector where it may be possible to manufacture a tractor of low horsepower say 20 hp or even below 20 hp. That proposal is under consideration. (Interruptions) **Mr Desai:** Yesterday raised the question that there was no necessity to go in for another project because the existing projects can manufacture these tractors. But my regret is that some of these manufacturers were given licence to manufacture tractors below 20 hp and none of them utilised them. (Interruption) I am sorry I cannot wait for the pleasure of these people to manufacture these tractors at their sweet will it will suit them only to manufacture high-power tractors they are not for manufacturing the smaller units. Therefore we have thought of the necessity of manufacturing these tractors.

**Shri C. C. Desai:** If you have an open mind, the manufacturers of this country will take this up as a challenge.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** They have not done it. I know, they have not taken action for a long time. (Interruption)

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. He is concluding. There is no time.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** You can give him 15 minutes more. You can ask the House.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I entirely agree with the hon. Member that such possibilities as exist within the country should be utilised. As I said, for that purpose, we have our MAMC; we have our Heavy Machine Tools and the question is whether we can have the necessary components for the purpose of manufacturing the tractors out of these units. I mean this is a matter which has to be examined, and we are examining to what extent we can utilise all these units for the manufacture of low-power tractors. That is under Government's consideration.

**Shri M. N. Naghpoor (Belgaum):** The Mysore Chief Minister has made persistent requests to the Central Government that they have a project to manufacture small cars and the only difficulty is that you are not giving the clearance for it.

**An hon. Member:** A committee will be appointed.

**Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak):** That is not necessary. We want tractors to have more production, and help the kisans.

**Shri M. N. Naghpoor:** We do not want to patronise Birlas and Premier Automobiles.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The Minister has very little time now. Let him conclude his speech.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Now, the question was raised that the units under public enterprise have not been yielding profits, and whatever profits they are yielding are very small. I may inform the House that so far as the units under my Ministry are concerned, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the National Instruments Ltd., The Sambhar Salts Ltd., National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., these projects have given profits. However, Hindustan Salts Ltd., have suffered a loss.

**Shri C. C. Desai:** Is not the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi, under you?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I was just referring to the projects which are running and are in operation. So far as the Heavy Engineering Corporation is concerned, it has only partly gone into production. The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company is under construction; the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., is only partly in production. (Interruption).

**Shri M. Amersey:** We know all of them. What is the sense of repeating the same facts? (Interruption).

**Shri Randhir Singh:** They do not understand what he says.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** The hon. Members must have patience. I was just trying to point out that an allegation was made that all the units, all the public sector undertakings, were running at a loss. What I have pointed out was that there are some units which are running at a loss, and there are some units which are having a profit, and there are other units which are still under the stage of construction. Mr. Desai yesterday made a point that out of the investments we have made, we are only getting a return of 8 per cent.

**Shri M. Amersey:** Despite your monopolies, you cannot make profits.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** While we are considering the losses and profits of these public sector units. We must not forget the fact that a large number of these units also provide for expenditure on township. (Interruption). A large number of these units provide facilities and amenities which do not exist in the private sector. These are projects which would not have been possible for the private sector to establish in our country. These are projects, which are going to manufacture capital goods, where the gestation



[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

period is longer than in projects manufacturing consumer goods. These are the factors to be taken into consideration. I am sure once they are established and once our demand develops and they are able to export our capital goods and machinery, they will be able to show much better results than what they have hitherto been doing (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time; we are encroaching upon private members' time now.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** All his further assurances should be laid on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are pressed for time. If there are any further points to be clarified, he is easily accessible.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I was trying to clear many of the conceptions which the hon members had. I can only discharge my duty by pointing out what I know, what I think and what decisions have been taken. But I am sorry I cannot give my understanding to the hon members if they are not prepared to understand the things which I want to say.

It is all very well for us to criticise this or that thing. I know that our development has not been as rapid as we would have liked. Perhaps there have been shortcomings. At the same time, we must not ignore what we have achieved during the last 15 or 16 years; it has not been insignificant. It can be compared favourably with the standard in any developing country. The rate of development in developing countries has been assessed at about 3 per cent. With all kinds of difficulties, we are maintaining this rate. I admit we have to increase that rate. It is no use condemning every thing, whether it is good or bad. What is bad let us condemn and criticise. Out of that criticism let us try to improve. At the same time, let us acknowledge

what is good and what has helped to develop our country. It is in this approach that our greatness lies. It is no use weeping before the people of the world that everything is wrong with India and so on, I would like hon. Members to get out of that mentality and to give credit where that credit is deserved and to condemn where condemnation is necessary. (Interruptions).

**Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Sir, one matter which I raised in my speech has remained unanswered and that is about the quantum of money that is going to come to Government as a result of the excise levy.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I would have replied to that but I would like to point out that neither the powerlooms nor the question of levying excise duties are concerned with my Ministry. That is a point which I am forwarding to the Minister of Finance. He will take note of it and do the needful (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the Demands.

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. 56 to 59, 98, 99 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कावेस्वर सिंह . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
 मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना  
 चाहता हूँ कि क्या कम्पनी ला .विभाग  
 लिक्विडेट हो गया है ।

श्री मधु लिवये : माननीय सदस्य का  
 मतलब है कि नवी महोदय कम्पनी कानून  
 मंत्री भी हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उस के बारे में  
 कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

[The Motions for Demands for  
 Grants which were adopted by the  
 Lok Sabha are reproduced below—  
 Ed ]

**DEMAND No 56—DEPARTMENT OF  
 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 32 91,000 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 'Department of Indus-  
 trial Development' "

**DEMAND No. 57—INDUSTRIES**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 2,78,78,000 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 'Industries' "

**DEMAND No 58—SALT**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 37,21,000 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 'Salt' "

**DEMAND No. 59—OTHER REVENUE EX-  
 PENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 37,48,000 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 Expen-  
 diture of the Department of  
 Industrial Development' "

**DEMAND No 98—DEPARTMENT OF  
 COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 16,15,000 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 'Department of Com-  
 pany Affairs' "

**DEMAND No 99—OTHER REVENUE EX-  
 PENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
 COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 32,11,000 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 Expen-  
 diture of the Department of  
 Company Affairs' "

**DEMAND No 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
 THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-  
 LOPMENT AND COMPANY  
 AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding  
 Rs 10,74,96,000 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 Industrial Develop-  
 ment and Company Affairs.' "

13.37 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTH REPORT

श्री हरचरण बेजुब (पूर्व दिल्ली) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि  
सभा, गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों  
तथा सकार्यों सम्बन्धी सर्तियों के नये  
प्रतिवेदन से, जो सभा ने 20 जुलाई को पेश  
किया गया था, सहमत है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question  
is:

"That this House agrees with  
the Ninth Report of the Commit-  
tee on Private Members' Bills and  
Resolutions presented to the  
House on the 20th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.38 hrs.

GANGA VALLEY CORPORATION  
BILL\*

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :  
श्रीमान् मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि गंगा नदी  
तथा इस की उपनदियों का उपयोग करते  
हुए बिजली पैदा करने, सिंचाई की सुवि-  
धाओं तथा जल निस्सारण के लिए व्यवस्था  
करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति  
दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The ques-  
tion is:

"That leave be granted to in-  
troduce a Bill to make arrange-  
ments for power generation, irri-  
gational facilities and water drain-  
age by harnessing the river Ganga  
and its tributaries."

The motion was adopted.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : श्रीमान्, मैं  
विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.39 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 93)

Shri Neth Pal (Rajapur) Sir, I  
beg to move for leave to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Constitu-  
tion of India

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question  
is:

"That leave be granted to in-  
troduce a Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, I introduce the  
Bill

15.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 16)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) श्रीमान्,  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के सचिवालय  
में प्रागे सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को  
पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question  
is:

"That leave be granted to in-  
troduce a Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Sir, I in-  
troduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated  
21.1.67.

15.41 hrs.

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AM-  
ENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of sections 3, 6, etc.)

**श्री पा० ला० ब्राह्मण (गंगानगर) :** श्रीमान्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I want to oppose this. I take objection to this Bill.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ख्याल होगा इस सदन में . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has a right to do it. He has written to me.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have taken his permission. इससे पहले आपको ख्याल होगा इस सदन में जब नान-आफिशियल बिल आया था और जिसकी वजह से 400 रु० से बढ़ा कर 500 रु० तनख्वाह कर दी गई थी और 21 रु० से बढ़ा कर 31 रु० भत्ता कर दिया गया था, जब वक्त मेरे ख्याल में सारे देश की जनता ने जिसका नेतृत्व हम लोग करते हैं और नेतृत्व करने का दावा करते हैं, उन्होंने इसके बारे में काफी चर्चा की थी और अखबारों के एडिटोरियल में भी काफी निकला था। ऐसे वक्त में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के—डा० साहब के कहने के मुताबिक—27 करोड़ आदमी सिर्फ साढ़े तीन आने रोज़ पाते हैं . . .

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :**  
30 करोड़ आदमी।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** 30 करोड़ आदमी—तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि ऐसे

मौके पर ऐसा बिल लाना कहां नतक मासिब है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Otherwise, I will say that it should be circulated.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let him give his arguments. Why should there be so much of interruptions.

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :** यहां बैठ कर हम को उपदेश देते हैं, बैसे कहते हैं कि दूनी तनख्वाह कर दो। चीप-पौपलैस्टी गेन करना चाहते हैं।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** इनको कह कह कर मिर पर चढ़ा लिया है।

**Shri Sheo Narain:** This is cheap popularity. Otherwise, is it the way to oppose or take objection?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, may I tell you sincerely that I thought insanity was a disqualification for being a member of this House. But I may be permitted to say that even an insane person can become a member of this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is not fair.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Sir, I object to it.

It should be expunged.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not fair to refer to another hon. Member like that. I would ask him to withdraw it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I will withdraw the word 'insanity'. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले भी एक बिल इसी सदन में आ चुका है जो कि श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी ने दिया था। मैं उस समय यहां नहीं था और दूसरे लोग भी नहीं होंगे,

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बिसय उन्हीने कहा था कि 10 हजार रुपये का फर्नीचर मकान में होना चाहिये, एक स्टेनोग्राफर मिलना चाहिये, दो टाइप-राइटर की मिलने चाहियें, एक इन्टेलिजेंट मिलना चाहिये, टेलीफोन की मिलना चाहिये, यहाँ तक कि दू-दो यू० में भी फ्री जाना चाहते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : स्टयस के मुलाबिक सब कुछ मिलना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पता नहीं बाबूपाल जी ने अपने बिल में क्या कहा है। वह चाहते हैं कि 31 रु० से बढ़ा कर 50 रु० कर दिया जायें और इन्होंने श्राय कहा है कि—

"The present salary and daily allowance of the Members of Parliament are not enough to meet their daily requirements in view of the high prices". 22 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों का महगाई भत्ता मन्त्र गृहकार कमीशन का रिपोर्ट खाने के बाद भी सरकारी देन का पैसा नहीं है, जिसमें कि सिर्फ 6 रु० बढ़ाना है, लेकिन यहाँ पर 31 रु० से 50 रु० कराना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि सिर्फ 5 लाख रुपये का खर्च बढ़ेगा। उभाव्यक्त महादय, मैं इसका धोर विरोध करता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को 1 रु० या 8 रु० महगाई भत्ता न दे सके, जिसका वजह से सारे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, वहाँ सदस्यों का भत्ता बढ़ाया जाय, यह मनासिब बात नहीं है। बत्ताब से पहले हमें क्या मिलता था, इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं तो 250 रु० क्षमकाह का एक क्लर्क था, बढ़ा जायकी नहीं था। (अवसान)

श्री स० मो० बाबूपाल : मजदूरी से चन्दा मिलता है।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : मैं इस बिल का धोर विरोध करता हूँ। जब कि देश

में गरीबी और मुजबरी का धोर चल रहा है, एम० पाठ अपने एनाउन्समें बकवास कहते हैं—मैं इसका धोर विरोध करता हूँ।

I want that there should be voting on this.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I do not want to take much time of the House. But I will say that this is not the right time when any such Bill should be introduced in this House. It is quite true that legislators in other countries enjoy many more privileges, facilities and opportunities. But then ordinary people also are much richer in other countries and less unfortunate and more fortunate.

We are going through an industrial recession in our country. The Finance Minister is faced with a grave financial crisis, a crisis that is now afflicting the country as a whole. This is the time when we should be thinking in terms of economising on every aspect of our public life and also private life. The Finance Minister also laid stress on the need for austerly.

Is this the time when we should allow a Bill like this to be introduced in this House? I could have understood it if 10 or 15 years ago, when we were so very liberal with hundreds of crores of rupees which we were able to raise through taxation and loans, loans outside as well as through gifts, we had thought about it. That time is gone. This is a wrong time. Therefore I do not want it to be placed on the Table of the House lest we should be misunderstood all over the country. Even as it is, quite a number of newspapers have written editorials about the various perquisites, privileges and other facilities that we, Members of Parliament, and MLAs in the States are enjoying and I feel that many a time their criticism was very much justified under the present circumstances. Therefore I do hope that my hon. friends would also join hands

with us in persuading the hon. Member not to press about his proposal to introduce it but to withdraw it in an honourable manner.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Please permit us to give our view. Every party has its own point of view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are rules. If there is a question of competence, there is a general discussion on that issue, but this is not a discussion about the competence of the House. He has objected to the very principle of the Bill. I have permitted a senior Member from this side though it was not permissible under the rules. What I would suggest is that when it comes before the House we will consider it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No Sir

Shri Shri Chand Goel: We have very strong sentimental objection.  
(Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For your benefit I will read out the relevant rule. It reads

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question"

It says without further debate. Then it goes on to say that where the competence is concerned we can have a debate. Now there is no question of a debate. He can make a brief reply.

श्री ए० ए० बाबूपाल : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1954 में जब यह बिल लाया था, उस वक्त इन आदर्शवादी बताये जाने वाले लोगों ने उसका विरोध नहीं किया था . . . .

श्री ए० ए० बाबूपाल : 1954 में मैं यहाँ नहीं था।

श्री ए० ए० बाबूपाल फिर मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप इतने आदर्शवादी हैं तो ज्यादा मत लो। जो बिल हमने पहले पास किया था, उसके मुताबिक मत लो, उस पैके को छोड़ दो। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। . .  
(अवधान)

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): May I say one word?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will request Dr Ram Subhag Singh

Shri S. Kandappan: (Mettur) It is strange that such a Bill should have been brought here at this stage. I think, better counsel will prevail upon him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you objecting on the question of competence?

Shri Govinda Menon: It is the long standing convention in this House that at the time of leave to introduce a Bill we do not enter into a discussion regarding the merits of the Bill. It does not follow that those who do not speak against the Bill are supporting the Bill.

This is not the occasion to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I put it to the vote of the House (Interruptions). I permitted Prof. Ranga to say a few words. That is all.

The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

Those in favour of the motion will please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against will please say "No".

**Some hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think, the "Ayes" have it . . .

**Some hon. Members:** The "Noes" have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the Lobbies be cleared. Now, the Lobbies have been cleared. I put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

Those in favour of the motion will please say "Aye".

**Some hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against will please say "No".

**Several hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The "Noes" have it, the "Noes" have it.

*The motion is negatived.*

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we go to the next item.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam):** May I crave your indulgence? I want to say about the procedure of the House. The right of the Member to introduce a Bill is there. Since some people do not agree with the contents of the Bill, the situation has now arisen where a Bill cannot be introduced even . . . (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is over now. You ought to have challenged it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The next item is that of Mr. Vajpayee. He is not present here.

15.55 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of Article 368) by Shri Nath Pai

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we shall take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai to refer the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 368) to a Select Committee.

We have already exhausted five hours. Now the Law Minister will intervene. He is not replying. His junior colleague will reply at a later stage.

**The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon):** I have moved an amendment that this Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses . . . (Interruptions).

**Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat):** There are so many members who have not spoken on this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have said that the Law Minister is intervening and not replying. We have already exhausted five hours. We should try to finish this as early as possible because the next Bill has also to be taken up. (Interruptions). I have already indicated that we have already had enough time for this Bill. We have exhausted five hours. Now the Law Minister is intervening. Then Dr. Lohia is supposed to speak. Then one or two members will be called. We have to finish this as early as possible because the next Bill is also an important one and Mr. Madhu Limaye is sitting here.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul):** On a point of information. Last time quite a few of us had written to the Speaker that we should be given an opportunity to speak and the Speaker promised that on the next Friday when the Bill would be taken up, all of us would be called. You should be fair to us and give us an opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. If necessary, I submit that the time may be extended.

**Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South):** I was assured by the Chairman that I would be given an opportunity to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the Law Minister's speech be over. Then we shall take up this point.

**An hon. Member:** The feeling of the House is to extend the time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As I have already said, the Bill is supposed to go to a Joint Committee. We must bear in mind that we have already exhausted five hours.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Our representative, Mr. Ganesh Ghosh, must get the chance.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve:** This is the time when we should get the chance, Sir. Last time we did not press because the leaders were supposed to be speaking on the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There should be some limit. We have already taken five hours.

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri R. L. Chaturvedi):** If the wish of the House is that the time should be extended, it may be extended.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Today we shall go for 1½ hours.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no. The whole day.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is there a unanimous view on this point?

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस बिल पर दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय और मैं आप से चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वोट ले लिया जाय।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** मेरी एक प्रार्थना है और वह यह कि मुझे केवल अन्त में एक मिनट का समय दे दिया जाय अपने बिल की चर्चा को चालू करने के लिए बाकी सारा समय इनको दे दिया जाय, मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रस्ताव कर दिया है कि वर्तमान बिल पर दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय। उस पर आप वोट ले लाजिये और हा, या ना करवा लाजिये।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** मैं श्री शिव नारायण के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

16 hrs.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रस्ताव किया है कि इस बिल के ऊपर दो घंटे का समय और बढ़ाया जाये।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) :** यह बिल तो सारा दिन चलेगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am prepared to put the motion to vote. But is it necessary? As I have said, we may extend the time for nearly 2 hours and 20 minutes, leaving just one or two minutes for Shri Madhu Limaye in whose name the next Bill stands. The hon. Member is suggesting an extension by 2 hours, whereas I am suggesting an extension for about 2 hours and 20 minutes. We can continue this Bill for the whole of the day; at the end two or three minutes may be given to Shri Madhu Limaye to start his speech on the next Bill.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैंने प्रस्ताव किया है कि समय दो घंटे के लिये बढ़ाया जाये।



Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time may be extended initially for two hours I think the House agrees to this.

Several hon Members: Yes

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon) The is certainly a very important Bill and that is why from large sections of the House demands have been made that the time for the Bill be extended. It is because of the importance of the Bill that although it is not an official Bill, on behalf of Government, I have moved a motion that it be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses consisting of 45 Members

16.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

The subject-matter of the Bill, although it is an one-clause Bill, takes in the entire subject of the power and right of the Parliament of India to amend the Constitution. In other words, the subject-matter of the Bill, although it is covered by a single clause is the power of amendment or the principles regarding the amendment of the Constitution

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) It is whether Parliament should have the power

Shri Govinda Menon. It is whether Parliament should have the power whether Parliament has the power, whether Parliament has not the power and all those things

Article 368 has been referred to, because until the 27th February this year, it was thought not only by Parliament, not only by the other legislatures in India but by all the High Courts and by the Supreme Court that article 368 contained the power to amend the Constitution.

For the last seventeen years, we have been functioning with the understanding

Shri P. H. Mody (Godhra). With the misapprehension.

Shri Govinda Menon: All right, it may be a misapprehension. His interjections will not add to the weight of what Chief Justice Subba Rao and the other judges of the Supreme Court have said on this matter.

This is a constitutional matter which should be discussed and considered in a very cool atmosphere because it pertains to the rights and powers of Parliament under our Constitution.

There is an impression, and that impression has been assiduously propagated by my friend Shri Ranga and other members of his party that this Parliament has been misusing the powers of amendment

Shri Ranga Shamelessly

Shri Govinda Menon times out of number, in fact, on 21 occasions our Constitution has been amended, it is only a partial truth to say that power of amendment has been misused because there have been 21 amendments to the Constitution

Shri S. K. Tapurajah (Pali) Why only a partial truth?

Shri Govinda Menon I shall tell, why. Let him please listen. There have been 21 amendments to the Constitution and these 21 amendments have been printed in an appendix to the latest edition of the Constitution published by Government. If my friends in this House, particularly those who say that Parliament has misused the powers of amendment would kindly go through those 21 amendments they will see that except three, all the other amendments were with respect to non-controversial matters. Our Constitution is one with 395 articles and 8 schedules, a very voluminous Constitution providing for all sorts of things, important and unimportant. It was necessary that we should have done so. It became necessary, therefore, from time to time to amend the Constitution. Take, for

example, the latest one, the 21st amendment which was passed in this House unanimously to provide that the Hindi language be included in the 8th Schedule. That also is referred to and reckoned as one of the many amendments to the Constitution which this House has passed. If you look into the matter, you will see that except the 1st, the 4th and 17th amendments, all the other amendments were with respect to matters on which the House, the country, the people, all were agree should have been passed.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Nobody disagrees with him.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** If he does not disagree with me, he should have said

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Only on these three amendments Do not build a bogus case

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Do not raise a bogus criticism

I am not making a bogus case. These three amendments touched principally one and only one of the fundamental rights provided in the Constitution, that is article 31. That is the reason why, and that alone is the reason why, Shri Mody and others of his way of thinking raise protest.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Is he entitled to make these allegations?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** It is no allegations, please keep quiet

**Shri Piloo Mody:** On top of these allegations, he says 'keep quiet'

**Mr. Chairman:** All this trouble arises because of interruptions on this side. Let the Minister be heard without interruption.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I was saying that there have been three amendments to the Constitution. All these three refer to the right to property

referred in art. 31. I do not say for a moment, I will not contend for moment, that friends in this House or outside, who do not want this right to be touched, should not have the right to say so.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Are you attacking freedom of speech?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Let me be heard

I was saying that during the last 16 or 17 years, on three occasions Parliament had to consider the question of amendment of the Constitution with respect to certain matters concerning the right to property. One of the learned Judges who constituted the majority in the Golak Nath case—I am referring to Hidayatullah J thought that this right to property should not have found a place in Part III

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Suppose I agree with you?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Mr. Justice Hidayatullah said—I suppose all of us have read the judgment—that it was a mistake have placed article 31 in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. He says that that is the one article which ought not to have found a place there, the least strong among the fundamental rights. On no occasion has this House touched the other fundamental rights, except in small particulars, and wherever those fundamental rights were touched, again Mr. Justice Hidayatullah said that they were legitimate. Those amendments were good according to the learned judge. On one or two occasions, for article 15 was amended. The Judge says that it is not an offensive amendment, that it is consistent with article 13, that it is a good amendment—he upholds it. Article 16 was amended, article 19 also was amended to provide that the freedom given under that article should be consistent with the security of the State and all those things. There-

[Shri Govinda Menon]

again, Mr. Justice Hidayatulla, in his very learned judgment, was said that that is an amendment which was legitimate.

**Shri Ranga:** Oh.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Don't say "oh". He is one of the six Judges whose judgement you are supporting.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** We accept it *in toto*.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Please keep quiet, Mr. Mody. You spoke at length and we heard you. You referred to matters . . .

**Shri Ranga:** Would it be right for him to say "shut up". He cannot use that expression.

**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** He must withdraw.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please address the Chair. Why do you address them?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** What I am saying is: let others also address you. What I request, what I beseech of my friends is: let me expand my theme.

This first amendment to the Constitution was brought in 1951, and I wish to refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of that Bill which was the first amendment of the Constitution. That is very important. It was introduced in this House and piloted by the then Prime Minister himself. We were not tinkering with the Constitution. Please permit me to read that short statement. It says:

"During the last 15 months (i.e. after the passage of the Constitution) certain difficulties have been brought to light by judicial decisions and pronouncements especially with regard to the chapter on fundamental rights. The citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by article 19(1)(a) has been held by some courts to be so comprehen-

sive as not to render a person culpable even if he advocates murder and other crimes of violence. In other countries with written constitution freedom of speech and of the press is not regarded as debarring the State from punishing or preventing the abuse of that freedom.

The citizen's right to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business conferred by article 19(1) (g) is subject to reasonable restrictions which the laws of the State may impose in the interests of the general public. While the words cited are comprehensive enough to cover any scheme of nationalisation which the State may undertake, it is desirable to place the matter beyond doubt by a clarificatory addition to article 19(6).

Another article in regard to which unanticipated difficulties have arisen is article 31. The validity of agrarian reform measures passed by the State legislatures in the last three years has, in spite of the provisions of clauses 4 and 6 of article 31, formed the subject matter of dilatory litigation, as a result of which the implementation of these important measures affecting large numbers of people has been held up.

The main objects of this Bill are, accordingly to amend article 19 for the purposes indicated above, and to insert provisions which will secure the constitutional validity of the zamindari abolition laws in general and certain special State Acts in particular.

Opportunity has been taken to propose a few minor amendments to other articles in order to remove difficulties that may arise. It is laid down in article 46 as a directive principle of State policy that the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the

weaker sections of the people and protect them from social injustice. In order that any special provision that the State may make for the educational, economic and social advancement of any backward class of citizens may not be challenged on the ground of being discriminatory, it is proposed that article 15(3) should be suitably implied. Certain amendments in respect of the articles dealing with the convening and proroguing of the sessions of Parliament have been found necessary and are also incorporated in this Bill

Jawaharlal Nehru

I referred to this statement of objects and reasons because a few months after the Constitution was enacted it was found that certain provisions required amendment, particularly in view of the other provisions relating to the Directive Principles. With respect to these directive principles, I shall draw the attention of the House to one—and one alone—provision in articles 37

"The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws"

Often we concentrate our attention only on the first part which says that these are not justiciable. What is meant by that statement? It is not open to a citizen to approach the Supreme Court or any High Courts to seek a writ of mandamus against the Government or a legislature to take up legislation to implement one or other of the provisions given in the chapter. Otherwise, it is stated that they are fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Therefore, article 37 and other articles in this chap-

ter lay down the fundamental duties of this Parliament. The earlier chapter deals with the fundamental rights of the citizens, this lays down fundamental duties of the governments and Parliament, fundamental duties in administration. It is the fundamental duty of the Lok Sabha and the Legislatures in this country to see that effect is given in enacting laws on the directive principles laid down in the Constitution. When you attempt to implement the directive principles, as was stated in the statement of objects and reasons which I just now read out, often it becomes necessary to have amendments of the Constitution. Only three, on the occasion of the first, fourth and 17th amendments, could we feel it necessary. I think most of the political parties in the country believe that there should be agrarian reforms, that the right to property should be limited and restricted in the interest of the general public, that the tenants should have certain very important rights, that ceilings should be provided with respect to holdings of property etc. I need not dilate upon that. I think most of us contribute to the theory that there should be an egalitarian society developed in our country. These are the principles laid down in this chapter. It is our fundamental duty to see that law are enacted in order to further the objectives laid down thereunder. And when that is attempted often we feel that some amendment here and there may become necessary. The first amendment was passed by this House, and after the first amendment was passed, it was tested, the vires of that amendment was tested in the Supreme Court, and in that case the much discussed case of *Sankari Prasad v the State*, the question was raised whether Parliament has the power to restrict the rights laid down under article 31. The question was raised whether a constitutional amendment is law under article 13 or whether it is something more. The question was raised whether, when Parliament is acting under article 368, it is not exercising constituent powers or

[Shri Govinda Menon]

it was exercising merely legislative powers. The Supreme Court held unanimously—a Bench of five Judges—that the amendment was a good amendment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan) And also held that the fundamental rights could be affected by Parliament, as it was done including the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Govinda Menon: I am thankful to Shri Chatterjee. I think he appeared and argued in that case. Then came the fourth amendment wherein also—I do not want to read out from that—with respect to many of these amendments, it was stated by Mr Justice Hidayatullah in his judgment that they were necessary amendments. I would refer to page 43 of the copy of his judgment which I have in my possession. I do not know whether it will be the same page in the other copies. Referring to the amendment of article 19, the learned judge said that the amendment was necessary. The amendment was necessary because in *Romesh Thaper v the State of Madras*, it was held that disturbance of public tranquility did not come within the expression “undermine the security of the State”. In the first amendment Act there was an amendment to article 19 also. All that I contend for is that the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—this Parliament—has not attempted to whittle down to any extent the transcendental fundamental rights. I am using the words which are often used by many people—the transcendental fundamental rights—laid down in the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Shri Banga: Question

Shri Govinda Menon: All that was done was to do something with respect to article 31 and it is with respect to that article that Mr Justice Hidayatullah said that “Our Constitution accepted the theory that the right to property is a fundamental right. In my opinion it was an error to place it in that category.” That is what he said

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मनी महोदय इस को मानते हैं ? मैंने कहा है कि इस को मानता हूँ ।

Shri Govinda Menon: That is what he said. I have no objection to have it out of that particular chapter of the Constitution.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह पहले अपनी पार्टी को समझाये और कास्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली का बुलावें ।

Shri Govinda Menon. Here, we are now on the question of the amendment of the Constitution, and if we want to amend the Constitution, if we want to take article 31 from that chapter wherein it finds its place today, this Parliament should have the power to do so.

Shri Pilloo Mody. Just one minute Sir. I would like to request the hon. Minister, if he is hell bent only against the fundamental right to own property, let him by his legal genius remove that particular right and leave the other, intact so that soiled hands may not fall on them.

Shri Govinda Menon. I have been stating particularly with reference to the very learned speech which Mr Mody made on an earlier occasion, wherein he expressed his fear that if this right to amend the Constitution is conceded to Parliament, all the fundamental rights which are enshrined in the Constitution may be taken away. There is absolutely no occasion for that fear. I was speaking of the 21 amendments we have had during the last 17 years. Under the English Constitution, it is open to the British Parliament to pass any legislation. There are no restrictions or limitations on the legislative power of the British Parliament.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): It is a unitary constitution, not a federal

constitution. Our federal constitution limits the powers of this Parliament even in the States

**Shri Govinda Menon** I was developing another point. Because of the existence of unlimited powers with the British Parliament, we do not hear of cases where the British Parliament have for example, passed legislation taking away the right of habeas corpus or the Bill of Rights. This is all a case of political prudence. You may have the power, but you do not utilise it. That is why I referred to the 21 amendments we have made in the past. In none of them did parliament think of whittling down any of the rights.

**Shri Pileo Mody** What about the future?

**Shri Govinda Menon** I am speaking about the present and the past. In the future, why should one think that we are going to act in a way different from the way we have been acting hitherto? There is absolutely no basis for the idea which has been propagated that the Constitution has been amended several times to whittle down the rights of the people. The Constitution has been amended several times to clarify the several provisions in the Constitution, and on three occasions to enable the State Governments to have the necessary agrarian and other reforms.

Regarding Mr Nath Pai's Bill, I would for a moment request my friends to forget the provisions about the amendment of fundamental rights. Do we or do we not believe that our Constitution should have provisions contained therein to amend the Constitution? Or, do we want a Constitution of such rigidity that it would not be possible to amend it? If there should be a right to amend the Constitution, would it be correct to say that that right should be spelt out of what is called the residuary powers of legislation, vested in Parliament? Amendment of the Constitution is not such an unimportant matter that it

should be searched for in the residuary powers which have been provided. There is a provision in the Constitution which is not sufficiently clear. Mr Nath Pai thinks, by his Bill he can make it clear. I believe there are several other aspects to be considered. In the Joint Committee, we can consider all these aspects and produce before Parliament legislation based upon the Bill of Mr Nath Pai, which will guarantee the right of amendment in appropriate cases and also safeguards wherever necessary.

The judgments delivered by this bench of 11 judges have to be considered and we have to consider what steps we have to take. There are very many interesting aspects. As Shri Viswanatham the other day pointed out all the eleven Judges agreed in non-suiting the petitioners. The petitioners did not succeed in the case. Five of them said that the right to amend the Constitution is contained in article 368 of the Constitution. Five of them enunciated the theory of prospective over-ruling. One of them Mr Justice Hidayatullah who joined those five in declaring that right of amendment is not contained in article 368 of the Constitution, upholds in his judgment that Section (2) of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is good.

Now as it is the position, is extremely confused. I would draw your attention and particularly the attention of those hon. Members who have not carefully read the judgment to a certain portion of this judgment (Interruptions). I refer to it because Shri Madhu Limaye in his speech the other day said that he is opposing this Bill but would advocate the acceptance of the principle laid down in the judgment regarding amendment of the Constitution by a Constituent Assembly. There is a general impression that the majority of the Judges said that a Constituent Assembly should be convoked in order to amend the Constitution. I want to point out that it is one among the eleven

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Judges who alone said that that is possible. It was Mr Justice Hidayatullah who said.

"There is a legal method. Parliament must act in a better way to abridge the fundamental rights. The State must reproduce the power which it has chosen to put under a restraint. Just as the French or the Japanese etc cannot change the articles of their Constitutions which are made free from the power of amendment but must call a Convention or a constituent body, so also we in India cannot abridge or take away the fundamental rights by the ordinary amending process. Parliament must amend article 368 to convoke another Constituent Assembly pass a law under item 97 of the first list of Schedule VII to call a Constituent Assembly, and then that Assembly may be able to abridge or take away the fundamental rights if desired. It cannot be one otherwise."

I do not find any of the other Judges clearly subscribing to this doctrine. I do not want to utilise this occasion to offer any criticism about what a learned Judge has stated but I would only refer to what Shri Chatterjee said the other day, that he felt surprised as a lawyer—and his eminence as a lawyer will be conceded by all of us—and that he found it difficult to understand how what Parliament cannot do directly it can do indirectly. That is the criticism which Shri Chatterjee raised in this connection. I would like to add, a Bill which is passed under article 368 of Constitution will still be the law, if the majority decision prevails. And how can that law bring about an amendment of the Constitution, which directly Parliament cannot do? All these difficulties are there.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): On a point of clarification. Are you disputing that the majority judgment of the Supreme Court does not stand? If you are not disputing that, does the

argument that there are other judgments

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Judgment stands.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Then the second point of clarification is this. Are you stressing that article 368 will have you powers to amend the fundamental rights? If so my third question is, what are you going to do with article 13(2)? Are you going at the same time to delete that article or will it continue as a contradiction of article 368?

Shri Govinda Menon: There is nothing like saying that a decision is right or wrong. What the Supreme Court of the country says is right so long as it stands. So today this is the law. What we are attempting there is to see whether Parliament can

Shri Ranga: Whether it can be upset.

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes, whether we could restore the position.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Have you not an opportunity to go to the Supreme Court and challenge this very law which they have given? That has been done thrice. You can do it the fourth time. Another point is this. Government is reported to have decided to refer the question of privy purses to the Supreme Court for its advice. Would you not also refer this, under the same provision of the Constitution, to the Supreme Court for its advice, whether this Bill is proper and within the competence and power of this House? It is very important that this House should not commit itself to legislation which is not going to stand the test of law. We must not make ourselves ridiculous.

Shri Govinda Menon: I pay great respect for Shri Lobo Prabhu and his arguments and views. But the question now for Members of Parliament is not whether an advocate can

again appear before the Supreme Court and argue against the correctness of the decision. The question is what Parliament can do. As for reference to the Supreme Court under article 143, all that I can say is that there are limitations. It is open to the Supreme Court to say that it will not give an opinion. Then, it has been held that the opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding even on the Supreme Court. Therefore, that is not the method. In our judgment, that is, in my judgment, in the judgment of Shri Nath Pai and in the judgment of several other Members in this House who supported this Bill, the proper course to be taken is to clarify article 368. Now the question is a very narrow one, whether this Parliament in certain situations has got constituent power or not.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve:** May I ask one straight and direct question to the Minister? By this Bill, are you or are you not flouting the provisions of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** In several decisions it is said that when a case is decided in a certain way, it is because the law which is considered, is framed in a certain manner. It does not prevent Parliament from amending the law so that the decision later may be different.

**Mr. Chairman:** Are hon. Members not accepting the supremacy of this body? This is a supreme House.

**Shri Pileo Mody:** That is also a supreme body.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kashmiri):** You can make laws within the four corners of the Constitution.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Amending a law which, when it existed in a certain manner, led to a certain decision, 1489 (A) L.S.—10.

is not unknown to parliamentary process. We have done it several times.

**Shri Pileo Mody:** You quoted Justice Hidayatullah so many times. Have you read his conclusion?

**Shri Govinda Reddy:** I have read the entire judgment.

**Shri Pileo Mody:** Why do you not quote his conclusion then?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I was saying that the question is whether Parliament has got constituent powers. I want to remind hon. Members of this House that the Constituent Assembly itself, when it sat in the Central Hall with Babu Rajendra Prasad as its President, was exercising constituent powers and when the same Members came and sat in this hall with Shri Mavalankar in the Chair, it was exercising legislative powers.

I attach great value to what Mr. Justice Mulla said the other day, namely, that acting in a certain manner we may exercise constituent powers and acting in a certain other manner we exercise legislative powers. It is my contention that article 368 provides and lays down procedure acting under which we exercise constituent powers. It contains, therefore, not only the procedure but also the power vested in Parliament to amend the Constitution if Parliament acts in the manner provided for in that article of the Constitution. What Shri Nath Pai's Bill seeks to do is to clarify that position. If there are other clarifications necessary, for example something may have to be stated in article 13, let us in the cool and unbiased atmosphere of the Joint Committee where Members from all the parties will be there, discuss the matter and produce a report which can be considered at the later stage.



(Shri Govinda Menon)

I would once again appeal to Professor Ranga to send one or two Members from his party to the Joint Committee so that we can have that discussion

With these words I commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House.

डॉ० राज गोविंद मेनन (कन्नड़)  
समाप्त महोदय, यह प्रश्न सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और सदन का मेरे लिए नहीं है। यह प्रश्न हमारे राज्य के रूप और रंग की है। अगर ऐसा मैं न समझता तो घाज की बहम में काफी तकलीफ उठा कर भी हिस्सा लेने की कोशिश मैं नहीं करता। राज्य के रूप, रंगकी जब भी नाबपाई से बात हो रही थी घाज से 15 दिन पहले तो मैंने उन से पूछा कि घाज के शिथिक के पास हो जाने के बाद क्योंकि यह जितनी बहल यहा चल रही है वह निंक रहेगी सार्थक केवल इन का एक वाक्य रहेगा। केवल एक वाक्य और यह है

"Any provision of this Constitution may be amended in accordance with the procedure hereafter provided in this article"

इस के अलावा और कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा और बाकी की जितनी घाजाएँ हैं उन में जहा समझिये "an amendment of the Constitution" है वहा "any provision of the Constitution" है। बाली फर्क यह पड़ता है कि पहले वो सिबा

हुया है "इस संविधान का संशोधन" और अब सिबा दिया जायगा "इस संविधान की किसी भी धारा किसी भी बात का संशोधन"। जब यह पास हो जायगा तब कोई नाबब सामने नहीं रहेगा कि यह सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में है या यह स्वतन्त्रता के अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में है या यह राज्य और केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध के सम्बन्धों में है। केवल यही बात रहेगी कि कोई भी संविधान की धारा बदली जा सकती है। मैं ने इन से पूछा कि जब घाज ने यह शिथिक रक्खा तो इन पर सोच लिया ना कि हमारी जो सबसे पहली भूमिका है और जहा हम ने यह कहा है :

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC."

"REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: . . ."

बाकी मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूँ। यह जो भूमिका है

"हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-तन्त्र लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य" बनाने का फैसला करते हैं क्या यह हटाया जा सकता है या नहीं? इन के लिए इन को याद होगा कि इन्होंने कहा था कि हा, यह हटाया जा सकता है। अगर यह कानून जिस पर कि घाज यहा पर हम बहल कर रहे हैं, पास हो जाता है तो वह हटाया जा सकता है। फिर उस के बाद जो और बात हुई उस को मैं अभी छोड़ देता हूँ।

श्री नाथ पाई : धरम बुनियादी अधिकार, पर धारणा किया गया, उन का हनन किया गया तो मैं उस की अवश्य मुखात्फल करूंगा।

डा० राज बजोर सिंह मोहिवा : ठीक है धाय भी उस की मुखात्फल करोगे धीरे में भी करूंगा बाकी हम दोनों की दुर्घति उस समय नहीं होगी जो जर्मनी में कम्युनिस्टों धीरे समाजवादियों की हुई थी। ऐसी दुर्घति होगी समापति महोदय, इन का धरम कही यह कानून पास हो गया कि कुछ कहना नहीं। मैं धाय के सामने बिलकुल बर्ब के साथ कह रहा हूँ। हो सकता है मैं त को देख रहा हूँ। हो सकता है कि भाजकन धीरे पिछले 10-15 वर्ष में मैं ने जो कुछ भारत का इतिहास देखा है, बार बार यहा नवी जी से प्रश्न पूछा गया अधिष्य के बारे में। मुझे अधिष्य के बारे में प्रश्न पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं भूत को प्रतीत को भी देख चुका हूँ, कल देख चुका हूँ बस्तर में देख चुका, केरल में देख चुका धीरे न जाने धीरे कड़ा कहा देख चुका, उस के बाद मेरे सामने यह भूत खड़ा रहता है कि इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद हम के बिना पास हुए भी क्योंकि जिन सचोके के लोग हैं वह बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह धाय उन के हाथ में इतना बड़ा भस्त्र दे रहे हैं कि वह अपने देश के रूप धीरे रग को खत्म करेगा। मैं अधिष्य के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, प्रतीत काल में जो धाय ने किया, भाज के धाय से पूछता हूँ कि श्री इस सविधान में धाराएं 352 से 360 तक धीरे फिर जो उस में विधाय करके 356 धारा है, यह धाय-कालीन धाराएं सब हैं सविधान वाली, 352 से 360। वह जैसे कोई एक सविधान धरम मान तो उस की उपमा धादमी से भी जाय तो उस की धाखें हैं। ऐंसा, ताना झो जाय या टेंडी हो जाय या कानी हो जाये, उसी तरीके से हमारे सविधान को काना बनाने वाली, एक धाख का बनाने वाली यह 352 के 360 तक की धाराएं हैं। इस

सुनो तो श्री सुधी, श्री सुधीकार करेंगे धीरे उस में विशेष करके 356 धारा छोड़ सकते हैं। जितने भी राज्य हैं सब में राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम हो सकता है। धरम में धाय से केवल एक ही प्रश्न पूछता हूँ कि धरम कोई राज्य यहा हो जो 356 धारा को सभी राज्यों में लागू कर दे तो सब राज्य खत्म, राज्यों की विधान सभाएं खत्म, विधान परिषदे खत्म धीरे सरकार खत्म। ऐसा धाय मत समझना कि यह धरमभूत बात है। धरमी मैं धाय को बतलाऊंगा कि यह सब ससार के इतिहास में कितना हो चुका है। वह सब खत्म हो जायेगे। फिर नाथ पाई जी के विधेयक में 308 का नम्बर 2 धीरे नम्बर 3 रहता है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है प्रोवाइडेंट डेट इफ, राज्य वगैरह सब खत्म हो जाते हैं। राज्य सब खत्म हो जाते हैं। उन से पूछने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। विधान सभाएं रहती ही नहीं हैं। धरम रह गयी यहा की बात। फिर भी यहा तो ससद है। तो ससद को कैसे लोग किया करते हैं? धाय जानते हा कि केवल एक कानून है:

"Gesetz zur Behebung Der Not vom Volk und Reich"

एक कानून ने, मैं बतलाऊंगा कि किस कारण से जर्मनी में हिटलर को यह ताकत दे दी थी जिसका कि मैंने धरमी तक बिक किया है। "वीसेट्ज़ जूर" भी। वह कैसे? यह भी प्रो० रगा से मैं धरज कर दूँ कि जैसे धरपने यहा 352 से ले कर 360 धाराये हैं, जैसे ही बाइमार सविधान, जो कि बड़े उदार सविधानों में से गिना जाता है, उस में भी एक धारा थी, जो कि उस की एक धाख फोड़ देती थी या शायद खेबा ताना बना देती थी। वह धारा थी धाटिकल 48। धाटिकल 48 द्वारा यह कानून पास हो जाता था। श्री नाथ पाई जी धरनजाने जो विधेयक ने धारये हैं, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि वह इतना अधिधार दे देगा कि :

"Gesetz zur Behebung der Not Vom Volk und Reich".

[श्री: राम मनोहर लोहिया]

वह कानून जो जनता और राज्य की श्राफ्त हटाने के लिये है, और प्राप जानते हैं कि न जाने किसनी श्राफ्तें रहती हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में भी एक श्राफ्त हो गई है . . .

श्री नाथपार्थ : कोई कोर्ट जनता की मदद नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोर्ट को छोड़ो । मैं उच्च न्यायालय या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की चर्चा इस समय नहीं कर रहा हूँ । केवल यह चर्चा कर रहा हूँ कि हो सकता है कि तब तक भेदे जैसे धादमी को तो खत्म ही कर दिया जायेगा, लेकिन नाथपार्थ जी भी जैसे मे रब दिये जायेगे मैं केवल इस की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ और इस पर प्राप ध्यान दें । वही एक कानून था जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया और जिस से हिटलर की विक्टेटरी कायम हुई थी, और उस कानून को मैं खाली प्राप को, प्राप चाहें तो—प्रबेजी में पकना किनूस होगा ।

एक भारतीय सदस्य : प्राप जरूर करें ।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसे दि एनेबलिंग बिल कहा करते थे, लेकिन जर्मन में बैसा नहीं था । जर्मन में बैसा मैंने बतलाया, श्राफ्त को दूर करने वाला कानून था ।

"The Enabling Bill which was laid before the House contained five clauses. The first and fifth gave the Government the power for four years to enact laws without the co-operation of the Reichstag."

यदि रिजल्टेशन चार वर्ष के लिये खत्म । लोक सभा खत्म । लोक सभा भी खत्म और दूसरे भी खत्म ।

"The second and fourth specifically stated that this power should include the right to *derivate* from the Constitution and to conclude treaties with foreign States, the only subject reserved being

the institutions of the Reichstag... and Reicharat."

वह भी कहने की जरूरत नहीं है । क्योंकि मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि श्री नाथपार्थ जी के विधेयक को अब खाली एक चीज की जरूरत है :

We hereby resolve that this Constitution be suspended and in its place . . .

और जो कुछ भी करना हो वह कर दें । क्या करना होगा वह प्राप देखिये .

"The third provided . . ."

और मही होगा । एक ही चीज की जरूरत होगी :

"The third provided that laws to be enacted by the Government should be drafted by the Chancellor . . . . ."

18.54 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

चासलर । इस पर प्राप ध्यान देते

"The third provided that laws to be enacted by the Government should be drafted by the Chancellor, and should come into effect on the day after publication."

इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद, मैं समझता हूँ कि बाकी चारों की जरूरत नहीं है । खाली यह पांचवा कानून यह कहता है कि इस संविधान को खत्म करते हैं । हम यह कानून बनाते हैं कि जितने भी कानून होंगे, वह किसी का भी नाम ले लेंगे । मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इस वक्त कौन होने वाला है, कोई पब्लिक का अधिकारी होगा, कोई राष्ट्रपति होगा, कोई प्रधानमंत्री होगा या होगी, कौन होगा मैं नहीं जानता । लेकिन कोई एक हो कर वह इस ताकत को अपने हाथ में ले सकता है । और फिर क्या होगा ? इस को भी जरा प्राप जानना ।

" 2 अगस्त, 1934 को जो कसब जर्मन सेना के सैनिकों को खाली पड़ी थी, जर्मन नागरिकों को सिरक नहीं, जर्मन जनता को जर्मन सेना को, जिस सेना ने सारे संसद

"मैं बहुत उत्साह बना रखता था। मैंने कभी-कभी ऐसा संसार में जो क्या उत्साह बना सकती है, लेकिन अपने घर में तो बहुत ज्यादा उत्साह बना ही सकती है। वह कतम क्या थी, इस को ध्यान देखिये।

"Ich schwore bei Gott diesen heiligen Eid, dass ich dem Führer des Deutschen Reiches und Volkes, Adolf Hitler . . .

शुभ को अरा बुन में। यह बहुत आरनाक कसम है, यह मैं धाय को बतलाऊंगा।

"Ich schwore bei Gott diesen heiligen Eid, dass ich dem Führer des Deutschen Reiches und Volkes, Adolf Hitler, dem Oberbefehlshaber der Wehrmacht unbedingten Gehorsam leisten und tapferer Soldat bereit sein will, jederzeit für diesen Eid mein Leben einzusetzen."

यह अंतरनाक कसम 2, अगस्त, 1934 को हिटलर की या जर्मनी की पूरी सेना को लेनी पड़ी थी, जो कभी जर्मनी में नहीं हुआ, शायद संसार में कभी नहीं हुआ, यह इस विधेयक के स्वीकृत होने के बाद हो सकता है। इस कसम का मतलब है कि "मे ईश्वर का नाम ले कर हम पवित्र कसम को खाता हूँ कि मैं जर्मन राष्ट्र की जनता के नेता एडोल्फ हिटलर, जो कि सेना के सब से बड़े सिपहसालार हूँ, नर-निःहसालार हूँ, बिना किसी शर्त के उन की आज्ञा का पालन करूंगा, मतलब उन के अख्तियार में रहूंगा और एक बहादुर सिपाही बनूंगा हूँ। इस कसम के लिये अपना जीवन खत्म करने के लिये।" यह कसम एडोल्फ हिटलर के नाम से आई गई थी, और यह सारा काम जर्मनी में हुआ। इस लिये कि इसी तरह का विधेयक हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हो सकता है कि मुझ वाली भूत दिखलाई पड़ता हो। मैं

"बहुत बर्से" चाया हुआ हूँ, आप भी थोड़ी बहुत बोट का चुके हैं, इस लिये मेरे साथ कुछ दमदमी कर सकते हैं। हम ने से बहुतों ने बहुत बोट खींची हुई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri P. K. Deo: Let him take some more time. The Minister took 45 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am most reluctant to disturb the hon. Member when he is propounding a theory.

Shri Phoo Mody: But you cannot resist the temptation either.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is limited, and, therefore, he should try to finish as early as possible.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मैं उस वक्त की बात बतलाऊँ। जब यह चीज हो रही थी, जर्मनी का चारों तरफ लोक सभा के नात्सी लोग हल्ला मचा रहे थे कि हम को विधेयक चाहिये, नहीं तो धाय और बुन। यह विधेयक चाहिये। तब उस वक्त

"It needed courage to stand up before the packed assembly—most of the communists and about a dozen of the Social Democratic Deputies had already been thrown into prison."

मैं श्री रगा से कहूँगा कि वक्त धा गया है कि ज्यादा देर मत करो। कम्युनिस्ट जब खत्म किये जाते हैं तो कभी-कभी-हमेंशा नहीं—उन के साथ धाय के और मेरे जैसे लोग भी खत्म किये जाते हैं।

They had been thrown into prison.

लेकिन अब मैं बतलाऊँगा जो श्री नाथपाई को खूब करने वाली चीज होगी

[डा० एल् वेलर सोविया]

"... and to tell Hitler and the Nazis to their faces that the Social Democratic Party would vote against the Bill".

उस प्रावदी का मैं धाय यहाँ श्रद्धा के साथ नमस्कार कर के नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। फ्राटो वेल्ल उस सभा में था। तो धाय ने जो मुझ से तबाल पूछा शायद धाय फ्राटो वेल्ल हों, और हो सकता है, मेरे जैसा प्रावदी तो क्या कर पायेगा, सब तक मेरी जिव्यवी रह या न रहे लेकिन शायद धाय फ्राटो वेल्ल बनें

"Otto Wells spoke with moderation: 'To be defenceless', he added 'was not to be without honour'.

हो सकता है कि नाथवाई जी इसको बापिस ले ले। मैं धायको कह रहा हूँ। वह ना नाचना पड़े।

To be defenceless is not to be without honour.

बयोनि ऐसे लोग हैं।  
17 hrs.

मैं सविधान को पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाय 132 और 133 धाराओं को देखे। वे बड़ी विचित्र धाराएँ हैं। ऐसी बात सवार में नहीं हुई होगी। धाय तो सम्पत्ति की बात कर रहे हो। धायद किसी प्रावदी को फाँसी की सजा हो जाए उच्च न्यायालय से और उच्च न्यायालय किसी हास्त में उसको धपोल करने की इजाजत न दे तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के लिए बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। लेकिन धायर मामला सिफ बीस हजार रुपये से ज्यादा का हो तो उसको तत्काल सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पास भेजे जाने का बीका मिल जाता है। कोई मुक नहीं है। अब सविधान तो न जाने किन लोगों का बनाया हुआ है। बीस हजार रुपये की अपवाद कम इस में की गई है बनिश्चय एक प्रावदी

पान के। एक प्रावदी का बीस हजार हो रहा है, फाँसी की सजा उसको हो रही है उसको अपवाद में जाने की, धपोल करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है लेकिन बीस हजार रुपये का मामला होता है तो अपवाद में चले जाये। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो-गया है कि इस सविधान को और चौड़ा सज्ज बनाया जाए।

मुझे यह सुन कर खुशी हुई कि श्री मोदी कहते हैं कि सम्पत्ति वाला मामला जो है उसको धाय बिल्कुल खत्म करो। खत्म करो इसी तरह में उस सम्पत्ति के मोह को भी। खत्म हो सम्पत्ति की संस्था भी। मैं जानता हूँ कि यहाँ बहुत से सज्जन हैं जो सम्पत्ति की संस्था को खत्म करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मोह को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि दोनों को खत्म करो। उसके साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी हो कि सविधान में लिख दिया जाए हमेशा के लिए इन सार्वभौम सर्वोच्च गणतन्त्र को कभी कोई खत्म नहीं कर सकेगा। किसी प्रकार की राज शाही से किसी प्रकार की तानाशाही से इसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकेगा। उसके लिए जरूरी है कि धाय किसी न किसी प्रकार की एक विधान निर्मात्री परिषद बनाओ जो मधु लिमये जी ने और दूसरों ने भी कहा न सिर्फ वह बल्कि धाय की धार विधान निर्मात्री परिषद ऐसी हो कि वह जो सविधान बनाये वह भारत की समूची बालिय जनता से जनमत ले कर पास कराया जाये क्योंकि धायिर को धायकी याद होगा कि यह सविधान एक सीमित बोट वाले लोगों ने बनाया था और वे तब चुने गये थे जब धायें यहाँ था। उसका धसर है।

मैं नाथवाई जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस विधेयक को बापिस ले ले। धायना हाथ ऐसी चीज से—

Shut Your Mouth, Sell your hands.

इसे एक सप्ताह सीमित : मन्दा नहीं कहना किसी जमाने में नाचपाई जी और हम साथ साथ थे। मन्दा खम्ब धाप कह सकते हैं। मैं तो कहना कि धपने हाथ से इसको छुट नहीं, ऐसी चीज को छूने के लिए बिधि मन्दी साब को छोड़ दे, यह उन्ही को जपती है बात, उन्ही को सोभा देती है। धाप इससे हट जायें।

धाय मैं धपने सच्चे मन से बोला हूँ। मुझे खतरा है कि कहीं शायद पहले छ महीने या साल भर में यह बीज न हो जाए क्योंकि धाप जानते हो, चीज और पाविस्तान वाले तैयारी कर रहे हैं। उनको इवराईस की छूट लग गई है। वे मौका ढूँढ रहे हैं। जब एक वक्ता भारत पर हमला हुआ, धाप दखेंगे कि धापके इस विवेक को ले कर न जाने कितनी कितनी चीजें होने लग जायगी। इस बात की भी बेवसी है जब मैं इस तरफ दखता हूँ कि कितनी बल हम लोगों में गर्मी थी। इतनी गर्मी थी कि सामने वालों को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दो। लेकिन वह गर्मी सिर्फ जबान की गर्मी थी, दिल की गर्मी अगर हो तो यहाँ से लेकर बहा तक सब हम लोग इकट्ठा हो जायें और हटाये इस कर्नेक्टर को भी। बाली उन पटवारियों को हटाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, चाहे वे मध्य प्रदेश के पटवारी हों और चाहे वे लखनाऊ के पटवारी हों। इस कर्नेक्टर को हटाओ। जब तक यह पहा से नहीं हटेगा तब तक खतरा बना रहेगा। कर्नेक्टर माने केन्द्रीय सरकार और पटवारी माने प्रदेशीय सरकार। जब तक यह कर्नेक्टर नहीं हटेगा तब तक यह खतरा बना रहेगा और इसलि मैं धेरीस करता हूँ कि धाप धपने इस विवेक को इस वक्त धापिस के हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Salva.

Shri N. K. P. Salva (Betal): I promise I will avoid irrelevance and therefore I will be brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Maximum ten minutes.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: So long this question did not come up. Now you are limiting it to ten and five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A lot of time has been taken. It is going to the Select Committee where it will be debated, and I will come back here.

Shri Piloo Mody: Why did the Minister filibuster for 45 minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not fair. He was explaining the the background.

Shri Banga: Let us have more time.

Shri N. K. P. Salva: I welcome the motion that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee, but I submit that I am unable to agree with the Bill in principle. I am ardently convinced that article 368 as contemplated by the Bill cannot be amended without this Parliament inviting a very grave peril of an impropriety of the violation of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of Golaknath and others vs the State of Punjab.

Inter alia the judgment of the Supreme Court has been assailed in this House, which I submit this House has hardly any authority to do, on the ground that the judgment has laid down the law about the fundamental rights, as if it was a law of the Medes and the Persians, that they are absolutely inviolable, that they are immutable forever, and that this judgement foists the fundamental rights for eternity on our people even if such fundamental rights were to run counter to the general will.

I submit that nothing can be more unfair so far as the judgment is concerned. It is a very unfair reading of the judgment. The Supreme Court

[N. K. P. Salve]

has not stated, has not laid down, that these fundamental rights as enshrined in part three of the Constitution are "eternal", they have only stated that they are "permanent". They have merely stated that 'the Constituent Assembly in its wisdom has not conferred authority and power on the special majority of Parliament to amend fundamental rights if it causes their abridgement or deprivation. It is not fair for the Law Minister to say that only one Judge, Justice Hidayatulla, has pointed out that a constituent assembly can be convoked. I will refer later to the judgement of Justice Subba Rao who delivered the judgement on behalf of the majority of the Judges. He has pointed out how we can get over the difficulty.

Therefore, when the Supreme Court has stated that article 368 cannot be amended so as to vest in the special majority of Parliament authority to amend the entrenched articles in which our fundamental rights are enshrined.

Shri Nath Pai Where have they stated it?

Shri N. K. P. Salve: I will read out excerpts from the judgement for the benefit of my very able friend Mr. Nath Pai, who is great parliamentarian, a great constitutional pundit and a greater gentleman. That does not mean that whatever he says on the Constitution is correct.

Justice Hidayatulla, while delivering a separate judgement concurring in the majority, said.

"To bring into existence a constituent body is not impossible, as I had ventured to suggest during the hearing and which I have more fully explained here. It may be said that this is not necessary so that the article 368 can be amended to confer on Parliament constituent powers over the fundamental rights. This would be

wrong and against article 13(2). Parliament cannot increase its powers in this way to do indirectly that which it is not intended to do directly."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is Justice Hidayatulla.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: Yes, Justice Subba Rao says: "we declare that Parliament will have no power from the date of this judgement to amend any of the provisions" . . . (Interruptions.) This is a constitutional point and if the hon. lady bears with me, she will learn some thing. Justice Subba Rao delivering the judgment of the majority observed—I crave the indulgence of Mr. Nath Pai for whom I have great regard and who, I expect, after hearing this debate would withdraw this Bill—as follows: "we declare that Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions"—that is the first, secondly "or part III—of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the Fundamental Rights enshrined thereon". After this decision, is there any doubt left as to what is the constitutional provision regarding amendment of article 368? This issue had already been decided and the present Bill, I submit, just works against that verdict. To achieve the objective of the Bill a constituent assembly will have to be convoked or we will have to fall back upon the other method which is pointed out by Justice Subba Rao. The hon. Law Minister pointed out the difficulty. How is it that we are going to convoke a constituent assembly; after all for that purpose also provisions of article 13(2) would need to be satisfied and we would be making what is called law and once we make that we will be under the same difficulty as we are for amending 368. My country question to him is, assuming that the law laid down by the Supreme Court is followed in future, and assuming this Bill is enacted and it becomes part of the Constitution and as such if it is struck down again

by the Supreme Court, what remedy are you going to have? The whole point is whether the Constituent Assembly has in its wisdom vested in this Parliament's special majority the authority to amend the fundamental rights to the extent of their abridgement or their deprivation. On a clear issue as to whether instead of convocing a constituent assembly or by adopting other modes suggested by Justice Subba Rao, could not amendment of article 368 itself vest authority in the special majority of Parliament to amend articles of fundamental rights? The Supreme Court has clearly and unreservedly said "no" It is argued that it is an obiter dicta. But surely the finding that amendments of articles containing the fundamental rights are beyond the authority, of the Constituent powers of a special majority of Parliament is not obiter dicta. At any rate, I personally consider that even if the Supreme Court whispers on any matter which is german to the immediate issue before it, such whisper lays down the law, it is binding on the court; it is binding on this House as well to the extent that it is the final interpretation. We make the law and they interpret it. Therefore, the argument that an important finding is an obiter cannot be resorted to flout one of the other finding of the Supreme Court for it is not defying Supreme Court, it tantamounts to defiance of the Constitution itself.

Sir, the time given is extremely short. I wanted to deal with a number of other points. Some of the points were dealt by Dr Lohia, he pointed out the latent and patent . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must have seen the last chapter of Mr Seervai's book.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: I have seen that, I have gone through that book. I cannot claim to be as great an authority on constitutional law as yourself or as the Law Minister or as Shri Nath Pai but I go by a little

commonsense. I may not go by the niceties of the law and I may be forgiven for my lack of erudite scholarship which I see in abundance in the House, but sometimes a Member may be allowed to go by commonsense.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma (Khammam) That is exactly what is needed for this.

Shri N. K. P. Salve. I am grateful at least one Congress Member agrees with me. Amongst us at least the women are intelligent. I wish that in the Opposition also at least the women were intelligent. (Interruption) I submit that it was always intended by the constitution-makers to make these fundamental rights more permanent and not as facile and as easily amenable for amendment as other articles which can be amended by a special majority.

I shall now refer to a speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on April 30, 1947, while proposing for the adoption of the interim report on the fundamental rights. He said

"A fundamental right should be looked upon not from the point of view of any particular difficulty of the moment, but as something you want to make permanent in the Constitution. The other matter should be looked upon, however important it might be not from the permanent and fundamental point of view."

I would also like to quote from Dr Ambedkar, one of the chief architects of the Constitution. Speaking on September 18, 1949.—Dr Ambedkar was speaking on the fundamental rights on the amendment suggested by Shri Kamath—I may point out that this was an amendment just similar to the one now moved by my friend Shri Nath Pai.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Dr Ambedkar is the author for the principle that Parliament is supreme.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member has quoted only half of what Panditji had said. Later on, in that speech, he has warned that the Supreme Court cannot act as a third chamber in this country.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve:** I am grateful for this information, but in fact another hon. Member had stated that Panditji had participated in favour of amending the fundamental rights. All that I am submitting is that for what you say it does not mean that Panditji did not say this. Now Dr. Ambedkar dealing with the amendment which was proposed by Shri Kamath—an amendment to the effect as now suggested by Shri Nath Pai, namely, "any provision of this Constitution may be amended, whether by way of variation addition or repeal, in the manner provided in this article,"—said:

"Now, what is it we do? We divide the articles of the Constitution under three categories. The first category is the one which consists of the articles which can be amended by the Parliament by a bare majority. The second set of articles are articles which require two-thirds majority. If the future Parliament wishes to amend any particular article which is not mentioned in Part III or article 304 ..."

and so on. I submit therefore that there is no doubt in my mind that fundamental rights were never at the mercy of the Parliaments special majority.

I deem it my bounden duty finally to point out to the author of the Bill and its supporters that let not some day a special majority of the Parliament use its weapons of amendment against the general will of the people, to destroy the very base and the very foundation of the cherished ideals of the Indian way of life. If India has some day to give up its democratic traditions, let the same be achieved on the dead bodies of all those who hold

democracy not only as a political creed but as an article of faith, as their way of life. Let the sacred floor of this Chamber never be utilised to lawfully destroy the cherished ideals of democracy in this country.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The people of India are vigilant now.

**Shri N. K. P. Salve:** Then, why are you afraid. Leave it to them. Why do you want to trust only the special majority? They, the people, can be trusted. Why do you want to give it to those who come here, and merely by a sheer accident, may constitute a special majority?

Before I close, I want to give a warning. The late Sir Muhammad Iqbal, in a beautiful couplet in the British days, gave a warning to his countrymen; and I quote his words on the floor of this House, for Mr. Nath Pai and all other hon. Members of this House:

बलक की किक कर तादा मुसलत माने वाली है  
 देर-बराबरियों के मन्वरे हैं धासमानो मे,  
 न समझोगे वो मिट जाओगे ऐ हिन्दोस्ता वाली,  
 तुम्हारी दास्ता तक बाकी न रहेगी दास्तानो मे।

**Shri Nath Pai:** He went to Pakistan after that, and became the prophet of the division of the country.

**Shri G. A. Dange (Bombay Central South):** Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my friend Mr. Nath Pai for amending the constitution and also the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. Not being either a lawyer or a very constitutionally-minded person, as some might say, I am unable to follow all the intricacies of the arguments that are being put forward here to oppose the Bill. Therefore, Mr. Nath Pai will excuse me if I cannot support him by quoting this judge or that judge or this court or that court. I can only sup-

port him by quoting what has happened in the making of the Constitution and after the Constitution was enacted and applied to this country

In India, after the British were overthrown, the ushering in of the Constitution did sound as a voice of liberation that certain democratic rights were conferred on the people, saying that certain liberties were given and we can with our own sovereign rights, shape our own future. But a point is made by some that if Mr Nath Pai's amendment were carried we would be opening the road to Hitlerism. Why should we raise the ghost of Hitler in this House. I cannot understand it because India is not West Germany. It has not yet developed that kind of dictatorial capital that West Germany had nor the culture that West Germany had. Therefore I cannot understand why this bogey is raised

In India no doubt this Constitution is an advance on our historical past. But to think that India has become a democratic country with this Constitution only is a mistake. India in the older days had a better democracy even. I need not quote historical precedents. Literature is available on that subject. We had any number of republics in this country whose Constitution was based on adult franchise and fundamental rights which were even better than our own rights. In fact, in these republics, there was no right to landed property, no right to hire or fire labour, no right for the kins to imprison a person because he acted against a certain right in the republic. I do not want to bother this House with that history. After those democracies were destroyed, when dictatorial kingships were instituted, then a certain curtailment of democratic rights took place. But even then, each caste and varna had its own autonomous democracy for its functioning. Each one's duty to the other was also enshrined in an unwritten Constitution. Therefore, to

think that we are the wisest people in the world and in 1951 we have evolved a wonderful democratic constitution by which we must swear for all our life and till eternity is wrong. People having seen the history of India should not talk of converting that fundamental rights chapter into a new divine right which can never be amended, which may be interpreted by the Supreme Court even in the opposite direction. But which cannot be amended. If Mr Nath Pai's Bill is not adopted on the basis of the argument that we cannot amend the Constitution or the fundamental rights, we the people of India who have given this constitution to ourselves, cease to be the people of India who can have the right to amend the Constitution which we ourselves have made. Once we have made a thing we cannot amend it—this is called divine right. That product, which we ourselves have produced by itself acquires such an immobile divine right that we cannot touch it. This is the most undemocratic concept. This is the most dictatorial concept that the product which we as people of India have produced we have no right to amend, but an institution inscribed in the Constitution can amend it, interpret it, overthrow it and can do anything—that is the Supreme Court. The whole supreme wisdom of the people of India about this Constitution is handed over to six or seven supreme wisemen of the Supreme Court and all sorts of arguments are being thrown about that this judge said this, that judge said that and so on. But what have the people said.

We are a sovereign parliament. We are elected on the basis of adult franchise. Was the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise. Did the Constituent Assembly represent the people of India. The Constituent Assembly was brought in by the will of the British Parliament. It was composed of people elected from the legislatures which were not based on adult franchise even. It had

[Shri S. A. Dange]  
 nominated members and a whole *Jharkhand* was made in that Constituent Assembly which only got the revolutionary name "The Constituent Assembly" which framed the Constitution of the French Republic and so on. But that Constituent Assembly, though it spoke in the name of "we the people of India" never represented the people of India. We as an elected Parliament are a far greater authority than the Constituent Assembly. The demand that the Constituent Assembly be invited again on the same old basis—or what basis I do not know and there is perhaps new Rajamathas and Maharajas will come in by mutating the former example as the Constituent Assembly—to see whether the Constitution can be amended, is a surrender of the sovereignty of the Indian people which is enshrined in this House on the basis of elections on adult franchise. The elections may be vitiated by many other factors, by bribery, by corruption, by money and many other things, but even then the right of every man or woman to vote and elect was exercised as enshrined there. Therefore, we are more sovereign than the Constituent Assembly. That is why I say we as a sovereign Parliament have every right to amend the Constitution and the fundamental rights.

Of course, the fear expressed is that if the amending right is given then the whole democracy may be destroyed—I have to refer to that argument again. This is a very false argument because if a dictatorial power wants to amend the Constitution or overthrow it, it is not going to come to this Parliament to ask for that power. Hitler did not do it with the consent of the Reichstag or the Constitution. He based it on the army, he killed the opposition party leaders, destroyed the Communist party and then he was given the formal power to destroy everything. So that question can be decided outside this House and not inside this House. If that power is to come which will

destroy the Constitution or overthrow it, that power does not rest here, even within the Constitution. But is the power there or not to declare an emergency? And, under the emergency what has happened? All the fundamental rights are suspended and even when they are supposed to be violated a man cannot have legal remedy. People were imprisoned in the last four or five years. They went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its wisdom said we protect the fundamental rights but we cannot give you any remedy because the Constitution does not allow us to give you any remedy. Every right is curtailed by a law. The Constitution itself provides that every democratic right by suitable law can be curtailed and its functioning can be almost abolished. The right of free speech, the right to assembly and other rights can be curtailed. Section 144 has been imposed in certain areas of India for years together continuously, and nobody agrees to remove that section 144 until people come to revolt and defy it. People are imprisoned without trial. Associations are permitted, but their functioning can be restricted. Unions are permitted, but their functioning can be restricted. Therefore, to think that these fundamental rights which are so mal-administered in this democracy that if we take the right to amend those rights, then they will vanish, that is itself an illusion, because some of the rights are already an illusion in practice. So, the Constitution has a democratic basis, but the Constitution does not practise democracy in this country. That is my complaint. Therefore, if by amending it I can modify it in such a way that democracy can become a reality in that case, I want the right to amend this part of the Constitution.

The revolt against the proposed amendment and the proposition of Shri Nath Pai has been triggered off by the question of property. Yes, Sir, I want the right to amend the

right to property, which is concentrated in the hands of seventy-two houses, to the detriment of this country and its democracy. Democracy is not challenged by future Hitlers. Democracy in India is being challenged by certain monopoly houses which thrive on the protection given in the Constitution. That is why, when people began to take up agrarian reforms by abolition of landlordism, when those amendments were carried out, there was revolt in the country against the amendments and the Supreme Court went to the rescue of the propertied classes. The revolt is again triggered off by propertied classes and propertied interests. Therefore, the very fact that the revolt, or the criticism, or the opposition, to this proposition has come from certain interests which are highly interested in property will show the necessity of having the right to amend the Constitution.

Tomorrow, for example, if the colour of democracy in this country changes and we do have a Parliament which really goes in towards socialist democracy, I do not want that clause about right to property to stand in the way of Parliament abolishing the right to own property or factory or land to the detriment of the people, to exploit the people. The opposition to this proposition has come from certain interests which are not for developing this democracy into a socialist democracy. Therefore, I want the right to amend the Constitution so as to facilitate the path towards socialist India, and not be obstructed by the fundamental rights, some of which are in favour of propertied classes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the time allotted for this Bill is over, including the extended time. Of course, I could not accommodate all the hon. Members who wanted to participate in this. If I have to do that, I will have to postpone the debate again.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Sir, Members on this side are not given an opportunity. Why this discrimination?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not discriminating. I am only explaining the position. Only 2½ hours are available today. If we extend the time, then it will have to go to the next day.

Shri Ranga: Let it go to the next non-official day.

Shri Piloo Mody: In fact, I want this to be discussed for the next ten years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the Law Minister's view?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): We have discussed it enough, for such a long time. Secondly, when the motion is to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, much time is not spent in discussing it in the House because it will be discussed in detail in the Select Committee. Further, the House will have an opportunity to discuss it, when it comes back from the Select Committee.

An hon. Member: We are short of time because too much time was taken by the Industries Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That I have already compensated by having discussion for a longer time.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: The Law Minister took a major part of the time.

Shrimati Lakshmitankhanna: Not only Parliament but the whole country was agitated when this decision was given by the Supreme Court. Even during the last session if they did not say anything about it, it was because they did not want to embarrass the Supreme Court. So, it was not discussed. The feeling of the members on this question is still there. This kind of discussion should

[Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma]

take place and members should have an opportunity to place their viewpoint before the House

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is whether the discussion here should continue further?

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Yes, for the next five years

**Shri Ranga (Srikakulam)** The discussion should continue. Let me explain why I say this. Suppose, this Bill had come from the Government, I am sure, the Business Advisory Committee would have agreed and the House also would have appreciated it if three or four days had been given for general discussion of an important Bill like this. Even 20 hours would not have been found to be adequate because it is a matter of supreme importance which concerns the very process of amending the Constitution. It is not as if some one amendment is being brought in order to make some kind of an amendment to the Constitution. It is how this Constitution is to be amended. That is the most important thing that is being discussed.

It is unfortunate or fortunate, whatever it may be, that it has come as a kind of a private Bill, with the result that most people are not able to apply their mind just as much as they would have liked to if only they had at that moment realised the significance of this. We have been going on in a piecemeal fashion—one hour, two hours, three hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At your request I extended the time.

**Shri Ranga:** Therefore what I am suggesting is that it is in the interest of proper discussion and it would be in the fitness of things for this Parliament that this discussion should not be hastened. You were good enough to agree to two hours today—

initially, you said and you were well advised in using that word "initially"; I very well remember. Therefore I plead that it should be extended by another 2½ hours at least.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Whether it is a Government sponsored Bill or a Private Member's Bill, Government has taken into consideration that there is a good deal of opinion to be taken into consideration at the proper stage, so, they have proposed for the Joint Committee.

**Shri Ranga:** No. They have mothered this Bill now that somebody else has fathered it. If only the Government had done it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not fair.

**Shri Ranga:** Let us not go into all those things. I only plead with you and with the Government also that they will be good enough to agree to this extension.

**Shri I. K. Gujral:** I have a great deal of respect for the hon. Professor Ranga.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** Then show it.

**Shri I. K. Gujral:** I have no objection in showing it and I will do it.

If Professor Ranga feels that another two hours' discussion can bring out more points, I will not insist. But Professor Ranga may kindly amend that part of his remark where he says, "2-1½ hours initially". It should not mean that after 2½ hours we will extend it further. I had no objection to continue the debate as long as you and the House likes. My only submission is that it is very unusual for a Bill which has to go to the Joint Committee to go on like this. All the same we would not like to create an impression from this side of the House that we are insisting on cutting the time for this Bill down. Therefore if you decide to have two hours more for this, we will not object to it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I did not know what Professor Ranga has submitted but so far as his main submission that, the debate should be sufficiently adequate, is concerned I fully endorse it. He had written a letter also.

But because Acharya Kripalani was talking to me I did not hear some remarks which he also made about the Bill being inspired. I strongly resent it.

**Shri Ranga:** I did not use that word.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I do not know Shri Surendranath Dwivedy told me about it. I am happy that he did not say that. I very much respect Professor Ranga.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He has said, "fathered".

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is worse then. I do not know what exactly is the word he used but this kind of insinuation I strongly resent.

**Shri Ranga** himself admitted it just now that he has not been able to apply his mind.

**Shri Ranga:** I did not say about me; I said, "Most Members".

**Shri Nath Pai:** I do not know why he should talk of most Members. Most Members have spoken and have supported it strongly. I suggest that Shri Ranga should read parliamentary papers a little more carefully. It has happened a second time. We have great regard for Professor Ranga but he should not go on making a mockery of things like that. I would like to point out that five Bills were introduced. I hope, Professor Ranga knows it. One suggested that the right of parliamentarians to be free from the danger of arrest for expressing views must be guaranteed. The Bill for immunity to MPs I have introduced last session. There is the Bill regarding the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

There is the Bill guaranteeing that the Governors who are nominated by the President shall be ratified by Lok Sabha. These are all, by various means, the rights of the people of India and of Parliament thereby definitely curtailing the arbitrary powers of the executive. Now, to say this is so low, so mean . . . (Interruption) There have always existed two schools of thought in the world. (Interruption) He says, it has been fathered by them. Where is the question of fathering it? I object to all this . . .

**Shri Ranga:** What did I say? Why do you unnecessarily say all this? What I said was, the Government has fathered it. What is wrong in it? (Interruption).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You should not have said that. That is absolutely wrong.

**Shri Ranga:** This Government has fathered it. Otherwise, this Government would not have come forward with a proposal of constituting a Joint Committee . . . (Interruption)

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am not going to be bullied by you . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Ranga:** There is no question of bullying you, we need not quarrel with each other.

**Shri Nath Pai:** You started it

**Shri Ranga:** You started it (Interruptions)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Please listen to me now.

**Shri Nath Pai:** You have to hear me

If Professor Ranga did not say that, I am very happy. Let me point out to him—he was not here—when Raja of Kalahandi was speaking, you remember, he was compelled to withdraw some of his remarks. If he did not say so, I am very happy. But I want to say, as in this country, as in

[Shri Nath Pai]

any other country where there is federal structure—I know some people do not suffer from the disadvantage of being familiar with Constitution and law—there have always been two schools of thought throughout the world. In the United States there were two schools of thought, the one that of Justice Holmes and the other that of President Roosevelt. There can be two schools of thought as to what should be the powers. Let us respect one another; let us disagree without attributing motives to one another.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, that is all. Let us extend the time by 2 hours. But there will be no further extension.

**Shri Ranga:** Let us see how it develops.

श्री मधु सिमप्रे : उपाध्यक्षमहोदय, मेरा विजयेकर खत्म तो नहीं होगा न ?

**Shri Sheo Narain:** Last time, you raised the time by 2 hours. You are now extending the time further by 2 hours. There should be no further extension of time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Sheo Narain has made a suggestion that this is the final extension of time and that there should be no more extension of time. Shri Kundu.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta North East): Is Mr. Sheo Narain the leader of the House? Where is the Leader of the House?

**Shri S. K. Nayanar:** We should also be given an opportunity.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will call you. Shri Kundu. I would request you to be brief.

**Shri S. Kundu** (Balasore): I will be very brief.

Sir, I have heard two speeches with rapt attention, one of Dr. Lohia and

the other of Mr. Dange. I must say that I will agree emotionally with Dr. Lohia but it is very difficult to find reason in what he said. Certain extraneous matter has been brought in to give a different colour to this Bill. It has been said that if this amendment is accepted in Article 368, then in India the situation which was prevalent at the time of Hitler will come in or may come in. I would like to ask Dr. Lohia one question. I wish Dr. Lohia was here. Without this insertion, can he say that such a situation will not come in? It is not that because we make this amendment in Article 368 that it comes in or it does not come in; it comes because of some other reason. He did not say what were the circumstances in Germany when Hitler came to power. He did not analyse the sociological background, the economic conditions and the political conditions of Germany. It was clearly some sort of political, economic, psychological, oppression on the German youth brought in the disaster. A young man like Hitler who was a painter in the streets of Vienna, became the greatest oppressor of the world. Six million people were unemployed at that time. There was starvation there was humiliation after the defeat of Germany. The entire liberal socialists were not vigilant. They fell as pack of cards before Hitler. So, it has nothing to do with this insertion. How can this amendment bring about such a situation? Suppose this amendment is not there, is there anything in the Constitution which will prohibit an amendment saying that all the powers of this House be given to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; it can also be brought in without this amendment. The question is not that. (*Interruptions*). The question is very basic because the entire thing started when the First Amendment came in the fundamental right chapter. The First Amendment came in regarding the right of property. To-day if we want that the Directive Principles should be absorbed one after another in the Constitution, the clause about

the right of property in the Constitution should be amended. It cannot be done unless we bring changes in the fundamental rights. Unless we change that, there will be upheaval in the country. Prices are rising, there is unemployment, there is frustration among the people, banks should be nationalised, big business houses should be nationalised. From where will they pay the compensation? (Interruptions). What does the law say? When amendment to the right of property clause was brought in, the law said that no person shall be deprived of his property say by the authority of law. (Interruptions). The due process of law was interpreted as saying that there should be a clear categorical mention about the quantum of compensation. Unless we make this amendment here, we have to give a huge amount as compensation. We want the banks to be nationalised. Rs. 1500 crores are involved. Multiply it by 30 times. That is the reasonable compensation. How much it becomes! How can you pay this? If you do not nationalise, there will be chaos outside, there will be frustration outside, there will be upheaval and this democratic structure will go, and not the other way as feared by Dr. Lohia.

What does this judgement suggest? It directs to call a Constituent Assembly. Why? On what authority? How can you call it? You are working under a Constitution. How can you call a Constituent Assembly? Who will call? What would be the charter before the Constituent Assembly? What will members do? If you want to change the fundamental rights, you have to call a Constituent Assembly! It is fantastic! The persons who framed the Constitution thought of some sort of a Constituent Assembly within the framework of the Constitution and therefore, they made a provision of two-third majority. Think of a forum where the two-third majority of this House which itself transforms to some sort of a Constituent Assembly who can bring about an amendment in the fundamental rights. Is it not a Con-

stituent Assembly? What is it? Look at the Fourth Lok Sabha. Many new young people have come in. Many people have come in. I could not have come but for the Constitution. I have come here basically because the people wanted me to come, and I feel proud of it. I have been able to come here because of the Constitution. About 60 to 70 per cent new Members have been able to come, and many different type of people have also been able to come here as Members. That has been possible because of this Constitution. Therefore, they express the feelings of the people. So, if two-thirds majority of them come to any decision, they would be perfectly right in doing so, and they would be some sort of constituent assembly having the power to change the fundamental rights.

There is no point in arguing in a vicious circle and saying that because a judge has said so, we should have to call a constituent assembly for amendment of the Constitution. I shall read out a few lines from the judgment to show why the judges have said so. I would not go into the niceties of this legal terminology, because *per se* the judgment is defective. The judges have said that a constituent assembly must be called under the residuary power. But I would submit that the residuary power is itself a legislative power. This power has nothing to do with the powers given under the Constitution. So, to say that a bigger assembly than a sovereign body in the form of the constituent assembly can be called under a residuary power is a fiction in law. I cannot imagine how this kind of judgment could have been given. I shall read out just one sentence from the judgment. It reads thus:

"If it is the duty of the Parliament to enforce the Directive Principles, it is equally its duty to enforce them without infringing fundamental rights."

This is a beautiful sentence. Now, what is the directive principle? It



[Shri S. Kundu]

states certain things which have to be done if our country is to survive. I would refer, for instance, to article 39 which says:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

In order that there may be equal means of livelihood for all, I feel that it would be necessary to nationalise the entire sources of production. If I want to do that, I have to change the fundamental rights. But what has the judgment said? The judgment says that it is the duty of Parliament to enforce the directive principle without infringing the fundamental rights. That is all right. But what is the basis of this argument? The basis is something very interesting and it shows what they have thought of a democracy and what they think of a democracy and what they have thought of as a totalitarian structure. Any legislation bringing about a progressive change, then that legislation is totalitarian; this is so close to the views of the Swatantra Party. I hope these portions in the judgment have not been missed by anyone. I have all respect for the Supreme Court judges, but the feeling of those judges seems to be that any progressive legislation is a totalitarian in concept, but we all social democrats differ from that. It is only through such progressive measures that we can bring about equality in this country, and if there is no equality, democracy will topple down because the people are not going to tolerate a situation where two million people will spend sleepless nights in the Bombay parks and there will be millowners having crores of black money at the same time. The people will not tolerate such a state of affairs. But these judges think that if we want to bring about some progressive legis-

lation infringing the fundamental rights if necessary for that purpose, it is a totalitarian concept. This is the psychology of the man; after all, the judge has been a product of the society himself. If a judge comes from a very wealthy and rich family, this will be the type of judgment that he would write. So, they have viewed the entire thing in this background and they have tried to give arguments for taking that view.

**Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak):** Let there be no aspersions on the judge. The judge may be correct in his own way.

**Shri S. Kundu:** I am just talking about their sociological thinking.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The hon. Member is not a product of society, but only judges are products of society?

**Shri S. Kundu:** There has been a fear that if this amendment is made, there will be a possibility or the danger that the ruling party or the State will have a lot of power and would become autocratic and dictatorial.

We have fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution. What about the emergency provisions? Have not in this Parliament Dr. Lohia, Shri Madhu Limaye and everybody else said that these emergency provisions smack of a totalitarian tendency? Have rights not without making these amendments in article 368 taken out of our hands the Fundamental rights enshrined in Part III? I feel that only by giving ourselves this power to amend as indicated in the Bill we can respect the democratic and republican character of our Constitution; otherwise not. Because I have faith in the people, the younger generation who will come here as the elected representatives. They will not be promoters of totalitarian tendencies they will fight for keeping this Constitution intact enshrined in our policy for ever. So there should be no fear on that score. The fear is on the part of the vested interests who think that through this amendment the

window is opened and new legislation might be brought in which will deprive them of any property.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Ganesh Ghosh. He might start and continue next time.

**Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South):** I must start with a protest against the Chair for discriminating against my party.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** He should not say that. He should not asperse the Chair. He should respect the Chair. We all want we should have more time.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** The Chair is the supreme authority here. He must withdraw it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no discrimination against any party. This is not a party issue. Shri Nath Pai has brought in this Bill not as one belonging to a particular party, but as a member of this House doing his duty. So do not think in terms of party. You can say whatever you have got to say without bringing this consideration.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** He must withdraw that remark.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He will

**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Some learned members on this side have spun many legal cobwebs to make a very simple proposition very complicated and almost unintelligible. The common people, the man in the street, will look at this as a simple thing and approach it from that standpoint.

What Shri Nath Pai wants to do is to amend art. 368 so that this Parliament can change any provision of the Constitution. Hon. Members of the Swatantra Party have vehemently opposed it. The reason for their opposition is quite intelligible and

understandable. But what is the opposition to?

We know that fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. They are put in there. Though they are not up to our expectations, still they contain certain good things. But a cursory glance at them would convince you of the very strong emphasis put on the right to property. In the present condition of our society, is it not a fact that only those persons who have got some property have got the exclusive privilege to enjoy all the fundamental rights enumerated in Part III? This cannot be denied. In the fundamental rights is the proposition that all are equal before the law. But you must have property, movable or immovable, before you can approach the law court and claim justice or register your protest against an injustice done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He might resume on the next occasion. We shall talk up the half an hour, discussion now.

18 hrs.

#### \*PANDE COMMITTEE REPORT ON DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

श्री सच्चिदानंद (मुंबई) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज्ञ दुर्गापुर के इस्पात क रचना में जो खामिया हैं उनके ऊपर मैं बड़ा उदा रण हूँ। इस मामले में इस्पात मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बल नहीं होने वाली हैं क्योंकि बल लागू नारी मांगों पर मिलोटीन गया है।

सब से पहले मैं श्री महोदय से कहूँ कि मेरी सपना में नहीं आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के द्वारा अपनी सालाना रपट पर इतना बज्जा काटकर क्यों खर्च किया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह रपट साल-साला घीर

## [श्री मधु सिमरो]

भारत-प्रशासक के प्रस्तावों और निजी इच्छा की बात पर आधारित नहीं है। दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में हम लोगों के सामने दो रपट हैं। एक पार्ले कमीशन की रपट और उससे पहले पब्लिक अडवर्टीसिंग कमेटी की रपट। इन दो रपटों में जो दोष, अनियमितताएँ, कमियाँ और खराबियाँ बतलाई गई हैं उनका प्रतिबिम्ब हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं रपट में विन्कुव बिषयों नहीं देता है। इस रपट में केवल भारत-प्रशासक और भारत-प्रबंधक हैं। जैसे,

"One of Durgapur's main achievements last year was the reduction in consumption rates of major raw materials."

यह बात हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की वार्षिक रपट कहती है जब कि पार्ले कमीशन और पब्लिक अडवर्टीसिंग कमेटी कहते हैं कि यह बात सही नहीं है और यह कि कच्चे मास का इतना ज्यादा इस्तेमाल और दुस्रुपयोग हो रहा है कि सरकार को उनके बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

इस ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं वार्षिक रपट में साठ दोष मजदूर-व्यवस्थापक सम्बन्धों और कुछ तीर पर मजदूरों पर नज़र दिया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की, मजदूरों ने संघर्ष किया और इसी लिए उत्पादन घट रहा है। मैं यह विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सही नहीं है।

इस मंत्रालय के नीचे जितने सरकारी कारखाने हैं मंत्री महोदय उनके व्यवस्थापकों को हिदायत दें कि प्राइमिआ जो सालाना रपट वे पैसा करें, वह भारत-प्रशासक और भारत-प्रबंधक पर आधारित न हो बल्कि वे उनमें भारतीयों के आचार पर अपने दोषों और कमियों की कर्षा करें और साथ ही वह भी बतयें कि वे उन दोषों और कमियों को दूर करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

यहां तक मजदूर-व्यवस्थापक सम्बन्धों का प्रश्न है, मेरा कयाल है कि मजदूर संघासय की मांगों पर जोखते हुए भी कई मासिक सम्बन्धों ने उनके बारे में क्या बोला। पिछली सौक तथा में मैंने इस भासय का एक विधेयक पेश किया था कि कारखानों में मजदूरों की युनियनों को प्रतिवार्थ बन के सम्बन्धों की भांति और अगर किसी कारखाने में एक से अधिक युनियनों हैं और इस बात पर अग्रवा होता है कि उन में से कौन सी युनियन प्रतिनिधिक है—क्योंकि दो या तीन युनियनों के प्रापसी झगड़ों को लेकर भी बहुत सी हड़तालों और झगड़ों हो रहे हैं—, तो यह खब करने के लिए दो साल में एक बक्रा मतदान, क्वैट किया जम्मे। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ कि उस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की जो अनुमति चाहिए यह नहीं मिली।

मैंने फिर वह विधेयक पेश किया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि या तो सरकार स्वयं इस काम को करेगी या मेरे विधेयक के सिद्धांतों को स्वीकार करेगी।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि रेलवे प्रावि जितने भी सरकारी कारखाने या संस्थान हैं, उनमें ट्रेड युनियन संगठनों की ह्यलत प्राज बहुत खराब है। मुझे ऐसा धन्यता है कि व्यवस्थापक और सरकार कई युनियनों को खड़ा करने उनके नेताओं को धमक में मड़ा कर और कुछ लोगों को प्रभोस्रम दे कर यह चाहते हैं कि सरकारी संस्थानों में कोई मजदूर ट्रेड युनियन न हो। लेकिन मैं यह ज़िम्मेवन कर्क्या कि यह सरकार की दूर-दुष्टि खड़ी है। अगर किसी सरकारी कारखाने या अडवर्टीसिंग में एक मजदूर ट्रेड युनियन इन जायेगी, तो वह सरकार के पक्षकार, इन्डिपेण और बुधबला में सुधार के अग्रगं में सहयोग दे सुली।

परिष्कारित कमेटी की रपट में अन्य बातों के अलावा यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर कर्मियों की काम अच्छी तरह चला जा तो बहुत सारे खर्चे न होते। उस रपट में कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं। उस दिन श्री सिवारी ने कहा कि रिपोर्ट को दिये बार बार साज हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुर्गापुर के बारे में रपट है, क्या उसके बारे में उन्होंने अपनी एक्शन टेकन रपट भेजी है।

श्री पांडे कमीशन की सिफारिशों आई हैं। उसने नौ-दस मामलों पर रोशनी डाली है। उन सब का तो मैं जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। उसने बताया है कि 1965-66 में 3,21 लाख रुपये का मुश्कान हुआ और 1966-67 में 13 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। उसका कहना है कि इन वर्षों में बीबाबार घटती घसी जा रही है और नुकसान बढ़ता जा रहा है।

आई-प्रोसेस के बारे में पांडे कमीशन ने कहा है :

"The performance so far has been very unsatisfactory except in the tar plant."

मेनटेनेंस के बारे में पब्लिक अडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी ने कहा था कि उसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। उसी तरह पांडे कमीशन ने भी कहा है :

"It is a matter of regret that maintenance which is a vital aspect of plant management has so far been sadly neglected at Durgapur."

कर्मों का काम का मैंने पहले ही उल्लेख किया है। मुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के व्यवस्थापक अपनी रपट में कहते हैं कि हम ने

इसके बारे में बहुत तर्कों की हैं, लेकिन न तो पब्लिक अडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी ने इसको कबूल किया है और न पांडे कमीशन ने इसको कबूल किया है।

जहाँ तक मजदूर मालिक सम्बन्धों का सवाल है, सरकार इस बारे में कोई ठोस सुझाव सदन के सामने रखे और मुर्गापुर के व्यवस्थापकों को भी आवश्यक हिदायत दे, क्योंकि आज वहाँ पर हालत बहुत खराब है। मंत्री महोदय ट्रेड यूनियनों की मांगता और उनके मतदान का भी इन्तजाम करे। अगर एक मजदूर यूनियन को मांगता दी जायेगी, तो वह उत्पादन और कार्य-क्षमता में वृद्धि के मामले में सहायता दे सकेगी।

पांडे कमीशन के ऊपर सवाल-जवाब के समय मैंने उसकी रपट में से थोड़ी बरीरह के तीन-चार उदाहरण पेश किये थे, लेकिन इन लोगों को थोड़ी के बारे में पता तक नहीं था।

मैं ने देखा है कि सरकार ने जनरल मैनेजर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने उनको हटाया है और शायद वह दो सुपरिन्टेंडेंट्स के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि इस कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये अदालत का आवय लेकर अदालत के सामने ले गये और मुझे पता चला है कि रोक लग गई है। इसलिये जो नये जनरल मैनेजर उनसे काम का चार्ज लेने वाले थे, वह नहीं ले सके हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने भी बका कहा है कि एक बड़ी गम्भीर घटना हो रही है। जब कभी कोई काम हाथ में लिया जाता है तो अदालतों और कानूनों का इस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया जाता है कि अच्छे काम में रुकावट पैदा होती है तथा दूसरे डग से भी इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है—उसके बारे में भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिखते]

इस कमीशन का जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, वह वित्तीय व्यवस्था के बारे में है। इस कमीशन ने लिखा है—

"It is found that operation budget is being prepared only to obtain fund, authorisations and not for profit planning. The costs show a rising trend in most cases."

इस तरह मामला एक दम खराब हो रहा है। आपने बहुत धक्का किया कि पाण्डे कमीशन को सभी सिफारिशों को कुबूल किया है, लेकिन मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हर दो महीने के बाद, या तीन महीने के बाद इस सिफारिशों पर धमक करवाने के हेतु क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, इसके बारे में इस सदन के सामने, हम मांगें या न मांगें, आप रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे? जहाँ तक धमक का मामला है, धमक इस तरह से सदन को प्रवृत्त कराते जायेंगे तो हो सकता है कि धमका घटा बहुत हो, सबाल जबाब हो, इस तरह साल भर में हम लोगों को मौका मिलेगा और बोर्ड निगरानी भी हम रख पायेंगे और फिर वहाँ के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं वे ठीक कायवाही करेंगे।

इस में बिस्नार के भी सबाल हैं। पब्लिक धण्डर टेंकिन कमेटी ने डिवाइजन ब्राई के बारे में, ठेका देने के बारे में कहा है कि कांट्रक्ट सिस्टम के बारे में पूरा विचार किया जाय कि किस तरह में दिया जाय। जब विस्तार पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं तो पब्लिक धण्डर टेंकिन कमेटी के सारे सुझावों पर भी आप विचार करे और जिस तरह से पाण्डे कमीशन के बारे में कहा, उसी तरह पी० यू० सी० को भी प्रवृत्त करायें और जो मतभेद के विषय हैं, उनको सदन के सामने लायें ताकि उनके बारे में हम अपना निर्णय दे सकें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Fernandes.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandassur): Sir, my name is on the list. I am among those who have raised this discussion. The others come afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would permit you to put one question. The rule about this is strict. Because your name appears in the list, that does not give you any right. But I will allow you to put a question.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The departments of the Durgapur steel plant appear to be vying with each other in the matter of touching the depths of inefficiency. There has been progressive deterioration with regard to production, sales, productivity, technical efficiency, cost control, inventory control, financial results, quality of production, achievement of the installed capacity and in various other departments. Actually, their budgets are almost aimless, they do not have any direction, they are not aimed at maximisation of profit, and the result has been that there has been a progressive increase in losses, amounting to about Rs 13 crores in 1966-67. Keeping in view this position and in order to achieve better results, greater efficiency and, I would say, a metamorphosis in administration and running of the concern, would the Government consider planning the budgets on the basis of a five year period, that is, a budget to be prepared on the basis of projected balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts for the next five years, compare the actuals with the budget and on the basis of variations, revise the future budgets? Besides, would he consider appointing a committee drawn from personnel in the other two plants to achieve basic changes or metamorphosis in working of the Durgapur steel plant?

श्री कंवर भाल मुस्त (दिल्ली सरर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट  
हमारे एक्सपेकर की सब से बड़ी ड्रेन है  
जहाँ करोड़ों रुपया मानी के खर्च बहावा  
जाता है। पांचे कमीशन ने कहा कि 13 करोड़  
रुपये का घाटा एक साल में हुआ है। प्रोबेशन  
में भी केवल एक चीज में जो 1963-64 में  
10.2 परसेन्ट थी, वह 66-67 में  
घट कर 6.4 परसेन्ट रह गई है।  
किस कमीशन ने उसके हर विपार्टमेंट  
के बारे में अपनी काफी रिक्मेन्डेसन्ड की  
हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न चाहता हूँ  
कि क्या वह मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करेगे  
कि जो कर्मिया पांचे कमीशन ने हम  
स्टील प्लांट के बारे में बताई हैं वे कैसे दूर  
हो उन का एक फ्लेब-प्रोग्राम प्राप बनायें कि  
हर तीन महीने भौर 6 महीने के बाद इतनी  
इतनी कर्मिया दूर हो जायेंगे कुछ साल भर  
के दूर होंगे कुछ दो साल में दूर होंगी  
इस किस्म का प्रोग्राम बना कर सदन के मामले  
रख और कैसे कैसे वे कर्मिया दूर हो गईं  
कैसे कैसे उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ—  
इस सब की रिपोर्ट भी सदन के सामने क्वार्टली  
रखा जाय, ताकि सदन को यह विन्वास हो  
कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपया नानियो में बहावा  
जा रहा है यह ठक सकता है। अगर इस काम  
में बर्दा पर सरकार को कोई कर्तनाई पेश  
आयो हो तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक्स-  
पॉरिमेंट साफिजन जो ईमानदार हों छांट कर  
पेजे जायें। इस तरह से यह गड़बड़ बन्द होनी  
चाहिये थी। इस नुस्खान को रोका जाना चाहिये।

श्री कर्ण कलेण्डीब (यम्बई-दक्षिण)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांचे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट  
पर कई दिनों से सार्वजनिक रूप से बहस हो  
रही है तथा इस कारखाने को चलाने के सम्बन्ध  
में जो हमने कर्मिया हैं वे सब इन रिपोर्ट  
के हाग जनता की नजरों में था चुकी है।  
श्री, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानता हूँ कि  
सरकार ने इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को  
मंजूर कर लिया है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की

सिफारिशें केवल दुर्गापुर ही नहीं बल्कि सभी  
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में  
हैं—इतनी बुनियादी बजह यह है कि इन  
कारखानों के चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं जो  
मैनेजमेंट के लोग हैं वे इसको अपनी विनाश  
समझ कर बताते हैं। इनके ऊपर किसी  
किस्म की देखरेख नहीं रहती है। जब मामला  
बहुत ही बिगड़ जाता है जैसे दुर्गापुर में  
बिगड़ गया, करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान खुले  
तौर पर हमारे सामने पेश गया तब एक-आध  
कमेटी बन जाती है, एक-आध कारखानों के  
बारे में जैसे दुर्गापुर में हुआ। वही चीज  
फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट में हो रही है वही पोपल  
के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल कारखाने में हो रही है  
वही चीज रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में हो  
रही है वही चीज एन० सी० डी० सी० में  
हो रही है, चाहे जिस कारखाने का नाम लीजिये  
यह बदमाशी, यह चोरी होता है। यह  
बजह एक ही यह है कि यह रिवासमेंट है।  
वह जो राजाशो को खत्म किया जिनकी कि  
प्रिवी परम के बारे में बहुत चर्चा है और यह  
नये राजा लोग इस कारखाने को चलाने से  
रुके हुए हैं थो मेरा इतना ही प्रश्न है कि रपट  
जकर भगाई लाये जाच जकर की जाच।  
सदन के सामने हर तीन महीने में छ महीने  
में एक आध रपट जकर दी जाय मगर इससे  
काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। हम यह जानते  
हैं कि इन रपटों पर और उनकी भौर से भाई  
हुई किसी की मालूमाल पर इस सदन में जिन  
गम्भीरता से पचा होनी चाहिए जितना बहुत  
उस चर्चा के लिए मिनता चाहिए उतना  
बहुत नहीं मिनला है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री  
महोदय से या प्रश्न प्रश्नना चाहता हूँ कि जो  
पब्लिक ग्रंटेडकिन्ड कमेटी हो वह कमेटी  
रहते हुए भी, वह कमेटी अपनी कार्य करती  
हुए क्या जो प्रलय प्रलय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र  
के लिए यह बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं जिनमें  
करोड़ों रुपया, जनता के पैसे को हमने लगाया  
है, यह कर्मियों के व्यवसाय के बारे में  
इनके व्यवहार के बारे में और इनकी देखरेख

[श्री बार्न करमजीब] ]

के बारे में हमेशा के लिए जांच करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी, एक हमेशा की स्टीडिंग कमेटी बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार विचार करेगी और उस कमेटी को बनाने का काम करेगी ?

श्री रणबोर सिंह (रोहताक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाथत यह है कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों-ज्यों दगा की। यह देश में कौमी मिक्चियन बढ़ाने का बँसे धाज एक बड़ा अवदन्त और सुहावना नारा है लेकिन भयर पबलिक सैक्टर प्रडर-टैकिंग का यही हाल होगा जैसा देखने में आ रहा है तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। मैं कुछ ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि कहीं इनमें कोई साजिश तो नहीं है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि जिस चीज को भी हम कौमी मिक्चियत में लेते हैं उतारों घाटा दिखाया जाता है ? नहीं यह सरमायेदार, इजारेदार मैनिपुलेट न करते हैं और उनमें घाटा दिखाते हैं ? भयर वार्कर्स में ऐसी कोई बात है साजिश है तो यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। हम ने बड़ी बड़ी सनघतों को कौमी मिक्चियत में लिया है, उन को पबलिक सैक्टर में टेक-ओवर किया है वह इस तरह से लिया है कि देश को उसमें करोड़ों रुपयों का फायदा हो और वह देश के विकास में लगे लेकिन वह तो फिर मुझते ही भ्रमे पड़ने वाली बात देखने में आ रही है कि इन पबलिक प्रडर-टैकिंग में एक, एक साल में 13, 13 करोड़ रुपये का खसारा हुआ। यह देख कर हमें सन्न आती है। बाकी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दाल में काला है उकर। इस मामले की आप इन्वीजिगैट कौगनिजेंस लीजिये। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। देश के भास के साथ देश के धन के साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ खेला जाय यह बहुत ही धनुचित व बेद की बात है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि न तो वहाँ इन्वैजिगैट ठीक है और न ही वहाँ सुपरविजन ठीक है। न वहाँ परसेवर प्रागेनाइजेशन है न कोई किसी

किस्म का लेबर को रैकगनीशन है। मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करे और देखे कि यह प्रावन्ती क्यों है और भयर वह हो तो गवर्नमेंट उसका इन्वीजि-एटली इलाज क्यों नहीं करती ?

मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट यह जांच करे कि यह रोग क्या है ? भतली वजह क्या है कि इतनी बड़ी प्रडरटैकिंग में दो, चार इतनी बड़ी प्रडरटैकिंग में इतना खसारा क्यों पड़ता है ? नेजबेज में देखें तो करोड़ों और प्रज्जों रुपयों का खसारा पाते हैं इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार प्रमर्ल (२०००) के और जैना कि धर्मो मेरे एक साथी ने कहा और मैं उनकी बात से कतई इतिक्राक करता हूँ कि एक हार्ड-पावर्ड कमेटी पार्लियामेंट की इनको देखे या एक्सपर्टस कमेटी इसमें गहराई में जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बीमारी को पकड़ा जाय और उसका माकूल इलाज हमेशा के लिए किया जाय। किसी भी छत्रे को तब तक नेमनसाइज न किया जाय जब तक उस से फायदा न हो वरना इस तरह से तो सारे देश का कौनिफिडेस गोक हो जायगा।

इन पबलिक प्रडरटैकिंग में भी हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर कोई इटक या प्रन्व डिन्व मजदूर सभा या दूसरी लेबर यूनियन नहीं है जो कि मजदूरों के फायदे व हित को ध्यान में रख कर काम करती हों। भयर बहा की लेबर यूनियन रैकगनाइज नहीं हुई है तो क्यों नहीं हुई है ? बहा पर भी वरअसल सरमायेदारों की बात चल रही है। भयर बहा पर इटक सरीखन कोई मजदूर संगठन नहीं बना है तो वह क्यों नहीं बना है और जो उन्हें न बनने देने के रास्ते में बाधा डालते हैं उनके खिलाफ प्राय क्या कोई ऐक्शन लेंगे ? उनका इटक सरीखा या और कोई प्रन्व मजदूर सभ मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं होना चाहिए उनमें मजदूरों की कोई एक यूनियन प्रपन्व चाहिए और वह रैकगनाइज होनी चाहिए।

मैं आहूँगा हूँ कि एक असल चीज देश के सामने होनी चाहिए और मजदूर के हित का

यहाँ पर ध्यान रखना जाना चाहिये। साथ ही पर्यवेक्षक का जो उल्लेख किया गया है सरकार का वह कर्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि उसका कर्तव्य और सुपरवाइजर ऐसे हो ताकि यहाँ का काम ठीक तरह से चले और वह मुनाफ़ा बिल्लाने जो कि देश के काम में लगे। प्रायः जैसे जवान मिनिस्टर उस के इन्चार्ज हैं और सारे देश की श्रमोत्पत्तियों की जायबाब आपके सुपरवाइजर से है। जो भी कमी हो वह प्रायः हाउस को बतलाये ताकि उस कमी को दूर करके इस काम को ठीक लाईस पर चलाया जा सके और सही तरी पर जैसा कि कांसेस बकिंग कमेटी का रेजोल्यूशन है कि बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को कौमी मिलकियत में लिया जाय, उनको कौमी मिलकियत में लेकर देश को फायदा पहुंचाये और जैसा कि हमारा मकसद है देश को हून समाजवाद के ध्येय की ओर धागे से चलें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में जवाब दें।

श्री राम सेवक दास (बाराबंकी)  
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों प्रायिकी हालत खराब है। मैं इस सिलसिले में पाण्डे प्रतिवेदन की इस रिपोर्ट की ओर इशारा दिलाता चाहता हूँ जिसमें कहा गया है कि बुर्गापुर में जो 27 प्लांट हैं उन में मार्च सन् 1967 में 27 बेकार थे। 13 की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, 9 के रखरखाव का इन्तजाम नहीं था, 4 में डिमांड की कमी थी और 1 का इस्तेमाल करना प्रायिकी दृष्टि से लाभदायक नहीं था। यह स्थिति है और जब यह स्थिति हुई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि योजना में या कहा पर किस की जिम्मेवारी थी और साथ ही साथ क्या उक्त और भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान था कि जो आपके मौक़रसाह हैं उनका विस्थापन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नहीं है और ऊर्ध्व कौमी निलकिकषण, राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के प्रति उर्रा भी बड़े नहीं है कि कहीं वह बर्बाद हो नहीं हो रही है और एक यह स्थिति है जो इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई इसका विफल

सोचने क्योंकि अगर कोई किसी कारखाना होता तो उस का दीर्घकाल निकल गया होता लेकिन आज जनता के पैसों से दीर्घकाल नहीं निकलता है और यह मौक़रसाह लोग बर्बाद कर रहे हैं और गुलछर्रे उखा रहे हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के ऊपर विचार करेंगे और इस का क्या समाधान वह करने जा रहे हैं वह हाउस को बतलायें ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्याण (उज्जैन)  
मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना माल इस कारखाने को विदेश में निर्यात किया गया है इन चार सालों के अन्दर और उन में से कितना माल खराब होने के कारण वापिस हमारे यहाँ आया है और उस में कितनी हानि हुई है ? उस के अन्दर क्या लूटि भी जिसके कि कारण माल खराब हुआ और क्या उस की जांच करने सम्बन्धित अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Is the Minister aware that during the life time of the late lamented Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B C Roy, at the initial stage, when the conditions were going from bad to worse, he suggested to the Central Government that certain efficient officers from the State should be posted there, those officers who would be able to control the labour force there and bring about peaceful relationship between labour and management? Is he aware that those officers have been changed very frequently and thereby the conditions have deteriorated?

Shrimati Lakshminathanamma (Khammam): The Pande Committee report has said that some reforms in administration as in the Bhilai steel plant, have to be introduced in Durgapur. Have the Government accepted that recommendation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the points raised by the hon. Members in the context of the Pande Committee report, I



[Dr. Chenna Reddy] should say, in general I welcome their constructive approach and the suggestions that they have made. The first point made by the hon. Member, Shri Limaye, is regarding the annual report and the way in which the problems are dealt with in the annual report. I should say that it is true that instead of talking merely in a general way, the problems should be properly analysed and the defects that are discovered, they should also be mentioned in the Annual Report and the management should make it a point to say in what manner they would tackle them and what improvements they are going to make. I will take note of his suggestion.

Regarding the labour unions, I entirely agree that there is considerable difficulty. We find it has become more and more difficult in view of the complicated claims which are arising. I do not blame anybody, neither any political party nor individual unions. I am trying to discuss with the labour leaders of all-India level, including that of AITUC, like Shri Dange and others, to see how best we could solve the problem, particularly in the public sector. Concern has been expressed in this House, and rightly so, that if the public sector in this country has come to a stage where it has lost the confidence of the people we should try to restore it so that people will have more and more confidence in it. In that way, we cannot tackle the malady which has been rightly stressed unless we have very good relationship between the management and the labour. I entirely agree with that.

As you will see, in the Pande Committee Report, certain points have made out. I do not want to blame any labour union. I am only trying to make a reference to what has been referred to in the Pande Committee Report which is now a matter for discussion now. It has been stated there that the welfare measures in the Durgapur Steel Plant cost Rs. 600 per year per employee which is about 25

per cent of the wages paid to the lowest-paid workers. Not only that. As has been pointed out, for various reasons, there is a planned absenteeism among the workers. As against 12 per cent in 1963-64, the absenteeism has risen to 18 per cent in 1966-65 and to 18.25 per cent in 1966-67. The incidence in Durgapur has been 1½ times that of in other steel plants. This is a very serious factor. This means there is a plan among the workers to get overtime.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the name of that union?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: There are two unions. One is Hindustan Steel Workers Union affiliated to INTUC and the other one is Hindustan Steel Employees Union affiliated to AITUC. The first union affiliated to INTUC was recognised in February, 1962. As you know, the recognition of the labour unions in these sectors is a matter for the State Governments and there are State labour laws which operate there.

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्ता : कोट प्राफ डिस्टिन्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ही अधिकार में है मान्यता देना ।

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The point is that the Industrial Labour Dispute Act as operated by the Central Ministry while the recognition of the labour unions is done by the State Governments.

I had an occasion to go into the realities as to what is the actual position that exists. I discussed it recently with one of the Chief Ministers of a State where we have one of the public sector units. I would like to make it absolutely clear that I do not propose to blame anyone. It is inherent in the situation. I am only trying to find out in what manner we can evolve an ideal management-labour relationship.

Some suggestions made by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, are really worth consideration and, in that context, I have already taken it up with the Labour Minister and also with the labour leaders. It will be really a step in the right direction if we can try to do something substantial which can create a good atmosphere.

Then, there are one or two more points that have been stated by a number of hon. Members, that is, how do you deal with the recommendations of the Pande Committee. Report I must say that we are very earnest about it. We want to do our best. I should also join with the hon. Member, Shri Randhir Singh, when he said that it is a matter of shame that there has been so much loss, that I am really pained to say that a public sector unit has lost about Rs. 13 crores a year. I am not really happy about it. It will be our earnest effort and I seek the guidance of the hon. Members of this House in this effort to see that if we can try to improve the situation. When the Pande Committee Report came, we have never hesitated, without any reservation, in accepting most of the recommendations. Where we found we could not accept the recommendations, we placed before the House how and for what reasons those recommendations could not be accepted.

The suggestion made by Shri Gupta and also stated by Shri Madhu Limaye appears to be a very practical one, that is, how we can plan out the implementation of the recommendations made by the Pande Committee Report. I would like to assure the House, in order to ensure that the necessary improvements are brought about speedily, Government intends to arrange for periodical reviews of the practical steps taken to give effect to these recommendations and, to go a step further, how a particular recommendation can be implemented within three months, how a particular recommendation can be implemented within six months or in a year or in two years. I would like to assure the

House that we shall try to make an exercise and try to find out how we can plan it out. The only point is whether it would be practicable to place, every three months, these details on the Table of the House. I have no reservation and am not trying to keep anything behind. It may not be possible to do it every three months. I can only say that I will examine that aspect and in whatever manner I can place the progress of the implementation of the recommendations, I will certainly come to the House and place the necessary information on the Table of the House.

A suggestion was also made about budget. Hon. Member, Mr. Kothari, made a very good suggestion. He asked what was the plan and how do we have it. I may say that the HSL has been asked to fix targets of production, quality and costs for each plant. An elaborate plan has been drawn up and we shall have quarterly reviews to ensure that we can take preventive steps in good time before things take an ugly shape as has happened in the case of Durgapur. I entirely agree; I am one of those who feel that the autonomy should not be extended beyond a certain logical reality and we should not allow things to go in this manner. After all, the Government and this hon. House have every right, have every responsibility, to see that the money is properly utilised and the economic activity is properly shaped. I would like to assure this hon. House that we would like to check these production targets and all that; we will have a periodical review and see that before things become bad, we have a proper checking of these things.

Regarding General Managers and certain other staff, I do not like to take the time of the House nor have I time at my disposal. A number of times, this House and several Committees of this House have expressed their anxiety about Government not taking necessary action when certain things come to light. On the 2nd or

[Sri Chenna Reddy]

3rd June when the question came up for discussion, some hon. members, particularly Mr. Madhu Limaye—I have those questions and answers before me—asked what action we had taken and how did we propose to take action. It was in that light and also in appreciation of the anxiety and also in appreciation of our responsibility to see that there shall not be any feeling that some of the senior people who are left with the responsibility of looking after the organisations, irrespective of their behaviour, can just have their own way, we took action. It was very painful for us. All the same, we examined very carefully and tried to fix the responsibility. Action has been taken against three of them. One officer has already resigned and gone away. Another officer, who has been served with the notice of termination of services, has also quit. Only the General Manager has resorted to this action. I do not like to say anything more. I generally feel that in a matter of this type, there should be certain things, they should feel that they are responsible; otherwise, severe action will be taken against them.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** They should be prosecuted, if they do not behave properly.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** We have started this. If the public opinion and this hon. House give us this kind of encouragement and support, we can take the right action. I would like to assure the House that Government will certainly take a serious view of these things whenever they arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : मेरे सवाल का क्या हुआ ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : उस पर अभी घा रह है ।

**Mr. George Fernandes** made a suggestion that there should be a special Standing Committee of Members of Parliament. I do not know whether there can be any other Committee

when there is a Committee on Public Undertakings which is really looking after these things. If the Committee on Public Undertakings makes any suggestion or if the hon. House, in its wisdom, feels that there should be some such Committee, I, as the Minister concerned with this portfolio where we have a large number of public sector units, would not grudge, I would welcome it. But, I do not feel competent to say anything about it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस मे इतना हो खुशामा करू कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी के सिमामिने मे मैं जानता हू कि वर साल मे चार या पाच कारखानों की रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है। जैसे रेनवे की जीवन कंगल्टेडिब कमेटी बनती है और वह बिल्कुल बेकार होती है, लेकिन प्राप एम० पी० लोगों को उसी मे भेजते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि प्राप क्यों ऐसी कमेटीयां कारखानों के लिये नहीं बनाते जो उन की देख रेख करें और तत्काल प्रश्न उठाए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon Member has raised a fundamental question because nowadays Parliament functions more through committees. He wants a type of Standing Committee or something of that type. The Minister has said that he would consider.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** There were certain other suggestions. Mr. Chatterji made a reference to the fact that the officer should be there for a long time. In fact, we have been trying to keep this in mind. The present General Manager has been there for about 2½ years continuously. He belongs also to the same State in which this plant is located. Therefore, we hope and it is our expectation also that there will be better relationship between the management and the labour. That is how we have been trying to improve the relation between the labour and the management.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma suggested that what was happening in Bhilai or some other places should be put into practice in the Durgapur Steel Plant also. In fact, we want to do not only that, but we want to see that there is some kind of a co-ordinated attempt. We are having certain reorganisation of details in our view and we want that the experience of one plant which is good should be applied to the other plants also on the same lines. That will be our objective.

If I had more time, I would have dealt with some more points.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे मवान का जवाब तो दिया ही नहीं।

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Actually, the figures in regard to the export from the Durgapur plant are not really available. But most of our figures indicate that all the things are utilised in our own country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रतिवारी मब बैठ हुए हैं। वे आपको ये आकड़े दे मन्ने थे।

मैं ने कहा था कि जो सारा माल गया है उससे कितनी हजारी बदनामी हुई है। हमारा माल वहां से बायन आया है। उसके आकड़े मैंने पूछे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the reply already.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Let me make it very clear that there is no question of any bad reputation of our product. Firstly, our exports have been very small, being only of the order of Rs 1 to 2½ crores; last year, the figure had gone up to Rs 28 crores, and this year we are hoping to reach the target of Rs 50 crores. From nowhere has there been any complaint about quality. I do not know if the hon. Member has any information in this regard. I can assure him that I do not want to be dogmatic about it. If he has any information, I shall certainly take notice of it and take the information from him.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, July 22, 1967/Asadha 31, 1889 (Saka)