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Tuesday, April 15, 1975
Chaitra 25, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 15, 1975/Chaitra 25, 1897
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MOTION REG. SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Janeshwar Misra, you have given notice for suspension of the question hour. You have set a very bad practice.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा हमारी बात सुन लें कि यह प्रस्ताव हमने क्यों दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत ही बंद प्रैक्टिस है कि जो बात बैसे न आ सकती हो उस को इस तरह से लें आयें।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 लोग मारे गये हैं। लेवी वसूल करने के सिलसिले में उड़ीसा में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाई गई। वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने गांवों के लोगों पर अत्याचार किये जिस की वजह से 7 लोग मारे गये हैं। हम समझते हैं कि यह बहुत ही अहम मसला है। जब इस स्थिति हो तो क्वेश्चन आवर में हम क्या बहस करें। किसानों के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार हो तो हम चाहेंगे कि क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड किया जाय और इस अहम मसले पर विचार किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट मैटर है, केन्द्र से इस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : है क्यों नहीं? केन्द्र के आदेशानुसार ही तो राज्यों में किसानों से लेवी वसूल की जा रही है जिस के चलते राज्य सरकारें खबरदारी अपने यहां की जगला धर गोली चला रही हैं। . . . (अव्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत ही खराब प्रैक्टिस है। आप बैठिए। देखिए आप ने क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करने के लिये कहा है। अब यह एक नई नीति बसा दी जो अच्छी नहीं है। जो बात केन्द्र से संबंधित न थी हो उस पर क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करने का प्रस्ताव ले आना, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। और किसलिये क्वेश्चन आवर सस्पेंड करें? ऐसे मसले के लिये जो स्टेट का विषय है। ला एंड आर्डर का मसला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से संबंध रखता है। यह उड़ीसा सरकार से ताल्लुक रखता है न कि हम से। आप को सस्पेंड करवाना है तो तब हो छो कि जो मैटर यहां डिस्कस करना है वह हमारी कम्पिटेंस में हो। यह तो स्टेट मैटर है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मन्त्रियों और स्टेट चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में वह लेवी का कानून तय किया गया और उस को रोशनी में राज्य सरकारों जा कर लेवी के लिये लोगों को जान लें, यह कर्तव्य उचित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पार्लियामेंट से संबंधित है वही विषय यहां पर उठाया जा सकती है। मैं इस बारे में और कुछ सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। एक घंटे का क्वेश्चन आवर है वह भी इस तरह सस्पेंड कर दो। क्या बात है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'ट्रिब्यून' अखबार में मुझे यह खबर पढ़ने को मिली है। अहमदाबाद में 7 लोक लाठी चार्ज से घायल हुए तो वह खबर डबल कालम में छपी। लेकिन किसानों के साथ उड़ीसा सरकार इस प्रकार बर्बरतापूर्ण व्यवहार करे और उन पर गोली चलाये उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसका मसलत तरीका है कि आप एक सर्वेक्षण का नोटिस दे कर उसे ज्ञान पर भाषण देना शुरू कर दें। यह कैसे हो सकता है जब तक कि ह्राउस उस पर इजाजत नहीं देता।

The subject of law and order in the State of Orissa is not with the Central Government. It is not the Home Minister here who is responsible for that. You are questioning my ruling.

Those in favour of the suspension of the Question Hour shall say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against shall say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The Nocs have it. This is negatived.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस पर हमारा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी है।

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Action on Demands of S & T Staff of Indian Railways

*628. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 250 on the 12th November, 1974 regarding 'work-to rule' agitation by Signal and Telecommunication staff and stage :

(a) whether any further action has been taken on the demands of Signal and Telecommunication staff of Indian Railways ; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the action taken so far on each demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Out of the seven demands of the Signal and Telecommunication Staff, final decision remains to be taken on only one demand, viz., that Inspectors should be relieved

of the stores responsibilities. This demand is under consideration.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी के उत्तर से लगता है कि 6 मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है इसलिये रेल मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह 6 मांगें क्या हैं और उन का कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Their demand are followas :

They should be treated at par with technical categories of traffic controllers. There should be 8 hours duty for all the staff and this could be done by declaring the S & T staff as continuous under the hours of employment regulation. More staff should be provided as present the staff is inadequate उन को बसटिंग पोइंट बसाउन्स दिया जाय जो भी समय लगता है। Inspectors should be relieved of stores responsibilities by posting store keepers. All signal staff should be allotted railway quarters. Full uniform for winter and summer should be given to all S & T staff. Negotiating facilities should be given to this category of employees.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said the only demand left is the demand for being relieved of stores responsibilities. Decisions have been taken on all other demands and they are at various stages of implementation.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि सतर्की मांग पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मंत्रालय ने जाय्बानुन दिया था कि 6 महीने में विचार कर लेंगे लेकिन उक्त वर्ष हो गया है जब मंत्री जी बसा दें कि किसका और समय लेंगे ?

श्री बुटा सिंह : इसमें जो हम ने तुर एक रेलवे पर छोड़ रखा है क्योंकि यह जो डिमान्ड है इस में एक काम्लोकेशन है, छोटे छोटे और कीमती बन्ध है उन को किसी स्टोर कीपर के ऊपर छोड़ना देना और रेलवे के हित में नहीं है। इसलिये ज्यादा समय लग रहा है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that there was a meeting with the leaders of Signal and Telecommunications staff on 30th December 1973 and after a long discussion an agreement was arrived at. An understanding was arrived at, though there was no written agreement. I want to know what was the date of that agreement, what were the issues on which the understanding was arrived at and who were the leaders and the minister present at that meeting ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I won't be able to tell you who were the leaders present. As I said, it was as a result of the negotiations and various attempts made by both Trade Union leaders and the Minister that an understanding was arrived at. As I mentioned just now, the implementation at present is at various stages and it will be difficult to give a complete picture because all the railways are involved in this and the implementation of the items agreed is being carried out.

श्री संकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी सरकार ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस के अनुसार यह साफ है कि जो 7 मांगें थी, उन में से छः को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और एक बिचाराधीन है, लेकिन मैं एक बुद्धद स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कल गया तो विस्ती आ रहा था, तो इन्हीं कर्मचारियों ने बिना नोटिस दिये तीन बजे ओर में स्ट्राइक कर दिया और तीन बजे से आठ बजे तक बन्द होल, रांची एक्सप्रेस और कालिका मेक वहीं खड़ी रही जिस से यात्रियों को बहुत कष्ट हुआ। सिक्किम और संसार कर्मचारियों ने बड़ों पर गड़बड़ी भी की, जिस से जो ट्रेन और पुलिस बहा पर पहुंची और पुलिस को कोई बूझ करनी पड़ी

और कुछ लोग एरेस्ट भी हुए। यह कल की तर्जिया घटना में बता रहा हूँ और सात, सात घंटे तक कई गाड़ियां बाउटर सिगनल पर खड़ी रहीं और यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी हुई। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे कर्मचारियों बिना किसी नोटिस को बिदे हुए और इतनी सुविधाएं मिलने के बावजूद इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं, उन के प्रति सरकार कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलामणि त्रिपाठी) : माननीय, इस की कोई सूचना अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गंभीर बात कही है और इस को हम देखेंगे और जो कर्मचारी इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा, उस के खिलाफ तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री बीनेन बट्टाचार्य : उन को पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ओर मंत्रालय से क्या संटिफिकेशन होता है ? हाउस का काम जमान से चलना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that an agreement was reached regarding the demand of yardstick. Regarding the demand to relieve Inspectors from more responsibilities, that is to be implemented. My hon. friend, Shri Buta has said that this is the only demand which has not been implemented and it is to be implemented. I would like to know whether implementation has been delayed and for what reasons ? I would like to know as to when it is likely to be implemented ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : About this yardstick, it had been decided that only the basis of the IRCS yardstick the staff provided is inadequate and at least this should be implemented so long as new yardstick is not evolved. That was the demand. So the decision is that that yardstick drawn by the IRC Sub-Com-

mittee was not approved. Staff strength is fixed based on actual requirements and is reviewed as and when necessary. As I mentioned in my main reply, this is a continuous process and this category of employees has to be called upon to work as and where the contingency arises. Strictly speaking, it is rather difficult to apply a yardstick which is applied to the other mechanical employees of the railways.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the store responsibility ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I said the demand regarding store responsibility is still under consideration. But it is rather risky at this stage to say that inspectors will be relieved of the store charges.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जैसा कि माननीय शंकर दयाल सिंह ने प्रश्न किया और छेद भी प्रकट किया कि बगैर किसी सूचना के तोन बजे भीर पर इन लोगों ने हड़ताल कर दी जिस से ट्रेफिक जेम हो गया और पैसेन्जरी को बहुत कष्ट हुआ और पंडित जी ने जब से रेलवे का उत्साहियक संभाला है तब से रेलवे का काम भी अच्छा चल रहा है और चलेगा यह आशा सारे देश को है, लेकिन मैं इस संबंध में प्रश्न कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि ऐसी घटना पर दुख और चिन्ता प्रकट करना स्वाभाविक है, एक और चिन्ता की बात है कि पंडित जी को अभी तक इस बारे में पता नहीं चला है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस की खबर न मिलने से एकसिबेन्सी में बहुत भारी कमी हुई है। तीन बजे हड़ताल हुई और पंडित जी को अभी तक सूचना नहीं मिली है। यह उत्तरदायित्व किस का है। पंडित जी ने स्पष्ट किया है कि ऐसे मोर्चों के खिलाफ सक्त कदम उठाए जायेंगे लेकिन जो सूचना इन को नहीं मिली है उसके बारे में भी यह कुछ करेंगे ?

अध्यापक महोदय : यह तो प्रश्न नहीं भाषण हो गया ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : और मेरा भी ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : और आप का भी आपने मुझे सूचना दी और आप ने पूछा कि सूचना क्यों नहीं मिली है, इस के बारे में भी मालूम करेंगे कि अभी तक सूचना क्यों नहीं आई है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : ठीक बात है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : We often hear about work to rule agitation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the railway administration is allergic to work to rule. Is it wrong ? Is it against the interests of the administration ? Or, is it in any way objectionable if the employees work according to the rules laid down for them ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I would like to state that if we allow the maintenance of track staff and the running staff to work to rule, I am sure that no Railway Minister or anybody can maintain the running of the railways.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then you must change the rules ... (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : But you also must speak to rule !

SHRI BUTA SINGH : What I said should not be construed to mean that the observance of the rule is not to be carried out. Here we have to consider the nature of the work done by the maintenance staff. There are three categories of employees who are in charge of the running of the railway system. One is continuous staff—eight hours of job and shift system. The second is essentially intermittent—with 10, 15, 12 hours duty. The third category is excluded type. Suppose there is a pump operator. His duty is to operate a pump at regular intervals. During the rest of the period he takes rest or looks after establishment. The maintenance staff, signallers and telecommunication staff are posted adjacent to the man station. If in a small station in between something happens and they are asked to go there, even though beyond their duty, they are paid allowances and all that. But if they say "no, we will not go there"

what is going to happen to the train which is already in the track? In this context, it is rather difficult to adhere strictly to the rules.

दिल्ली जंक्शन के निकट बुकिंग आफिस

* 629. श्री हेमेश सिंह बनोरा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य के पुत्र को बुकिंग आफिस छोड़ने के निमित्त दिल्ली जंक्शन के समीप 400 गज के रेलवे भूखण्ड का आवंटन करने का समर्थन करने वाले संसद् सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस भूखण्ड के कुछ ही फासले पर स्थित अन्य बुकिंग आफिसों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक का इस भूखण्ड से कितना फासला है ;

(ग) क्या इसे महानगरीय परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किये जाने के मुद्दाव पर भी विचार किया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो जन-साधारण के हित में क्या निर्णय किया गया था और इस बारे में निर्णय का आधार क्या था ; और

(ङ) यदि इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो इसके कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) to (e) A Statment is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Some Harijan Members of Parliament met the then Railway Minister late Shri L. N. Mishra for allotment of a plot of land near Delhi Junction for running a Booking Agency to a poor scheduled caste and son of an ex-Member of Parliament purely on humanitarian and compassionate grounds on lease basis for certain period, as the plot in question was lying unused and was not required immediately by the Railways.

(b) The other booking offices situated near the plot in question and their distances from it are as under :—

Approxima-
tely

(1) Delhi Main . . . 1 Km.

(2) Delhi Chandni Chowk 1.6 Km.
City Booking Agency.

(3) Delhi Subzimandi City 1.6 Km.
Booking Agency.

(4) Delhi Sadar Bazar City 1.6 Km.
Booking Agency.

(c) to (e) Since the plot in question was not likely to be utilised by Metropolitan Transport Project for quite some time it was decided in the public interest to allot it to a poor member of scheduled caste till such time the same is not required by the Railway and with the express undertaking to give vacant possession of land to the Railway with a month's Notice. However the allottee of the land was not in a position to operate the Booking Agency on the terms and conditions laid down by the Railway and hence the allotment has since been cancelled.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : After going through the statement it seems that good sense prevailed over the hon. Minister and he has cancelled this deal. So far as the harijans are concerned, we are all one to plead their cause. But what is the main cause of concern for all of us is taking advantage of the name of harijans for other purposes. I want to know what really transpired between the Member of Transport and the Chairman whereby they took this prompt decision.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not able to follow the question. Why did he cancel the agreement, this is what you want to know ?

MR. SPEAKER : Better try to understand him again. What you have understood may not turn out to be right.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is why I want to add that it was not cancelled. I want to make it clear to him.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : In the statement it is said that it has been cancelled, but it has been cancelled after sanction was accorded. The main

cause of concern is why this sort of transaction was allowed, how and why the decision was taken.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The party did not come forward and in fact expressed his inability to undertake work and hence the allotment was cancelled. As to why it was made, it is very clear in the Statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने पहले सवाल का जवाब जितनी अच्छी तरह से दिया था उतनी अच्छी तरह से इस सवाल का जवाब वह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। जनरल मैनजर की आपत्ति को तब पर रख कर सेन रेलवे स्टेशन के पास नया बुकिंग आफिस खोलने के लिए सस्ते काम पर यह जमीन क्यों दी गई? अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि बाद में हमारे ध्यान में लाया गया तो हम ने जमीन देना रद्द कर दिया तो वह संतोषजनक हो सकता है। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि जिन्हें जमीन दी गई थी वह लेने के लिए आए नहीं इसलिए हम ने रद्द कर दिया। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल मैनजर की आपत्तियाँ क्या थीं और कौन सा पब्लिक इंटेरेस्ट इन्वाल्यूड था जिस के कारण यह जमीन दी गई?

श्री बूटा सिंह : उत्तर में यह स्पष्ट है कि बार्देन रेलवे ने जो शर्तें रखी थीं इस एजेंसीको देने के लिए वह शर्तें वह पूरी नहीं कर पाए इसलिए वह कैंसिल हो गई। जब क्यों इजाजत दी गई थी यह आप इजाजत दें तो मैं मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से मंत्री का इस के बारे में बयान पढ़ कर खुश होता हूँ कि क्यों दी गई थी :

"There is overcrowding at the booking office at Delhi Station. A number of M.Ps have spoken to me in this behalf. The applicant is a Scheduled Caste. In view of this, I am inclined to agree to his request for an agency."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वाजपेयी का जवाब दिया है उस में यह बात मानी है कि

दिल्ली सेन रेलवे स्टेशन का जो बुकिंग आफिस है वह एक किलोमीटर पर है, बांधनी चौक का 1.6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है और सखी मंडी वाला 1.6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है तो ऐसी हकाल में एक किलोमीटर के भीतर बुकिंग आफिस खोलना क्या यही किवी गरीब आदमी को मदद देने का तरीका है, और कोई तरीका नहीं है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह तो उस वक्त मिया जी ने सोचा है, मैं इस का जवाब क्या दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री सुहृन्मह जमीनूरुहमान : ये जवाबदा जो दिए गए हैं ये पूरी तरह इत्मीनानवकाल हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए अब हमारा कांस्ट्रक्शन बालू कहना है कि उन को पूरी मदद दी जायगी और उन को कत्तेशन दिये जायगे, उस के लिए हम लोग कमिटेड भी हैं तो रेल के बुकिंग आफिस में भोड़भाड़ को देखने हुए जो दूसरा बुकिंग आफिस एक किलोमीटर या 1.6 और एक प्वाइंट 6 किलोमीटर इस तरह के चार अंदाव आए हैं, इन के बीच में खोलने के लिए इतने सख्त कानून हरिजनों और आदिवासीयों के लिए क्यों बनाए गए कि वे इस को न खोल सकें? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के जो क्लस है रेलवे बोर्ड के उन में आप सुधार लावने किस के कि हरिजनों और आदिवासीयों को यह काम करने में सुविधा हो।

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलावति त्रिपाठी) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ा पुराना सवाल है और इन सवालों का जवाब दिया जा चुका है। हमारे जिन दूरपुर्व रेल मंत्री जी के समय में यह हुआ वह उस का उत्तर दे चुके हैं। अब इस पुराने सवाल को धार धार लहने से क्या फायदा है?

श्री सुहृन्मह जमीनूरुहमान : मैं जवाब का जवाब देना कि सवाल के आदिवासी होने से

सफ़्त विमाना बाहता हूँ जिस में यह कहा है :

"A booking agency on the terms and conditions laid down by the railway and hence the allotment has been cancelled."

इतने सख्त और मजबूत रूल्स आप ने बनाए हैं कि वह उस को पूरा नहीं कर पाए।

बी कमलापति त्रिपाठी : वह बात हो गई। जाने दीजिए उस को। अब क्या रखा है उसने।

Scheme for cleanliness in Trains

*631. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme for cleanliness in running trains and for providing more facilities to the passengers travelling by Second Classes ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) A special drive by Railway Officers to check Electrical, Mechanical and Sanitary fittings in the Coaches of important trains at starting stations and at Divisional Headquarters was launched on 10-4-75 for a period of 3 months at present to ensure that deficiencies are set right on the spot.

Under this drive at Starting Stations the rakes are made fit in all respects and special attention is paid to checks and inspection at the washing lines so that the coaches are properly cleaned, washed and water tanks filled on the washing lines. Similar attention is given towards dynamo belts, batteries and electrical fittings when the rakes are in the sidings.

Similarly at the Divisional Headquarters the Officer concerned with the help of supervisors from the Mechanical, Electrical Departments etc. check the trains passing through the divisional headquarters on arrival and rectify

the defects noticed on the run within the allowed time so that the punctuality of the trains does not suffer.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Due to over-crowding in the Second-Class bogie, there is difficulty of drinking water and food there. I want to know whether the Government is thinking of making any arrangement for supply of drinking water and food to the passengers travelling by Second Classes ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is true that at present there is not sufficient arrangement for drinking water in the Second Class bogie. Efforts are being made to see if these facilities can be provided.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : The statement says that a special drive was launched on 10-4-75. I do not know whether there was any special attempt made to see that these things which are mentioned in the statement are properly done and to ensure that deficiencies are set right on the spot.

As far as the Western Railway is concerned, when we travel and enter a coach, we see that it is full of coal dust and all that. We have to carry a duster to clean the berths. The train might have been washed sometime before coming to the station. But when the train comes to the station and when we enter the coach, we find that it is full of dust and charcoal dust. May I know whether the Government will take special care to see that the coaches are properly cleaned and the lights are properly checked? Even in the lavatory, there is no light absolutely.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You must have noticed from the statement itself that only two days back a special drive had been started on all the railways. The western railway will also be contacted in this regard, and if there is any slackness, they will be asked to keep up the drive for amenities and cleanliness. It is true that at every terminal after a train completes its journey it is given for washing and cleaning and then it is pad-locked and brought to the station. Now, we will see that the Western Railway also follows the same system.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his statement says that "a special

drive by Railway Officers was launched on 10-4-75." On the Eastern Railway in the three-tier second class coaches, previously for eight passengers, there were three electric fans. But now all of them have been removed; only one fan is provided. I was travelling on 12-4-75 by 8: UP. Now they have introduced two-tier system in the ACC. There was no drinking water throughout the train. I want to know whether you would look into the matter and remove the difficulties of the Second Class passengers in this respect. Last year, you have increased the fare, but the passengers' amenities are being decreased. I want to know what are the concrete steps you are going to take to remove all the difficulties which are faced by these passengers?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : So far as provisions for electric fans in the train are concerned, the summer season starts from today. So, if there is any deficiency in the Eastern Railway, they will be asked to provide that. The Eastern Railway will be asked to provide adequate fan facilities to the Second Class coaches. So far as drinking water facilities in the 2 Tier ACC are concerned, definitely, I take this information from the hon. Member and we shall see that drinking water facilities are also provided in the 2 Tier ACC.

श्री राम गोपाल तिवारी : जिन स्टेशनों पर सफाई की व्यवस्था की जाती है वहां भी सफाई करने वाले कर्मचारियों का जब तक पकड़ कर नहीं लाया जाता है तब तक सफाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है। एस एम से कहने पर भी वे ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कस्ट क्लास कम्पार्टमेंट्स में जो बहुत ज्यादा जनआधारहउड आक्युपेंसी हो जाती है जिससे कभी कभी तो जो कस्ट क्लास के यात्रियों की सिम्पोरिटी भी खतरों में पड़ जाती है अनुविधा की तो बात ही नहीं। इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

जो केटरिंग का स्तर है वह बहुत विरा हुआ है जिस के कारण प्लेटफार्मों को बहुत

कठिनाई होती है। न केवल वस्तुओं का स्टैंडबैंग होती है बल्कि सैनिटेशन सफाई का भी कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। बाहर से, चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती। सब नहीं रहता मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कारवाई कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बुटा सिंह : दस अग्रेल को जो स्पेशल ट्राइव चली है वह तीन महीने चलेगी। इसके लिए सीनियर आफिसर जो डिविजन के हैं उनको एक्सक्लूयूसिवली इंचार्ज बनाया गया है। एक सीनियर अफसर को देखभाल करने के लिए डिप्यूट किया जाता है ब्लूआउट दी रनिंग आउट वी ट्रेन एंड इट्स मेंटेनेंस के बारे में।

जहां तक केटरिंग का सवाल है यह नहीं है कि काफी शिकायतें बगैर आती हैं। इसके लिए जो नया सिस्टम अपनाया गया है पिक अप रेडी मेड फूड का उसका अभी वेस्टमें तथा दूसरी कई रेलवेज में तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है। उसकी अच्छी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं। यह सिस्टम अच्छा साबित हुआ तो सभी रेलों पर इसको लागू किया जाएगा। यह सच है कि वाशिंग साइड मेकअप क्लास में खास कर आक्युपेंसी हो जाती है। उसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा है कि हमने आरपीएफ को हिदायत की है कि वाशिंग लाइन में कोचिज को लाक किया जाए और लाक करके प्लेटफार्म पर लाया जाए ताकि बक्त से पहले उन में यात्री न बैठ सकें।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : While appreciating that the hon. Minister is quickly trying to grasp the working of the Railway Board, may I know whether he has also grasped that the most important condition for cleaning the compartments is to clean the Railway Board? Unless the dust at the top is cleaned the dust that is lying above, the compartment cannot be kept clean. Is it also not one of the conditions that till adequate fans and water facilities are provided to the public, to the passengers, there shall be no water cooler, no fan, for the Railway Board also? Is it not one of the conditions that only when the officer

who are freely drawing upon the ration from the restaurants are stopped from doing that, only then this cleanliness in the compartments can arise?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : So far as the Rail Bhavan is concerned, the national press has already commented that it is one of the cleanest offices in the country ...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I sympathise with the knowledge of the hon. Minister.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : So far as other suggestions are concerned, the views of the hon. Member are well known on the Railway Board and its functioning. These suggestions will be definitely looked into.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I sympathise with the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI) : I thank you for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister of Railways appears to be the symbol of cleanliness. मंत्री महोदय सफाई के प्रतीक मालूम होते हैं। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रिंसिपल स्टेशन के सिवा छोटे छोटे स्टेशन पर छोटी छोटी लाइनों पर राजधानी और डो लक्स को छोड़ करके सेक्टरोज और बाय रूम बहुत गन्दे होते हैं और बाय रूम या सेक्टरोज में पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और वे इतने गंदे होते हैं और उन में से इतना बहबू आता है कि वे नरक से मालूम होते हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या नरक देखा है ?

श्री सगर गूहा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक स्पेशल सेल सभी चीजों के लिए क्या आप बनाएंगे जल्दी से जल्दी ताकि इसको सफ सुधरा सके और जो इस चीज की तरफ इतना दे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पब्लिक को भी इस्तेमाल करने का तरीका सिखाएँ ?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : आपके सुझाव पर जरूर विचार करेगे। मैं आपकी राय से सहमत हूँ कि गंदगी बहुत रहती है। मैं स्वयं भी यात्रा करता रहना हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि बहुत गन्दे वे रहते हैं। उसक लिए ज्यादातर काम करने वाले जो लोग है वे कहने के बावजूद भी सफाई बर्बर नहीं करते हैं। आजकल तो हालत यह है कि काम करने वाले जो लोग है श्रमिक लोग है उनक पीछे इतने राजनीतिक नेता है कि हिम्मत ही नहीं होती है कि उनका कोई कुछ कर सके।

श्री सगर गूहा : स्पेशल सेल के बारे में आपन कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैंने कहा है कि आप का सुझाव अच्छा है और इस पर मैं विचार करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका सुझाव हमेशा अच्छा होता है।

SHRI MADHURYA HALDER : I am a frequent passenger of Scaldah Division of the Eastern Railway. There, cleanliness is done by nature with her strong winds. Apart from that, lights are not there, fans are non-existent and 30% of the seats are removed. However, I will confine my question to the cleanliness part only. Instead of having a two-months' special drive for cleanliness why not have it throughout the year?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not a question of provision of those fittings and other facilities. The Hon'ble Member has mentioned the Eastern Railway, especially the Scaldah Division. There, the difficulty is that whatever is provided for the passengers is stolen. If I may say so, it is not an exaggeration to say that 80% of the fittings are missing in the Eastern Zone. It is unfortunate and, through you, I would request the Hon'ble Members to co-operate with the Railway Administration.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I am passing on to the next question. This has taken so much time. Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar

**Cases Filed with MRTP Commission
by Registrar of Restrictive Trade
Agreements**

*694. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed 28 cases before the MRTP Commission; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the cases, company-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements had filed with the M.R.T.P. Commission upto 31-10-1974, 28 applications for inquiry under section 10(a) (iii) read with section 37(i) of the M.R.T.P. Act.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9418/75].

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Most of the answers about the nature of the Restrictive Trade Practices are not clear. May I know from the Minister what is meant by 'territorial restrictions' and 'exclusive dealings' which are mentioned in the case of almost all undertakings in the statement ? Would he kindly clear it up for our convenience ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: These are matters between the manufacturers and distributors. When they make territorial restrictions that one will not sell beyond a particular territory or when they say that 'you must deal exclusively with me and no other party' or that 'you must not sell any goods of any other manufacturers except these manufacturers', we call it exclusive dealings.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : The MRTP is meant to restrict monopoly houses for the better distribution and growth of industries throughout the country. But sitting relaxation has

been given to some of the State Governments except the West Bengal Government. Will the Government of India be ready to consider any such proposal sponsored by the State of West Bengal for the expansion of the industry and growth of the industry-as it was stated by the Chief Minister in the Chamber of Commerce some days ago ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We have already explained that so far as applications from monopoly houses are concerned, they are always considered on their merits.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The statement refers to only 28 cases which were referred to the Commission till 31st October. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many cases, apart from these 28, have been taken up by the Commission *suo motu* or on the basis of complaints made directly to it, because I find that all these 28 cases were on the basis of applications made by the Registrar ; I do not find any case which was taken up *suo motu* or on the basis of complaints made to the Commission directly. I would like to know whether, during 1974, there were any cases and if so, how many, which were entertained by the Commission *suo motu* or on the basis of complaints made to it.

Secondly, you say in your statement that the final orders are passed after an inquiry. Supposed the final orders find these companies or any company as being guilty of restrictive trade practices and if it is ordered to discontinue such practices but it refuses to do so, what is the remedy under the existing Act, what punishment can be given to that company or what punishment has ever been given to any company under this Act which was found to be guilty of restrictive trade practices ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I would like to give the hon. Member even, some advance information then what is stated in the reply. About these 28 cases, we have given up to 31st October. The Registrar has filed 36 cases till the end of February. The total number of cases that are being taken up by the Monopolies Commission is 49. It is clear that 18 cases have been either *suo motu* or on complaints. I do not have the break-up of these 18 cases.

Regarding the Other question of the hon. Member, when final orders are passed by the Monopolies Commission if any company is found to have defied the final orders, provision for imprisonment up to six months or fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the Act. Till now no case has come to the notice of the Government where the order of the Commission has been violated by any company.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The reply is not clear. What he has said means that in cases where orders have been passed asking a company to discontinue a particular restrictive trade practice, that order has been complied within all cases.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Yes; that is the information that I have got. I cannot say off hand if anybody has defied it. No case of violation has come to the notice of either the Commission or the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does it mean that the restrictive trade practices have been given up as a result of the Commission's order? What is this hide-and-seek business? The whole country knows about it.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : There is no hide-and-seek here. Under the provisions of the law, the power to take action is in two ways. When a complaint is made, whether *motu* or on the Registrar's complaint or on a complaint by the consumers, the Monopolies Restrictive and Trade Practices Commission goes into the complaint as if is a Tribunal under this Act. As you know, every agreement has to be registered, and non registration of an agreement is also an offence. Thousands of agreements have already been registered and they are scrutinised. In respect of those agreements where the scrutiny has been completed, if complaints have been made to the Monopolies Commission, they can come to either of the two conclusions. One is that the whole agreement is bad. That means, it is a restrictive trade practice. Then they can make an order of what they call 'cease and desist', i.e., do not give effect

to this agreement. If, after this order is passed, effect is given to the agreement, then it is an offence and prosecution can be launched. The other is not 'cease and desist' with regard to the whole agreement, but the Monopolies Commission may say that such and such clause or clauses of the agreement are restrictive and, therefore, should be amended or altered in this way and then the agreement can be given effect to. If these directions are not implemented, then it is an offence and a complaint can be lodged. As my colleague has said, nine cases have, so far been disposed of. In respect of these nine cases, either the 'cease and desist' order on our order to modify the agreement has not been violated. Therefore, the question of prosecution has not arisen. In future, I assure the House that if after the completion of examination by the Monopoly Commission, it is known that there is a violation, prosecution will be launched.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The question put by Shri Indrajit Gupta is, which of the nine cases have been disposed of. We cannot find that from the statement. There, the nature of Restrictive Trade Practices has been given in short. Item 1 relates to tyre companies, which have formed themselves in a trust or a cartel. It is in the nature that the prices agreed between themselves will be the selling prices. So is the case with Lamps company and certain other companies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether this has been brought to the notice of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission that these have been pending since 1971? How long will this Commission take to settle these disputes and for how long will the Commission allow these companies to form a cartel or a trust and go on inflating the tyre prices and maximising their profits? Similar is the case in respect of Lamps Company and the Gramophone Company. Why has such a long time been wasted and prosecution not launched?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So far as the Restrictive Practices are concerned, the power of the Commission is mandatory and once a reference is made to the Commission, Government has no authority to interfere with the proceedings. The proceedings are based on the Code of Civil Procedure. It has

taken time and we have also noticed that, but as I said, the Government has no authority to interfere.

In regard to the nine cases, I can give the particulars where the cases have been disposed of. One is Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : You may give the serial numbers only.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The cases which have been disposed of are item No. 3, 9, 15, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The importance of this legislation, I believe, is fully appreciated by the Government and the Monopolies Commission. Kindly see the nature of the Restrictive Trade Practices about which complaints have been made. The enquiries are pending from 1971 onwards. It is very easy to say that it is for the Commission to decide their procedure and what time they will take, but has not the Government any duty to increase the strength of the Commission, if necessary? Illegal practices have been continuing at least from 1971 and 1972 and four years these have been pending. The ball has been sent to the court of the Commission to decide the speed at which they will decide the matter. When there is no doubt that *prima facie* a case has been made out by the Registrar about these objectionable and illegal practices, and they are allowed to be kept pending. The country is suffering, the economy is suffering and the Government is saying well, the Commission will decide. I would like to know, what steps are going to be taken to expedite these cases.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is not because of the shortage of Members in the Monopolies Commission that there is delay. In fact, our experience is that they are now taking up more and more Restrictive Trade Practices cases; they find, they have enough time to deal with the cases and the agreements which have been filed are being very speedily scrutinised and complaints being lodged. The hon. Member himself is a leading lawyer. The main reason for the delay is this. In a case, where Civil Procedure Code applies, first the evi-

dence is taken, then there is the interim stage, parties go to the High court and obtain stay orders, then there is the final order, and there is an appeal provided to the Supreme Court directly. All these are the causes of delay.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : With your permission, I would like to put one question.

This law was introduced by the Government with a view to curb the growing monopolistic trends in the country and also to put a stop to the restrictive trade practices. May I know from the Minister whether the efforts of the Government have not proved to be effective? And what steps are being taken by the Ministry to see that this law becomes effective? The monopolies have grown. The restrictive trade practices have grown and all the assurances given by the Government are being flouted every-day. Will the hon. Minister assure this House that immediate steps will be taken and that he will not only plead his incapacity to act in the matter?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have said in this House and the other House before that in respect of the lacunae in the Act which are sometimes impediments in fully implementing the provisions of the Act, we are bringing a legislation to amend the Act. In respect of one very important part, e. g. the power to delink the enterprises where we are finding some difficulty under the Act, we propose to introduce a Bill to amend Section 27 of the Act.

I am not pleading incapacity in the sense that I cannot request the Monopolies Commission to deal with these cases effectively. In fact we have been repeatedly requesting them and as far as I can see, they are dealing with these cases very effectively. But where there is a judicial or quasi-judicial procedure we become helpless when courts enter into the picture and stop the proceedings that are going on before the Monopolies Commission.

I agree with the hon. Member and I can assure you that we, on our part, will not spare any efforts to see that the objectives of the Act are fully implemented.

बर्मा शैल द्वारा अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों
डीलरों को बेचा जाना

* 637. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्रीमती राजा देशपांडे :

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

(क) क्या बर्मा शैल अपनी सम्पत्ति
बेच रही है और अपने डीलरों को पेट्रोल
तथा पेट्रोलियम के उत्पाद की सप्लाई बंद
करने की धमकी देकर उन्हें टैकों और पाइपों
जैसे उपकरण खरीदने के लिये कह रही है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनी की
परिसम्पत्तियों का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इसे अपने नियंत्रण
में लिये जाने सम्बन्धी बातचीत की इस समय
क्या स्थिति है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को
इस आशय के निदेश दिये थे कि जब तक इस
कम्पनी के नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी बातचीत पूरी
न हो जाये तबतक वह अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों
और सुविधाओं को न बेचे, यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी
तथ्य क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D.
MALAVIYA) : (a) Government have
received representations that Burmah-
Shell are pressuring their dealers to
purchase the facilities such as tanks, pipes,
etc. at the prices determined by the com-
pany. Government took up this matter
with Burmah-Shell. They have advised
that they have not terminated any contract
with their dealers or suspended supplies
because the dealers were not prepared to
acquire the assets and facilities installed
at the retail outlets. Burmah-Shell
have further intimated that they are
following a procedure whereby the
voluntary consent of the party is taken
before the sale is effected.

(b) and (c) It is not in the public
interest to disclose the details of the
negotiations at this stage.

(d) Government have advised Burmah-
Shell not to sell or dispose of its assets
and facilities especially during the negotia-
tions now current.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि
मैंने इस प्रश्न का नोटिस हिन्दी में दिया था
लेकिन मुझे इस का जवाब इंगलिश में मिला है
और मुझे खेद है कि श्री मालवीय ने भी इंग-
लिश में ही उत्तर पढ़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझ तो मने
हैं न ?

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : मैं समझ गया हूँ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि क्या सर-
कार इस प्राइवेट कम्पनी, बर्मा शैल, को लेने
पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैंने कहा है कि
सरकार उस सवाल पर तो विचार कर ही
रही है, और जैसे ही इस पर कोई फैसला
हो जायेगा, मैं सदन को जरूर सूचना दूंगा।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Has the
Government received any representation
from the dealers of Burmah-Shell in re-
spect of the cooking gas also and has
the Government gone through it so far
as pressure brought by the Burmah-Shell
Officers on government selling of this
gas dealership is concerned ?

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA: Sir, I have
no information about the representation
from the petroleum dealers' association
with regard to the gas-LPG- but, it is a
fact that the petroleum dealers associa-
tion have represented to Government
but Burmah-Shell has been advised not
to sell their property.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon.
Minister just now replied that the Burmah-
Shell has been instructed not to sell their
property or dispose of their assets. I want
to know from them whether Government
has given a notice or has taken any effective
steps to see that no property is disposed
of or no assets are sold of.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Government are quite anxious that Burmah-Shell should not dispose of their property. But, the unfortunate thing, as I see, is that the property belongs to Burmah-Shell. All that we can do is to advise them, very strongly.

The entire question of nationalisation or negotiation of any other arrangements with Burmah-Shell is going on and so, we advised them strongly not to dispose of their property when it is under negotiation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The owner of the property has the tendency always to dispose of it before nationalisation takes place.

MR. SPEAKER : You will kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What effective steps have you taken ?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : You know the consequences of ignoring the advice of the Government on this issue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Minister has made it clear that they were advised not to dispose of their property. But, our experience in the past shows that practically they have disposed of the assets. The Government are unable to check this up.

I want to know, apart from their advising the Burmah-Shell, what other measures they have taken—whether the matter has been referred to the police authorities or the C. B. I. to see that enquiries are started and a list is maintained with regard to their assets.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : All that I can say is that Government will take note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member and Government will see to it that they do not dispose of it.

Steps to Make Limited Company Non-Capitalistic in its Constitution and work

*698. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to make the corporate character of a limited company to serve the goals of socialist society; and

(b) the steps contemplated to make the limited company non-capitalistic in its constitution and work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : (a) The Government implements the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 which, like any other legislative measure, lays down rights and obligations calculated to advance the goals set in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1974 are so designed to ensure that the corporate system of carrying on business subserves socioeconomic needs of the community.

(b) The concept of 'limited company' has been evolved for the purpose of enabling large aggregations of capital for an industrial organisation of society in the interest of large-scale economic growth. The Law regulates business enterprise in order to ensure that it does not operate in a manner which is against the public interest. The Central Government discharges the functions and duties conferred on it under the Companies Act, 1956, particularly relating to managerial remuneration and appointments, inter-corporate loans and investments and the like to reduce the capitalistic disadvantages inherent in the joint stock system of business enterprise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Sir, with your permission . . .

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not prolong your supplementary. Only one minute is left. Permission to put it is only for half a minute.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Has the Minister gone through Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's private members Bill regarding Indian Trusteeship whereunder he has made a suggestion that according to the Gandhian principle of trusteeship a company should be given an option to voluntarily become trustee. It is an excellent Bill subject to other conditions which can be discussed during the course of the debate on the Bill. Are you agreeable to this idea ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I cannot say off-hand what the Bill is.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will you give consideration to it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Of course.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Direct Train from Delhi to Rajkot-Jamnagar

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

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start a direct train from Delhi to Rajkot-Jamnagar in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): No Sir. Apart from Lack of traffic justification, introduction of a direct train between Delhi and Rajkot-Jamnagar is not operationally feasible for want of line capacity on sections enroute and of requisite terminal facilities at Delhi.

Units engaged in production of Anhydrous Ammonia

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

(a) how many units are engaged in the production of Anhydrous ammonia in this country and names of the units with their actual production figures during the last three years;

(b) names of the units which manufacture Anhydrous ammonia using solvent naphtha or coal or mixture of both and what percentage of total ammonia produced is based on coal/solvent naphtha; and

(c) what is the production cost of ammonia gas either from solvent naphtha or coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. Sec. No. Lt. 9419/75].

Proposal to Abridge Schedules 5 and 6 of the Companies Act

*633. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abridge the Schedules 5 and 6 of the new Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b) There are no proposals to abridge Schedule V to the Companies Act.

As regards Schedule VI, difficulties have been expressed by a number of companies, including export-oriented companies, in complying with provisions of Part II of Schedule VI of the Companies Act as amended in 1973, in respect of presentation of quantitative information. These representations are under examination of the Government.

बम्बई डिबीजन से स्टाल और ट्रालियां

*636. श्री कुमुदचन्द कच्छवाय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या पश्चिम और मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिबीजन के कई स्टेशनों पर विभागीय स्टाल और ट्रालियां चलाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन स्टेशनों पर स्टाल चलाने के लिये गैर-सरकारी ठेकदारों को भी ठेके दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने इन दोनों रेलवे डिबीजनों में ठेकेदारों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर

की जा रही अनियमितताओं की शिकायतें की हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो ये शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सरदार बूढा सिंह) : (क) से (ब) जी हां।

(ब) शिकायतें ठेकों को उप-ठेके पर देने सहकारी समितियों को ठेकों का आबंटन न करने और कुछ ठेकेदारों द्वारा बिक्री कम दिखलाये जाने के बारे में थी।

Special Trains to Link Delhi with Metropolitan Cities

*639. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce special rail services, with reduced running time, linking Delhi with the metropolitan cities of the country,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what special measures have been adopted to ensure more accommodation for the ordinary second class passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Subject to traffic offering, during the ensuring summer season a total of about 13 pairs of holiday special trains between New Delhi and Madras, 7 pairs between Bombay Central and Jammu Tawi via New Delhi and a pairs between Bombay Central and New Delhi are proposed to be run to clear the extra rush of traffic. New Delhi-Madras and Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi specials will run once a week. All these specials will be hauled by diesel engines and run to fast timings,

(c) These specials will have 9 second class coaches each in addition to second-class luggage and brake vans.

Setting up of Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants in 1975-76

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme for setting up coal-based fertilizer plants in the country during 1975-76.

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

(c) the location of plants being set up in Karnataka and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) : Three large sized coal based fertilizer plants are currently under implementation at Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba. Each of these plants would have a capacity for the manufacture of 228,000 tonnes for nitrogen per annum and would require about 1 million tonnes of coal each per annum. The fertilizer programme under the Fifth Five Year Plan does not envisage the setting up of any additional capacity based on coal in the public sector.

(c) A fertilizer plant with a capacity for the manufacture of 160,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum is in an advanced stage of construction at Mangalore, in the private sector. The project is based on naphtha as feedstock. The project is estimated to cost about Rs 68 crores.

Measures adopted to prevent Ticketless Travellers at Patna Station

*641. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional measures to prevent ticketless travellers from entering Patna Railway station have been taken;

(b) whether special barricade has been constructed all along the 20 miles stretch of up and down railway track from Patna; and

(c) if so, the amount of expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Apart from normal measures to man the gates and check tickets by the ticket checking staff no additional measures have been taken by the Railways.

(b) No such special barricade has been constructed by the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Sulphuric Acid

*642. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the extent of Foreign Exchange involved in importing Sulphuric Acid at present and how much Government estimate to save if the recommendations of the Survey of Saladipura Pyrite Project are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): While commercial grade sulphuric acid is not imported, the sulphur required for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in India is imported. According to the feasibility report prepared by Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., the pyrites deposits at Saladipura could sustain a sulphuric acid plant with a capacity for the manufacture of 6 lakh tonnes per annum. The foreign exchange saving in the use of pyrites instead of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, in terms of the present cost of sulphur required for the manufacture of 6 lakh tonnes per annum of sulphuric acid would be about Rs. 15 crores.

Permitting M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme to Import Raw Materials

*643. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit Merck Sharp and Dohme, a foreign company to import basic raw materials from its principal to be used in making formulation;

(b) if so, the broad features and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any of the Indian companies had proposal for the manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) M/s. MSD(I) are the largest manufacturers of formulations of Methyl Dopa and Indomethacin etc. Aldomet and Inocid Capsules. Import of these two bulk drugs was cancelled through the STC from 1973-74.

3-4 LSE/73

M/s. Merck, Sharp and Dohme have not accepted these two bulk drugs imported by Govt. through STC from rupee areas, on the ground that in these cases they would use only the bulk drugs made by their principals. A number of doctors have written about the shortages arising and the importance of ensuring adequate availability of these drugs. In order to alleviate the shortages of the said two essential life saving drugs, Government have agreed to import some quantities of these drugs through STC from the principals of M/s. Merck, Sharp and Dohme in USA. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have also been asked to take up similar formulations of Methyl Dopa and Indomethacin which would become available by June 1975. STC will import Methyl Dopa from Hungary and Indomethacin from Poland for the IDPL and others. Only small quantities for the interim period as a stop-gap arrangement have been permitted to be imported from the principals of M/s. MSD. Meetings were held with the representatives of IDPL and of the Indian sector of the drug industry so that they come up quickly with formulations of these two drugs.

(c) The following proposals have been approved for the manufacture of the bulk drugs and their formulations:

I. Methyl Dopa—

1. M/s. Suneeta Laboratories
2. I. D. P. L.
3. M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd.

II. Indomethacin—

1. I.D.P.L.
2. Themis Chemicals Ltd.

Electrification work on DBK Railway line

*644. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of electrification work on D. B. K. Railway line;

(b) when is it going to be completed; and

(c) what is the total amount spent so far on this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Percentage progress of the electrification work on the section is 30%.

(b) Programmed for completion in 1977-78.

(c) Rs. 10.8 crores approximately upto 31-3-1975.

Reaction of Pharmaceutical Organisations on Abolition of Brand Names of Drugs

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

(a) whether three organisations controlling the powerful sector of the pharmaceutical industry have expressed their resentment against the abolition of brand names of 13 drugs as recommended by Hathi Committee; and

(b) if so, what are their arguments and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry "on Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names was laid on the Table of the House on the 4th March 1975.

In arriving at their conclusions, the Committee had taken into consideration the views expressed by all concerned, including those by Associations viz Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association, Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, All India Manufacturers Organisation etc. regarding substitution of brand names by generic names. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government. To examine the question of abolition of brand names, the Hathi Committee had set up a panel of eminent doctors and the Committee has broadly accepted the views of that panel. A number

of conventions have also been held recently in the country which were attended by eminent doctors and public workers where also phased abolition of brand names was supported.

अनुपस्थित होने पर भी इंटक यूनिवर्सल के पदाधिकारियों को इम्यूटी पर उपस्थित माना जाना

*646. श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित उस रेलवे परिपत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें माटूंगा रेलवे वर्कशाप के परसोनेल आफिसर ने कहा है कि उन रेल कर्मचारियों को जो इंटक यूनिवर्सल के पदाधिकारी हैं उस दिन भी इम्यूटी पर माना जाये जिस दिन वे अनुपस्थित थे ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी सम्पूर्ण तथ्य क्या है और इस संबंध में भेदभावपूर्ण नीति के लिये दोषी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृट्टा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) नहीं; 1974 की हड़ताल के दौरान माटूंगा कारखाने के तत्कालीन उपमुख्य यांत्रिक इंजीनियर द्वारा चार कर्मचारी, जिनमें से दो शाप अधीनस्थ थे और दो अन्य अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी थे, विशेष इम्यूटी पर रखे गये थे। इनकी इम्यूटी यह थी कि कर्मचारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें तथा डराने-धमकाने के कारण कर्मचारियों में फैले डर को दूर करें। अतः प्रशासन ने जिस अवधि में उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग किया था, उसे एक विशेष मामले के तौर पर, इम्यूटी की अवधि मानना पड़ा। विशेष है वे कर्मचारी इंटक से संबंध थे परन्तु यह भी कहना पड़ेगा

कि उक्त समय अल्पत तनावपूर्ण स्थिति के बावजूद ये लोग इस कार्य के लिए जाग जावे थे।

Loss Due to Incidents of Crime in Railway Yards

*647. SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of loss incurred by Government due to incidents of crime, including thefts in Railway yards during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The amount of loss to the Railways during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was in the order of Rs. 9.54, 9.13 and 9.84 crores respectively due to incidents of crime including thefts in yards.

Deputation of Chief Ministers for Railway Development in N.E. Region

*6078. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a deputation comprising of the Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories of North Eastern region headed by the then Governor of North Eastern States Shri B. K. Nehra, met the Prime Minister sometime in 1973 and submitted a memorandum;

(b) whether the Prime Minister had assured the delegation that Government would take all necessary steps for the development of Railways in N. E. Region and an overall survey of the rail and other communication needs of the region would be prepared and cost of projects would be estimated and funds would be made available; and

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made so far and what are the projects taken by Government and the amount sanctioned for those projects in 1975-76 budget?

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

(c) In pursuance to the decision arrived at the meeting of the Chief Ministers with the Prime Minister held on 13th September, 1973 in New Delhi, the Railways have taken up the surveys for the following projects at the cost of North Eastern Council. The surveys are yet to be completed.

1. Pancharatnaghat-Dudhnai-Darangir
2. Gauhati-Burnihat
3. Lalaghat-Sairang
4. Rangapara-Balipara-Bhalukpong
5. Tipling-Itangnagar
6. Murkongselek-Fasighat
7. Gauhati-Dudhnai.

The proposals will be considered further after the survey reports are received and examined.

Proposal to Reduce Prices of Raw Materials of Drugs

6079. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government want to reduce the prices of some of the raw materials of drugs which are either canalised or sold by IDIL at pool prices, if so, the names of products, their present prices and the proposed reduction/increase in price and the reasons for doing so;

(b) whether the S. T. C. has flouted and misrepresented to his Ministry about the prices of imported materials if so, the facts about it; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift the price control for the Indian sector as it is done in the case of cars, vegetable oils and other products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) There is, at present, no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) The prices of bulk drugs/drug intermediates imported and distributed by the S.T.C. are fixed in accordance with a formula laid down by the CCI & E and the quotations obtained by S. T. C.

Variations arising from prices of consignments as actually imported are taken into consideration in fixing the prices of drugs and drug intermediates for the financial year to follow.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The drug manufacturing units whose annual turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs have already been exempted with effect from 6-6-74 from the requirement of obtaining Government approval to the fixation / revision of the prices of their formulations.

Supply of Diesel and Kerosene to Punjab

6e80. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of diesel and kerosene has been supplied to Punjab during the last quarter;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether the quantity supplied is sufficient to meet Punjab's requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI G. P. MAJHI) : (a) to (c) : Yes, Sir. Kerosene supplies to Punjab State during the last quarter have been as under:—

	Metric Tonnes
January 1975	5,324
February 1975	6,825
March* 1975	3,591

No allocation of Diesel Oil is made on a State-wise basis. Supplies to Punjab have however, been adequate to meet the normal demand. Kerosene allocations to Punjab have been in line with the normal policy followed for all other States since November, 1974. There have been no serious complaints about shortage of these products in Punjab during this period.

*upto 15th March only.

Absorption of Assistant Officers on Indian Railway

6081. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the temporary Assistant Officers other than of Personnel Department, are being considered for absorption in the Indian Railway Personnel Service (Class I);

(b) whether such temporary Assistant Officers other than of Personnel Department have ever worked in the Personnel Department ;

(c) whether the Assistant Personnel Officers (Class II) in the Personnel Department with the same length of service or even more than that of temporary Assistant Officers are also being considered for absorption in the Indian Railway Personnel Service (Class I) (and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) is there a proposal to absorb the Assistant Personnel Officers, (Class II) in the Indian Railway Personnel Service (Class I), in view of their wide experience and specialised knowledge of the personnel management?

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

(b) Some of the temporary officers have, worked in the Personnel Department.

(c) and (d) : Assistant Personnel Officers (Class II) will also be considered for absorption in Class I of the Indian Railway Personnel Service against the promotion quota of vacancies reserved for this purpose.

Price and Distribution of Sorbitol Produced by H.A.L.

6082. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the selling price of Sorbitol produced by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri has been fixed;

(b) the basis on which distribution and sale of this product is made by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri ;

(c) whether, while the market price of this product is Rs. 24 to 16 per kg. the sale is being made at Rs. 8 per kg.; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed on the concerned top management of the Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri for their failures, if so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :
(a) The Company has fixed their selling price of Sorbitol based on cost of production and the rate offered by the only other indige nous manufacturer M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals.

(b) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited sell their Sorbitol directly to the actual users.

(c) Following are the selling price of H.A.L. Sorbitol from time to time :-

Period	Price per kg.
June 1973	6.00
February 1974	8.00
March 1974	11.70
June 1974	12.50

The prices are exclusive of packing and sales tax.

(d) The Board of Directors of the company appointed a Committee to go into the reasons for shortfall in production and other related matters. The services of the Production and Engineering Services Chiefs were terminated by the company with effect from 14-10-74 under conditions of their employment. Action is also being taken towards appointment of a new Managing Director but these actions are not in connection with sale of Sorbitol.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे वर्कशॉपों में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कर्मचारी

6083. श्री नारायण बीजिल : क्या रेल अंकी यह चरणों की कुल करें कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित रेलवे (बीको) वर्कशॉपों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किस किस स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्कशॉप में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक वर्कशॉप में कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं?

रेल नंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कृता सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में कोई रेलवे (इंजन) कारखाना स्थित नहीं है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर में एक रेलवे मालडिम्बा मरम्मत कारखाना है।

(ख) इस कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1553 है।

(ग) इन 1553 कर्मचारियों में से 217 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति और 72 कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जन जाति के हैं।

Auction of rejected surgical instruments by I. D. P. L.

6084. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Marketing Manager, IDPL has proposed to auction a large number of rejected surgical and allied instruments at Madras ;

(b) if so, their particulars and quantities of each item proposed for disposal through public auction; and

(c) the preventive measures already taken and proposed to be taken to avoid the rejected items to find place in the market at cheaper rates which will not only endanger the life of many but also damage the reputation of rigid quality control of the IDPL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH) :
(a) A decision was taken by IDPL recently to auction a large number of

rejected and semi-finished instruments as well as commercial instruments which were getting accumulated at the Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras for over 8 years. Accordingly an auction notice was published in news papers. However, the auction has been postponed.

(b) The category of instruments etc. and quantities proposed to be auctioned is indicated below:—

- (i) Seconds and Commercial quality instruments. Nos. 54649
- * (ii) Semi-finished instruments and components in different stages e.g. forgings, machinery, grinding etc. No. 274811
- * (iii) Rejected instruments and components. 914882

*Auction of these items will be in lot by weight.

(c) While planning out the proposed auction, the following preventive steps were taken by the company :

- (i) those instruments which could be re-processed and sold either against export orders or indigenous orders were not included in the list of auction;
- (ii) those instruments which had stampings of IDPL and thus could find market as spurious or replaced instruments against IDPL instruments were not included in the list.
- (iii) all the instruments marketed by IDPL in the indigenous market bear a stamp of IDPL and are sold only after they have been duly certified by quality control Wing of the Company. Since the instruments which were proposed to be auctioned were rejected at various stages of manufacture and were not having IDPL stamping, the question of their being sold as IDPL replacement instruments does not arise.
- (iv) the floor prices were so fixed by the Finance Division of the Company which would ensure a fair return to the Company taking into account the job content at each stage at which the instruments were left un-finished and rejected by the quality Control.

Passenger traffic on Balesore-Nilgiri Line

6085. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is a railway line now existing between Balesore and Nilgiri for carrying Stone Chip; and

(b) whether it is possible to run local passenger train in that route as there is possibility of a huge passenger traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes. It is only an Engineeringsiding.

(b) No, the Nilgiri siding is not open for passenger traffic.

हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन

6086. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों, कार्यालयों और निगमों की ओर से गत वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में थे और कितने हिन्दी में; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी में दिये गये विज्ञापनों के हिन्दी में न देने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृहा सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सप्ताह-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Criteria Followed by B. I. C. P. on Capital of Industries

6087. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital employed is taken into consideration by B.I.C.P.

for all industries, if so, why the shareholders capital was taken as a ground by Hathi Committee.

(b) who presented the paper on Pricing in the Hathi Committee and is it a fact that the same officer opposed the takeover of foreign equity;

(c) whether these bureaucrats were nominated on the Hathi Committee to dilute the report of the committee in favour of foreign sector; and

(d) whether Government propose to treat capital employed for bulk drug pricing and give free hand to the bulk drug manufacturers for at least first five years to achieve self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : a), (b) & (d) The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by the Government on the 10th April, 1975. and is receiving attention of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Passes to widowed/Dependent Mother and Sisters of Retired Railway Employees

6088. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1161 on the 25th February, 1975 regarding passes for parents and dependent sisters and state :

(a) whether the widowed/dependent mothers and sisters of retired Railway servants are not included in the Post Retirement Passes issued to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The term 'Family' means wife and children and term 'dependent' means widowed/dependent mothers, sisters and brothers. During service passes are issued to family and dependent members whereas post retirement passes are issued only to family members. This rule is in force for a long time and there is no justification for any liberalisation of the extant rules.

Upgradation and promotion in Class II and Class I posts during 1975.

6089. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any posts have been upgraded and promotions made by the Railway Administration in Class II and Class I posts during the first two months of the Calendar year 1975;

(b) if so, the names and the number of the posts upgraded during this period Zone-wise in the Railway Board and in the RDSO, DLW, CLW and ICF;

(c) the increase in the Wage Bill caused by these upgradations and promotions in each one of the above mentioned units in the period under reference; and

(d) whether any upgrading of posts or promotions were also ordered in class III and class IV during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the period in question one post of Divisional Superintendent on the North Eastern Railway and one post of Statistical Officer on the Western Railway have been decided to be operated in Senior and Junior Administrative Grades respectively. The post of Statistical Officer has however, not been filled so far.

(c) The difference in "mean of pay" in respect of the above two grades is Rs. 350/- and Rs. 400/- respectively and therefore, the increase in wage bill is marginal.

(d) No.

Quality performance of indigenous components as compared to imported ones

6090. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present percentage of quantum of indigenous items to the imported ones in the requirements of stores bought annually by the Railways, covering rolling stock components, electric traction, signalling and telecommunication equipment and their value;

(b) how does it compare with the different components bought during the last three years; and

(c) how do the indigenous components stand in regard to quality and performance as compared to the imported ones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :(a) The percentage of quantum of indigenous items to imported ones cover-

Components	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(i) Rolling stock components electric stores including electric traction items.	72.67	70.28	70.78
(ii) Signalling and telecommunication stores.	86.5	85.2	96.7

(c) The indigenous developed components are generally of comparable quality and are giving satisfactory service but in the process of indigenisation there is always the teething problem which is common to all indigenisation efforts and which have to be faced in the initial stages.

Running over of a person by a train at Delhi Main Station

6091. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a young man was run over and killed by a train at Delhi Main Railway Station while crossing a railway track in March, 1975;

(b) the number of such incidents occurred on all the Railways during 1972, 1973 and 1974, separately; and

(c) whether such victims are given any compensation or ex-gratia payment and if so, the total amount so paid during each of these years?

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

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

ing rolling stock components, electric stores including electric traction items, signalling and telecommunication equipment in 1973-74 was 72.98% and the imported content was 27.02%. The value of indigenous components was Rs. 110.28 crores and that of the imported was Rs. 41.17 crores.

(b) The percentage of indigenous components to the total purchases during the year 1971-72 to 1973-74 was as under :

Stock of Wagons with the Manufacturers

6092. **SHRI VIREHADRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the stock of wagons at the moment on hand with the thirteen wagon manufacturing units in the country ;

(b) the number of wagons lifted by the Railways ;

(c) the number of wagons manufactured on the basis of orders from Railways ; and

(d) the number of other buyers of wagons in respect of the present stocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :(a) On 1-4-1975 the wagon builders had a stock of about 306 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) against the orders/contracts placed by the Ministry of Railways.

(b) During the period 1-4-74 to 31-3-75, about 9287 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) were lifted by the Railways.

(c) During the period 1-4-74 to 31-3-75, about 9793 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) were manufactured.

(d) Ministry of Railways is the only buyer.

Value and quantity of pesticides imported

6093. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total quantity and value of pesticides imported in 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The imports of pesticides during 1974-75 are estimated to be of the order of 20,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 2500 lacs.

Arrest of T. T. I. of Asansol Eastern Railway

6094. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Secretary, ADCC who is a TTI of Asansol in Eastern Railway was arrested under MISA just before last Railway strike and is still detained in jail ; and

(b) reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) In the context of Railway strike action was taken against railway employees for their activities as railway employees irrespective of their allegiance to any particular Union or Association. One T. T. E. of Asansol Division of Eastern Railway was detained under MISA with effect from 8th April, 1974 and continues to be under detention.

उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिर्णित पड़े श्रमिक विवाद

6095. श्री इन्दर चौधरी :

श्री भूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री हेमेश सिंह बनेरा :

श्री कमलाच राव जोशी :

श्री आर. श्री. स्वामीनाथन :

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिर्णित पड़े श्रमिक विवादों का वर्ष-वार स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में सबसे पुराना मामला कब से अनिर्णित पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या श्रमिक विवादों को शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में विशेष पीठों का गठन किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन मामलों का शीघ्रता से निपटान करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

विधि, व्याव और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच. आर. मोहन) : (क) से (घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पदल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Research Units to Develop New Drug

6096. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of research units set up in the country to develop new drugs for the common man and the cost thereof ;

(b) whether any change in the procedure of giving scholarships to research scholars is also sought to be brought about with immediate effect ; and

(c) if so, the brief outlines of the same and the number of such units to be set up in Punjab ?

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

indicating the list of research and development units recognised by the Deptt. of Science and Technology is attached. In addition to these R & D units, Central Drug Research Institute is operating under CSIR. Capital expenditure incurred by some of the major research units is indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Capital expenditure
1.	I. D. P. L. - A. B. P., Rishikesh	Rs. 90.83 lakhs (upto 31-3-1974)
	S. D. P., Hyderabad	Rs 32.85 lakhs (up to 31-3-74)
2.	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	Rs. 310 lakhs (up to 31-12-1974)
3.	Hoechst 1971	Rs. 30.34 Lakhs
	1972	Rs. 4.60 lakhs
	1973	Rs.9.30 lakhs
4.	Sarabhai	N. A.
5.	H. A. L.	Rs. 32 30 lakhs (up to 31-3-74)

(b) No such scheme is under consideration of this Ministry.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up any research and development unit in the State of Punjab. Ranbaxy Laboratories who have a recognised research and development unit are reported to be carrying on pilot plant studies for various drugs in their unit located at Mohali in Punjab.

Statement

S. No. Name of the firm and address

1. Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta.
2. Chemical Industries and Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Bombay.
3. Ciba Geigy of India, Bombay.
4. Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. The Fairdeal Corporation (p) Ltd. Bombay.
6. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. Bombay.

Sl. Name of the firm and address No.

7. Hoechst Pharmaceutical Ltd., Bombay.
8. India Detonators Ltd., Hyderabad.
9. Nitson Laboratories Thana.
10. Organon India Ltd., Calcutta.
11. Ranbaxy Laboratories (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
12. Raptakos Prett and Co. Ltd. Bombay.
13. Richardson Hindustan, Ltd., Thana.
14. Sandoz India Ltd., Bombay.
15. Sarabhai Chemicals Private Ltd., Baroda.
16. Sarabhai Research Centre, Baroda.
17. Scarle (India) Ltd., Thana.
18. Symbiotics Ltd., Baroda.
19. Unichem Laboratories, Bombay.
20. Wyeth Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
21. I. D. P. L. (Synthetic Drugs), Hyderabad.
22. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.
23. I. D. P. L. (Antibiotic Plant), Virbhadra, Rishikesh.
24. Sunceca Laboratories (P) Ltd., Indore.
25. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Baroda.
26. Cadila Laboratories, Maninagar, Ahmedabad.
27. Chowgule & Co. (Hind) Private Ltd., Bombay.
28. Boots Co. (India) Ltd. Bombay.
29. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
30. Dai-ichi Karkaria Ltd., Bombay.
31. Ahura Chemicals Products (p) Ltd. Bombay.
32. Chemosin (P) Ltd. Bombay.
33. Haffline Institute. Bombay.

Purchase of Dalda Plant of Hindustan Lever by Messrs. Perumal Agencies Ltd.

6097. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State for Agriculture has twice stated on the floor of the House that Messrs. Perumal Agencies Limited are purchasing the Dalda Plant of Hindustan Lever Limited at Trichy ;

(b) if so, names of the Directors on the Board of this Company and their respective equity holding in the company ; and

(c) whether some controlling hands in Messrs. Perumal Agencies are related to very important persons in the State and Central Government ?

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

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

(c) Information asked for will not be available from the records required to be filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies.

Increase in the Number of Members in Lok Sabha

6099. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the likely increase in the number of Members of Lok Sabha from each state ;

(b) what will be the total number of Members in Lok Sabha to be constituted after the Fifth General Elections ; and

(c) When this number will be fixed by Government ?

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

(a) Name of the State	Increase in number of Members
Bihar	1
Maharashtra	3
West Bengal	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	3
Karnataka	1
Gujarat	2
Rajasthan	2
Orissa	1
Kerala	1
Haryana	1

(b) The next General Elections to the Lok Sabha will be the Sixth and the total number of members representing the States and Union territories will be 540.

(c) The allocation of seats to each State in the House of the People has already been determined by the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Act, 1972.

Supply of Gas from Bombay High to Bombay City

6100. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is proposal to supply natural gas piped from the Bombay High to the city of Bombay ; and

(b) if so, when can this gas be made available, in what quantity and to which uses can it be put to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. It is too early to make any realistic estimate about the quantity of gas that would be available from the Bombay High field.

Election to State Assemblies

6101. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has suggested to the Union Government to hold the elections to State Assemblies which are due in 1975, in 1976 along with the Lok Sabha elections ;

(b) if so, whether this will save the huge amount to be spent in 1975 ;

(c) whether Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(d) how many Assemblies are likely to go to polls in 1975 and when their elections are likely to be held ?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) The General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly is due to be held in September-October, 1975.

Elections to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly will be held around June 7, 1975.

Suggestion of Soviet Oil Expert to Establish an Institute for Offshore Oil Deposits

6102. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prof. Kalinin, Soviet Oil Expert has suggested the establishment of a specialised institute devoted to the study and exploitation of offshore oil deposits ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Thefts in Railways during 1972-73 1973-74 and 1974-75

6103. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late there has been steep rise in thefts in Railways ;

(b) how do these figures for 1974-75 compare with the figures of 1973-74 and 1972-73 and the amount involved ; and

(c) the particular measures being taken by Government to deal with pilferage and thefts which are being committed by organised gangs in league with Railway employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes. There has been some increase in the incidence of thefts and pilferages on the Railway during 1974-

(b) The number of cases of thefts and pilferages (including those from seals intact wagons) reported and the amount of property involved in these cases were as under :—

Years	No. of cases of thefts and pilferages reported	Amount of property involved in rupees
1972-73	44,116	1,64,48,319
1973-74	48,823	2,50,44,782
1974-75 (April '74 to December '74)	41,300	2,96,97,379

(c) Apart from the conventional measures being taken to combat thefts and pilferages on railways the following measures are being taken :—

- (1) Detention of violent and notorious criminals and receivers of stolen property under the maintenance of Internal Security Act.
- (2) A special drive to combat theft and pilferages was recently organised in Gaya-Gomoh Section of the Eastern Railway.
- (3) A similar drive is being launched in most vulnerable sections of other Railways.

Final Report of Hathi Committee

6104. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN ;
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ;
SHRI P. GANGADEB ;
SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received the final report of the Hathi Committee on the 7th April, 1975.

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any change about production and price formula of the entire Drug Industry in the light of this report ; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :
(a) to (c) The report of the Committee of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by the Government on 6th April, 1975 and the same is receiving attention of the Government.

Survey for Oil in Andaman and Gujarat Coasts

6105. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary survey conducted by an American firm has revealed oil traces on Andaman and Gujarat coasts ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to explore the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHE) : (a) & (b) No American firm has worked along or off Andaman coast. A Group of American firms (Reading and Bates Group) with whom a contract has been signed for oil exploration in Kutch offshore have carried out geophysical surveys in offshore Kutch area. The data obtained is being processed interpreted. It is only after this work is completed that a decision could be taken about drilling wells.

Persons Arrested for Committing Theft and Wagon Breaking During 1973-75

6106. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested during the year 1974-75 for committing railway theft and wagon breaking ;

(b) how do these figures compare with the corresponding figures for the years 1973-74 and 1972-73 ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons so arrested ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The number of persons arrested for committing thefts and pilferage (including wagon breaking) of booked consignments on the Indian Railways during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and first 9 month of the year 1974-75 were as under :—

Year	No. of persons arrested for committing thefts and pilferages of booked consignments
1972-73	1636
1973-74	1483
1974-75 (April 74 to December '74)	1278

(c) All the arrested persons were either prosecuted or dealt with departmentally according to the evidence available in each case.

Shortage of certain Petro-Chemicals for Plastic Industries

6107. SHRI HARI SINGH :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether paucity of some petrochemicals have resulted in the retardation of production in plastic industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government?

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

(a) and (b) For some time now, there is generally no shortage of thermoplastic resins (PVC, Low Density Polyethylene, High Density Polyethylene and Polystyrene).

Earnings from Standard I and II Class Coaches

6108. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the comparative earnings from a standard II Class coach and a standard I class coach over a given distance; and

(b) what are the reasons for not increasing the standard II class carrying capacity on over-crowded trains by substituting more II class coaches in place of I class coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The comparative earnings from basic fares from a standard second class coach and a standard first class coach for travel between New Delhi to Madras, a distance of 2185 Kms. are as under :—

First Class	Rs. 6852.00
Second Class	Rs 6504.00

(b) There is heavy demand for first class accommodation also in all popular trains and the Railways have to provide the services for which there is a demand. Therefore, substitution of first class coaches by second class coaches is not considered desirable. However, a watch is kept on different classes of accommodation and whenever feasible and justified I Class coaches are replaced by II Class coaches.

Decision on take over of Caltex

6110. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR :
SHRIMATI ROZA
DESHPANDE :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH :

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

(a) whether any final decision regarding taking over of Caltex has been taken by Government recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof.

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

(a) and (b) Negotiation with Caltex are in progress. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any further detail in this regard.

Allotment of Wagons to Gujarat State

6111. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Railway Wagons allotted to the State Government of Gujarat was very much less in the month of December, 1974 and January, 1975 ;

(b) if so, what was the total number of wagons allotted ;

(c) whether there was a great shortage of wagons with the result that the food grains could not reach the drought hit area frequently ; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government was asked by the Gujarat State to step up the allotment of wagons so that the food supplies could be sent to the affected people and to what extent the allotment of wagons was increased in February, 1975 ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Foreign Companies Producing Formulations for own Consumption

6112. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign companies are mostly producing formulations and whatever bulk drugs they produce they consume in their own formulations ;

(b) whether only after two decades of development some ndian companies are now in a position to manufacture formulations similar to those manufactured by some foreign countries initially operating in our country ; and

(c) if so, the broad features regarding the encouragement given by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) the share of the foreign majority companies in the production of formulations and bulk drugs in the country is respectively about 45% and 33%. Some foreign companies are also supplying a part of their production of some drugs voluntarily or in accordance with the conditions imposed in the industrial licences to other formulators.

(b) and (c) Drug industry in the country has made rapid strides. Technology for the manufacture of all types of formulations is available in the country. The quality of products manufactured by some of the Indian companies is as good as that of foreign companies. Govt. have taken the following measures to encourage the growth of the Indian sector of the industry :—

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

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

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

(iv) Foreign firms are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the Country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity or for taking up new activity. Appropriate export obligations are also imposed.

(v) Increasing number of imports of bulk drugs and intermediates are canalised through the STC, which now constitute over 60% of the total import of bulk drugs and drug intermediates.

(vi) Progress reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase in the Indian share holding is imposed when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

(vii) All non residents, branches of foreign companies operating in India and Indian companies having more than 40% non-resident share holding required to obtain the approval of Reserve Bank of India for opening new branches, carrying on new as well as existing activity etc.

Committee on drugs and pharmaceutical industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi examined various aspects of drug industry including measures for promoting the rapid growth of the drug industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries sectors. The report of the Committee was received on 6th April, 1975 and is under consideration of Government.

Regularisation of leave in favour of Loyal Railway Workers in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

6113. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some loyal Railway workers in the Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway who remained under authorised leave due to their sickness of unavoidable reasons from the Department after working for some days during the last May strike ; are being deprived of increment and other benefits.

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor and what are the difficulties for regularising their leave during the period ; and

(c) the number and names of such workers in the Bhadrak Railway Station of South Eastern Railway ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Absence of staff has been regularised as admissible under the Rules. The employees who during the period of strike were either on leave or were absent because of sickness supported by Railway Medical Certificate for more than 3 days have not been granted the benefits sanctioned to workers who struck to their duties during the strike in terms of the criteria laid down by the Railway Administration for this purpose.

(c) A statement showing the number and names of Railway employees at Bhadrak Railway station who were not given any benefits is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-9420/75*]

United Provinces Commercial Corporation Private Ltd., Calcutta

6114. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the United Provinces Commercial Corporation (Pvt.) Limited Calcutta was ordered to be wound up by an order of the Calcutta High Court

and the official liquidator attached to that court appointed liquidator of the company ;

(b) total value of each category of assets of the company on the eve of liquidation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd., has taken control of the company ; and

(d) if so, what are the details of this take over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : (a) The company, namely, *M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd.*, was ordered to be wound up by an order of Calcutta High Court dated 4-6-1968 and the Official Liquidator attached to that Court was appointed Liquidator.

(b) The former directors of the company have not yet filed with the Official Liquidator, the statement of affairs indicating the assets etc. of the company on the date of winding up and as such information in this regard is not available. Necessary action against them has been initiated by the Official Liquidator.

(c) and (d) Official Liquidator has no information on this subject. Under section 456(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, the assets of the company in liquidation are deemed to be in the custody of the Court and no alteration in that position can therefore be made without an application to the Court in charge of the winding up through the official Liquidator. No such application has been made.

Enquiries and Cases Pending against Shri R. N. Goenka and Concerned associated with him

6116. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3822 on the 18th March, 1975 regarding criminal cases pending against Indian Express and Andhra Pradesh Group of Papers and state :

(a) what are the other cases under enquiry or pending against Shri R.N. Goenka and concerns associated with him and what is being done to expedite the same; and

(b) how long the case relating to National Company Ltd., Calcutta has been under investigation, what are the causes of inordinate delay and what steps are being taken to complete the same within specified time limit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) In addition to Andhra Prabha Private Ltd., the following companies of Express Group were inspected under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 :

1. Ark Investments Pvt. Ltd.
2. Airlines & Hotels Caterers (Madras) P. Ltd.
3. Ace Investments P. Ltd.
4. Express Newspapers P. Ltd.
5. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Ltd.
6. Indian Express (Madurai) Private Limited.
7. National Company Ltd.

Technical contraventions of the Companies Act, 1956 disclosed by the inspections are being taken up with the companies. On the basis of inspection, show cause notices under section 408 of the Companies Act in respect of companies mentioned at S. No. 4 and 6 were issued asking them as to why Government Directors should not be appointed. The said companies filed writ petitions before Madras High Court which are pending.

(b) The case relating to National Co. Ltd. which is under investigation by C.B.I. was registered on 14th February, 1970. The investigation was suspended at the close of the year 1970 due to an interim injunction granted by Calcutta High Court followed by a series of petitions filed by the accused and could be resumed only after 17th December, 1973 when the Supreme Court refused to grant stay of further investigation.

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The investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation is reported to be nearing completion.

Reducing price of Xylene by Indian Petro Chemicals

6117. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petro Chemical Corporation near Baroda has reduced the price of Xylene; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The Aromatics Plant of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited is licenced to produce 21,000 tonnes per annum of Orthoxylene and 2,500 tonnes per annum of mixed xylenes. In addition the plant has a capacity for the manufacture of 17,000 tonnes per annum of Paraxylene for captive conversion into DMT.

The IPCL have reduced the sale price of Mixed Xylenes from Rs. 5,500 per MT to Rs. 3,250 per MT with effect from 16-3-1975.

(b) The main reasons for reducing the sale price of Mixed Xylenes are as under :

- (1) The Mixed Xylenes have to face competition with products like Toluene which are priced around Rs. 3000 per MT ex-duty.
- (2) With the slump in the international price of Mixed Xylenes, its landed cost has fallen considerably :—

As a result of the above factors, the offtake of IPCL's Mixed Xylenes had considerably gone down. It is expected that with the reduction in the sale price of IPCL's Mixed Xylenes the off-take of the product will pick up.

Wells Drilled to Explore Crude Oil

6118. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells drilled to explore crude oil and gas in various

parts of the country by the end of March, 1975 ;

(b) the number of wells in which oil and gas have been found ;

(c) the names of foreign machines used for the drilling work, and

(d) whether the said foreign machines were received as a gift or were purchased ?

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

(a) and (b) Upto the end of February 1975, ONGC drilled 1,163 wells out of which in 685 wells, oil or gas is found Oil India Limited (OIL) drilled 349 wells upto the end of March 1975. Out of these, oil or gas was found in 268 wells.

(c) ONGC has employed the following types of rigs for drilling operations.

1. BU-75, 3D, 5D (Russian)
2. 5 LD, 4 LD, 2 DH (Rumanian)
3. Nat-55, Nat-45 (USA)
4. H-2500—Ideco (Italian)
5. Sagar Samrat (a Japanese built Mercury type jack-up drill ship).

OIL is employing the following types of rigs for its drilling operations.

1. FE1, FE2 (steam rigs)
2. Nat 130, Nat 1320 M (diesel rigs).

(d) They were all purchased.

बर्ष 1973 तथा 1974 के दौरान रेलवे माल की चोरियों में फंसे रेल कर्मचारी

6119. श्री मूलचन्द हाया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो कि वर्ष 1973 तथा 1974 के दौरान, जलन-जलन चोरी करते हुए जबका रेलवे माल की चोरी करने वाले को कष्टता देते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़े गये तथा उन्हें बरामद हुए माल का मूल्य कितना है और उनके विरुद्ध, जलन-जलन क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मूला सिंह)
मूल्यना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और लाना-पड़ने पर रक दी जाएगी।

Revision of Policy on Coal-Based Fertilizer

6120. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to revise their policy to coal-based fertilizer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of urea has risen much more sharply than the price of crude oil ,

(c) whether it is a fact that export of one fourth of the urea produced in one unit will earn sufficient foreign exchange for the purpose of making crude oil to produce this urea , and

(d) if so, the details of the new Government policy with regard to fertilizer production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir It is the intention that, subject to logistic and other considerations, fertilizer plants to be set up hereafter, should, to the extent possible, be based on coal.

(b) to (d) The question of export of fertilizers to pay for the import of petroleum feedstock required for the production of fertilizers does not arise as a substantial part of the country's requirement of fertilizers is still met by imports.

Government's policy in regard to fertilizer production is to maximise indigenous production both by improving the performance of operating units and by setting up additional capacity, so as to reduce the country's dependence on import of fertilizers to the extent possible. It is also Government's intention to diversify the feedstock so as to maximise the use of indigenously available resources.

Violation of Channel of promotion of SMs/ASMs in Ferozpur Division (Northern Railway)

6121. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Channel of promotions of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters have been violated in some posting in Ferozpur Division of the Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that wide spread and deep resentment have gripped the whole Division; and

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

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The All India SMs and ASMs Association, Ferozpur Division (unrecognised), has represented against the posting of one Assistant Station Master Grade Rs. 455-700(R.S) as Station Master Grade Rs. 455-700(RS). The issue relates to the revision of the channel of promotion which has become necessary because of the merger of two Authorised Scales of SMs/ASMs i.e. Rs. 250-380 and Rs. 335-425 into the Revised Scale of Rs. 455-700. This is under consideration and will be finalised after consulting the recognised Unions.

Original equity	Present paid up capital	Total turnover						Rs. lakhs		
		1971			1972			1973		
		Drugs	Non-Drugs	Total	Drugs	Non-Drugs	Total	Drugs	Non-Drugs	Total
225	225	431	4879	5310	477	5519	5996	633	5698	6331
Gross profits						Net profits				
		1971			1972			1973		
		138.34			156.20			249.13		
		1971			1972			1973		
		53.84			54.67			95.13		

(b) Details of industrial licences/permission letters and capacity mentioned etc. are indicated in the attached statement.

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

Original and Present Equity of M/s Rallies India Limited

6122. SHRI K. S. CHAVADA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the original equity & present equity of M/s. Rallies India Limited and their total sale turnover in last three years, gross profit and net profits;

(b) what are the industrial licences, no objection letters and permission letters held by this firm for marketing drugs in our country;

(c) whether M/s Bohringer Knoll, Searle India, C. E. Fulford. and other foreign firms have distribution and other inter-connection with this company if so, the broad outlines of the arrangements and terms thereof;

(d) whether this firm is indulging in over-invoicing, under-invoicing in exports/imports along with these foreign firm so, the facts thereof; and

(e) what penal action Government propose to take against this firm for these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Original equity, present equity total sales turnover gross/net profits of Rallies India Ltd. during the last three years are as follows :—

शोक सभा के 1971 के चुनावों से संबंधित मासिकार्थ

6123. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विधि, स्थाय और कम्पनी कार्य संज्ञो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 में हुये लोक सभा के चुनावों से संबंधित कितनी चुनाव याचिकाएँ विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) 1971 में हुये चुनावों से संबंधित कितनी चुनाव याचिकाओं का अब तक पूर्णतः फैसला हो चुका है तथा किन किन सदस्यों को कितने कितने समय के लिये चुनाव लड़ने से निषेध किया गया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी अहिषी) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचनों से संबंधित 51 निर्वाचन अजियाँ अब तक विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अपील पर निपटायी जा चुकी हैं। दिल्ली सभ राज्यक्षेत्र के 6-सदर संसदीय निर्वाचनक्षेत्र से लोक सभा के लिए निर्वाचित केवल एक उम्मीदवार श्री अमरनाथ बाबला को, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 की धारा 123(6) के अधीन झूठ आचरण करने के कारण उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की तारीख 3-10-1974 से छह वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निर्वाचन लड़ने से विवर्जित किया गया है ।

Need to improve transport facilities at stations in Malabar District

6124. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to improve the facilities for the transport of fish, betel leaves and tumber from the railway stations in Malabar District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to improve the transport system in this region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Adequate

facilities exist for the transport of fish, betel leaves and tumber by rail from the railway stations in Malabar District of Kerala. The Zonal Railway Administration also reviews these arrangements periodically and takes necessary action to move this traffic expeditiously.

Replacement of contract catering by Departmental set up at Kathiar

6125. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether instructions had been issued to replace the contract catering at Kathiar by Departmental set up and if so, why such instructions have not yet been implemented by the N.F. Railway;

(b) why step-motherly treatment is being given to the Departmental Catering Establishment over N.F. Railway by the Railway officers and why contractors are being backed to give them unintended benefits;

(c) why despite repeated demands, contract catering agreement is being extended by N.F. Railway on important stations; and

(d) why contract catering agreement lower level was extended on 15th December, 1973 and the Departmental set up closed on 19th December, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes However, on reconsideration the instructions were withdrawn

(b) No step-motherly treatment is being given to the Departmental Catering on N.F. Railway and no case of un-intended benefit being given to contractors has come to notice so far.

(c) and (d) Contract catering is extended only at places where the Department is unable to run or is running at a loss. At all other places, the existing arrangement is allowed to continue. Accordingly, the contract at Lower Hafong station was extended.

Facilities of Mail, Express and Delux Train Services

6126. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities of mail, express, delux train services of the Railways, are available only to the big cities, like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi even after 27 years of the independence; and

(b) if so, whether Government are formulating a scheme to make available the above facilities to other parts of the country, like Champaran in Bihar ?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, Champaran area in Bihar is already served by No. 27/28 Champaran-Patna an Express train.

Proposal to reduce Prices of certain Drugs

6127. DR. LAXMINARAYAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce the price of some special drugs, such as sulphur drugs and antibiotics; and

(b) if so, the percentage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) Government had set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, whose terms of reference *Inter-alia* included :

"To examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of drugs for the consumer and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations".

The report of the Committee was received by the Government on the 6th April, 1975. Questions like making the

essential drugs available at cheaper prices will also be considered along with other recommendations.

In the meantime meetings have been held with Public Sector, Indian Sector and Indian Medical Association to discuss problem of cheap drugs and reservation of capacity to achieve this.

Two years Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship

6128. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two years Post-Diploma in Company Secretaryship of the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration has been inadvertently ignored as the prescribed qualification for 'Company Secretary' under category 'A' in a notification issued on the 7th March, 1975 by the Government of India, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to issue a further notification for the above Post-Diploma as the prescribed qualifications of "Company Secretary" under category 'A' to avoid students' frustration confrontations and conflicts with the authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDAB RATA BARUA) : (a) to (c) For appointment of a Secretary to a company having a paid up share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or more, the only qualification which Government decided to recognise was membership of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India as it had been set up by the Government of India to provide for the courses of study preliminarily suitable and to build up the expertise particularly required for discharging Secretarial duties especially in large companies. The diploma referred to in the question had not been brought to the notice of this Department and here the same could not be considered on merits for inclusion in any category at the

time of prescribing qualifications by this Department's Notification dated 7-3-1975. A representation has since been received from the Company Secretary (Post Diploma) Students Association which is under consideration.

Search of Luggage of Passengers by the Railway Police at Udaipur

6129. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the luggage of passengers is searched by the Railway Police outside Udaipur City Station and the passengers are harassed; and

(b) if so, whether any instructions to this effect have been issued to the Railway Police by Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Suitability of Refining Crude Produce from Bombay High at Indian Refineries

6130. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some international oil companies functioning in India have floated rumours that the crude found in Bombay High is unsuitable for refining at any of the refineries in India and have suggested for its export;

(b) if so, whether there is any basis for this statement being made by these experts; and

(c) whether the Koyali refinery is capable of refining the crude now available in Bombay High and if so, the facts of the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) A report that Bombay High crude is unsuitable for refining at any of the refineries in India and a suggestion for its export appeared in "Times of India" of 18-3-1975.

(b) and (c) Analysis of crude from the two wells in the Bombay High structure available so far indicates the crude to be similar to Ankleshwar crude and therefore can be processed in the Koyali refinery. For processing Bombay High Crude exclusively in the other refineries comparatively minor changes and modifications to the plants may have to be made. The optimum utilization of Bombay High Crude is currently under active consideration. Before the field is fully delineated and further details of the crude are available, it is premature at this stage to finalize plans for its refining.

Manufacture of Wagons by Railway Workshops and Private Companies

6131. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many wagons are built annually by Railway Workshops and how many are supplied by private companies, like Indian Standard Wagon and Burn and Company and others to the Railways;

(b) what is the total requirement of wagons for Railways in 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(c) how many wagons are exported; and

(d) what is total number of wagons exported by Indian Railways and private manufacturers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The annual installed capacity of Industry/Railway Workshops regarding manufacture of wagons is as under :—

	(in terms of 4-wheelers)
Industry	30,625
Railway Workshops	2,000
Total	<u>32,625</u>

(b) The Railways requirements of wagons are worked out for each Plan period as a whole. According to draft Fifth Five Year Plan documents Indian Railways would require 1,00,000 wagons for handling the freight traffic.

(c) and (d) Indian Railways do not export wagons.

Requirements and Production of Drugs in Fifth Plan

6132. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by his Ministry regarding the requirements and production pattern of drugs during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) Task Force on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals set up by the Planning Commission have estimated the requirements of various drugs during the Fifth Plan periods. Details regarding name of the major items, estimates of demands etc. have been published by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies in "Guidelines for Industries 1974-75" and a copy of the same is available in Parliament Library.

Private Sector Units Manufacturing Basic Drugs for Captive Purposes

6133. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of concerns in the private sector engaged in bulk manufacture of basic drugs for captive purposes and for retailing to others ;

(b) their turn over in the last three years for such items and what it represent as percentage of their total turn over ; and

(c) whether similar items are manufactured by the public sector units also and if so, the details and how do their prices compare with those of private sector units ?

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

GANESH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Writ Petitions Filed by Railway Employees

6134. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases, including, writ petitions filed by Railway employees who have been dismissed or removed from services on account of the last railway strike, in different courts against the Railway Board and the different Railway Administration ; and

(b) the expenses incurred by the Railway Board and the different Railway Administrations in connection with such cases, including fees paid to lawyers ?

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

Companies registered in Eastern and North Eastern States during the last three years

6135. SHRI TUNA ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE and COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered during the last three years in Eastern and North Eastern States, State-wise and year-wise ;

(b) number of companies wound up during the same period year-wise and State-wise ; and

(c) number of companies that shifted their registered offices to other States during the said period, State-wise and year-wise with the names of the companies and their present location ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDBRATA BARUA) : (a) The number of companies limited by shares registered under the

Companies Act, 1956 in Eastern and North Eastern States, during the last three years.

i.e., 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given as under :—

State	No. of Companies		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Assam	35	26	66
Bihar	39	54	120
Meghalaya	1	2	10
Orissa	20	14	24
West Bengal	337	445	582
Tripura	—	—	2
Manipur	1	—	1
Nagaland	1	8	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—
Total	434	549	805

(b) The number of companies limited by shares which ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies

Act, 1956, in Eastern and North Eastern States, during the above period is given below:

States	No. of Companies		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Assam (including Meghalaya)	3	16	9
Bihar	7	14	13
Orissa	1	4	17
West Bengal	69	68	78
Tripura	—	1	1
Manipur	—	—	1
Nagaland	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—
Total	80	103	119

(c) The number of companies limited by shares that were reported to have shifted their registered offices from Eastern

and North Eastern States to other State during the same period is given as under:-

States	No. of Companies		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Assam	—	1	—
Bihar	2	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—
West Bengal	19	16	9
Tripura	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—
Total	21	17	9

The names of these companies together with their present state of location are given in the Statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9421/75]

Construction of Gohana Panipat Railway Line

6136. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of remaining part of the Railway line from Gohana to Panipat in the Haryana State;

(b) the time by which this project will be completed; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Overall physical progress achieved upto end of February 1975 is 15%.

(b) The line is expected to be completed by 31-3-1977.

(c) The estimated cost of this project is 2-28 crores.

Board of Directors of M/s. Bird and Company

6137. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Bird and Company Calcutta have sought Government approval for re construction of their Board of Directors;

(b) whether the names proposed by the company for appointment to its Board include a person or persons against whom investigations are in progress regarding evasion of taxes and amassing unaccounted wealth;

(c) if so, Government reaction to the proposal; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the proposed new Directors include several top executives of various companies which were previously under the Managing Agency of Bird and Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDBRATA BARUA) : (a) No, Sir. Approval of the Central Government is not required for the reconstruction of the Board of Directors of the Company.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Techno Economic Survey for
Dharamanagar Agartala
Region Line**

6138. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work undertaken to connect Dharamanagar with Agartala by Railway Line in the light of Techno Economic survey date-wise,

(b) total amount spent upto date in this regard, and

(c) the details of the present position in these lines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys carried out in 1969-70 for a (153.00 kms.) New M. G. line from Dharamanagar to Agartala have revealed that the project would cost Rs. 45.30 crores and would be highly unremunerative yielding a negative return of (-) 147% in the 6th year. A final decision on the project has not been taken.

The construction of the Dharamanagar Kumarghat rail link was proposed in the 1974-75 provided the North Eastern Council bears the cost of this work. The North Eastern Council have not yet agreed to bear the cost of the work and hence the same could not be taken up.

**Contractors refusal to do
work on Underground Rail-
way in Calcutta**

6139. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the contractors engaged in the construction of the Underground

Railways at Calcutta have declined to work on the old rates due to the recent Price rise of every commodity in the country;

(b) whether the foreign collaborators also want to change certain terms and conditions;

(c) the difference in cost due to escalation, between the original estimate and the present estimate;

(d) whether delay in execution of the work was due to the default on Government side) and

(e) when this underground railway construction would be completed ?

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

(b) Soviet collaboration terms have remained unaffected.

(c) The escalation due to 1973-74 price level accounts for about Rs. 91 crores excess over the original sanctioned cost.

(d) Progress of work has been slowed down due to the country's current economic difficulties.

(e) The target of completion is under review now.

आगरा डिब्बोजन (उत्तर प्रदेश) के फीरोजाबाद स्थित बुड़ी बनाने वाले कारखानों के लिए कोयले से लदे बैगन

6140 श्री मन्मोहन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में फीरोजाबाद के बुड़ी बनाने वाले कारखानों के लिए प्रतिमास कोयले से लदे कितने बैगन भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) उन कारखानों फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी गत एक वर्ष में बैगन भेजे गये हैं और बैगन की संख्या कितनी थी?

रेल संकायन में उपर्युक्त (श्री बृटा सिंह) :
(क) फिरोजाबाद के अलग अलग उपभोक्ता/इकाई को कोयले की आवश्यकता प्रायोजित करते समय राज्य सरकार इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं करती कि उक्त उपभोक्ता/इकाई बुडियों के उत्पादन या शीशे के किसी अन्य वस्तु के बनाने में लगे हुए है। इसलिए, रेलों के लिए यह संभव नहीं हो सका है कि वे बुडिया बनाने वाली इकाईयों और अन्य कारखानों को कोयला आवंटित करने में भेद कर सके।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Show cause Notice issued to
Four Birla Group of Companies**

6141. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) what is the exact share holding each of the 4 Birla Group of Companies to whom show cause notices have been given and who have not registered them-

Name of company	No. of equity shares of Rs. 10/each held	Value of shares held (Rs.)	Percentage of shares held in total paid-up capital of Maruti Ltd.
1. Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd.	40,000	4,00,000	2.2
2. Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd.	30,000	3,00,000	1.6
3. Saran Trading Co. Ltd.	20,000	2,00,000	1.1
4. Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd	10,000	1,00,000	0.5
		TOTAL	5.4 percent

(b) and (c) The latest balance sheet of M/s. Maruti Limited as at 31-3-74 shows an amount of Rs. 2,18,91,042/- as dealership deposits, including interest accrued, with the company. Unsecured loans from sources other than banks came to Rs. 48,54,215. No other deposits are shown in the balance sheet.

selves under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, in Maruti Ltd.,

(b) whether these companies or any other Birla companies mentioned in the Dutt Report have contributed any deposits, whether dealers deposits or deposits of any other category to Maruti Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
BEDBRATA BARUA) : (a) The refer-
ence is to the four companies, namely (i)
Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd., (ii)
Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd., (iii)
Saran Trading Co. Ltd., and (iv)
Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd., which
were shown in ILPIC (Dutt Committee
as belonging to the Birla Group of
companies and who have contested that
they belong to the Birla House. The
information regarding the extent to
shareholdings of each of these four
companies in Maruti Ltd., according to
the latest available information as on
28-9-1974 is given below :

The names of companies or persons who have made deposits in a company are not required to be furnished in the annual accounts under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The information whether the 4 Birla Companies specifically referred to, or any other Birla company have made deposits in Maruti Limited is.

therefore, not available from the annual accounts filed by Maruti Ltd., with the Registrar of Companies.

Construction of Refinery and Petro-Chemical at Bongaigaon

6142. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the construction of the Refinery and Petrochemicals at Bongaigaon (Assam) started;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what is the total estimated cost of the complex and what will be its capacity;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) After formulation of the scope of activities, the civil construction work on the project was started in the last quarter of 1974.

(b) According to its scheduled construction programme, the refinery is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77. The commissioning of the Petro-chemical Unit was scheduled for 1978-79, but will now depend on the availability of resources.

(c) The approved estimated cost of the project was Rs. 81.10 crores. Subsequently, investment approval for an additional expenditure of Rs. 29 crores has been accorded for installation of a captive power plant for the project. Due to general increase in prices and also enlargement of the scope of the project, the cost estimates are likely to go up. The revised cost estimates for the project are being worked out by the project authorities.

The capacities of the refinery and the petro-chemicals are as under:—

1. Refinery :	1 million metric tonnes/ annum crude oil.
2. Petro-chemicals :	80,000 tonnes per annum special boiling point Nephtha.
3. D. M. T. :	Approximately 30,000 tonnes.

Licences issued to Companies to manufacture new Drugs

6143. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies of firms to which licences have been given to manufacture new drugs during the last three years and the brief particulars of each case; and

(b) how many of them have started production and the names of firms who have not utilised the permission to expand capacities and start new production together with the reason for each case and the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the names of the Companies who have been granted industrial licences during the last three years for the manufacture of new bulk drugs/Expansion of bulk drugs already produced, licenced capacity, whether commenced production or not and the reasons for not commencing production is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT9422/75]

Meeting of Representatives of Management and Labour on speedy movement of Coal

6144. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convene a meeting of representative of management and labour in the Railways and Coal Mines Authority and B.C.C. Ltd., to work out measures for speedy movement of coal;

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting and

(c) if not, when it is likely to take place ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्रीमती योगिता के दौरान हिन्दी में निकाली जाने वाली विभिन्न पुस्तकों के लिये विवरणों का सूनाव

6145. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विभिन्न, अल्प-बोर्ड कम्पनी कार्य में भी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाविधि में हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों के लिये 37 विषय चुने गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों पर, चुने हुए लेखकों द्वारा हिन्दी में मौलिक विधि पाठ्य पुस्तकों को लिखवाने के लिए 37 विषय चुने गए थे। किन्तु विधि पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन की इस स्कीम को योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) स्कीम के अधीन की गई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

11 विषयों पर पूर्ण पांडुलिपियाँ प्राप्त हुई थी, जिनमें से 6 को प्रकाशनाय अनुमोदित किया गया। उनमें से 3 लिखी जा रही हैं और दो को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। अनुमोदित छह पांडुलिपियों में से तीन पांडुलिपियाँ मुद्रण की अंतिम अवस्था में हैं। आशा की जाती है कि वे अगले मौसमिक सत्र के प्रारंभ के पूर्व प्रकाशित हो जाएंगे। शेष तीन का, इन्हें मुद्रणालय भेजे जाने के पूर्व, सम्पादन किया जा रहा है।

24 विषयों पर पुस्तकें (जिनमें तीन पुस्तकें ऐसी भी हैं जिन्हें फिर से लिखा जा रहा है) लेखकों के पास लिखे जाने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं और सात विषयों पर (जिनमें दो विषय ऐसे भी हैं जिन्हें ताम्रजूर कर दिया गया है) पुस्तकों के लिए लेखकों का अभी ध्यान किया जाना है।

बूक इन पुस्तकों के लिखने के लिए चुने गए लेखक प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति हैं और अन्यथा व्यस्त हैं; इसलिए उन्होंने पुस्तकों के लिखने में अनुमानित समय से अधिक समय लिया है।

तथापि प्रकाशन शीघ्र कराने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

O & NGC Plan for Oil exploration in Cauvery Offshore Basin

6146. SHRI H. R. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any plans for oil exploration in Cauvery Offshore Basin.

(b) whether the O & NGC has negotiated the deal for the same with some foreign companies; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI G. P. MAJHI) : (a) to (c) Certain proposals for oil exploration in the Cauvery off-shore basin, made by some foreign oil companies are under consideration of Government.

It is not in the public interest to disclose any details in the matter.

Difference between Janata and other Toilet Soaps

6147. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the difference between the Janata Soap and other toilet soaps being manufactured by Hindustan Lever Limited, Tatas and others; and

(b) the basis on which the prices thereof have been fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) anata' toilet soap has a total fatty material (TFM) content of 65% and less perfume with economy packing. Other Toilet soaps have higher TFM more perfume and more attractive packing.

(b) The manufacturers have under-to market Janata toilet soaps at a price of Rs. 1.00 to 1.05 per cake of 100 gm. There was no statutory control on prices of soap. There was, however, till September 1974 an informal price control on the laundry, carbolic and standard grade toilet soaps produced by the organised sector where by the industry used to consult Government before increasing prices of such soaps. The informal price control was lifted from 19-9-1974 on the industry undertaking to produce Janata toilet soaps and optimising the production to the level of best of the last three years.

Enquiry Report of Train Accident at Ultadanga

6148. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether report of inquiry into the causes of the Railway disaster at Ultadanga station resulting in death of number of passengers has been submitted to the Ministry;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the findings;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government had initiated a special police inquiry into the accident; and

(d) if so, broad outlines of the finding ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, the accident was due to failure of railway staff. His report is, however, awaited.

(c) Ministry of Railways is not aware whether any special police inquiry was ordered by the West Bengal Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Occupancy Census of certain Trains on Central Railway

6149. SHRI NIIIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the result of last occupancy census of 2nd class bogies in 3UP, 4 DN and 2B

UP trains of Central Railway between Allahabad-Bombay; and

(b) in view of the heavy over-crowding, whether the Railways propose to provide more trains on above routes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-9423/75]

(b) Introduction of an additional train is operationally not feasible for want of spare line capacity on sections en route and terminal facilities at Bombay/Dadar and Allahabad.

Survey for Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway line in Gujarat

6150. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway line in Gujarat is now completed; if so, whether Government propose to go ahead immediately with the construction of the said new line;

(b) if the survey is still under progress, when will it be completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to the construction of the said new line, [particularly in view of the prevailing scarcity and drought conditions in Gujarat, necessitating the starting of relief and scarcity works on an urgent footing; and if so, the details thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The survey work is in progress and is likely to be completed by August, 1975. Further considerations to the proposal for the construction of this line would be given after the surveys are completed and the reports received. It may not be possible to take up this project during the present famine conditions unless the Plan allocation for construction of new railway lines is increased substantially.

Representation from M/s. Rajkot Coal and Coke Merchant Association, Rajkot

6151. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from M/s. Rajkot Coal and Coke Merchant Association of Rajkot regarding freight structure of 'Breeze Coke' and 'Pearl Coke';

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have also addressed communication on this subject to the Railway Ministry; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) No representation from Members of Parliament has so far been received in this regard.

(c) The request of the Rajkot Coal & Coke Merchants Association for making a reduction in the existing classification of Breeze Coke and Pearl Coke is under examination.

वर्ष 1974-75 में शुद्ध की गई नई रेल गाड़ियाँ

6152. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 में, जोनवार, शुद्ध की गई नई रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में, जोनवार, रद्द की गई रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन रेलगाड़ियों को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क)

बलायी गयी नई नई गाड़ियाँ	बढ़ाई गयी वर्तमान गाड़ियाँ	रेलें
2	4	उत्तर
2	1	दक्षिण मध्य
2	..	पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा
..	6	पूर्वोत्तर

(ख) और (ग) रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल, कीचल और पानी की कमी, जन-आन्दोलन आदि के कारण 1974-75 (फरवरी, 75 तक) के दौरान जोनवार रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों की दैनिक औसत संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों की दैनिक औसत संख्या (जोड़ों में)
मध्य	5.0
पूर्वोत्तर	53.0
दक्षिण मध्य	19.0
पूर्व	20.0
पश्चिम	67.0
दक्षिण पूर्व	2.0
दक्षिण	148.0
उत्तर	67.0
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	20.0
	441.0

Capacities of Refineries

6153. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total refining capacity, as at present, in the country for refining indigenous and imported crude oil;

(b) the number and name of the public sector and joint sector and private sector refineries and their refining capacities separately;

(c) whether there is any proposal or project before Government to increase the existing capacity within a couple of years; and

(d) if so, the proposed increase refinery-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) and (b) Based on the normal operating levels, the existing refining capacity

in the country (both in public and private sectors) is about 27 million tonnes including the Haldia Refinery (fuel part of which was commissioned in January 1975) and the spare capacity with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and the two foreign oil companies, as claimed by them are detailed below:

	(Capacity in million tonnes per annum)
<i>Public Sector</i>	
Gauhati refinery	0.80
Barauni refinery	3.00
Koyali refinery	3.80
Madras refinery	2.65
Cochin refinery	3.30
Hindustan Petroleum refinery	3.50
Haldia refinery	2.50
<i>Private Sector</i>	
Digboi refinery	0.50
Burmah Shell refinery	5.25
Caltex refinery	1.55
TOTAL	26.85

(c) and (d) The following projects for increasing the existing refinery capacity, have been included in the Fifth Plan and are under implementation:

	(Capacity in million tonnes per annum)
1. Bongaigaon refinery	1
2. Mathura refinery	6
3. Koyali Refinery expansion	3
TOTAL	10

Repairs and Expansion of Railway Stations in Kerala

6154. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain railway stations in Kerala need repairs and expansion;

(b) whether the Central Government have provided funds therefor during the current year; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) For the existing level of traffic, major expansion of Railway stations in Kerala is not considered necessary.

(b) and (c) Funds for maintenance and repairs, passengers' amenities and minor additions and alterations at stations are provided every year. Similar provision exists this year also. Allocation of funds is made Railway-wise and separate allocation State-wise is not made.

Payment of Dividends to General Revenues on Profit basis

6155. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether paying dividends to the general revenues is a major drain on the net income of the Railways;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration at present to link dividend with profit earned and the financial requirements of the Railways; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Net income or surplus of the Railways is computed after taking into account the payments to General Revenues which is only in the nature of interest on the capital provided by the General Exchequer to the Railways. As such the question of considering such payment as a drain on the net income of the Railways does not arise.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Discussions with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister on Supply of Crude Oil

6156. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Mr. Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani recently visited India;

(b) if so, whether the question of increasing supplies of crude from Saudi Arabia to India during the current year (beyond 1.5 million tonnes) was discussed with him, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether it was decided with him to set up a Joint Indo Saudi Economic Co-operation Commission, if so, the broad features and functions of the contemplated commission?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This was not decided during his visit. However the question of setting up a Joint Commission with Saudi Arabia to foster economic cooperation is under consideration.

Conversion of Mangalore-Hassan Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge Line

6157. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made to convert the metre gauge line between Mangalore and Hassan into broad gauge and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether this broad gauge line can be linked up with the capital of the State (Karnataka) by extending the line upto Tiptur (less than 100 miles) and by converting the metre gauge line between Tiptur and Bangalore into broad gauge; and

(c) whether Government propose to survey the extension of Mangalore-Hassan line to Bangalore via Tiptur to make the whole Mangalore Bangalore line economic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Hassan-Mangalore railway line is being constructed as a metre gauge line with B.G. infra-

structure so that it can be converted to B.G. conveniently at a later date if justified on traffic considerations. There is no proposal at present, for the conversion of the line a broad gauge or its extension upto Bangalore via Tiptur.

Accumulation of stock at Durgapur Chemicals Limited

6158. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of unsold stock has been accumulated in Durgapur Chemicals Limited;

(b) whether due to considerable decrease in the sale of products of Durgapur Chemicals Limited, the Company has gone into acute financial crisis and requested the Central Government for aid;

(c) whether due to financial crisis the Durgapur Chemicals Limited could not disburse the salary of its employees; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Termination of services of two senior officers of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri

6159. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of the senior officers in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri have been terminated on grounds of indiscipline and malpractice; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Taking note of the declining trend of production and profitability the Board of Directors of the company appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference :-

- investigate into the working of the production, engineering and material management departments, with particular reference to the performance of the personnel and fix responsibilities for shortfalls. The Committee shall meet as soon as possible and finalise its report within about 30 days and the Managing Director shall place it before the Board if necessary by convening an emergency meeting at New Delhi.
- findings of the Committee, inter alia, include the following

Whereas the production and Engineering Services Chiefs are found wanting in shouldering and discharging the irresponsibilities the Committee is also aware that the failures of these officers alone cannot account for the inadequate performance of the Company's technical operations

- Discipline needs to be strengthened at all levels and guilty and slinking officers and operators and other workers need to be punished promptly.

A Technological Cell needs to be established immediately for establishing (a) protocols for optimum capacity utilisation, (b) monitoring performance, (c) goals of efficiency achievable and targetted, (d) flow sheets, data sheets for material balances and batch operations, equipment specifications and their duties, (e) Recommendations for remedial action.

- The Task Force which went into the Penicillin operations has demonstrated that optimum targets of efficiency are indeed achievable in the plant even under existing conditions by rigid adherence to production/process parameters as laid down in the protocols. However, since production department has not been able to maintain these optimal targets of efficiencies, the Committee attributes responsibility for such failures to the production personnel and particularly to Superintendent Production who is in overall charge of the department.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, therefore, attributed the fall in production and profitability to several

factors including bad management, lack of discipline, and problems connected with efficient operation of the plant

On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, which were ratified by the Board of Directors, services of two officials were dispensed with. Other recommendations of the Committee are under implementation.

Enquiry into the Affairs of Companies

6160 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether M R T P Commission has enquired into the functions of Allali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited, JMKEMEX, Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited, Indian Explosives Limited, Atul Products Limited, Hindustan Lever Limited, Philips Carbon Limited Union Carbide Limited Sandoz Dunlop (India) Limited, Bayer, Boots, Abbot Laboratory Limited, Anglo-French Company Limited, Merck, Sharp and Dhome Cynamide, Glaxo Laboratories, Pfizer, Parke Davis, Ciba, Polyfine, Albright, German Remedies, and

(b) if so, the principal features of the enquiries and recommendations of the M R T P Commission in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b) In terms of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Commission can institute inquiries only into restrictive trade practice or monopolistic trade practice alleged to be indulged in by any undertaking and not into the functions of any undertaking.

The Commission has, however, instituted inquiries against the Atul Products Limited, the Hindustan Lever Limited and the Dunlop India Limited in respect of the alleged restrictive trade practices indulged in by them, as indicated below. These inquiries are at the pleadings stage: --

The particulars of the restrictive trade practices alleged to be indulged in by these undertakings are given below :

S. No.	Name of the Company	Nature of restrictive trade practices
1	Atul Products Ltd.	Exclusive dealership; restricting persons from whom goods are bought; sale on such terms and conditions as would have the effect of eliminating competition and limiting, restricting and withholding output, attracting the provisions of clauses (2), (g) and (j) of section 33(1) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.
2	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	The notice of enquiry relates to trade practices which appeared to have or are likely to have the effect of preventing, distorting or restricting competition in the supply and distribution of the consumer goods produced by the company and bringing about manipulation of prices and affecting the flow of supply of the goods in the market in such a way as to impose on the consumers unjustified costs or restrictions and are prejudicial to public interest.
3	Dunlop (India) Ltd. and 7 other tyre companies.	A common agreement called the General Code of Conduct for Members of the Automotive Tyre Industry entered into by these companies which provides <i>inter alia</i> that these companies covenant to sell their goods only on prices or terms or conditions agreed upon between them as seller.

Irregularities Committed by M/s C.E. Fulford and Company

6161. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the broad outlines of letter received by Government for giving upper hand to M/s. C.E. Fulford & Company for marketing their formulations in our country ;

(b) whether the Industry Ministry showed undue interest in this firm and Government received complaints in the matter, if so, the nature of the complaints and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) what action Government propose to take against this firm which has flouted

the I(D&R) Act and notification and misrepresented facts in their communication ; and

(d) what was the opinion given by Adviser Technical of the administrative Ministry about C.E. Fulford & Co.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) In the letters received by Government it has been stated that M/s C.E. Fulford Ltd., a 100% foreign company is engaged in illegal and unauthorised formulation activity. It has also been stated that the company is charging high prices for Gentamycin formulations marketed by them.

(b) and (d) The company has applied for manufacture of the following items in their application under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 received on 13-9-1974 :

S.No.	Item	Annual Capacity
1	Gentamycin sulphate	1000 Kgs.
2	Tablet	360 million
3	Injections	8100 litre
4	Ointments and creams	25000 kgs.
5	Solutions	11000 litres
6	Capsules	5000 million

The decision on the above application has not yet been finalised though the licensing Committee has once considered the proposal.

(c) The company has been asked to show cause as to why they have not obtained a C.O.B. licence under I (D&R) Act 1951. On the basis of the reply received, the question whether the company is required to obtain the c.o.b. licence or not is being examined. Regarding the high prices of Gentamycin injections, the price of the product was reduced under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 from Rs. 31.79 per 2 ml vial to Rs. 24.11 per 2 ml. vial on 10-2-75. The Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Maharashtra has been requested to ensure compliance of these orders.

Steps for improving production of antibiotics in IDPL and HAL

6162. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken for improving production of antibiotics in Rishikesh and Poona plants of IDPL and HAL;

(b) whether M/s. Pfizer are bringing pressure through bureaucrats for the acceptance of their proposals regarding strains, the broad outlines of their proposals and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct M/s. Pfizer for parting with 50 tonnes extra Oxytetracycline production in favour of STC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) In June, 1973, a Technical Committee was set up by Government to go into the Working of Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh with the following terms of reference.

- (i) To determine the installed capacities for various antibiotics at IDPL's Antibiotics plant at Rishikesh and the extent of utilisation of the installed capacities.
- (ii) To determine the factors responsible for inadequate production, and the effectiveness of measures taken so far to augment the production of various antibiotics.
- (iii) To suggest measures to be adopted for maximising the production and for improving the overall economics of the Plant

The Committee submitted its report to Government in October 1973. This report contains the conclusions/suggestions for improving the performance of this plant and covers the following fields —

1. Technological talent
2. Technology/process employed
3. Quality Control
4. Maintenance.
5. Profitability
6. Organisational set-up
7. Delegation of powers
8. Personnel policy
9. Amenities for workers
10. Production incentive scheme etc.

In April 1974, Government had issued after necessary examination of the report instructions to the Management of IDPL for implementation of the report. Further action for implementation of Government's instructions is being taken by the management of IDPL.

Besides the above, certain old outstanding issues with the Workers' Union have been resolved and it is expected that this will increase the efficiency of operations in the

unit. Steps are also being taken to secure improved technologies and strain for improving the production of products within the range of Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh.

In regard to HAL the company introduced a new high-yielding strain which was obtained from M/s. Glaxo free of cost for production of Streptomycin. This strain was stabilised in September 1974. They have also switched over from Dextrose to Starch through a process developed by their R & D unit. Both the measures have attributed to improvement in productivity of these items. In respect of Penicillin the proposal of HAL for foreign collaboration to purchase high-yielding strain for Penicillin from M/s. Toyo-Jozo, Japan has been recently approved. Introduction of this will greatly increase the output of Penicillin. Apart from these measures, the Board of the company set up a Committee in January 1974 to investigate into the working of the Production, Engineering and Material Management Department with particular reference to the performance of the personnel and fix responsibilities for the shortfall. On the basis of recommendations of this Committee the services of Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Production have been terminated by the company. The other recommendations of the Committee are under implementation.

(d) and (c) The offer of technology by M/s. Pfizer for improving the production of tetracycline and oxytetracycline and for the manufacture of doxycycline by IDPL free of charge is in the context of their request for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for oxytetracycline and (ii) grant of industrial licence for manufacture of 5 tonnes per annum of doxycycline.

Government will take a view in the matter in the light of totality of recommendations in the Report of the Hathi Committee which has recently been received.

Complaints about over invoicing by certain foreign drug firms

6163. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administrative Ministry received number of complaints about over-invoicing indulged in by foreign firms, namely M. S. D. and Hoechst for

marketing Indomethacin, Methyl Dopa, Cyproheptadine, Prenylamine-lactate and Fursemide;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) what steps Government have taken to canalise these items; and

(d) is it a fact that foreign firms, including these firms directed their representatives to see that artificial shortage of above products were created in Indian market to achieve their goals?

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

(a) to (c) It was brought to Government's notice that through the cif. prices of Indomethacin, Cyproheptadine, Prenylamine lactate, Fursemide had come down substantially in the world market M/s. M. S. D. and Hoechst were importing the same from their principals at higher prices. No such complaint was received in respect of Methyl Dopa.

The imports of Indomethacin, Fursemide, Prenylamine lactate and Methyl Dopa were canalised through the STC from the year 1973-74. The imports of Cypro-heptadine being small the canalisation of this item has not been considered necessary.

(d) No shortages of Cyproheptadine and Fursemide have been reported. However, temporary shortages of Prenylamine Lactate due to delayed deliveries from the foreign suppliers did occur during the end of 1974. The supply position now, however is normal.

M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme are the largest formulators of Indomethacin and Methyl Dopa in the country. The company expressed their unwillingness to lift the material imported by the STC from rupee sources. This created shortages of these drugs and many eminent doctors wrote to the Ministry of the necessity of adequate availability of such life saving drugs. To alleviate the shortages of Indomethacin and Aldomet formulations manufactured by M/s. MSD Government have allowed imports of some quantities of Indomethacin and Methyl Dopa, through STC from MSD (USA), but at average prices comparable to those at which these drugs are available from rupee sources. IDPL have been asked to take up

the formulations of these drugs and their products are expected to be available before the end of June 1975.

Manufacture of Benzithine Penicillin by M/s. Joffery Manners

W6164. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: All the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to State.

(a) whether Benzithine Penicillin is Manufactured by M/s Joffery Manners more than 6 tonnes per annum and the same is handed over to M/s John Wyeth Bros. Limited for formulations and same formulations are again given to Joffery Manners for marketing in the country,

(b) if so, the main features of their terms and whether they have the approval of Government,

(c) whether Benzithine Penicillin is a highly profitable item for these foreign firms and its price is under examination for last two years, if so, the facts of the same,

(d) whether Government took decision to reduce the price of Benzithine Penicillin G from Rs. 2000/- per kg to about Rs. 1,300/- and similarly for formulations thereof, if so, the particulars thereof, and

(e) whether this file is kept pending by BICP, if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

Reservation Quota for promotion to Senior Scale Post in Personnel Department

6165. SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the prescribed percentage in appointments to Class I posts (junior scale) for direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission in the Personnel Department on Indian Railways;

(b) whether there is no element of direct recruitment in appointment to Senior Scale posts in Personnel Department;

(c) if so, whether the reserved quota of 15% for Scheduled Caste and 7% for Scheduled Tribe in promotion to Senior Scale posts in Personnel Department has been given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in terms of instructions contained in Ministry of Home Affairs Office memorandum No 27/a/72/EST (SCT) dated 27th November, 1972; and

(d) the number of such officers, Railway zonewise, promoted to Senior Scale posts since issue of the aforesaid orders and number of officers, Railway zonewise, as on 1st April, 1973 who are eligible for promotion to Senior Scale posts but not considered for promotion with reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUBA SINGH) : (a) and 'b' At present there is no Class I Service for the Personnel Branch on Indian Railways, Class I posts in the Personnel Branch on the Indian Railways are allocated to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers, Indian Railway Traffic Service and Indian Railway Accounts Service, to which services direct recruitment is made to the extent of 66 2/3% of the vacancies arising annually at the junior scale (Class I) level. There is no direct recruitment to senior scale posts in these departments.

(c) As there is direct recruitment to the extent of 66 2/3% of the vacancies in all these Services, the instructions contained in the Department of Personnel's letter dated 27th November 1972 do not apply, as these instructions are applicable only to grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50%. However, all directly recruited class I (junior scale) officers in all these services, including officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are automatically and simultaneously promoted to the senior scale in the respective services on completion of 5 years of service in the junior scale. For posts in the senior scale of the Personnel Branch for which directly recruited junior scale officers are not available, Class II officers, *inter alia*, of the Personnel Branch are considered for officiating promotion on the basis of a positive act of selection. Such selections are made by the Departmental Promotion Committee under the aegis of the Union Public Service Commission.

The Home Ministry's instructions dated 27-11-1972 do not apply to promotions made by selection.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of vitamin 'C' by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

6166. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the Vitamin 'C' plant of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri,

was commissioned on 31st March, 1973 for production of Vitamin 'C' to meet the country's demands; how much Vitamin 'C' has been produced there and sold during 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Yes, Sir. In the Plant commissioned for manufacture of Vitamin C, an intermediate product, Sorbitol, is also produced. The production and sale of Sorbitol and Vitamin C during 1973-74 and 1974-75 by H.A.L. was as under:—

	1973-74		1974-75	
	Production	Sale	Production	Sale
Sorbitol (Tonnes)	67	39	125	105
Vitamin 'C' bulk (Kgs)	85	..	519 tested & passed and 400 under test	..
Vitamin 'C' tablets (Lakhs)	9.57	5.36

Injunctions obtained by Foreign Companies against reference of their cases to M. R. T. P. Commission

6167. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the foreign companies or subsidiaries thereof or any of their branches functioning in India have obtained injunctions from the Courts against the reference of their cases to M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the reference or issue fresh reference to avoid delay in litigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As was stated in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4897 in the House on the 17th December, 1974, the proceedings before the MRTP Commission in respect of the three references made to the Commission under section 31 relating to the Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private Limited,

the Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Limited and the Coca-Cola Export Corporation were stayed by the Delhi High Court. These matters are now pending before the Delhi High Court.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश (मध्य रेलवे) में रेलवे कालोनियों में रेल कर्मचारियों की शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं

6168. श्री गंगाधरब डीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य रेलवे के विभिन्न विविधनों में रेलवे कालोनियों में रेल कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा संबंधी कौन कौन सी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक रेलवे कालोनी में स्थित रेलवे की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल कर्मचारियों में उपवर्गी (जी बूटा सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) नगरों में शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं के अभाव में मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य रेलवे के मुसाबल, नागपुर, सांसी और जबलपुर

अधिकांश रेलवे कर्मचारियों में विद्यमान विभिन्न रेलवे स्कूलों की व्यवस्था की गयी है—

मध्य का नाम विभिन्न स्कूल		प्रायवर्ती स्कूल	
सं.	शिक्षा का माध्यम	सं.	शिक्षा का माध्यम
भुसावळ	1 हिन्दी	5	हिन्दी
नागपुर	कोई नहीं	2	हिन्दी
भांसी	कोई नहीं	3	हिन्दी
जबलपुर	कोई नहीं	1	अंग्रेजी
		8	हिन्दी

मध्य-प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों में विवरण प्रस्तुत करने में अलक्षम रहने वाली लिमिटेड कम्पनियों

6169. श्री गवाक्षरथ खिलत क्या विधी, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी लिमिटेड कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार की निर्धारित तिथि के अनुसार विवरण नहीं प्रस्तुत किये और जिनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गये हैं?

विधी, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलराम व्यास) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना एवम की जा रही है और सबल के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेल कर्मचारियों की यह भी

6170. श्री गवाक्षरथ खिलत क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में उन सभी निलम्बित एव बर्खास्त कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है जिनके विरुद्ध कोई आरोप नहीं था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) .

(क) और (ख) बहाल किये गये रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना राज्यवार नहीं बल्कि रेलवे वार रखी जाती है। मध्य, दक्षिणपूर्व और पश्चिम रेलों पर जो मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों से गुजरती हैं, स्थिति नीचे बतायी गयी है—

मध्य दक्षिण पूर्व पश्चिम
(5-4-1975 को)

(i) उन रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो नीकरो से बरखास्त किये गये/हटाये गये अथवा जिनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयी	1701	2108	3507
(क) नीकरो से वापस लिये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	1557	1618	3360
(ख) जो अभी तक नीकरो में नहीं लिए गये	144	490	147
(ii) निलम्बित किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	984	1936	3431
(क) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिनके निलम्बित कारणों का पता से लिए गये हैं।	967	1620	3421
(ख) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अभी तक निलम्बित हैं।	17	116	110

Firms manufacturing surgical instruments

6171. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms which manufacture surgical and allied instruments in India, including the ones owned by the State and Central Government;

(b) the names of the firms having foreign collaboration and the details of agreement in each case;

(c) the loss and profits in each of firm; and

(d) the broad outlines of comparative qualities of products instruments of each firm?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the information in respect of units borne on the list of DGTD for the manufacture of Surgical Instruments (other than electro mechanical equipments) is attached. Details of foreign collaborations are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Information regarding profit or loss by each of the firms is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Regarding the quality of the products/instruments, no complaint has been received from the actual users. No comparative study of the quality of instruments has been made.

Statements

S. No.	Name of the unit	Item of manufacture	Nature of foreign collaboration, if any
1.	M/s. Elpro International Ltd., Poona	Operation tables, steriliser and operation Theatre lights	Technical cum financial
2.	M/s. Essorts Ltd., Faridabad	Operation tables	..
3.	I. D. P. L.	Various types of surgical instruments	Technical and financial collaboration with Govt. of USSR.
4.	M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd Calcutta	Anaesthesia Apparatus	Technical cum financial.
5.	M/s. Kher Surgical and Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	Suture needles	..
6.	Iscomed Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Suture needles	..
7.	Philips India Ltd.	Operation Theatre lights, sterilisers etc.	Technical cum financial.

Decision to run Passenger cum private goods trains on D.B.K. Lines.

6172. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided last year to run passenger cum private goods

trains on D. B. K. Railway line from 15th August 1974;

(b) what was the reason to postpone the running of these trains on the scheduled date; and

(c) whether staff have been appointed for this job on this line?

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

(b) The proposal to run a passenger/mixed train has been under consideration but can not be implemented due to lack of sectional capacity and resources

(c) No.

Alternative Railway Line to serve Koraput and Bastar Districts.

6173. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** . Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to construct one alternative railway line to serve Koraput and Bastar Districts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh respectively;

(b) whether any thought was given to this in the past and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what is the scheme of Government to serve these backward areas full of mineral wealth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Final Location Survey for the constructions of a railway line from Dhalli Rajhara to Jagdaipur to serve the Koraput and Bastar districts of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh has been completed recently and the report are under consideration. It has been revealed by the Survey report that this project of length 241 kms. will cost Rs. 46 crores and yield a return of 7.84% with steam traction and 7.97% with Diesel Traction by the DGT technique. The line is therefore not financially viable. A decision regarding the construction of this line will be taken after the reports are examined and depending upon the availability of funds.

Increase in Revenue from Perungushi Halt

6174. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the revenue from the Perungushi Railway halt has further increased justifying

the conversion of that halt into a flagstation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The earnings from Paruhgushi train halt for the last three years have shown a decrease as under:

	Rs.
1972-73	43,460
1973-74	38,544
1974-75 (upto Feb. 1975)	28,746

(b) Does not arise

Allotment of Fertilizer Dealerships to unemployed graduates

6175. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a policy to give fertilizer dealership to unemployed graduates or under graduates, and

(b) if so, whether a directive has been issued to all concerns under the Ministry ?

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

(a) and (b) While no directive has been issued in this regard, some of the fertilizer units give preference to unemployed graduates to the extent possible for appointment as dealers

Onshore and offshore drilling on Orissa East Coast

6176. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether onshore and offshore drilling on the Orissa East Coast will start soon;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) what is the estimation of the O & NGC about recovery of oil from the Orissa-West Bengal coastal lines?

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

(a) to (c) Surveys for hydrocarbons

conducted so far in on-shore Orissa have not indicated the presence of any suitable structure for exploratory drilling.

The contract for the exploration of the continental shelf areas, off the coasts of West Bengal and certain portions of Orissa, has been awarded to Carlsberg Natomas Group. The reconnaissance seismic survey of the contract area has been completed. The survey has indicated structural possibilities. Detailed seismic survey has also been undertaken and it is only after the data obtained from these surveys are processed and interpreted that a decision could be taken about drilling wells.

The rest of offshore areas off the Orissa coast will also be surveyed with the help of ONGC's own survey vessel which is expected to arrive in the Indian waters shortly. It is therefore too early to estimate the oil potential of the offshore areas off the Orissa coast.

Penalty for entering trains without ticket

6177. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum penalty for entering a train without ticket is Rs. 10- and whether it causes great distress to genuine people having failed to obtain a ticket; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to revert to the old practice of fining Re. 1/- or to introduce Guard's certificate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is correct that the minimum penalty for ticketless travel is Rs. 10/-. This is a deterrent provision and does not cause hardship since no penalty is charged in the case of genuine passengers who have failed to purchase tickets but have obtained the guard's certificate of permission to travel.

(b) There is no proposal to revise the minimum penalty of Rs. 10/-. The system of issuing Guard's certificate is already in existence.

Assets of Birlas in Fertilizer and Industrial Projects

6178. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets of Birlas in fertilizer projects and industrial project;

(b) the total assets of Tata's Dalmias and Jain Groups in fertilizer projects in the country in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) total profits these groups have made during the above mentioned period in their companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c) (1) In the light of the revised Industrial Licensing Policy in force from February 1973, undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M. R. T. P. Act which figured in the list of companies shown under the House of Birlas in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee or which have admitted interconnections in terms of the M. R. T. P. Act with such undertakings are taken to be Birla Companies. The total assets of 52 such undertakings which stood registered under the M. R. T. P. Act as on 31-10-1974 and their total profits before tax for the year 1972 and 1973 were as follows:

	1972 (Rs. crores)	1973 (Rs. crores)
Total Assets .	585.79	643.16
Total Profits .	43.59	44.80

The above figures also include data for Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited which is registered as a single large undertaking manufacturing fertilisers without admitting interconnections with other undertakings of the group and which also did not figure in the list of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The above mentioned company is the only company of the group registered under the M.R. T. P. Act which is engaged in production of fertilisers and its assets and profits were as follows for the two years 1972 and 1973.

	1972 (Rs. crores)	1973 (Rs. crores)
Assets . . .	52.58	52.58
Profits . . .	Loss	Loss

Jay-Shree Tea and Industries Limited which figured formerly in the list of Birla Companies has also a unit manufacturing fertilisers but neither has the company registered under the M. R. T. P. Act nor the assets of its fertilisers project separately are available.

(a) Only one company each of Tata and Sahu Jain Groups are found to be engaged in manufacturing fertilisers. The figures of assets and profits for individual

projects are not required to be filed with the Government. The total assets of the two companies and their profits before tax were as follows for the year 1972 and 1973.

		1972 (Rs. crores)	1973 (Rs. crores)
New Central Jute Mills Company Limited (Sahu Jain group)	Total Assets	14.89	14.92
	Profits	1.70	Loss
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited (Tata Group)	Total Assets	206.75	216.79
	Profits	11.97	5.52

Seniority of Ex-Grain Shop Staff

6179. SHRI Y. BOWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2985 on the 3rd December, 1974 regarding seniority and pay of ex-grainshop Department staff of South Central Railway and state:

(a) whether orders for implementing Supreme Court Judgement have since been issued on 1st February, 1975;

(b) whether that order fails to observe the principles contained in the order of 16th October, 1952 regarding the seniority of ex-grainshop staff in so far as their seniority will be restored only in case of future promotions and also that they are denied arrears of wages which would be due to them ;

(c) whether during the one year between the judgement and the orders, several juniors have been promoted on many Railways; and

(d) if so, whether such actions do not violate the Supreme Court orders?

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

(b) The order is in terms of the judgement.

(c) No. Promotions have been made only of duly selected candidates or seniors, subject to their suitability.

(d) No.

Policy for Import of Raw Materials by Drug Manufacturers

6180. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA :

SHRI N. L. HORO :

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

(a) whether the import policy for drugs is being amended to enable the drug manufacturers to import raw materials in adequate quantity to avoid shortage of drugs in our country;

(b) whether an inter-ministerial meeting last year had decided that drug manufacturers should be asked to apply to DGTD to indicate the quantities of raw materials required for essential/life-saving drugs, if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) whether Government want to avoid shortage of life saving and daily needed drugs and give a free hand to 100 per cent Indian sector to market these drugs, if so, the facilities Government propose to give to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Under the I. T. C. policy 1975-76, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have been included in the list of 'Select Industries' and import licences to the units belonging to the select industries will be issued on the following basis:

(i) the c.i.f. value of actual consumption of imported raw materials during the period 1974-75; or

(ii) value of actual raw materials licence obtained by the unit during 1974-75 whichever is less.

- (iii) applications for supplementary licences for additional requirements of raw materials for export performance/expansion etc. will also be considered on the recommendations of the D. G. T. D.

The import licences to the small scale units will be granted on the basis of (i) c.i.f. value of actual consumption of imported raw materials during the period 1974-75 or (ii) the value of actual users licence obtained by the unit for that period which ever is less, plus 10% of such entitlements.

(b) In the inter-Departmental meeting held in October 1974 it was agreed that the value limitation on actual users' licence can be relaxed and the value increased to take into account the increases in prices if the concern drug manufacturing company applies with the necessary details to the DGTD and depending on the essentiality of the imports. Similarly it was also agreed that the restriction that 50% of the imports should be from rupee payment areas can be suitably relaxed if DGTD is satisfied that the concerned items are not available in required quantities from such areas. All these matters will be reviewed in the light of totality of Hathu Committee recommendations.

(c) Government had set up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry whose terms of reference, *inter-alia* included:

- (i) to make recommendations for promoting rapid growth of drug industry, particularly Indian and small scale industries' sector. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced and regional dispersal of the industry; and
- (ii) to recommend measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public especially in the rural areas. The final report of the Committee was received by the Government on 6-4-75 and the same is receiving its attention.

Contract System for Sinking of Tube Wells in Bikaner Division

6181. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to resort to the Contract System for the sinking of tube-wells by the Northern Railways in the Bikaner Division;

(b) if so, the date on which the decision to give preference to the contract system over the departmental system as in vogue previously was taken and the level at which it was taken;

(c) whether the decision to invite the services of contractor is not a failure of the Water Wing of the Northern Railway Administration;

(d) the justification for retaining the Water Wing in the face of this decision; and

(e) the total number of tube-wells being sunk at present and the total value of the contracts entered into by the administration for this purpose?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) No tube-well is being installed through the agency of contractors. At present, one tube-well, at Lalgarh, is being installed through Ground Water Department of Rajasthan Government at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

Posts of Additional CEs and DY. C.E. (Northern Railway)

6182. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Additional Chief Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineers in the Northern Railways on the 31st March 1973, 31st March 1974 and 31st March 1975;

(b) the total increase in the amount of the Wage Bill in each of the subsequent years after 31st March 1973; and

(c) the justification for the creation of additional posts or promotion and the increase of expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The number of posts, in question are as under:

Addl.C.E. Dy.C.E.

31-3-1973.	.	15
31-3-1974.	5	24
31-3-1975.	6	24

(b) The total increase in the amount of the Wage Bill is as under —

31-3-1974 Rs.	23,000/-	approximately
31-3-1975 Rs.	68,000/-	approximately

(During the year 1973-74, most of the posts were operated for few months only whereas during 1974-75 these posts were in operation for full one year).

(c) Additional posts were created or existing ones upgraded due to increase in workload and responsibilities

Coal Based Fertilizer Plants

6183. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to establish coal-based fertilizer plants in the country,

(b) whether indigenous technology is available in the country for such projects; and

(c) if so, what are the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three coal-based fertilizer plants one each at Ramagundam (A.P.) Talcher (Orissa) and Korba (M.P.) are under various stages of construction

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Setting up of a Chemical Complex in M. P.

6184. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrialists have approached the Central Government through Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up a chemical complex based on limestone and coal in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if not, what is the difficulty in accepting it?

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

(a) to (c) Based on the utilisation of basic raw materials like lime stone, coke, salt, etc., certain proposals for setting up units in Madhya Pradesh for manufacture of chemicals like calcium carbide, vinyl chloride and PVC, Vinyl acetate, soda ash, with which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is concerned, have been received during the last one year or so. Letters of Intent for setting up undertakings for manufacture of 6,800 tonnes per annum of PVC and of 20,000 tonnes/annum of Methanol in Madhya Pradesh have been recently issued. Certain proposals for the manufacture of vinyl acetate monomer received from the Private parties are presently under consideration.

कुछ कम्पनियों द्वारा संतुलन-पत्रों का तैयार किया जाना

618. श्री हुकम चन्द कचवाय . क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जे.बी. मधाराय एण्ड कम्पनी, ग्वालियर, मैसर्स जे.बी. मधाराय एण्ड कम्पनी हैदराबाद, मैसर्स जीवन ट्रेड्स, हैदराबाद, मैसर्स मधाराय एण्ड सन्स, बबलीर और मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल क्लब्स, हैदराबाद, ने स्थापना से लेकर अब तक कोई भा तुलन-पत्र तैयार नहीं किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक के तुलनपत्र कब तैयार किए गये और वे तुलन-पत्र किस किस वर्ष के हैं, और

(ख) क्या कौनों कम्पनी की हेराल्फेटी करने के उद्देश्य से उन्होंने कई बार अपनी तुलन-पत्र

से धार नहीं किसे हैं जिसके लिये उन्हें वषट् प्रयत्नमा पड़ा है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन सभी मामलों में सीमा जांच करने का है ताकि लक्ष्यबन्धी सभी तथ्य प्रकाश में आ सकें ?

विधि, म्यादा और कम्पनी कार्य मंचालय में अब अभी (पी वेदवत बचमा) ∴ (क) मिसल जे ० बी ० मंचाराम एण्ड कंपनी, म्वातियर मिसल जे ० बी ० मंचाराम एण्ड कम्पनी हैदराबाद, मिसल जीवन फूड्स, हैदराबाद, मिसल मंचाराम एण्ड संस बंगलौर और मिसल इन्टरनेशनल फूड्स, हैदराबाद, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनियाँ नहीं हैं इसलिए तुलन-पत्रों के तैयार करने तथा उनको कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार के पास प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

(ख) उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Profits Earned by Foreign Drug Companies

6186. SHRI RAM HEDA00: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4813 on the 25th March, 1975 regarding remittances abroad by Foreign Drug Firms and state:

(a) whether foreign drug companies are earning enormous profits at the cost of Indian buyers; and

(b) if so, the total profits earned by the foreign drug manufacturers during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, which inter-alia seeks to curb excessive profits. The said order also provides for a maximum gross profit before tax of 15 percent of the sales turnover and in case of excess profits the excess shall be funded separately and shall not be utilized for distribution of dividends but shall

be utilized with the prior approval of Govt. for the purposes specified by the Govt. in the Order.

(b) Information regarding profits earned by foreign companies during the last three years have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 4774 answered on the 25th March, 1975.

Indigenous Production of Certain Chemical Raw Materials

6187. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of chemical raw material viz. naphthionic acid/Sodium naphthionate, Mutton tallow, Iodine and Methanol produced during the last three years indigenously in this country, State-wise with the names of such industrial units;

(b) the quantity of these chemicals so far imported in this country and the names of countries from where they were imported during the last three years; and

(c) what is the procedure of distribution of these raw materials, both indigenously and imported to different States and what quantity was allotted to different States during the last three years ?

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

Reinstatement of S & T Staff after May, 1974 Strike

6188. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Signal and Telecommunication Staff, category-wise and zone-wise, who were dismissed or discharged or removed from service after May 74 strike;

(b) total number of such staff in Signal and Telecommunication Department who have been taken back and also the number of those who are not yet given duty;

(c) total number of Signal and Telecommunication employees against whom no sabotage or criminal charges are existing but still they have not been taken back on duty; and

(d) the total number and list of staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department against whom cases of sabotage and violence exist and whether any legal action is being taken against all of them or some cases were there in which, no action is taken and the policy of the administration regarding taking back on duty of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Categorywise particulars have not been maintained and therefore are not available. However, a statement indicating the position zone-wise is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9424/75]

Supply of Reference Books to Staff of Telecommunication Department of Different Zonal Railways

6189. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Electrical Signal Maintainers, Mechanical Signal Maintainers, Assistant Signal Inspectors, Signal Inspectors over Northern, Western Central, Southern, South Central and North Eastern Railways, zonewise, Division-wise and gradewise;

(b) how much staff mentioned in (a) above is provided with Signal Engineering Manual, General and Subsidiary Rule Book and other reference books as admissible; and

(c) by what time the Telecommunication Manual is expected to be delivered to concerned staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) As given in Statement 'A' Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9425/75]

(b) As given in Statement 'B'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9425/75]

(e) The Telecommunication Manual presently under print and is expected to be issued to the staff by October, 1975.

Passengers Died While Travelling on Roofs of Trains During the Last Two Years

6190. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers died as a result of accidents while travelling on the roofs of over-crowded trains during the last two years, zone-wise;

(b) the steps Government have proposed to take to prevent such accidents in future; and

(c) whether adequate number of bogies and trains are provided to meet the requirements of the travelling public, particularly at the time of fairs and festivals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) It is not always because of overcrowding that passengers travel on the roofs of the trains. Sometimes, youngsters out of bravado, rice smugglers and ticket-less travellers travel on the roofs of the trains although there is no overcrowding. The number of persons killed while travelling on the roofs of the trains during 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given below, zone-wise:

Railway	Number of persons killed during 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto January 1975)
Central . . .	Nil
Eastern . . .	3
Northern . . .	5
North Eastern . . .	11
North East Frontier . . .	20
Southern . . .	Nil
South Eastern . . .	Nil
South Central . . .	Nil
Western . . .	5

(b) Instructions exist to the staff not to start a train when people are found travelling on the roof and prosecute them if efforts to persuade or to force them to come down fail. Special checks are conducted by the Railway Police and ticket checking staff during melas and festivals.

Publicity campaigns will continue to be conducted regularly to bring to the notice of the travelling public through the Public Address System the hazards of such travelling.

(c) Special trains are run and additional coaches are attached to the trains to the maximum extent possible within the available resources to meet the requirements of the travelling public, particularly at the time of melas and other festivals.

Closure of Jayant Vitamins

6191. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI VASANT SATHE :

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

(a) whether Jayant Vitamins has closed down its 150 tonnes capacity Vitamin 'C' plant as a sequel to heavy accumulated stock;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have instituted any probe into the reasons of its closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL (SHRI K.R. GANESH) :
(a) to (d) Government are not aware of the closure of Vitamin 'C' plant of Jayant Vitamins. However, Jayant Vitamins had come up for approval of higher price for their product/Vitamin 'C' than that fixed by Government earlier. The reason given by M/s. Jayant Vitamins for a higher price was that theirs being a new plant, the cost of plant and machinery was much more than the cost of the plant and machinery of M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals which was installed about 10 years back, their request was considered in consultation with the BICP and a higher price of Rs.

116-34 per kg, for Vitamin C was notified on 21-3-75 in respect of units which commenced production of this bulk drug for the first time after 31st March, 1973. SIC have been requested to issue *pro-rata* release orders for supply of Vitamin C to the actual users on its own stocks and on the production of indigenous manufacturers in the country including M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd.

Oil Exploration in Eastern and North Eastern Region States

6192. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the work undertaken for oil exploration in Eastern and north Eastern Region States up-to-date, location-wise and date-wise;

(b) whether continuous effort has not been made in each of these locations;

(c) if so, the reasons of abandoning from time to time drilling efforts, location-wise and date-wise; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for oil exploration in these regions during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) :
(a) to (d) The detailed position is indicated State-wise below :

1. Assam :

Geophysical surveys were started in the region by the ONGC in 1957, Gravity magnetic and seismic surveys have been carried out in Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Nawgong, Darrang, Mikir Hills and Kamrup districts of Assam. Geological mapping was started in 1959 and is being continued. Exploratory drilling was taken up on the structures delineated by geophysical surveys viz. Disangmukh (1959), Rudrasagar (1960), Lakwa-Lakhmani (1963), Teok (1964), Dikhomukh (1967), Galeki (1968), Naginijan (1968), Nazira (1968), Borholla (1969), Banmali (1970), Amguri (1970), Charali (1973), Mariani (1973) and Dergaon (1973). Oil has been found in Rudrasagar, Lakwa-Lakhmani, Galeki, Borholla

Anguri and Charali, Further drilling was discontinued in Bisangmukh (1960), Took (1966) Dikhomukh (1974), Nagaijan (1969), Nasira (1974), Mariani (1974) and Dargoon (1973), as they were found dry. Drilling at Bamzali structure was discontinued (1972) as a result of technical difficulties. Out of the 14 structures tested by drilling so far, 6 have proved oil bearing. Out of these six, two are in development stage and exploration and development will continue in other areas. In addition five new structures viz., Demalgaon, Jorhat, Laxmijan, Haldibari and structures around Anguri, Chargola and Masimpur will also be taken up for drilling.

OIL, apart from proving the extent and developing the resources of its two oil fields at Nahorkatiya and Moran, has undertaken intensive exploration during the last 3 years at Tengakhat, Nagajan, Jorajan and Terajan,

2. Nagaland :

Gravity-magnetic survey has been carried out in Kohima district. One seismic party will be deployed in the area during the current Plan period. Parts of Borholla and Galeki structures in Assam extend into Nagaland. One well in Borholla has been drilled and oil was encountered. Barsila and Tira Hills structures are also planned to be drilled during the current Plan period apart from continuing geological mapping in the area,

3. Manipur :

Preliminary geological investigation, has not indicated the area to be of interest.

4. Meghalaya :

One structure viz., Baghmara had been tested and found dry. Drilling is proposed to be taken up in Kusimara, Gobinathkila, Dewali and Angartoli structures,

5. Arunachal Pradesh :

Geological mapping is proposed to be continued in the State during the current Plan period. Exploratory activities are to be intensified in Ningru,

OIL has undertaken exploratory drilling in Kharasang,

6. Mizoram

Geological mapping is proposed to be continued during the current Plan period,

7. Tripura :

ONGC has delineated ten structures in the area. Bazamura Anticline was mapped during 1964-68. Drilling of a well with a projected depth of 4500 metres had to be terminated at a depth of 2813 metres as a result of technical difficulties. Several gas horizons have been encountered in this well which is presently being tested. A few more wells will be drilled on this structure to assess the gas reserves. In addition, Tichna, Gojalia and Rokhia will also be taken up for exploratory drilling. Geological surveys will continue on the other unmapped structures,

8. West Bengal :

ONGC carried out gravity magnetic and seismic surveys in West Dinajpur, Malda, Burwan, Nadia, Howrah, 24-Parganas Midnapur and Bankura districts. Seismic surveys have led to the delineation of a few structures near Bakultala and Galsi. Drilling is proposed to be taken up on these structures during the current Plan period. Additional areas may also be taken up for drilling subject to the results of the seismic surveys to be carried out during the first half of the Plan period,

9. Orissa :

Surveys for hydrocarbon conducted so far in onshore areas of Orissa have not indicated the presence of any suitable structure for exploratory [drilling,

10. Bihar :

An aeromagnetic survey conducted in North Bihar in 1956 indicated a thick sequence of sediments below alluvial cover resting over the basement sloping northwards and north-eastwards towards Himalayan foothills. Some seismic survey was also carried out in this region during 1961-62. The ONGC has done a large volume of gravity-magnetic and seismic surveys in Bihar. On the basis of these surveys, two wells were drilled one each at Raxaul and Bants. The Raxaul well was drilled during 1963-64 upto a depth of 4,001 metres and after testing, it was found to be dry and

abandoned in June 1964. The well at Raata was drilled during 1964-65 upto a depth of 2837 metres. It was also found to be dry and abandoned in May, 1965.

Techno-Economic Survey for Railway Lines in Eastern and North Eastern Region States

6193. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :

SHRI TUNA ORAON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the techno-economic surveys for the railway lines in Eastern and North Eastern Region States so far undertaken, line-wise during the last three years;

(b) the details of the work undertaken on the basis of these techno-economic survey reports in these States; and

(c) the new lines being constructed on the basis of these reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT 9426/75*].

Shifting of Registered Offices By companies in West Bengal

6194. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the companies which have shifted their registered office from West Bengal during 1971-72 to 1973-74 to other States; and

(b) the places to which they have shifted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA) : (a) and (b) Nineteen companies in 1971-72, 16 in 1972-73 and 9 in 1973-74 were reported to have shifted their registered offices from the State of West Bengal to other States. The names of these companies and the name of the state to which they have shifted are given

in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-947/75*].

Work undertaken in 1974-75 for Calcutta Tube Railway and Howrah-Amra Railway

6195. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work undertaken in 1974-75 and the details of the work done in that year with the amount spent for the Calcutta Tube Railway and Howrah-Amra Railway;

(b) the salient features of the projects of these two lines;

(c) the details of the work likely to be completed during Fifth Plan period, and amount of money likely to be spent during the period, year-wise; and

(d) percentage of the work completed up-to-date in these two projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement attached.

Statement

(a) to (d).

I. Calcutta Tube Railway

(a) Work in Sections 1 and 2 had been in progress during the year 1974-75 and the amount spent is Rs. 6 crores.

(b) The salient features are as under :—

Alignment . . . Dum Dum-Tollyganj.

Length . . . 16.5 kms.

Cost . . . Rs. 250 crores at 1973-74 prices)

Traffic . . . 13 Lakh passenger^s per day.

System selected . . . BG electrified rail service on 750V-3rd rail current Collection.

Construction time . . . 7 years original estimate—now under revision.

Journey time . . . 32 minutes. from one end to another.

(c) The progress of work and expenditure on this project during the 5th Plan period will depend upon the availability of funds from year to year and is under review.

(d) The overall progress achieved is 6%.

II. Howrah-Amra Railway

(a) & (d). No construction work has so far been undertaken on the Howrah-Amra raillink.

(b) The B.G. Line 73.53 Kms. is estimated to cost Rs. 12.16 crores excluding the cost of land which has been proposed to be made available by the West Bengal State Government at their cost. The project is expected to yield a negative return.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by 1-4-79 subject to the timely availability of adequate funds. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allotted to this project during 1975-76. Allotment of funds during the subsequent years of the 5th Five Year Plan will depend on the overall availability of funds during that period.

बम्बई विभाजन के स्टेशनों पर चल रहे 'टी स्टाल'

6196. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई विभाजन के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर इस समय चल रहे टी स्टाल जिन व्यक्तियों को एलाट किये गए थे तब से लेकर अब तक किन-किन नामों से इन्होंने कार्य किया ;

(ख) क्या वे अपनी फर्म और भागीदारी समय-समय पर बदलते रहे हैं और यदि हा तो प्रत्येक ठेकेदार ने उन्हें कितनी बार बदलने का काम किया और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे जनक उदाहरण है कि मूल ठेकेदार फर्म तथा भागीदारी से हट गए हैं और यदि हा, तो कितने उदाहरण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ठेकेदारों को अपनी बोधमता के आधार पर ही ठेके विजे मने से और यदि हा, तो उनके हटने पर ठेके रद्द क्यों नहीं किये गए तथा ऐसे कितने और कौन कौन से ठेकेदार हैं जो ठेके से हट गए हैं और किसी वसरे कार्र में लग गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) :

(क) से(घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्र की स्थापना का कार्यकम

6197. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री के० नालवा :

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

(क) क्या देश में 1975-76 के दौरान सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी या संयुक्त क्षेत्र में कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए किसी को लाइसेंस या आश्रयपत्र दिए गए हैं और परियोजना की मूल अनुमानित लागत क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० जाली) (क) और (ख) बंध में पहले से उत्पादन कर रहे तीस कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्रों के अलावा, प्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंसों और आश्रयपत्रों को विद्यमान 17 एककों के प्रभावी विस्तार और 28 नए एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए जारी किया गया है। यह योजना कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में है। प्रायोजन की अनुमानित लागत के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना प्रस्तुत करने के बाद विशिष्ट प्रयोजना के बारे में यह जानकारी अनिवार्य है। जिस और संसद् सदस्यों का संकेत हो।

रेलवे अंचालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय में वृद्धि

6198. श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनके अंचालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय में विकास व्यय से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल अंचालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) शब्द "स्थापना" का अर्थ है मांग 4 प्रशासन, मांग 6—परिचालन कर्मचारी और मांग 10 कल्याण कर्मचारी के अंतर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारी। 'विकास' व्यय वह व्यय है जो रेल-विकास कार्यक्रम पर किया गया है और इसमें मांग 13—चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) मांग 14 नयी लाइनों का निर्माण-पूजा और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और मांग 15 चालू निर्माण-पूजा, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और विकास निधि के अंतर्गत आने वाला व्यय शामिल है। पिछले दो वर्षों में अर्थात् 1972-73 और 1973-74 में 'स्थापना व्यय' और "विकास व्यय" के अंतर्गत व्यय में वृद्धि का प्रतिशत नीचे दिखाया गया है—

स्थापना विकास व्यय
व्यय (महानगर परि-
षद परियोजनाओं को
छोड़कर)

1971-72 की तुलना में
1972-73 के दौरान
व्यय में वृद्धि का प्रतिशत 4.71% 12.80%

1972-73 की तुलना में
1973-74 के व्यय में
वृद्धि का प्रतिशत 11.67% -8.73%

(ग) 1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 में विकास व्यय में वृद्धि का प्रतिशत स्थापना व्यय के अंतर्गत व्यय में वृद्धि के प्रतिशत की अपेक्षा अधिक था।

1972-73 की तुलना में 1973-74 में जबकि स्थापना व्यय में 11.67 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, जिसका मुख्य कारण था तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना तथा अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के 4 कशतों का भुगतान, 1972/73 प्रतिशत की अपेक्षा विकास व्यय में 8.73 में कमी हुई जिसका मुख्य कारण था भारत सरकार की अर्थोपाय की कठिन स्थितियाँ।

New Rail Lines under construction in Backward Areas

6199. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new rail lines under construction which are supposed to be in backward areas;

(b) what is the sanctioned length of these lines under construction;

(c) what are the new rail lines under construction which are supposed to be in non-backward areas from rail point of view; and

(d) what is the sanctioned strength of these lines under construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9428/75].

Essential drugs for Mass Consumption

6200. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual production in quantity of essential drugs needed for mass consumption in the country; drug-wise;

(b) what is the import in quantity of these drugs into the country, drug-wise and

(c) what is the production of these drugs in quantity in the Central and State Public Sectors?

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

(a) to (c) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in its report "on measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" have identified 117 drug formulations production of which should be taken up on a mass scale in the Country. A copy of the report was laid on the Table of the House on 4th March, 1975 and the report is under consideration of the Government.

A statement indicating name of important bulk drugs required for the production of formulations, their demand estimate, import, units approved for production, actual production during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-9429/75]

Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry

6201 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the names and other particulars of public sector enterprises being looked after at present by his Ministry and the amount invested in each,

(b) what percentage does this investment represent out of the total stock of capital in the organised sector of Indian economy,

(c) whether any additional investment has been provided for during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(d) if so, how much?

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

(a), (c) and (d) A statement containing the names of the Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the amount invested by the Central Government in these enterprises in the form of equity capital and long-term loans as on 31-3-1974 and the outlays envisaged for them during the Fifth Five Year Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9430/75]

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

Coal-based fertiliser plants set up in Fourth Plan

6202 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the location and other particulars of coal-based fertilizer plants set up by Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan, State-wise, and

(b) the amount sanctioned and spent on each plant so far?

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

(a) Three coal based fertilizer plants one each at Ramagunda (A P), Talcher (Orissa) and Korba (M P), which were taken up for implementation during the Fourth Plan period, are under various stages of construction. Each plant will have a capacity for production of 4,95,000 te. of Urea p a (equivalent to 2,28,000 te Nitrogen) and will require one million te of coal each annually

(b) The sanctioned cost, the present estimated cost and the expenditure incurred on the three projects till the end of February 1975 are as under

Project	(Rs Crores)		
	Sanctioned Cost	Estimated Cost	Expenditure (upto end of Feb '75)
Ramagundam	71 18	137 30	91 15
Talcher	70 49	142 69	93 97
Korba	118 25	150 00	4 68

Electric Goods Train on D.B.K. Railway Line

6203 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to run electric goods trains on D.B.K. Railway line;

(b) if so, when are they expected to run;

(c) whether we can save time and money by that; and

(d) what will be the rate of saving, in time and money in each trip?

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

(b) 1977-78.

(c) Yes.

(d) Running time for electric trains as compared to diesel trains is expected to be 12 to 15% less, and electrification is expected to give 15% return as compared to diesel traction.

Use of Hindi in Examination of Southern Railways

6204. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 200 employees of the Southern Railway have been asked by the Railway Board to express their views about greater use of Hindi on the Southern Railway, about using Hindi only in the examination being conducted by the Railway Service Commission and about the necessity for continuing English; and

(b) if so, the nature and gist of replies received from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to Question No. 13 of the Questionnaire which was circulated by the Zonal Railways sometime back, for obtaining views of about 200 persons of various groups of society viz., Journalists, Office Workers, businessmen, legislators etc. in regard to progressive use of Hindi on the Railways.

The relevant question is reproduced below :—

"Are you aware of the fact that recruitment to Railway Service is made through various Service Commission? Do you feel that by making Hindi as the medium of examination it will be easier to select intelligent candidate from among the applicants of your State/Town?"

Views of 13 serving employees of Southern Railway have also been received

in this regard which indicate that 'intelligence could be judged better only through the medium of language in which the applicant has studied the subject'.

Quality of Crude discovered at Bombay High

6205. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crude discovered at the Bombay High is of a lighter variety and therefore unsuitable for most of our refineries; and

(b) if so, the facts about it and how Government proposed to utilise it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) and (b) Tests carried out on samples of crude from the first two wells drilled in the Bombay High structure have shown the crudes to be of lighter variety comparable to the Ankleshwar crude oil. Since most of our refineries, except the Koyali refinery, have been designed to process medium gravity crudes, certain modifications of a comparatively minor nature may be required to be carried out if the Bombay High crude is to be exclusively processed in these refineries. However, it would be possible to process Bombay High crude mixed with other crudes in the existing refineries even without any significant modifications. The optimum utilisation of Bombay High crude is currently under active consideration. Before the field is fully delineated and further details of the crude are available it is premature at this stage to finalise plans for its refining.

Demand to Put off projects for underground Railways in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

6206. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rough estimate on the proposed Underground Railway in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a mounting demand from the public that these costly underground projects should be put off till the needs of the backward areas are met; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction to such a demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The rough costs of the mass rapid transit systems are as follows:—

Calcutta	16.5 kms. Dum-Dum-Toliganj line Rs. 250 crores.
Bombay	Corridor 6.34 kms. Rs. 159 crores. Corridor 7.26 kms. Rs. 400-450 crores.
Madras	Approx. 16.5 kms. Estimates are under preparation.
Delhi	Approx. 48 kms. Estimates are under preparation.

(b) Recently some such controversy in spite of the pressing and urgent demands for solving the severe transport problems which have arisen in the metropolitan cities.

(c) The development of mass rapid transit facilities in the metropolitan cities is considered essential for the purpose of alleviating the fast growing traffic problems in those cities. Outlay for those projects have, therefore, been provided by the Planning Commission in addition to the provision for the development of backward areas.

Movement of Foodgrains in drought affected area in Tamil Nadu

6207. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Railway Ministry to provide more railway facilities to that State for helping the movement of foodgrains to the drought affected areas;

(b) if so, to what extent the Railways have agreed to help in this regard;

(c) whether more wagons have been provided to the State to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the total wagons allotted to the State during the months of February and March 1975?

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

(b) Necessary instructions have been issued to railways concerned to supply wagons under priority class 'C' as and when indents are placed. They have also been asked to keep a special watch on this movement so as to ensure its expeditious clearance.

(c) Wagons as indented are being supplied promptly.

(d) During February and March 1975 1098 Broad Gauge and 2978 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded with foodgrains on Government account for destinations in Tamil Nadu.

Reinstatement of Railway Employees in Tamil Nadu State

6208. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still a large number of Railway employees who were suspended in the strike period in the Tamil Nadu State who have not so far been taken back in the job;

(b) if so, how many such employees are there;

(c) whether there are no specific charges against them; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not taking them back so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information about reinstatement of railway employees is not maintained Statewise but Railway-wise. On the Southern Railway which serves Tamil Nadu and some other States there are only 22 employees still under suspension. They were involved in 2 cases of sabotage and there were court cases which have since been decided in their favour. Action to revoke their suspension is now being processed by the Railway Administration in the light of the court judgement.

New Railway Lines in Tamil Nadu State

6209. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to undertake new railway lines in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the provision made therefor in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Tamil Nadu State has agreed to help the Railways in this regard; and

(d) what are the new railway lines to be undertaken from 1976 onwards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or Region-wise concepts but on overall considerations in the national interests. However, the following railway line falling partly in the State of Tamil Nadu is already under construction :

BG railway line from Trivandrum to Tirunelveli via Nagercoil with a branch line to Kanyakumari. No specific provision for individual works has been made in the 5th Five Year Plan. However an amount of Rs 10.33 crores is likely to be spent on this work during the fifth plan.

(c) There is no such offer from the Tamil Nadu Government.

(d) Programme of construction of Railway lines beyond 1975-76 has not yet been finalized.

Electrification of tracks during 1975-76

6210. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of the railway tracks which are likely to be electrified during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Following railway lines are expected to be brought under electric traction during the year 1975-76 :—

1. Durgachak-Haldia section, as part of Fanskura-Haldia electrification scheme.
2. Tundla-Ghaziabad section, as part of Tundla-Delhi electrification scheme.

National Rayon Corporation

6211. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Directors on the Board of Directors of the National Rayon Corporation;

(b) the names of Government Directors on the Board of Directors of National Rayon Corporation; and

(c) the groups and parties to which the directors as referred to in part (a) above belong and what is their term?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA) : (a) As per records of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra the names of the present Directors of the National Rayon Corporation are as under :—

- (1) Shri Shantanu Nanubhai Desai
- (2) ,, Devji Rattagsey
- (3) Dr. Cesare Rossi
- (4) Shri Ratilal Damodar Shah
- (5) ,, Fopatlal Chhanganlal Kapadia.
- (6) ,, Sudhir Namjibhai Kapadia
- (7) ,, Mohanlal Chhaganlal Kapadia
- (8) ,, Bhagavat Prasad Raogibhai Patel
- (9) ,, Kishore L. Raheja
- (10) ,, Shananjay Manilal Parek
- (11) ,, Champaklal Jamnedas Shah
- (12) ,, Chandrakant M. Mehta.

(b) At present there are no Government Directors on the Board of Directors of this Company.

(c) The records maintained in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra do not indicate the particulars of the groups and parties to which the aforesaid directors belong.

The term of office of a director is governed by the Articles of Association of the Company, subject to the provisions of Sections 255 and 284 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Irregularities committed by M/s. Kohinoor Mills, Bombay

6212. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of various irregularities committed by M/s. Kohinoor Mills Bombay, and Directors; and

(b) the action taken or being taken against the said Mill and its Directors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA) : (a) and (b) The books of account of M/s. Kohinoor Mills Limited were inspected under the provisions of Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956. No contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 were noticed. However, non-provision for doubtful debts in the accounts of 1971 & 1972 and the possible diminution in the valuation of certain investments noticed are being pursued.

Steps to check profiteering and Hoarding of Essential Drugs

6213. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether his Ministry is proposing to eliminate profiteering and also hoarding up of essential drugs at different levels specially by the retailers and wholesalers; and

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken by Government in this direction during the last quarter?

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

(a) and (b) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 which inter alia, provides that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation approved by the Central Government. The relevant provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, have been amended by a Notification dated the 7th March, 1975 to provide that no retailer shall sell any formulation to a customer at a price exceeding the retail price of that formulation indicated in the list approved by the Central Government or the price displayed on the label of the container of the formulation whichever is less. This will come into effect from the 1st May, 1975.

The Hathi Committee Report has been received on the 6th April, 1975. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 will be reviewed in the light of various recommendations of the Committee to plug loop holes if any in the order.

New Contract with Saudi Arabia for Import of Crude

6214. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA :

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

(a) whether recently any new long term deal has been made with Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, broad features of the deal; and

(c) the total quantity of crude to be supplied to India under the new deal?

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

No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Mini Fertiliser Unit Scheme of
Petro-Refiners Limited**

6215. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

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

(a) whether mini-fertilizer unit schemes conceived and fabricated by Petro-Refiners Limited a year ago, has not been a success ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the response from some State Governments has not been encouraging in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) Several granulation plants for the production of NPK granulated fertilizers built by various engineering organisations are already in operation in different parts of the country. These plants are based on mixing various inputs containing plant and micronutrients their subsequent granulation and drying. M/s. Petro Refiners Limited have also offered such a plant and have acclaimed that in the preparation of the granulated product some quantities of organic manures can be incorporated. As in the case of other similar granulation plants, the major inputs indicated are ammonium sulphate, single superphosphate, rock phosphate and urea and, by suitable blending, changes in grades are possible. As the fertiliser required for granulation in such units has to be obtained from the allocations made to the various State Governments, the support of the State Government is necessary for the success of the granulation plant.

Indo-French Pact for offshore drilling

6216. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-French technical pact has been signed for cooperation in offshore drilling for oil; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) :
(a) and (b) The Indo-French Study Group on Economic and Technical Cooperation recently assessed the possibility of India securing assistance from French organisations in the exploitation of offshore oil and felt that there was scope for collaboration between the two countries in the manufacture of drilling and production platforms.

**Deraiment of coal wagons at Delhi
Main Station**

6217. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some coal wagons were derailed at Delhi Main station on the 3rd February, 1975 causing dislocation of traffic there; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof ?

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

(b) The derailment was due to excessive speed and sudden application of brakes.

**Supply of Gas Cylinders in
Ghaziabad from Delhi Quota**

6218. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged to include Ghaziabad area in the supply quota of LPG refilled cylinders for Delhi, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) :
(a) HPCL, Burmah-Shell and Caltex are not marketing LPG in Ghaziabad. Supplies of Indane Gas Refill Cylinders for Delhi and Ghaziabad are made from LPG Bottling Plant at Shakurbasti. No allocation of quotas of refilled cylinders is made by the IOC for Delhi or any other town.

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

Recommendation of Hathi Committee on take over of Foreign Drugs Firms

6219. SHRI SOM CHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hathi Committee has recommended take over of the foreign equity from the drug manufacturing firms in India; if so, the reasons advanced for taking over and what steps Government propose to take in this connection,

(b) whether the foreign drug manufacturers, have more than 26 percent foreign equity, piled up their assets and profits disproportionate to their original investment; if so, the broad outlines of their profits; and

(c) whether Government propose to give free hand to Indian sector as was given to foreign sector for one decade to achieve self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :
(a) to (c) The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by the Government on 6th April, 1975 and the same is receiving attention of the Government.

Export of Bombay High Crude

6220. SHRI VASANT SATHE :
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 18th March, 1975 under the caption "case for exporting Bombay High Crude";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observation made there in; and

(c) facts of the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Analysis of crude from the first two wells drilled indicates the crude to be of superior grade—of low specific gravity and low sulphur content similar to the Ankleshwar crude. On the other hand the crude has higher pour point. The characteristics of the crude are such that it would yield larger percentage of light and middle distillates but less of bitumen and lubricating oils. The higher pour point of the crude may pose difficulties in transport at very low ambient temperatures.

Bombay High crude can be processed in the existing refineries in India with comparatively minor changes and modifications to the plants. Reduced lube potential of the Bombay High crude need not come in the way of the crude being processed in refineries where no lubricating oil is produced. Similarly for bitumen production also. However, even in those refineries where lubricating oils and bitumen are produced it is possible to process Bombay High crude by resorting to either blending or blocked operations using imported crudes. The optimum utilization of the Bombay High crude is currently under active consideration. Before the field is fully delineated and further details of the crude are available, it is premature to draw conclusions such as have been made in the news item referred to

Import and Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

6221. SHRI P. M. MEHIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) what are the broad outlines of importation of bulk drugs in last three years, item-wise and year-wise,

(b) what are the bulk drugs manufactured in the country, their production for the above period, importation of imported raw materials for the manufacture of these bulk drugs, item wise and year-wise;

(c) whether in the name of so-called self-sufficiency and shortage of foreign exchange his Ministry want to favour multi-national firms in our country and regularise their unauthorised over production/permission letters/COB licences; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to undo this anti-Indian attitude and be p the Indian sector of drugs industry?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Item-wise, quantity and value of imports is published regularly in the Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India—Vol. II published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliamentary Library.

(b) A statement indicating the production of various bulk drugs by the organised sector units during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9431/75]. Imported raw materials required for the manufacture of these bulk drugs runs into a large number and no tem-wise statistics are maintained.

(c) and (d) Government have taken the following measures to regulate the expansion of foreign companies and to encourage the Indian sector of the industry:

- (i) The Indian sector of the Industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes;
- (ii) industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs;
- (iii) manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings;
- (iv) they are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity or for taking up new activity. Suitable export obligations are also imposed.

Progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase in the Indian shareholding is imposed when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

(vi) Canalisation of import of more and more bulk drugs through STC.

(vii) Indian companies having foreign equity of more than 40% are required to obtain the approval of the RBI for regulation of their activities, starting of new activity, entering into new line of business etc.

Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry which was constituted by this Ministry submitted its report on the various aspects of drug industry on the 6th April, 1975. Government will take a view on the various aspects including the question of over production/permission/letters/COB licences etc. in the context of totality of recommendations of the Committee.

Expansion of Gujarat Refinery

6222. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the present capacity of Gujarat refinery;

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

(c) how much capacity is likely to be increased and by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) to (c) A Project for the expansion of the Gujarat Refinery by 3 million tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.08 crores was approved by the Government in August, 1973. The work on the project is in progress and is expected to be completed by mid-1977. The estimated cost of the project is likely to increase due to increase in prices of materials etc.

The expansion project involves installation of a new distillation unit alongwith a desalter, vacuum unit, disbreaking unit, bitumen unit, treating units for LPG/Gasolene/Kerosene, modifications to the existing Atmospheric Unit II to enable processing of imported crude oil and other allied facilities.

Waiting Rooms used by Families at Railway Stations

6223. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway waiting rooms in railway stations are being utilised for residential purposes;

(b) whether some of the families are living in the New Delhi Railway station for more than three months and if so, whether the Railways are permitting this;

(c) how long the waiting room can be used by a single family at a time;

(d) whether most of the waiting rooms in various stations in the States are being used by the passengers for months together; and

(e) if so, the action his Ministry proposes to take in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No. However, two ladies have been found occupying second class waiting room at New Delhi Railway station un-authorisedly since the third week of February, 1975. The matter has been reported to Railway Police who are taking action to evict them.

(c) Bonafide passengers can occupy waiting rooms till the departure of the trains for which they hold tickets. Passengers arriving by night trains can remain in the waiting room till next morning or for longer period to catch their connecting train.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Memorandum for Broad Gauge Line in Rupsa Talbandh Section (South Eastern Railway)

6224. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a memorandum has been submitted to him regarding the laying down the broad gauge railway track in Rupsa-Talbandh Section of South Eastern Railway by the members of Mayurbhanj Basik Sangha and Railway Users of the district;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) what specific steps Government have taken to expedite their decisions on the demands contained therein?

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

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, the Traffic Survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talbandh N.G. Section into B.G. was carried out in 1971.

According to the report, the estimated cost of the proposed conversion will be Rs. 3.79 crores and the D.C.F. rate of return is expected to be 2.53% only. The conversion will therefore be highly unremunerative. A final decision regarding its conversion is however yet to be taken.

Allotment of catering contracts without calling for tenders

6225. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vending and catering contracts allotted in the Indian Railways, Division-wise, under Government's orders without calling for tenders; and

(b) the reasons for giving contracts in such a manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No Catering/Vending contracts are awarded by calling for tenders.

(b) Does not arise.

Remittances made by Assam Oil Company

6226. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) total amount remitted under each head by the Assam Oil Company Digboi, year-wise, from 1970-71 to 1973-74;

(b) whether there are allegations of malpractices against the management of the company;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering to take over the Company in the national interest; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c) A complaint has been received from the Secretary, Digboi Youth Association regarding irregularities by the management of the Assam Oil Company. This is being looked into.

(d) and (e) In line with the declared policy of acquiring effective control over the Petroleum refineries and marketing Companies, the Assam Oil Company will also be brought into the public sector at the appropriate time.

Larsen and Toubro Company

6227. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) composition of the Board of Directors of Larsen and Toubro Co.;

(b) who are its principal shareholders and number and value of shares held by each;

(c) how many non-Indian directors and executives are still working in this company;

(d) salary, emoluments and perquisites enjoyed by each of them; and

(e) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to replace the non-Indian directors and non-Indian executives by Indians?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) The composition of the Board of Directors of Larsen and Toubro Ltd., is as per Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Please in Library. See No. LT-9439/75].

(b) Names of the principal shareholders and number of value of the shares held

by each of them are given in statement II; laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9439/75].

(c) There are only two non-Indian Directors still working in this company, viz.;

(i) Mr. H. Holck-Larsen, Chairman and Managing Director and

(ii) Mr. S. K. Toubro, Ordinary Director. As regards non-Indian executives working in the company, the information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The salary, commission and perquisites of Mr. H. Holck-Larsen, Chairman and Managing Director of the company are as under :—

(i) Salary:—Rs. 1,20,000 per annum inclusive of devaluation compensation of Rs. 3,500 per month payable at Rs. 10,000 per month;

(ii) Commission :—0.3% on the net profits of the company, subject to a maximum of Rs. 45,000 per annum;

(iii) Perquisites :—As per prescribed guidelines. Mr. S. K. Toubro, Ordinary Director, is only getting setting fee of Rs. 250.00 per meeting of the Board of Directors.

(c) No approval of the Central Government is required under the Companies Act, for the appointment of non-Indian directors and non-Indian executives.

Requirement of wagons by end of Fifth Plan

6228. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total estimated requirement of wagons for carrying a projected freight traffic of 300 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan;

(b) total orders placed by the Railways and total number supplied by the industry so far;

(c) whether it is being apprehended that the Railway will not be in a position to sustain the wagon industry and the late

will have to look for new pastures abroad sooner than later if the projected Fifth Plan requirements of the Railways any guide; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) To meet the demand of freight traffic at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, Railways would be required to procure about 1,00,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document.

(b) During the first year of the Fifth Plan viz., 1974-75, 9,286.5 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) have been supplied by the industry, leaving an outstanding load of 24,104.5 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) as on 1-4-1975.

(c) and (d) The funds allocated for procurement of wagons from the industry during 1975-76 is adequate only for about 5,000 wagons (in terms of four-wheelers) which is about 50% of the 1974-75 production.

Expansion of Capacity by Phillips India Limited

6231. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :

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

(a) whether Government decided to allow Phillips India Limited to expand its capacity;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the small scale sector manufacturing the same things has opposed this move; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA) : (a) to (d) Presumably, the Hon. Members are referring to the proposal of Phillips for expansion in the manufacture of G.L.S. Lamps and Fluorescent Tube Lamps. This proposal of

the company under the M.R.T.P. Act was referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission who have very recently submitted their report which is under consideration of the Government.

Recommendation of Hathi Committee on take over of Foreign Drug Companies

6232. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether the Hathi Committee had decided to recommend the take over of the management of all foreign drug companies in the country;

(b) whether all the official representatives of the Committee have opposed this move; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by the Government on 6th April, 1975 and the same is receiving attention of the Government.

Complaints against Chief Executive of Smith Stanistreet Company

6233. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the Chief Executive of Smith Stanistreet Company Limited; and

(b) what are the difficulties in taking over the ownership of this company and to run it as a subsidiary of the I.D.P.L.?

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

(b) M/s. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, was taken over under Section 18A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was appointed as Authorised Controller of the said Company initially for a period of 2 years w.e.f. 4-5-1972 and the said period has been extended upto and inclusive of the 3rd May, 1975. The Authorised Controller (IDPL) is examining/taking steps for rehabilitation of this unit. Government is conscious of the expertise and the marketing organisation available with this unit and the perspective role of this unit in producing essential drugs in this region is under active consideration.

Allotment [of Petrol Pumps

6234. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan where permission for setting up pumps was given in 1974 as well as the names of persons allotted these pumps together with the basis thereof; and

(b) the names of the persons from Rajasthan whose applications for allotment of petrol pumps are under consideration of Government and since when and by what time a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) Retail outlets (Petrol Pumps) are set up by the oil Companies on commercial considerations and no permission is required from the Government for setting up outlets at any particular location or to any particular persons. Except for IOC, no other oil company has set up retail outlets in Rajasthan during 1974. IOC awards dealerships for retail outlets in line with its policy laid down with the approval of Government. Location and the persons who set up the new Retail Outlets in Rajasthan during 1974 are attached.

(b) No such applications are under consideration of Government.

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Statement

Location	Name of Dealer
1. Khetri	Ex-Subedar Mahadev Prasad.
2. Dausa	Ex-Capt. M. S. Punnu
3. Sikandra	Shri Tribhuvan Prasad Bhargava.
4. Anta	Shri Kishangopal.
5. Hindoli	Shri Ramesh Chandra Sainik.
6. Kapasan	M/s. Kapasan F/Stn.
7. Udaipur	M/s. Automotive S/ Centre.
8. Udaipur	M/s. Swastik F/ Station.

Of these, M/s. Automotive S/Centre Udaipur is an 'A' Site and all others are 'B' sites.

Balance sheet of Birla Orient Paper Mills

6235. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the latest Balance Sheet of the Birla Orient Paper Mills for the financial year 1973-74 and state :

(a) the names of the Board of Directors, Managing Directors and Secretary, if any;

(b) their remuneration, including allowances, loan guarantee commissions, etc.;

(c) whether in terms of Government guidelines on the subject these payments are not excessive; and

(d) if so, the action proposed against the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) The Board of Directors of M/s. Orient Paper Mills Limited consists of the following persons:—

1. Shri G. P. Birla (Chairman);
2. Shri A. L. Goenka (Vice-Chairman),

3. Shri R. K. Kanoria,
4. Shri S. A. Lal,
5. Shri J. P. Poddar,
6. Shri G. Basu, and
7. Shri N. Sundaresan.

Shri B. K. Vyas is the Secretary of the company. The Company has no Managing and/or whole-time Director.

(b) The Directors of the company are being given remuneration @ 1% commission on the net profits of the company as per Article 74-A of the Articles of Association of the company besides sitting fees. The Directors of the company were paid Rs. 6,97,227 during the year ended 31st March, 1974, besides travelling expenses of Rs. 70,153. The said sum of Rs. 70,153 represented reimbursement to four Directors of the expenses incurred for attending Board meetings and travelling undertaken by them for the business of the company. It is seen that no guarantee commission was paid to any Director of the company during the year.

(c) and (d) The remuneration to the Directors of the company by way of 1% commission on the net profits of the company is being paid to them since the year 1943 when no approval of the Central Government in the matter was required. After the Companies Act, 1956 came into force, special resolutions as required by section 309(4)(b) thereof were passed.

Appointment of Additional Judge in Karnataka High Court

6237. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint an Additional Judge to the High Court of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal is under consideration.

Nationalisation of Oil Industry in Oil Producing Countries

6298. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether any of the oil producing countries have requested our Government to provide collaboration and necessary expertise to enable them to nationalise their oil industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : No, Sir.

Confirmation of Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters in Ferozpur Division (Northern Railway)

6239. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Ferozpur Division in Northern Railway have not yet been confirmed despite 15 to 20 years of service;

(b) whether Government are aware that Assistant Station Masters having more than 10 years service and their S.R.P.F. fund totalling in thousands, are being asked to deposit Rs. 300 as security money which is asked and deposited at the time of appointment; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to set the Divisional authority on right track?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Station Masters due confirmation in Ferozpur Division have been confirmed. Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 330-360 (Rs.) appointed after 16-6-1955 who have not deposited the security money of Rs. 300 required under the rules and orders, could not be confirmed.

(b) Yes. But since the time of appointment these persons have not deposited the security money.

(c) As soon as the staff comply with the condition prescribed in the rules and orders, eligible persons among them will be confirmed.

Stock of Bulk Drugs with S.T.C.

6240. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the S.T.C. holds huge stock of bulk drugs, if so, the detail about the drug and their stock position;

(b) whether the STC is helping in creating shortage of various medicines in the country with the help of bureaucrats in his Ministry if not, what is the factual position; and

(c) whether Government are taking any action so that the stock with STC are released in favour of 100 per cent Indian medium scale and small scale sector in order to avoid shortages in the country?

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

(a) The value of stocks of bulk drugs and drug intermediates reported to be available with STC as on 31st March, 1975 was Rs. 492.12 lakhs as per details in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9433/75]. The stocks are not considered excessive as STC is expected to maintain one quarter's requirement of the industry.

(b) and (c) The allocation of all canalised items distributed by the STC/IDPL is made to all sectors of the drug industry on the recommendations of the State Drug Controllers/Licensing Authorities

on the basis of past consumption/licensed capacity. In the case of units in the small scale sector incremental raw material over and above the past consumption is also being allowed.

Revision of Price Control of Drugs

6241. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether revision of price control in 1974 was done the instance of OPP; the details of the relevant notification;

(b) whether BECOSULES of M/s. Prizer was given a higher price and higher mark up to continue 23 per cent of profits; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise price of this item immediately and ask the firm to refund the excess profits earned to the National Fund?

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

(a) No Sir. A copy of the guidelines for interim price revision of formulations was laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Part (c) of Unstarred question No. 161 answered on 18th Feb. 1975.

(b) The prices of different packs of Becosule Capsules and the mark up allowed before and after the revision of prices under the guidelines are given below :

	1970 Price approved	Mark-up	1974 Price approved	Mark-up
20 capsules	Rs. 9.91	146%	Rs. 11.42	100—%
100 capsules	Rs. 39.61	125%	Rs. 48.05	96—%

The increase in price was allowed to neutralise the increases in raw material and packing material costs.

The mark up was, however, reduced from 146% to 100% in the case of 20

capsules and from 125% to 96% in the case of 100 capsules.

(c) The matter will be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee regarding pricing of drugs.

Original equity of Foreign Drug Manufacturers having more than 26% Foreign Equity

6242. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

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

(a) what was the original equity of the foreign drug manufacturers having more than 26 per cent foreign equity, who had obtained registration certificates, their production in last three years, the name of the firms, capacity applied in (a) and (b) from at the time of registration and present production;

(b) the names of the foreign firm who came in operation and who obtained industrial licences and their details as in (a) above ;

(c) whether most of these foreign firms raised their capital and reserve predominantly from Indian profit from the sales of formulations in manouvered way through illegal permission letters and C.O.B. licences, if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to restrict and curb the monopolistic trend of foreign drug manufacturers in our country?

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

(a) Statement indicating the names of the companies having more than 26% foreign equity who obtained registration certificate is given in Statement A laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9434/75].

Information regarding capacity applied for in Form A or B and the production during the last three years in respect of registration Certificates granted to them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Details of industrial licences granted to all the firms including foreign firms are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial licences, import licences and Export licences' copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library. Name of the foreign companies other

than those mentioned in part (a) of the question who obtained Industrial licences under I(D&R) Act are given in statement B laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9434/75]. Since number of formulations manufactured by each company runs into a large number, itemwise data of production is not maintained. Information regarding the production of bulk drugs and categorywise production of formulations, viz. Tablets Capsules, Injections etc. during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Statement C indicating the structure of the present total paid up capital of 26 foreign companies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9434/75]. Information in respect of remaining 7 companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry headed by Shri Jaisukha Lal Hathi have examined various aspects of drug industry including the question of permission letters and COB licences. The Committee submitted its report on 6-4-1975 and the same is under consideration of Government.

(d) Government have taken following measures to prevent monopoly of foreign firms :—

- (i) Under the I (D&R) Act facility of registration with DGTD subject to certain foreign exchange limits is available to the Indian companies where as the same is not available to foreign companies and companies covered under part III of the MRTP Act, 1969.
- (ii) Indian sector of the industry is given preference in the approval of manufacturing schemes.
- (iii) manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector.
- (iv) canalisation of imports of more and more bulk drugs through State Trading Corporation.
- (v) Foreign companies are asked to make available a suitable proportion of their production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators.
- (vi) All non-residents, branches of foreign companies operating in India and Indian companies

having more than 40% non-resident share holding are required to obtain the approval of Reserve Bank of India for opening new branches carrying on new as well as existing activity etc.

रेलवे द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त युनियन

6243. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त देश में कितनी युनियने हैं तथा उन युनियनों की अलग अलग सदस्य संख्या क्या है?

(ख) क्या मान्यता प्राप्त युनियनों तथा उनके पदाधिकारियों को रेलवे द्वारा किसी प्रकार की सुविधायें दी गई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रचालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल०डी० 9435/75]

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) मान्यता प्राप्त युनियनों और उनके पदाधिकारियों को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

1. मान्यताप्राप्त युनियन की प्रार्थना पर कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों की पूर्ण कालिक. सवेतानक युनियन कार्यकर्ता के रूप में प्रतिनियुक्ति।

2. मान्यता प्राप्त युनियनों द्वारा रेलवे परिसर का सभा करने के लिए उपयोग, बसों कि अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई हो।

3. भुगतान के स्थान के सनीप शब्दा एकत्रित करने को सुविधा।

4. जहाँ सम्भव है वहाँ मान्यताप्राप्त युनियनों के कार्यालयों में रेलवे दूर-भाषा की सुविधा।

5. मान्यताप्राप्त युनियनों के कार्यालयों के लिए रेलवे की इमारतें लाइसेंस पर देना।

6. मान्यताप्राप्त युनियनों को सूचनाएँ प्रदर्शित करने के लिए रेलवे परिसरों में सूचना पट्टों का आबंटन।

7. कार्यकारिणी समिति, सामान्य सभा और महासभा की बैठकों/वार्षिक अधिवेशनों में सम्मिलित होने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार विशेष नैमित्तिक अवकाश और पास की सुविधा।

8. स्थायी वार्ता तंत्र योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न स्तरों पर बैठकों में सम्मिलित होने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार विशेष नैमित्तिक अवकाश तथा पास की सुविधा।

9. राष्ट्रीय परिषद् और विभागीय परिषद् की बैठकों में सम्मिलित होने के लिए, मयूक्त परामर्श तंत्र योजना के अंतर्गत देय इयूटी पास और दैनिक भत्ते की सुविधा।

10. निर्धारित भ.नों के अनुर. वा पासों की सुविधा।

11. मान्यता प्राप्त संघों को रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा जारी किये गये निःशुल्क प्रकाशनों की सप्लाई।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा शिक्षित बरोजगारों को पेट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस एजेंसियों का विया जाना

6244. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व यह निर्णय लिया था कि पेट्रोल पम्प तथा

गैस की एजेन्सियों भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों अथवा बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को दी जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष में इस योजना से कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचा?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० साहो) : (क) नवम्बर, 1969 में आई० ओ० सी० ने एक योजना चालू की जिसके अन्तर्गत इसकी डीलरशिप बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों / कम आय वर्ग के परिवारों के स्नातकों को वरीयता के आधार पर दी जाती है। दिसम्बर, 1971 में इस योजना को स्थगित किया गया और सरकार की अनुमति से आई० ओ० सी० ने एक योजना चलाई जिसके अन्तर्गत इसकी एजेंसियाँ वरीयता के आधार पर करमियों/युद्ध में मारे गये अथवा खोये हुए और भूत पूर्व सैनिकों को विधवाओं की आश्रितों को दी गयी थी। 1-1-1974 से इसकी 25% एजेंसियाँ अनुसूचित जाती/अनुसूचित जन जाति के व्यक्तियों के लिये रखी भी जाती है।

(ख) 1974 के दौरान लाभ भोगियों की कुल संख्या जिनको रक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत फुटकर विक्री केन्द्र और गैस एजेंसियाँ दी गयी थीं बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों/स्नातकों सहित 100 थी जिस में 39 भूत पूर्व सैनिक और 10 बेरोजगार इंजीनियर्स स्नातक थे।

Foreign Drug Cartels against takeover of Foreign Drug companies

6245. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Drug Cartels have mounted an offensive through the organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India against any steps to take them over or to control and regulate their activities ;

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

(c) steps proposed against these foreign drug cartels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi issued a questionnaire to various manufacturing units, associations of manufacturers and other concerned including organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India inviting their suggestions to the various aspects of drugs and pharmaceutical industry. The Committee have considered these suggestions and submitted its report on the 6th April, 1975. The report is under consideration of Government.

Government have already taken the following measures to prevent the monopoly by cartels of foreign companies in drug industry :—

- (i) Under the Ind (D&R) Act, facility of registration with the DGTD subject to certain foreign exchange limits is available to the Indian companies whereas the same is not available to foreign companies and companies covered under Part III of the MRTP Act, 1969;
- (ii) Indian sector of the industry is given preference in the approval of manufacturing schemes;
- (iii) manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector;
- (iv) canalisation of imports of more and more bulk drugs through State Trading Corporation;
- (v) Foreign companies are asked to make available a suitable proportion of their production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators;
- (vi) All non-residents, branches of foreign companies operating in India and Indian companies having more than 40% non-resident share-holding are required to obtain the approval of Reserve Bank of India for opening new branches, carrying on new as well as existing activity etc.

Final Report of the Hathi Committee

6246. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI P. GANGADEB :
 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

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

(a) the main recommendations of the Final Report of the Hathi Committee;

(b) what is Government's decision on these recommendations of this Committee ;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ; and

(d) whether it is unanimous report of the Members of the Parliament in this Committee?

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

(a) to (d) The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry was received by the Government on the 6th April, 1975 and the same is receiving attention of the Government.

Playing of Housie in Railway Institutes at Danapur

6247. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHATRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in two Railway Institutes viz., N. C. Ghosh Institute and V. N. Sharma Institute at Danapur on Eastern Railway, Housie (Gambling) is played twice in a week every month.

(b) whether it is a fact that by playing of Housie (gambling) many youngsters are attracted leading to much hardship to their family members in these hard days;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have stopped playing of Housie (gambling) in Danapur Town Club and Danapur Cantonment Board on the issue raised in Bihar Legislative Council on 18th December, 1974 vide Short Notice Question No. 65 ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop playing of Housie (gambling) in the two Railway Institutes at Danapur immediately in the interest of staff and their families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Housie is played once a week only in the two Railway Institutes viz., N.C. Ghosh Institute and V.N. Sharma Institute at Danapur on Eastern Railway.

(b) to (d) Housie is a game of recreation like Rummy or Bridge in which money transactions are likely to take place. As such, it is doubtful if it can be termed as gambling. As the basic object and purpose of maintaining Railway Institutes is to provide recreation to the Railway employees and their families, the question of stopping this game does not arise. It is however, true that Bihar Government have stopped the game of Housie in Danapur Town Club and Danapur Cantonment Board.

Double Railway Tracks for Patna Gaya and Kiul-Gaya Sections (Eastern Railway)

6248. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHATRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is prolonged detention of both Up and Down trains invariably due to single track on the Patna-Gaya section and Kiul-Gaya section of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, does it result in consumption of extra fuel which could otherwise be avoided;

(c) whether Gaya being a place of international pilgrimage the single track as stated in (a) results in overcrowding of trains; and

(d) if reply to (a), (b) and (c) are in affirmative, when these tracks are proposed to be doubled.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. There is marginal overcrowding in certain trains which is not attributable to single line track.

(d) Does not arise.

Cumulative effect of Additional Increments granted to Loyal Railway Workers

6249. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that additional increments have been granted to the so-called loyal workers on the Railways;

(b) if so, whether these increments have cumulative effect; and

(c) the financial implication of these increments for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Dedicated staff who continued to work in the face of intimidation, violence and threat to their lives have been granted one advance increment with effect from 1-6-1974. The subsequent increment in the scale of pay would be allowed, on the normal date i.e. on the date on which the normal increment would fall due but for the grant of advance increment and not on the anniversary of the grant of advance increment.

(c) The advance increments were not granted to railway employees during the financial year 1973-74. Upto December, 1974 approximately Rs. 2.5 crores were incurred. The approximate expenditure expected to be incurred in the year 1975-76 has been estimated at about eight to nine crores.

Change in Designation of Train Examiner to Carriage and Wagon Chageman

6250. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it was agreed in a conference of Chief Mechanical Engineers held in June 1973 to change the designation of Train Examiner to Carriage and Wagon Chageman; and

(b) if so, the reason why the change has not been effected so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) This sug-

gestion was made at a conference of Chief Mechanical Engineers but could not be accepted owing to the difference in the nature of work done by Train Examiners on the one hand and Chagemen in loco-motive sheds and Mechanical Workshops on the other.

संसद् सदस्यों को पेट्रोल और मोबिलायल की रियायती दरों पर सफाई

6251. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोल-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का लोक सभा और विधान सभा के सदस्यों को अपने निजीयन क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिए रियायती दरों पर पेट्रोल और मोबिलायल सफाई करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० जी० बाबू) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चुनाव व्यवस्था में सुधारों के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिये राजनीतिक दलों की बैठक

6252. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधायक और कव्यवी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अप्रैल के अन्तिम सप्ताह में चुनाव व्यवस्था में सुधारों के संबंध में बातचीत करने के लिये विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों की बैठक बुलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में किन राजनीतिक दलों की बुलाने का विचार है; और

(ग) चुनाव व्यवस्था में सुधारों के किन मुख्य पहलुओं पर बातचीत की जायेगी ?

विधि, ध्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राध्म मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी बहिषी) : (क) राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए 22 अप्रैल की तारीख नियत की गई है।

(ख) कांग्रेस (संगठन)

भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)
सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
जनसंघ
ब्रवीड मूवमेंट खड़गम
भारतीय लोक दल
रिबोल्यूशनरी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
यूनाइटेड इंडिपेंडेंट पालियामेंटरी ग्रुप
अन्ना द्रविड मूवमेंट खड़गम
केरल कांग्रेस
मुस्लिम लिग
अकाली दल
रिपब्लिकन पार्टी
कांग्रेस पार्टी

(ग) विचार-विमर्श निर्वाचन विधियों के न से संबंधित होगा, जिसमें विशेष बल निर्वाचन व्ययों पर दिया जाएगा।

बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिये पुस्तक बेचने के स्टाल

6253. श्री विभूति निस्त्र : क्या रेल मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न रेलवे के बड़े स्टेशनों पर पुस्तक बेचने के स्टाल चलाने के लिये बेरोजगार स्नातकों को लाइसेंस देने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में विज्ञापन देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और किन-किन स्टेशनों के लिये ?

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

(क) सरकार ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि बुकरटाल के ठेके उन बेरोजगार स्नातकों को दिये जायें जिन्होंने सहकारिता/सामेदारी संगठन आदि बना रखे हों साथ ही बेरोजगार स्नातकों को व्यक्तिगत रूप में उन स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टाल के ठेके दिये जा सकते हैं जिन पर अभी तक कोई बुक स्टाल नहीं है किन्तु जहाँ पर बुकस्टाल होना आवश्यक समझा जाये और उन नये स्टेशनों पर भी जो भविष्य में खोले जायें।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त योजना 1973 में लागू की गयी थी तथा से रेलवे समय-समय पर बेरोजगार स्नातकों में विज्ञापन के माध्यम से आवेदन मांगनी रही है और 19 स्टेशनों पर इन श्रेणियों के लिए पहले ही बुकस्टाल के ठेके दिये जा चुके हैं। एक सूची जिसमें उन स्टेशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं। [संचालक में गया। देखिए संख्या L.T 9436/75]

Parity Promotion of T.Cs./T.T.Es.
Rajkot and Ajmer Divisions (Western
Railway)

6254. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) in the last year, how many T.Cs./ Travelling Ticket Examiners have been promoted in the Rajkot Division and after how many years' service each one of them got his promotion ;

(b) similarly how many T.Cs./ Travelling Ticket Examiners were promoted last year in the Ajmer Division and after how many years' service, each one of them got his promotion ; and

(c) is it a fact that in this regard, there is discrimination between the two Divisions, if so, what remedial measures are being taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) None has been promoted during the year. Senior-most TO awaiting promotion is in the 11th year of service.

(b) Six TCs after having put in service from 4 years to 17 years were promoted as senior TCs and one TTE was promoted as Head Ticket Collector. Those with less service are Scheduled Castes promoted against reserved quota.

(c) The posts are sanctioned for each Division on the basis of requirements. Because of the pattern of traffic, some Divisions will have more posts than others. Since promotion at this level is Division-wise, there will be variations in the chances of promotion in the Divisional controlled posts.

Amounts of Emoluments Disbursed to Officers and Subordinates

6255. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the zone-wise number of class I & II officers in 1974 and how do these numbers compare with those in 1951;

(b) the zone-wise number of class III and IV subordinates in 1974 and in 1951; and

(c) how do the total amounts of emoluments disbursed, zone-wise to the officers and to the subordinates in 1974 as compared to those disbursed in 1951?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-943775].

रतलाम रेलवे कार्गिन पर उपरि पुल का निर्माण

6256. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम रेलवे कार्गिन (अर्जन्ट-वर्कबन्ध सर्विसन मीटर नैज) पर रेलों के आवा-

गमन तथा शॉटिंग के समय सड़क बाँलियात बंदों तक अवरुद्ध रहता है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर एक उपरि पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई है ; और इस के लिए सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरि पुल के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपपत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। लेकिन चूंकि सम-पार रतलाम के मीटर लाइन स्टेशन यार्ड में स्थित है इस लिए इसे शॉटिंग के समय तथा गाड़ियों के गुजरने के समय भी बंद करना पड़ता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस समपार के बदले ऊपरि सड़क-पुल की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया है। पश्चिम रेलवे ने राज्य सरकार से कहा है कि शर्तों के संबंध में अपनी स्वीकृति भेजे, लेकिन अभी तक राज्य सरकार से आगे कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है। शर्तों के बारे में राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही इस निर्माण कार्य का सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ किया जा सकेगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से निश्चित प्रस्ताव सहित शर्तों संबंधी उसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही आगे कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी।

गोविंदराम तोरी शुगर मिल्स, महिबपुर

6257. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों के निवेशकों के शेयरों के बारे में 18 मार्च, 1975 के अन्त-राक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 3720 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोविंदराम तोरी शुगर मिल्स, महिबपुर एक गैर-पब्लिक कम्पनी है और यदि

हैं, तो यह कम्पनी कब से कार्य कर रही है और इसकी पूंजी कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी की कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत होने की आवश्यकता है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य उप मंत्री (श्री बंदावत बख्शा) : (क) गाविन्दराम लोदी शुगर मिल्स महिदपुर, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनी मालूम नहीं पड़ती है। इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 11 (2) में उल्लिखित है कि "कोई कम्पनी, सगम या भागीदार जो ब.स से अधिक व्यक्तियों से मिलकर गठित है किसी अन्य कारदार के करने के प्रयोजन के लिए जिसका उद्देश्य कम्पनी, सगम या भागीदार द्वारा या उसके व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों द्वारा लाभ का अर्जन करना है उस वक्ता के सिवाय नहीं बनाई जायेगी जिसमें कि वह इस अधिनियम के अधिन कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत की जाती है या वह किसी अन्य भारतीय विधि के अन्तर्गत में बनाई जाती है।" जब तक कि साध्य न हो कि उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया गया है, इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करना मभव नहीं है।

व्यव-प्रवेश में चीनी मिलों के शेयर होल्डर

6258. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री चीनी मिलों की शेयर पूंजी के बारे में 18 मार्च 1975 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3845 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवाजी राव शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड बलौदा तथा जावरा लिमिटेड शुगर मिल्स लिमिटेड के निदेशक बोर्ड के प्रत्येक सदस्य की शेयर पूंजी क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने शेयर-होल्डर हैं जिनकी पूंजी 5 हजार रुपये से अधिक है ; और

(ग) क्या जावरा शुगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा गोविन्दराम लोदी शुगर मिल्स महिदपुर के निदेशक और प्रबन्धकर्ता एक ही व्यक्ति हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री बंदावत बख्शा) (क) : जीवाजीराव शुगर कम्पनी लि०, दलादा एव जावरा शुगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लि० जावरा के निदेशकों के नाम तथा उनकी इन कम्पनियों में हिस्से धारिता की बाबत सूचना, निम्न प्रकार है :-

जीवाजीराव शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

निदेशकों के नाम	100 रु० की दर के साम्य हिस्से की संख्या	29-3-1974 तक
1. श्री वासुदेव प्रसाद अग्रवाल	50	
2. श्री महावीर प्रसाद अग्रवाल	85	
3. श्री नरेश चन्द्र मक्सेरिया	50	
4. श्री जान्नीर एफ०श्याफ	50	
5. श्री विजय शंकर त्रिपाठी	कुछ नहीं	
6. श्री मन्चिनामन्द एम० देव	कुछ नहीं	

जावरा शुगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

निदेशकों के नाम	100 रु० दर के साम्य हिस्सों की संख्या	30-4-1974 तक
1. श्री बेकटलाल नन्दलाल जी टोडी (प्रबन्ध निदेशक)	1,600	
2. श्री विश्वनाथ राधेशामजी टोडी	4,741	

जावरा शूगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

3. श्रीमती बनारसीदाई	3,031
नन्दलाल जी टोडी	
4. श्री बी० आर० कानून्गी	कुछ नहीं

(ख) जीवाजीराव शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड में 29-3-1974 तक 5,000 रु० से अधिक के मूल्य के हिस्से धारणकर्ता हिस्से धारी 6 हैं एव जावरा शूगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में 30-4-1974 तक ऐसे 13 हिस्सेधारी हैं।

(ग) गोविन्दराम टोडी शूगर मिल्स महीदपुर, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनी प्रतीत नहीं होनी। जतः यह सूचना कि जावरा शूगर मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा गोविन्दराम टोडी शूगर मिल्स, महीदपुर में एक ही व्यक्ति निवेशक तथा प्रबन्धक है, उपबन्ध नहीं है।

द्वितीय क्षेत्री के 2-टायर शयन यानों को वातानुकूलित बनाना

6259. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल के मुख्य भागों पर द्वितीय क्षेत्री के 2 टायर शयन यानों को वातानुकूलित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1975 में ऐसे यान उपलब्ध होंगे ; और

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

रेल अंशालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन, मद्रास-नई दिल्ली और बम्बई-नई दिल्ली-अमृतसर तथा हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली-अमृतसर मार्गों पर चलन वाली वातानुकूलित

एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में 15-3-75 से दो टायर वाले वातानुकूलित शयनयान चलाये गये हैं। इस सधारी डिब्बे में 48 यात्रियों के लिए स्थान होता है और इनमें यात्रा करने के लिए किराया पहले दर्जे के साधारण किराये के बराबर है।

Views of Soviet Oil Expert on Oil Deposits in Bombay High

6260. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI M. R. M. GOPAL
REDDY :

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

(a) whether Prof. Kalinin, Soviet Oil Expert has visited the Bombay High Project during the month of March this year; and

(b) if so, what was his opinion about the oil deposits in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. He visited ONGC's jack-up drilling rig, 'Sagar Samrat' in Bombay High

(b) He expressed optimism over the prospects of oil in Bombay High and in the adjoining structures.

जयपुर मेटल एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, जयपुर

6261. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर मेटल एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स जयपुर, (राजस्थान) के प्रबन्धकों में आपसी झगड़े के कारण कम्पनी के लाभ में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कम्पनी की ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) उक्त कम्पनी के निदेशक मंडल में कौन कौन निदेशक हैं ?

बिबी, ध्याय और कपनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में उच्च मंत्री (श्री दत्त बेंबलवा) : (क) सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है कि प्रव-
पक्षकों के आपसी झगड़े के कारण कम्पनी के लाभ में कर्मा हुई है किन्तु कम्पनी ने 1972-73 और 1973-74 वर्ष में हानि का है ।

(ख) उपभ्र नहीं होता ।

(ग) कम्पनी के निदेशक मंडल में निदेशकों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं .

- 1 श्री रसिक रमजी कमानी
- 2 श्री नवीनरामजी कमानी
- 3 श्री हममुख रामजी कमानी
- 4 श्री नवनीत रामजी कमानी
- 5 श्री चन्द्रवदन राम जी कमानी
- 6 रावल मदन सिंह जी आफ नवलगढ़
- 7 श्री जगदीश कानैलाल मर्णा
- 8 नवाब अमीनुद्दीन अहमद आफ लुहार
- 9 श्री प्रेम नारायण महारहोवा

दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था

6262. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पेय जल की ठीक व्यवस्था करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह)

(क) दिल्ली और उदयपुर के बीच सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था पहले से ही मौजूद है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे स्टेशन और बर्कशाघों पर की गई चोरियाँ

6263. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारत के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कहा कहाँ और किस किस प्रकार की चोरियाँ हुईं,

(ख) क्या रेलवे बर्कशाघों पर होने वाली चोरियाँ भी मर्याद अधिक हो रही हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस प्रकार की चोरियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) सचना दकट्टी की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) मध्य रेलवे और उत्तर रेलवे के कारखाना में हाने वाली चांरी की घटनाओं से कुछ बूँड हुई है ।

(ग) रेल कारखानों में चांरी और उठाई-गीरी की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं.—

(1) अन्दर आने वाले और बाहर जाने वाले सामान के सम्बन्ध में फाटक पर गेट-पाम की कमाई के साथ जाच पड़ताल की जाती है ।

(2) चारदीवारी के साथ-साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के मशरूम कर्मचारियों द्वारा गश्त लगायी जाती है ।

(3) अन्दर और बाहर आने-जाने वाले कर्मचारियों और ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों की फाटक पर तलाशी ली जाती है ।

(4) कुत्ता दस्ते द्वारा गश्त लगायी जाती है ।

- (5) सामान की उठाईबीरी में संलग्न संदेहस्पद कर्मचारियों पर निगाह रखी जाती है।
- (6) चोरी का सामान लेने वालों पर छापे मारे जाते हैं।
- (7) सुरक्षा संबंधी बुनियादी व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जा रहा है।
- (8) फाटकों से गुजरने वाले बंधनों की पूरी जांच की जाती है।

Dual mechanism of production of Drugs

6264. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating a dual mechanism of production of drugs for the benefit of poorer sections of the Society; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) Committee on drugs and pharmaceutical industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi had looked into various aspects of drug industry and submitted its report on 6th April 1975. The report is under consideration of Government.

Committee's report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public especially in rural areas" was received earlier and a copy of the same was laid on the Table of House on the 4th March, 1975. The committee have identified 117 drug formulations production of which should be taken up on a mass scale. This report of the Committee is also under consideration.

In the meantime meetings have been held with Public Sector, Indian Sector and Indian Medical Association to discuss problems of cheap drugs and reservation of capacity to achieve this.

Construction of Railway over-bridges in Rajasthan

6265. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the contribution already made by Government of Rajasthan to the development fund of the railways;

(b) whether State Government can utilize this fund for construction of railway overbridges; and

(c) if so, how many proposals have so far been received from the Government of Rajasthan for utilization of this fund, for construction of railway overbridges including the one for Jaipur and how much money has been sanctioned for this purpose?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Faults with designing of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant found by Italian expert team

6266. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI :

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

(a) whether a team of Italian experts appointed by the Union Government has found major faults with planning and designing of the Durgapur Fertilizer Plant;

(b) whether the foreign team has suggested redesigning and re-erection of certain section of the plant; and

(c) if so, who had undertaken the designing and erection of the plant and whether the defects pointed out by the foreign team have been accepted by the Indian experts and Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The Durgapur,

Fertilizer Plant, which commenced trial production in October, 1979, has not so far been able to stabilise production at a satisfactory level due to the failure of some critical items of equipment, mostly imported. Production is, however, being presently stabilised at about 40 to 50% of capacity.

From time to time, systematic effort has been made to identify and overcome the various mechanical defects and other problems with a view to ensure satisfactory operation. In some cases, replacements have been obtained for equipments found defective. Since these steps were not fully successful, M/s. Technimont were invited to make a comprehensive end-to-end survey with a view to identify the problems and suggest remedial measures to enable the plant to achieve and stabilise production at near rated capacity:

The consultants, after the survey, have broadly recommended the following modifications/additions:

- (i) replacement of certain equipments with equipment of improved design;
- (ii) addition of a few equipments;
- (iii) modification of some of the instrumentation and replacement of control valves which have not performed satisfactorily;
- (iv) augmentation of the capacity and storage of the demineralised water plant;
- (v) provision of certain imported chemicals for conditioning of the cooling water;
- (vi) modification of the combustion control system of the service boilers;
- (vii) provision of more effective pollution control.

The implementation of these recommendations is expected to be completed in about 18 to 24 months.

(c) Detailed engineering and designing of the project was undertaken by the P & D Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India and the FACT Engg. and Design Organisation on the basis of the basic design and engineering data provided by reputed foreign firms. The imported items of equipment and components were purchased under suppliers' credit through

reputed firms like Societa Impienti Italiana in the case of the ammonia plant and Montedison in the case of urea plant, from suppliers who are also well established manufacturers like Nuove Pignone (Italy), Thermo Meccanica (Italy) Lentzes/Rekuperator (West Germany). In many cases, the equipment suppliers, both indigenous and foreign were fabricating the items of equipment for the first time for the duties and in the sizes required. Several parties were thus involved in the implementation of this project which was the first major effort towards indigenisation based on maximum utilisation of indigenous equipment and expertise.

The modifications/additions recommended by M/s. Technimont have been accepted and adequate budgetary provision has been made for the implementation of recommendations.

Decision on Bhadrak-Chandbali Railway Line and conversion of Rupsa-Bangri Poshi line

6267. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings in regard to the uneconomic railways (to be constructed and those in operation) have been submitted; and

(b) when Government propose to take a decision on Bhadrak-Chandbali railway in Orissa, conversion of narrow gauge line from Rupsa to Bangri Poshi to broad gauge line connecting main Bombay line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The reference is apparently to the study undertaken by the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, which went into the working of the existing uneconomic branch lines. The committee has already submitted its report.

(b) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys from the construction of a railway line for Bhadrak to Chandbali were carried out in 1927, which revealed that the project would not be remunerative. No recent surveys for this line have been made. Based on the recommendations

of the Un-economic Branch Lines Committee, a traffic survey for conversion of Rupsi-Bagri Poshi-Falband N.G. section into B.G. was carried out in 1971 and the report has been examined. A final decision on the conversion is yet to be taken.

Shaw Wallace and Company

6268. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :

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

(a) the total assets of Shaw Wallace Company throughout India;

(b) names of industries in which Shaw Wallace has shares;

(c) what amount the company has repatriated in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 from India; and

(d) what a top amount executive Director and lowest employee draw as salary in this Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) Total assets of Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd., as at 31-12-1973 were Rs. 15.51 crores

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) As seen from the latest Balance Sheet of the Company as on 31-12-1973, the amounts shown as remitted in foreign currencies during the year 1973 were as follows:

Dividend for 1972. Rs. 8,77,791
Interim dividend for 1973. Rs. 4,38,388

(d) The highest paid executive is the Managing Director of the Company who is at present paid Rs. 10,000/- per month plus a share in the commission of 5% on the net annual profits of the company payable to Managing and whole-time Directors in proportion to their salaries provided that his remuneration by way of salary and commission shall not exceed Rs. 1,75,000/- per annum plus usual perquisites. Particulars regarding lowest paid employee are not required to be disclosed in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts.

Statement

Names of Indian Companies in which Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. hold shares as at 31-12-73

(As per latest Balance sheet of the company)

(a) Subsidiary Companies:

1. Cruickshank & Co. Ltd.
2. The New Samanbagh Tea Co. Ltd.
3. Shawlacc Nominees Ltd.
4. Tezporc Tea Co. Ltd.
5. The Hooghly Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
6. The Indian Yeast Co. Ltd.

(b) Other Companies:

1. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.
2. Glue Products Ltd.
3. Hayward Waldie Refinery Ltd.
4. Indian Potash Ltd.
5. Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Ltd.
6. Namburnadi Tea Co. Ltd.
7. Rewa Coalfields Ltd.
8. Sandoz (Indian) Ltd.
9. Shaw Lemer Ltd.
10. SKOL Breweries Ltd.,
11. Parkside (Nalcherry Hills) Estate Co. Ltd.
12. Walwood Plantation & Agency Ltd.
13. Dalhousie Holdings Ltd.

(The company also holds a few shares in a public sector financial institution viz. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd.)

Manufacture of Raw Materials for Drug Industry

6269. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulk of raw materials for the drug industry is manufactured by the public sector units and the private sector units are mostly engaged in formulations from profit motive;

(b) whether prices of formulations are disproportionate to the prices of raw materials supplied by the public sector units; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof and the reasons for not compelling the private sector units to produce more basic drug and also for not laying down balanced consumer prices of formulations?

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

(a) to (c) Public Sector Units are manufacturing about 35% total annual production of bulk drug in the country and the balance production is by the private sector. Percentage share of public sector in the manufacture of drug formulations is around 8. During the Fifth Plan period it is expected that Public Sector will attain a larger role in the drug industry. Depending upon the availability of technology and the competence for manufacture of bulk drugs, private sector units are also encouraged/allowed to take up the basic manufacture of bulk drugs.

There is a comprehensive Drug (Prices Control) Order 1970 and the prices of drugs are controlled under the said order. Units having sales turn over upto 50 lakhs have, however, been exempted. Prices of formulations are examined by the BICP as per the provisions made under DPCO 1970 and the guidelines for the purpose. These also take into account the prices of bulk drug as may have been fixed under the Price Control Order.

It is true that production of formulations is generally more profitable than that of bulk drugs. The formulation of drugs by the public sector units will be increased. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hati has examined various aspects of this industry and has submitted the report on 6th April 1975. Any revision in the pricing scheme will be considered in the light of the recommendations of this Committee.

Stocks of wheat and maize piled up at Faridabad Goods Shed

6270. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks of wheat and maize have piled up at the Faridabad goods shed awaiting movement by the Railways;

(b) If so, the full facts thereof as to when they were received the quantities destinations and the reasons for holding them up; and

(c) the amount of damage caused to a foodgrains and who will make good that loss ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expenditure and the time Schedule for construction of Railway lines in Eastern and North Eastern States

6271. SHRI TUNA ORAON :

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new railway lines under construction in the Eastern and North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) total amount spent upto date and the percentage of the work completed, line-wise; and

(c) the details of the time schedule for completion of each line and the proposed amount to be spent in 1975-76 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library, See. no. LT-9438/75*]

जोनल रेलवे प्रयोक्ता परामर्शदात्री समिति में मनोनीत करना

6272. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने जोनल रेलवे प्रयोक्त परामर्शदात्री समिति में महावीर जी के गजानन्द डरोलिया को मनोनीत किया है ; और

(क) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) :

(क) जीर (ख) भी हा। पश्चिम रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति में विशेष दिनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए श्री गजानन्द डेरोलिया को नामित किया गया था।

कोटा माल बोझ पर लादी गई चैलों की सूची

6273. श्री ओंकार साह बरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 जून, 1972 को कोटा माल बोझ पर 3 चैलों में लादी गई चैलों रात भर में बोझ में ही भर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में रेलवे ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) :

(क) 12-6-72 को कोटा से बंगलारा के लिए बुक किये गये 3 माल दिब्बों में लादी गयी 60 चैलों में से 58 चैलों 13 जून, 1972 के अपराह्न में भरी पायी गयी।

(ख) और (ग) इन चैलों के भारों का कारण अंतिम रूप में पता नहीं चल पाया है।

Annual general meetings of companies in which trust hold shares

6274. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Annual general meetings of Companies, in which trust hold shares, held during the years 1971 to 1974 and the number of such meetings attended by the Public Trustee appointed under section 153 of the Companies Act, during the same period :

(b) the number of such meetings attended by other officers of the Department of Company Affairs/Company Law Board on behalf of the Public Trustee and the reasons for which these meetings were not attended by the Public Trustee ;

(c) whether Government have laid down any qualification for the post of Public Trustee, and

(d) If so, how many times the post of Public Trustee has been upgraded or down graded during the period 1971 to 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDBRATA BARUA) : (a) and (b) The information is furnished below :

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(i) No. of general meetings held	220	204	208	194
(ii) No. of General meetings attended by Public Trustee	2	10	13	14
(iii) No. of meetings attended by other Officers of the Dept. of Company Affairs on behalf of the Public Trustee	8	5	22	29

Sub-Section (2) of Section 187B enables the Public Trustee to attend General Meetings of the Companies himself or to exercise the voting rights at such meeting by proxy. The position in this regard has been explained in the House on 10-12-1974 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3964.

(c) A copy of the Rules governing the appointment of the Public Trustee, published in the Gazetted of India, Part II Section 3 (as G. S. R. No. 983) dated the 15th September, 1973, was laid on the table of House on the 11th December, 1973.

(d) During the period from 1971 to 1974 the post of Public Trustee was neither upgraded nor downgraded.

Loss due to mismanagement in M/s. Gluconate Limited

6275. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Gluconate Limited one of the reputed pharmaceutical concerns in the country, and founded by the late Dr. B. C. Roy, is suffering heavy losses due to mismanagement;

(b) whether there has been stoppage/severe curtailment in the company's production of acriflavine, Euffavine, Pethidine, Proflavine and other drugs which now have to be imported from abroad; and

(c) if so, whether an inquiry will be held with a view to taking steps to restore the company's health by, if necessary, taking it over in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir, The company suffered a loss of Rs. 9.31 lakhs during 1973.

(b) The production of various products of M/s. Gluconate Limited came to a gradual stop due to financial difficulties arising out of losses incurred by the Company and accumulated liabilities arising therefrom.

(c) The position arising out of the stoppage of production of important bulk drugs such as Pethidine etc. are being

looked into in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Directives to zonal Railways on Railway Employees punished for May, 1974 strike

6276. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the precise directives issued during March, 1975 to the various zonal railway administrations with regard to (i) withdrawal of court cases pending against railwaymen in connection with the strike of May, 1974 (ii) suspension cases (iii) reinstatement of permanent staff dismissed from service and (iv) reinstatement of so called "casual" workers whose services were terminated;

(b) the progress made, zone-wise, in the above respects upto 15-4-1975; and

(c) whether a new category of workmen classified as "hard core" has been indentified and if so, what is its definition and significance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government's policy in dealing with cases of striking staff has been repeatedly announced in Parliament. Based on that policy the Railways have been asked to expedite action. Briefly stated the position is :

(i) Cases of re-instatement of dismissed/removed employees are being looked into carefully so that maximum number of employees are taken back to service :

(ii) In case of employees against whom court cases are pending, except those charged with serious offences the State Governments have been requested to drop the cases, the State Authorities are being requested to expedite withdrawal of these court cases;

(iii) Staff under suspension are being taken back as soon as the court cases pending or the Departmental proceedings in progress against them are finalised; and

(iv) Casual Labour should be re-employed in turn as and when new works become available on the basis of the length of service as casual labour.

(b) A statement showing the position as on 5-4-1975 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9439/75]

(c) No.

Non-payment of construction allowance to employees of Barauni Division F. C. I.

6277. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the longstanding grievance of the employees of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Barauni Division, regarding non-payment of construction allowance at the existing percentage on their revised scales;

(b) whether he is also aware that this benefit has been sanctioned with effect from 1st January, 1973, to the F. C. I. employees' Namrup Division; and

(c) if so, why the discrimination against Barauni employees is continuing ?

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

(a) to (c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India have reported that a demand from the employees of its Barauni Division for payment of construction allowance at the existing rates on the scales of pay as revised with effect from 1-1-1973 is under consideration in the light of Government of India's recent orders prescribing revised rates for payment of such allowance consequent on revision of pay scales of employees.

The Corporation has been paying the construction allowance to its employees in projects under construction in accordance with Government of India's instructions issued in this regard from time to time, and has made no discrimination as between employees of one division and another.

12 hrs.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इल.हावाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। उड़ीसा में लेवी बसूल, के लिये पुलिस पार्टी गई, गोली चली, उस में पांच लोग मरे हैं यह अखबार ने खबर छपी है और यह बहुत जखरी हो गया है कि: हम सदन में इस पर विचार किया जाय.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से मैं कि कहां बा कि आप पहले से आए इस को, यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं है। यह ला एंड आर्डर आफ दी स्टेट का मैटर है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उड़ीसा के लोगों से जो हमारी बातचीत हुई उस के अनुसार उस में सात लोग मरे हैं और एक महीना पहले सम्बलपुर में एक आदमी पुलिस की गोली से मरा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो यहां आ नहीं सकता वह कैसे लाएंगे आप ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम समझते हैं कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए, आज यहां पर कृषि मंत्री आएंगे (ब्यवसाय)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, जहां तक आप की यह बात है मेरी आप से पूरी हमदर्दी होने हुए भी रुस्त इस की एलाउन्स नहीं करते क्योंकि यह स्टेट का मैटर है।

(इंटरप्राय्न्स)

आप देखिए, मेरी इजाजत के बिना खड़े हो जाते हैं। न देखते हैं कि आर्डर आफ दि बिजनेस क्या है, एकदम शुरू हो जाते हैं। मैं इसे ऐडमिट नहीं कर रहा हू।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं ने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है और आप के सचिवालय द्वारा मुझे सूचना दी गई है कि आप इस की इजाजत नहीं देंगे।

श्री मधु सिमथ (बांका) : पहले हमारे कामरोंको प्रस्ताव पर क्या हुआ ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I am not admitting that adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह विशेषाधिकार का मामला श्री सुसमोहन राम के खिलाफ है.

श्री मधु सिमये : इस को पहले खाम कीजिए। ला एंड आर्डर को छोड़िये, लेकिन लेवी का निर्णय तो नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने किया है। लेवी के ऊपर तो आ ही सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेवी के ऊपर आप खुशी से लाइए। I do not prohibit. If you want to discuss the policy, that can not be brought through adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर आप फिर स विचार करें यह मेरा निवेदन है। जब दिल्ली की अदालत में श्री तुलसीमोहन राम के खिलाफ मामला सेशन में शुरू हो गया है। जज ने कास्मिरशी, फोजरी, चीटिंग, इल्लीगल प्रोटेक्शन, यूजिंग अनड्यूइम्फुल एंज के बारे में उन्हें सेशन सुपूर्द कर दिया है। आप ने रॉलिंग दी थी कि मामला अदालत में है इस वजह से इस सदन को इन के आचरण पर चर्चा करने से नहीं रोका जा सकता है। हम लोगों ने अनेक तरह के प्रस्ताव दिए हैं। लेकिन मामला अदालत में चले और यह सदन चुपचाप बंटा रहे, यह स्थिति तो ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे कहूँ कि यह आप से पहले भी आया था। जहाँ तक मेरी रॉलिंग का सवाल है उस में तो मेरा आप से मतभेद का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। वह रॉलिंग तो कायम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने रॉलिंग दी लेकिन वह मानते नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन मधु सिमये जी ने भी एक दिन उठाया था और और लोगों ने भी उठाया था। तो उस पर यह हुआ कि चूंकि एक है, उस को आ लेने दें तब उस के बाद इस को लेंगे। तो चर्चा से यह ना नहीं करते। लेकिन यह प्रिविलेज नहीं है। यह तो कॉन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ वि मनिस्टर है। It can be discussed under any rule

अंडर प्रिविलेज नहीं आ सकता। यह प्रिविलेज तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप की रॉलिंग के बाद उन के आचरण पर चर्चा करके फंमना हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो कहा कि हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन सरकार समय न निकाले तो क्या हमारे अधिकारों का इस सदन में कोई महत्व नहीं ? आप को रॉलिंग को कोई कोमत नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी रॉलिंग उस के मुताल्लिक तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को रॉलिंग तो इंटर पार्लियामेंटो यूनियन में भी माना जाता है। इन पार्लियामेंट में न माना जाय यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मानी तो अब भी जायेगी वह मानते है कि रॉलिंग के होते हुए हम चर्चा करेंगे। लेकिन कब करेंगे इस में तो मेरी रॉलिंग नहीं है। I know I left it to the wisdom of the House the other day. फिर आया था, उसी बात को दोबारा ले आए तब मैं ने कहा कि I left it to the wisdom of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हमें सलाह दीजिए कि यह मामला हम किस तरह से लाएँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारी बात आप को क्या सिखलाऊँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : या सरकार के हाथ में बोटों है कि वह अब चाहेंगी तब चर्चा होगी, जब नहीं चाहेंगी तब चर्चा नहीं होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तुलमोहन राम भी कहीं नहीं जाएंगे, हम भी कहीं नहीं जाएंगे। इस पर होगी चर्चा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would like to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want your guidance, not in regard to this particular matter, but, about such cases, where *prima facie* cases have been established. In the case of Shri Tulmohan Ram, it has come in the newspapers, It is going to come again tomorrow or the day after. There is another case in regard to Shri Ramnath Goenka, where also a *prima facie* case has been established. Similar is the case of Shrimati Gayatri Devi. All the three, Shri Tulmohan Ram, Shri Ramnath Goenka and Shrimati Gayatri Devi should be suspended.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, when is the motion about the Leader of the House coming up ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. Now, I have to make an announcement. The Prime Minister will make a statement on Shri Morarji Desai's fast at the end of the day, at 6 p. m.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CENTRAL EXCISE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table : a copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 438 in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1975, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 [Placed in Library See No. LT-9416/75]

STATEMENT EXPLAINING DELAY IN LAYING ON THE TABLE CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA BRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying Notification Nos. G. S. R. 43 (E) dated the 3rd February, 1975, G. S. R. 52 (E) dated the 20th February, 1975 and G. S. R. 137 (E) dated the 1st, March, 1975. [Placed in Library See No. LT-9417/75.]

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BURNING OF HOUSES OF HARIJANS AND MURDER OF THEIR CHILDREN IN NAVADA, BIHAR

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभवनिय लोक महत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ की वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ;

“बिहार के नवादा जिले में हरिजनों के साठ मकानों के जलाये जाने तथा उन के तीन बच्चों की हत्या किये जाने का समाचार”

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (CONTAI) : I had written to you; if you allow me half a minute I shall make a submission. There had recently been several cases of atrocities committed on Harijans women in Purulia area. It had been given wide coverage in the West Bengal papers. The matter had been agitated in West Bengal Assembly also. If you do not want to include my name, will the hon. Minister enlighten the House as to what actually happened there.

MR. SPEAKER : I received the communication from you only this morning. The agenda had already been printed and the selection of speakers had already been made.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Without including my name the hon. Minister can enlighten us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Normally five names are allowed; today there are only three names; you can include my name and his name.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sometimes happy there are less names because time will be given to other matters.

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : महोदय, सरकार ने 10 अप्रैल 1975 के 'इंडियन नेशन' में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है जिसमें कुछ अग्निकांड का उल्लेख है जो पिछले कुछ दिनों में बिहार राज्य के कुछ गांवों में हुआ बताया जाता है। रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह बताया गया है कि गोविन्दपुर थाने के क्षेत्र में भट्टियां गांव में दो महिलाएं जिन्दा जल गई थीं।

बिहार सरकार से यह मालूम हुआ है कि 8 अप्रैल, 1975 को नवादा जिले में गोविन्दपुर पुलिस थाने के भट्टियां गांव में एक हरिजन बस्ती में आग लग गई थी जिसमें दो हरिजन महिलायें मर गईं। पुलिस की जांच से पता चला है कि यह एक आकस्मिक अग्निकांड था। आग से हुई क्षति के बारे में हम राज्य सरकार से एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। उनको सुझाव दिया गया कि आग से पीड़ित लोगों को तुरन्त पर्याप्त राहत दी जाय इस संबंध में और जानकारों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था और मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है दोनों में विरोधाभास है। मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव जिसे आप ने और सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है वह यह है कि बिहार के नवादा जिले में हरिजनों के 60 मकानों के जलाये जाने तथा उन के तीन बच्चों की हत्या किये जाने का समाचार सरकारी उत्तर है। 10 अप्रैल, 1975 के 'इंडियन नेशन' में प्रकाशित समाचार के बारे में जो पिछले कुछ दिनों में बिहार राज्य के कुछ गांवों में आग लगाने की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। और इस के साथ-साथ महिलाओं के जलने की बात दी गई है सरकारी रिपोर्ट में और यह भी बताया गया है कि गोविन्दपुर थाने

के क्षेत्र में भट्टिया गांव में दो महिलायें जिन्दा जल गई थीं। जब कि मैं ने भट्टिया गांव का जिक्र भी नहीं किया है, 'इंडियन नेशन' का जिक्र भी मैं ने नहीं किया है। और आप ने जो स्वीकार किया है उस में मैं ने लिखा है कि 60 मकानों के जलाये जाने तथा उन के तीन बच्चों की हत्या किये जाने का समाचार।

अब मैं आप के सामने कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था वह 'इंडियन नेशन' के समाचार के आधार पर नहीं दिया था। ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव क्योंकि अमूमन इस सदन में समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट्स के आधार पर ही दिये जाते रहे हैं, 'नव-भारत टाइम्स' के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर 11 अप्रैल 1975 को एक समाचार आया था कि हरिजनों की 60 घर व तीन बच्चे जला दिये गये। जल गये और जला दिये गये, इन दोनों में बहुत अन्तर है। जल जाना एक प्राकृतिक विपदा हो सकती है, लेकिन जलाया जाना एक अमानुषिक काम है। इसलिये मैं ने जलाये जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया था, और आप ने उस को स्वीकार किया। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर जल जाने के संबंध में दिया है। 11 अप्रैल 1975 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में मुख-पृष्ठ पर यह खबर आयी थी : "हसुआ (नवादा) 10 अप्रैल, (भा) यहाँ से तीस किलोमीटर दूर पसोरग्राम में भीषण अग्निकांड में हरिजनों के साठ घरों के जलने तथा तीन बच्चों के जल कर मरने का समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है"। लेकिन इस से जो गम्भीर बात है वह आप ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। "बताया गया है कि कुछ युवकों ने एक हरिजन युवती के साथ बलात्कार करना चाहा परन्तु युवती द्वारा शोर मचाने तथा हरिजनों द्वारा घोर विरोध करने के बाद युवकों ने बंदूकें दिखा कर हरिजनों के घरों में आग लगा दी तथा तीन बच्चों को आग की लपेटों में उठा कर फेंक दिया"। "इस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है।" मैं ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव इसी संबंध में दिया

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

है। जहाँ तक आप ने 10 अप्रैल 1975 के 'इंडियन नेशनल' का जिक्र किया है उस में दूसरा ही समाचार छपा है six persons were burnt alive यह बिल्कुल दूसरा है और नवादा जिले की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। यह तो छपरा और सारन जिले की बात लिखी गई है। दोनों में विरोधाभास है। इसलिये जब कोई ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पूछा जाय बिहार के बारे में और उत्तर मिले मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में तो कैसे हम बात रूढ़ सकते हैं? मैं मानना हूँ कि हमारे गृह उप-मंत्री जी बौद्धिक हैं और क्षमता वाले हैं, मैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि जो समाचारों में अन्तर है इन की ओर आप ध्यान दें, और मैं ने जल गये की ओर ध्यानाकर्षित नहीं किया है, बल्कि जला दिये गये हैं कि ओर आकृष्ट किया है। बिहार के 'आर्यावर्त' अखबार में इस घटना के बारे में जो समाचार आया है उस में यह कहा गया है कि अभी तक सहायता कार्य शुरू नहीं किये जाने से भारी कठिनाइया हो रही है। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ "आर्यावर्त" अखबार से:

"... अभी तक सहायता कार्य शुरू नहीं किये जाने से भारी कठिनाइया हो रही है। आग लगने के कारणों का भी पता नहीं चल सका है"। तो इन तीन अखबारों का जिक्र करने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी के सामने एक खूली तस्वीर आयी होगी। उनको क्या करना चाहिये, स्वयं उन के बिबेक ने उन से कहा होगा। मैं तो मुज्तसर में चन्द खवाल इन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पास बिहार का 10 अप्रैल का "आर्यावर्त" अखबार है, उस के पृष्ठ 5 के ऊपर 6 जगह आग लगने की घटनाओं का जिक्र किया गया है:

"अग्निकाण्ड में कई परिवार गृह विहिन बने"। "छानिहिन में आग लगने से दो सौ मज गेहूँ जला"। विधवा का पुत्र जल कर मरा, भीषण अग्निकाण्डों में सेकड़ों घर जले"। "15 हजार की किताये जली"। "15 अकेली जले"।

"सबालो से अधिक घर जले"। "साधू की झोंपड़ी जली"। इन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आग अधिकतर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के घरों में ही लगी करती है। ऐसा क्यों है? यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट होना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक इस घटना का संबंध है जिस की ओर मैं ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वस्तु स्थिति और तथ्य क्या है। क्या सचमुच एक युवती के साथ बलात्कार को लेकर यह घटना हुई और हरिजनों द्वारा विरोध करने पर लोगों ने आग लगाई, जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में आया है? या यह प्राकृतिक रूप से घटना हुई थी?

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जलाके में यह आग लगने की घटना हुई है उस के प्रतिनिधि संमद सदस्य यहाँ नहीं है श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा, जो अब बिहार राज्य में मंत्री बन गये हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र के बगल में ही उन का क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर यह दुर्घटना उस समय हुई है जबकि वे शपथ-ग्रहण करने की तैयारी कर रहे होंगे। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस घटना का सबब बहुत पहले से चली आ रही कोई लडाई में था या नहीं था?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से अब तक कितने की आर्थिक सहायता उन को मिली है?

तीसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि फूस और खेज से बने मकानों में इस तरह के अग्निकाण्ड बहुत अधिक होते हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाएगी कि जिन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के मकान खेज और फूस में छांध होने के कारण हर साल जल जाते हैं, उन को खेज से छानों की कोई व्यवस्था हो सके

चौथी बात यह है कि क्या राज्य सरकार के किसी अधिकारी ने इस क्षेत्र में भ्रमण किया, मायना किया और जा कर जांच की है ?

पांचवीं बात यह है कि क्या सरकार का विचार शहरी क्षेत्रों के समान देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी दमकल सेवा की व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ करने का है जिस से आग-लगी की कोई घटना हो जाए, तो वहाँ पर लोगों को रिलीफ मिल जाए।

और अन्त में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई फीगर है कि प्रतिवर्ष इस तरह के अग्निकाण्डों की घटनाओं में, म केवल बिहार के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ, कितने घर स्वाहा होते हैं और कितने लोग घर-विहीन हो जाया करते हैं और क्या सरकार इन बातों को मुद्देनजर रखते हुए कोई स्थायी समाधान निकालने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It is true that we do not have much information about this incident. But whatever information we have got from the Bihar Government supports the view that it was an accidental fire, not a fire which was intentional.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked about Navada district. Here you have given information about something else.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Bhatia also is in Navada district. In the news item that has appeared in the *Indian Nation* dated 10-4-75 it is stated :

"A Nawada report said that two ladies were burnt alive in village Bhatia under Gobindpur police station yesterday. Besides three animals also died."

According to the information given by Bihar Government, it was an accidental fire and because of a westerly wind, the fire spread to other areas also. Additional news has come just now stating that

along with 2 Harijan women who were burnt alive, three heads of cattle were also burnt. I do not have the information stating that there were deaths of 3 children also. But we will make further enquiries and supply it to the hon. member.

We do not have the detailed information about the relief given to these people who have suffered, but we have asked the State Government to give adequate relief for those persons who have been victims of this fire. He was stressing the point that it was not an accidental fire but it was an intentional fire.

श्री रामधन (लालगंज) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं उन मेम्बरों में से हूँ जो कभी खड़े नहीं होते हैं। * * *

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called him. It will not go on record unless he sits down.

आप को रुल का पता नहीं है।

श्री राम धन : * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर के रास्ते आने लगे तो, आम इजाजत दिया करूंगा। आप सोच लीजिये I will have to allow them all. I will not listen to your Minister or somebody else अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : पूछने दीजिए बड़ा भला आदमी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी तो बड़े भले हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : The hon. Member has referred to the news item in 'Nav Bharat Times' and 'Aryavart'. Certainly, we will bring this to the notice of the Bihar Government and get the information from them. Further information will be secured from Bihar Government and will be intimated to the Member about relief and other matters connected with this incident.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सरकार की ओर से कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपकी हमें प्रोटेक्शन मिले। मैं ने कहा था कि मैंने जो ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है वह नव

***Not recorded.

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

भारत टाइम्स की खबर पर बैस था और इन्होंने इण्डियन नेशन की खबर का उवाला दिया है। मैं ने उस को पढ़ कर सुनाया था और दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं ने सरकार से यह पूछा था कि अभी तक रिलिफ लोगों को नहीं मिला है, उस के बारे में क्या स्थिति है और इस के अलावा मैंने कहा था कि उब के मकान छँद और फूस से बने होने के कारण जल जाते हैं, तो उन को खपड़े से छाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है? क्या सरकार उन को इस के लिये आर्थिक मदद करेगी? सरकार के पास इस बार में कोई इन्फार्मेशन न हो, तो यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शंकर दयाल जी, अगर वे एकसीडेंटली जल गये, तो क्या इस को 'जलाय गये' बनाना जरूरी है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अब तो वहाँ पर नई और अच्छी सजम सरकार आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एकसीडेंटल है, तो इस में क्या करे। जहाँ तक दूसरी बात का सवाल है, उन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कहेंगे।

श्री चन्द्र शंभू (हाथरस) : हमारे ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव का माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, मैं भाई शंकर दयाल सिंह जी से बिल्कुल ही सहमत हूँ कि हमारे ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव का मंत्री जी के उत्तर से कोई संबंध नहीं है जैसा कि अखबार में कुछ दिन पहले यह खबर छपी है कि बिहार के गया जिले के एक गांव में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के 60 घर जल कर भस्म कर दिये गये और उसी आग में उन के तीन मासूम बच्चों को फेंक दिया गया जिस से वे आग की भेंट बच गये और यह कांड इस बात पर हुआ

कि वहाँ के एक सुवर्ण युवक ने वहाँ की एक अछूत युवती के साथ बलात्कार करने की चेष्टा की और जब वह बिल्लाई तो अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग वहाँ पर कुछ इकट्ठा हुए और उन्होंने इस का विरोध किया। तब उस सुवर्ण जाति के युवक ने बन्दूकें दिखाकर उन को डराया, धमकाया और उनके घरों में आग लगा दी और उन के तीन बच्चों को लोगों ने इकट्ठा हो कर आग की भेंट बड़ा दिया। यही नहीं उन के करीब 25 पशु भी इस में जल गये और करीब 10 व्यक्ति बुरी तरह से घायल हो गये और इन तरह के 60 घरों के जलने का मतलब यह है कि करीब 200 लोग बेचरवार हो गये, खाने पीने की समस्त चीजें जल गईं और वहाँ पर उन का सारा सामान जल गया और उन के सामने खानाबदोश की जिन्यगी पैदा हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा केवल इमी घटना से मतलब नहीं है। अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि इस तरह के अत्याचार देश के विभिन्न कोनों में हो रहे हैं। कहीं पर उन को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को, शेड्यूल्ड ब्राइंड के लोगों को बड़े बड़े जमींदार गोलियों से भून देते हैं, कहीं पर उन के नौजवानों को पेड़ पर टांग कर मार दिया जाता है, कहीं पर उन की लड़कियों की अममत लूट ली जाती कहीं पर उन के गुप्तांगों गर्म कर सलाखें डाल दी जाती हैं और कहीं पर उन को नगा कर के हेल्मेट लगाया जाता है। इस तरह की घटनाएं हम पिछले कुछ दिनों से इस देश में देख रहे हैं और मुझे अफसोस इस बात पर होता है कि हमारी सरकार अभी तक यह पता नहीं लगा पाई कि इन तमाम अत्याचारों के पीछे बं कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं, कौन सी ताकतें हैं जिन की वजह से ये अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और आज अध्यक्ष जी, इस पवित्र सदन में मैं यह कहे चुनौत नहीं दूँगा, मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मैं महसूस करता हूँ

कि ये जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन पर जो ये जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके पीछे घोर प्रतिक्रियावादी, घोर साम्प्रदायिक दकयानुसी विचारधारा के लोग हैं। ये अत्याचार तब से बढ़े हैं जब से इस देश की हमारी लोकतंत्रिय सरकार ने और विशेष रूप से देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की उन्नति का, उनके विकास का अभियान तेज किया है और उनको देश के दूसरे लोगों के समान स्तर पर लाने के कार्यक्रमों को हाथ में लिया है। इससे जो शक्तियाँ हैं ये भीखला उठी हैं और उन्होंने भी अपना अभियान तेज कर दिया है। सरकार को पता लगाना चाहिये कि क्या इन अत्याचारों के पीछे कोई विदेशी ताकतें तो नहीं हैं, क्या इनके पीछे सी आईए का हाथ तो नहीं है, क्या देश की जो घोर साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें हैं, संगठन हैं जैसी आनन्द मार्गी हैं, और आर० एस० एस० है या उनकी जैसी मनोवृत्त के लोग हैं वे तो नहीं हैं? अगर हैं तो मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि इनके ऊपर बैन लगाया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह के लोगों को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के साथ, पिछड़े हुए लोगों के साथ, शोषित वर्ग के लोगों के साथ, सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है, उनकी इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ करने को इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती ..

श्री अक्षय बिहारी बाबुवंशी : हरिजनों को अत्याचारों की बात हो रही है और इस में आर एस० एस० नाम बलीटने को क्या जरूरत है? जब कभी मामूली सदस्य मुहूर्त खोलते हैं तभी कुछ न कुछ बेतुकी बात कह देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण में पड़ गए हैं। आप प्रश्न करिये।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। इस तरह की घटनाएं आए जिन हो रही हैं। क्या कारण है जो इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं? इस घटना से साठ परिवारों के लोग दो सी के करीब जिन की गिनती है प्रभावित हुए हैं, बेधरवार हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है, उनके खाने पीने की आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है, शोषणियों दुबारा। डालने के लिए आपने क्या कोई मदद उनको दी है, उनको रोजी रोटी के लिए कोई मदद दी है? पच्चीस पशु जले हैं उनको खरीदने के लिए सरकार से उनको कोई मदद दी है? अगर नहीं दी है और कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाया है तो मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी इस विद्या में कदम उठाएं।

मैं हमेशा से इस सदन में मांग करना आया हूँ और आज फिर करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्याएं बहुत गम्भीर हैं और सरकार जबकि मामूली से मामूली कामों के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय खोलती है तो इनके लिए अलग से मंत्रालय क्यों नहीं खोला जाता है? इस मंत्रालय का विशेष दायित्व हो कि पता लगाए कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों पर अत्याचार क्यों होते हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाये, उनको सामाजिक, आर्थिक मानसिक जो, स्थिति है उसका अध्ययन करे और उसको सुधारने के उपाय करे।

मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना विशेष का विवरण जल्दी से जल्दी प्राप्त किया जाए और उसको सदन के सामने रखा जाए।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : As I have already said, we have no information about the intentional atrocities committed on the the harijans in Navda district, as reported to us by the Bihar Government. We will certainly get more information on the points raised by the hon. Member and the news item appeared in the *Nava Bharat Times* and *Arya Vrita*. It is true that incidents of atrocities on hari-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

jans is increasing in some of the States, while it is relatively low in some other States. It is higher in States like UP, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujerat, Maharashtra, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The total number of cases of atrocities has risen from 2,735 in 1971 to 3,141 in 1972 and 3,736 in 1973.

In Bihar, on the other hand, there is an increase in the number of cases reported about atrocities on Harijans. In 1971 the number of cases was 65, in 1972 it was 71, in 1973 it was 118 and in 1974 it was 142. Whoever may be behind these atrocities, the incidents will have to be condemned. But it is very unfortunat that in spite of the efforts of the Government and also of some social organisations, these incidents of atrocities on Harijans are increasing. It is really a matter of concern to us and various steps have been taken by the Government to see that they are properly registered and the people who are committing the offences are brought to book.

One of the suggestions we have made to the State Governments is the constitution of committees at the State level including senior officials to devote special attention to the task of improving administrative responsibility in the registration, investigation and prosecution of the offences under the Untouchability Offences Act and to devise methods of better enforcement. Such Committees have already been formed in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujerat, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Goa, Diu & Daman, Tripura, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Special cells and committees also to look into the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to review the position in regard to employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been set up directly under the respective Chief Ministers in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In U. P. a special cell has been set up under the charge of the D. I. G. of Police to undertake investigation into complaints involving offences against members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to initiate action according to law. In Gujerat a special cell has been set up under two police officers in Rajkot and

Baroda to investigate into serious complaints of atrocities against Harijans and other minorities.

The Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill is also before Parliament. I seek to ensure better implement the provisions of the Act, These are the various measures that we have undertaken.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about a particular incident, and your reply said that it was an accidental one, and now you are giving this long list. After all, there should be some relevance to the issue. Now you have made it into a debate. Why not have a debate specially for that? Why should the debate arise out of this calling Attention where you say it was an accidental fire ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : The Member was referring to other atrocities also, and that is why I had to give the information. As regards this incident, it has been reported to be an accident by the State Government. We have instructed the Bihar Government to investigate into the matter sufficiently.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : हरिजनों पर तरह तरह के प्रतिदिन कुछ न कुछ अत्याचार होते रहते हैं और अत्याचार भी ऐसे जिन को पढ़ तथा सुन कर अत्याचार करने वाले समाज के खिलाफ आत्मा विद्रोह कर उठती है। अत्याचार को पढ़ और सुन चुकने के बाद भी इन अत्याचारों का मुकाबला करने के लिए जिन हरिजनों के बाजूओं में ताकत भी होती है वे भी उस ताकत का इस्तेमाल न कर इनको सहन कर लेते हैं, जो उनके दिल में बगावत उठती है उसको दबा देते हैं इस वास्ते कि कहीं हिन्दुस्तान की तसवीर को, उसके नक्शे को चोट न पहुंचे सत्य, अहिंसा और सहअस्तित्व के सिध्दान्त को ठेस न पहुंचे। इन भावनाओं के वशीभूत हो कर खामोशी के साथ हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनको हरिजन सहन करते रहते हैं और कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। जहां तक इस विशेष घटना का सम्बन्ध है, या उन जुल्मों का सवाल है या दूसरी इस तरह की घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, इनसे छुटकार

पाने के लिये हमें नियम बद्ध काम करने की आवश्यकता है सरफ़र को नई स्कीम लागू करनी होगी। जिस बटमा से कार्लिंग स्टेशन का सम्बन्ध है वह नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुई है। एक हरिजन महिला के रूप के सम्बन्ध बहुत सारी बातें बात हुई है जिस में घरों को जलाया गया, बच्चा को जलाई गया, पच्चीस आदमियों को चोट पहुँचाई गई और सारा सामान, खाने पीने का सामान आग लगाकर बरबाद कर दिया गया। यह एकसी-डेंटल फायर नहीं था। यह संगठित होकर किया गया अत्याचार है। नवभारत टाइम्स दिल्ली का अखबार है और इस में छपे समाचारों पर बहुत यकीन किया जाता है, जो तथ्य उन समाचारों से होते हैं उन पर बहुत सम्भिरता से खचार किया जाता है।

यह सरकारी मशीन, इस तरह के अत्याचारों को भी अपनी जगहरी में फंसाकर मच से दूर रखना चाहती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको सबन में आना है तो सबसे पहले जो दिल्ली के अखबार है, कम-से-कम उनके बारे में भी जानकारी रखना चाहिए। हम बात पर रहे है। फरा गांव की, समोर गांव की खोरबता रहे हैं गोविन्दगढ़ की। यह डिस्क्रीपसी है, मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार की इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। इस चीके पर मैं सारे अत्याचारों के बारे में तफ़्तील से नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ मसिवरा रखना चाहता हूँ।

प्रत्येक स्टेट में एक स्पेशल आई० जी० होना चाहिये जिसका सम्बन्ध जिले में तहसील खाने से लेकर स्टेट जेम्पल तक होना चाहिये उसकी स्पेशल ड्यूटी यही होनी चाहिये कि बीकर रिकॉम्पस, सेइमलड कामट्स और ट्राइबस पर हुए अत्याचारों की देखभाल करे। उनके केसेब को अपनी हाथ में ले। क्योंकि जनरल पुलिस के पास उनके लिये कोई बल नहीं है। तफ़्तील पाने के बाद भी कि अत्याचार हो रहा है, जुल्म

हो रहा है, जनरल पुलिस इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती है। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार के आग्रह है कि वह सीधा आर्डर करे कि स्टेट-लेवेल पर इस काम के लिये एक अलग आई० जी० होना चाहिये और उसको इस काम में सहायता देनी चाहिये केन्द्रीय खजान से।

आप जानते है कि हरिजन पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उसके पीछे एक मुख्य पृष्ठ भूमि यह भी है कि जो हरिजन बर्ग है, उसका कोई आदमी ही किसी विभाग में होता है बरना सारे विभाग आदि से अन्त तक एक भी हरिजन कर्मचारी नहीं रखते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि हमारे जेडूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड ट्राइब्स का आबादी के हिसाब से सरकारी विभागों में जो कोटा है वह पूरा होना चाहिये जब हर महकमें में हरिजन कर्मचारी और अधिकारीगण हो जायें तो वह एक शीलड, ढाल का काम करेंगे। सरकार तथ्यों को छिपा नहीं पायेगी और सताने वाली जनता भी ज्यादा अत्याचार करने में बबरएगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आबादी के हिसाब से जो हमारी रिजर्व्ड सीटें हैं, वह हर विभाग में जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी होनी चाहियें।

हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होने हैं, उसके मुख्य कारण यह है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन और आदिवासी इकनामिक स्लेब है। वह आर्थिक तौर पर बड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। उसको जुल्म सहना पड़ता है, गर्दन झुकानी पड़ती हैं, कटानी पड़ती है चन्द रोटी के लिये और कपड़े के लिये और 200 गज जमीन के लिये जिस पर कि वह अपना मकान बनाना चाहता है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार सचमुच में हरिजनों की समस्या का निपटारा करना चाहती है तो सरकार को टाइम बाउन्ड कार्यक्रम बनाकर सब को जमीन देनी चाहिये। आमदनी के जितने भी साधन हैं, एजेन्सी, लाइसेन्स और परमिट बर्षरा सरकार को

[श्री हरी सिंह]

बुल्ले हाथों से हरिजनों को देना चाहिये ताकि वह अपना आर्थिक ढांचा ठीक कर सकें। आर्थिक तौर पर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि हर जिले में एक हरिजन कमेटी होनी चाहिये जिसका सीधा सम्पर्क बहा के जिलाधीन और एस० पी० से होना चाहिये। वहाँ के जो बुले हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं, हरिजन एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० हैं, उस कमेटी के सदस्य होने चाहिये। उनके साथ साथ सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्तियों को भी उसमें रखना चाहिये। जिले स्तर पर यह कमेटी हरिजनों पर हुए अत्याचारों, जमीन के बटवारे और हरिजनों के उत्थान के कार्यक्रमों का आसिक जायजा लेती रहे।

अगर सरकार मेरे इन मसिवरों पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी तो इस समस्या के निपटारे में सहायता मिलेगी, और हरिजनों को शान्तिसे रहने में सहायता मिलेगी। ऊच नीच का भूत भी कमजोर होगा।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am in agreement with some of the suggestions made by the hon. Member. In some of the States, special cells are being set up by the State Governments to investigate into the complaints made by the SC & ST people about the atrocities committed against them. So far as appointment of officers who are to investigate into the matter is concerned, it is to be determined by the State Government itself. It may be difficult for us to state that IG only should be entrusted with this investigation work. There are many States where this work has already begun and they are investigating into the matter promptly. Where some police Officers have been found guilty or lethargic, serious action has been taken against them. As far as eradication of untouchability is concerned, it is true that at all levels this offence will have to be attended to with the utmost importance. It is also true that it cannot be done by the Government officials and the legislation only but it would require the sympathetic cooperation of the social workers at all levels of the country to see that they are not discriminated against and no atrocities are committed

against them in future. I would welcome the co-operation of all the political parties and their political workers in this behalf,

Whatever information we have got, we have given you. As soon as we get further information from the Bihar Government we will supply that information to the hon. Members.

SOME HON. MEMBR—ROSE]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah) We have given notices under 377...

MR. SPEAKER: So many of them came under 377. I admitted one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur) I want to make only a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. You see what is the order of Business and at what stage notice under 377 will come. I have allowed one.

12.45 hrs

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 14th April 1975, from S.D.J., Lucknow:

"Shri Mahadeepak Singh Shakya, Member of Parliament, admitted in District Jail, Lucknow, on 14-4-1975 at 18.32 hours, u/s 151/107/116 (3) Cr. P.C. P.S. Hazratganj, Lucknow, by the Court of Additional City Magistrate, Lucknow and remanded upto 26-4-75.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTIETH AND SEVENTY FIRST REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Seventieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in their Fiftieth Report on the Ministry of Industries Development-Industrial Licensing

- (a) Seventy-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in their Sixty first Report on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Internal Trade) Civil Supplies Organisation".

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIFTEENTH REPORT

DR. KAILASH (Bombay South)
I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation,

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

(TWENTIETH REPORT)

श्री बभ्रिका प्रसाद (बालिया) मैं सभा को बैठकों से सदस्य को अनुपस्थिति सम्बन्ध, समिति का ब.स.वो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhaubhuka) : I beg to present the Hundred and forty-third Report of Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-second Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Posts and Telegraph)

22-49 hrs.

GOVERNMENTS OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHASIN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of People Act, 1951 and also to amend the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971.

*Published in Goe of India. Extraordinary Part I Section 2, dated 15-4-75.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 the representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and also to amend the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I introduce the Bill.

22-49 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DEATH OF TWO PERSONS IN CUSTODY OF SECURITY FORCES IN NAGALAND

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one matter under 377,

Shri Kevichusa

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). After him, you may kindly allow meet make a submission. This is a very important matter...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed one I am not bound to do it everyday.

SHRI DINEN BHATIACHARYYA (Serampore) : I want to know whether you go through all the matters raised under 377. What is the procedure for admitting one?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a right. I am not bound to do it everyday. Why do you exploit the procedure that we have made?

I have allowed one. Now, you want others also. I am sorry. I have allowed one only. Shri Kevichusa.

SHRI A. KEVICHUSA (Nagaland) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to raise now concerns Nagaland. It relates to two men who died while they were in custody of the security forces.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A. Kevichusa]

The first one was Thepfulchu of Mezoma village. He was held in one of the Battalion headquarters at Piphema and he died on the 16th March as a result of beatings. The second was Dozhu of Chedema Village. He was a man who had rendered useful services to the Peace Committee. He was arrested on the 4th April and he was taken to the Army Cantonment at Ranga pahar near Dimapur on the 5th and, on 7th morning, he died as a result of beatings. The use of third degree methods are not uncommon in that region. Such dealings stand in the way of establishing better relationship between the people and the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Home Minister should make a statement.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): We will get the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, why do you get up every time?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already tabled Calling Attention motions. I would only request you to ask the Finance Minister to make a statement...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have it as and when you please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I would like to raise this because the Prime Minister is going to make a statement. We have seen from the papers that the Prime Minister has declared that the emergency is going to continue. Now, those persons detained under MISA, including political opponents, will continue indefinitely in jail until the proclamation of emergency is revoked. When Parliament passed the Maintenance of Internal Security Act in 1971, the maximum period of detention was one year from the date of detention. Now, when the Defence of India Act came....

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be raised at this time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When the Defence of India Act was passed by Parliament, that provision in MISA was altered and now the law is that the period of detention will be until the proclamation of emergency is revoked.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a distinguished lawyer. How do you get up like this without even a motion...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am bringing it to the notice of the Government because I take it that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement on the question of emergency. I won't take long.

You will kindly see that so long as the proclamation of emergency remains, the persons detained under MISA will continue to be in jail without any trial whereas those detained under the new Detention Act, viz. smugglers and economic offenders.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not even moved a motion...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whether the Government is going to make a statement is matter to be decided. I will take only half a minute more.

Under the new law against smugglers and economic offenders, the maximum period of detention is only one year. While these people remain in jail for only one year, those people who are in jail for more than two or three years have no prospect of their release until the emergency is revoked.

How long will this continue? How long will this life imprisonment continue? One of the judges of the Supreme Court has said that this is life imprisonment, that there should be a periodical review of these cases. How long will these people rot in the jail? We are calling ourselves a civilized country. I am bringing it to the notice of the Government, so that when the Prime Minister makes a statement this evening, she may refer to this point how long this will continue. (Interruptions)

12.57 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1975
76—contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further Discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Mr. Vikal

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

was on his legs. After he has finished, I would not be able to accommodate more than two or three members. Then the Minister will speak. The discussion on these Demands has taken three hours more than the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. This is not a good practice. Next year it would be said that last year we discussed it for so many hours little knowing what was the time that it got from the Business Advisory Committee. This is not a very good practice. I would advise the Minister not to encourage this. Suppose there are 100 members who have given their names, it does not mean that the time should be extended to accommodate all of them. Then there is no use the Business Advisory Committee meeting and fixing the time. It is not a question of only the Minister; the Speaker is also there. The whole business has to be readjusted and the Demands of other Ministers will have to be quillotined at the end. There is no sense in doing that. Therefore, I can accommodate only two speakers.

Mr. Vikal. He is not here. The Opposition has taken much more than what was allotted to them. The time is available only for Congress members—not more than two.

Shri R. G. Tiwari.

श्री राम गोपाल तिवारी (बिनामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग की डिमांडज पर अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूँ; कृषि की समस्या का उचित मूल्यांकन कृषकों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति-सौगियो-इकानामिक कन्डीशन्स आफ फार्मर्स-तथा गांवों के सामान्य वातावरण, परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं से अलग करके दही किया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, कृषक और गांव पर सम्मिलित रूप से ही विचार किया जा सकता है, और तभी हम किसी उचित निर्णय पर पहुंच सकते हैं।

13 hrs.

पूज्य महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि भारत गांवों में बसता है। उसका स्पष्ट अर्थ यही था कि जिस अनुपात में गांवों में बसने वाले

कृषकों तथा किसानों की समस्याओं का निराकरण करते हुए उनको जीवन के विकास और प्रगति के मार्ग पर बढ़ाया जायेगा, उसी अनुपात में देश का विकास माना जा सकता है। इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक होगा कि जब कृषि और सिंचाई के संबंध में चर्चा किया जाय तो गांव में बसने वाले किसानों की स्थिति पर भी ध्यान रखा जाय इस देश का विशाल जन-समुदाय अपेक्षाकृत, आप अनुभव करेंगे, स्वावलम्बी है। गांव का किसान केवल अपने सीमित साधनों से ही अपना जीवन बसर करने का प्रयत्न करता है। हम आप सब जानते हैं कि बहुत सी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का भाव इस बीच में काफी बढ़ा। पर उस अनुपात में किसान को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई, न उसे बात की कोई अपेक्षा ही है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश का किसान डिसऑर्गनाइज्ड है, व्यवस्थित नहीं है, इसी-लिये चारों तरफ से उसकी आवश्यकताओं के प्रति उदासिनाता व्यक्त की जाती है और उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। परिणामस्वरूप किसानों के परिश्रम से जो उन्हें प्राप्त होना चाहिए, वह हम उनको उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहे हैं। हमारा किसान अभाव से ग्रसित है। उसकी समस्याओं पर उपयुक्त ध्यान किसीका नहीं जा रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि इतना बड़ा जन-समुदाय जो गांवों में रहता है न उस के लिए पीने के पानी का समुचित प्रबन्ध है, पीष्टिक भोजन की तो बात छोड़िए, सामान्य भोजन भी उसका उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा उसके लिए करीब करीब ना के बराबर है। बीमार होने पर न उसे दवा मिलती है न डाक्टर ही प्राप्त होते हैं। शिक्षा की व्यवस्था उस के बच्चों के लिए नगण्य है। जिस प्रकार का वातावरण गांव की पाठशालाओं में है उस से हम आप सब भ्रम हैं। परिणामस्वरूप लाखों लाख बच्चे जिनका भविष्य शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कौन सी डिमांड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री राजगोपाल सिन्हा : एग्रोकल्चर को डिमांड पर बोल रहा हूँ। कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के साथ इसका संबंध है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था गांवों में न उन के व्यक्ति के उत्कर्ष के अनुकूल है और न ही उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण है। शिक्षक बड़ी ही गैरजिम्मेदारी से काम कर रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप लाबों की तादाद में बच्चे अपने भविष्य को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति की और सरकार का ध्यान पर्याप्त रूप से जाना चाहिए। यदि हम सही ढंगों में समाज के उस अंग का जो निर्बल अंग है जो गांवों में बसता है उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं तो उसकी इन मूल आवश्यकताओं की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना जरूरी है।

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए शासन की ओर से अनेक प्रकार की बात कही जाती है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई किसान इस देश में नहीं है जो अपने कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात न सोचता हो। पर जब बहुत सी बातें उसके बूते के बाहर हो जाती हैं तो वह हिम्मत छोड़ देता है। इस देश के किसान की कृषि संबंधी समस्याएं आसमान से ले कर जमीन तक फैली हुई हैं। आसमान के भरोसे उसकी खेती चलती है और हमें अच्छी तरह से मालूम है को रेन्स इरेटिक हो चुकी है। कभी कभी क्या प्रति वर्ष ही हमें ड्राउट का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह उम्मीद करना कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े कोई माने नहीं रखता।

इसलिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि हमारे सिंचाई के जो साधन हैं वह अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाए जायें उनका विस्तार किया जाय। समझ में नहीं आता कि हम करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज देश के बाहर से मंगाते हैं और उसमें हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होती है जब कि

हमारे सामने अनेक सिंचाई के कार्यक्रम फँसे हुए हैं उनकी ओर हमारा ध्यान कम जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की बात कहें मारे देश में जहाँ सिंचाई का औसत अनुपात 23-24 प्रतिशत है मध्य प्रदेश में वह केवल दस ग्यारह प्रतिशत है, खाम कर के हमारे विलासपुर जिले से तो और भी कम है जहाँ से मैं आना हूँ। लेकिन हमारे विलासपुर की तीन सिंचाई की योजनाओं के कागजात केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने पड़े हैं, अरपा योजना, बागो योजना और आयर हाफ योजना, इन सभी के कागजात यहाँ पड़े हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश शासन से पूछा जाता है तो वह कहते हैं हमने कागजात भेज दिए। केन्द्रीय शासन से पूछा जाता है तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारी अकॉरेज के जवाब नहीं आए। इस प्रकार से नाल-फीताशाही के चक्कर में हमारी महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई की योजनाएँ बस्ते के भीतर बधी पड़ी हैं।

वर्षों के अभाव और सिंचाई के साधनों की कमी से मुलतः हमारे उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय और विलासपुर में जो प्रस्तावित सिंचाई की योजनाएँ हैं उन्हें शीघ्र कार्यान्वित कराया जाय।

इसके साथ ही साथ बीमारियों के भी प्रकोप होते हैं। प्रति वर्ष कुछ न कुछ बीमारी विलासपुर के खेतों में लगती है जिससे फसल नष्ट होती है। कीड़ों के भी प्रकोप होते हैं। गत वर्ष दस बारह दिन के भीतर दस बारह लाख से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपये की धान की फसल चन्द घंटों में बरबाद हो गई। केन्द्रीय शासन से कहा गया, मध्य प्रदेश शासन से कहा गया किसी का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं गया। इस तरह करोड़ों के मूल्य की धान की फसल हमारी नष्ट हो गई। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाय कि समय पड़ने पर खेतों में लगाने वाली जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं जिन का कृषक स्वयं

प्रबंध नहीं कर सकता, शासन की ओर से उनका प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ यदि कृषकों की हालत सुधारनी है तो छोटे छोटे उद्योगधन्धे उनके नजदीक खोले जायें। जापान में जिसको उभन देश माना गया है, केवल 40 प्रतिशत आमदानी ही खेती से होती है, बाकी 60 प्रतिशत वह दूसरे धन्धों से पूरा करता है। हमारे यहां इसका अत्यंत अभाव है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां भी ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि कृषकों के नजदीक छोटे छोटे धन्धे खोले जायें जिससे कि अपने बच्चे हुए समय में वह अतिरिक्त आमदानी का व्यवस्था करे। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक गांव में बसने वाले किसानों का आर्थिक और सामाजिक हालत कभी सुधर नहीं सकता।

बिलासपुर जिले के संबन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां बन्ने का उत्पादन दस या बारह हजार एकड़ जमीन पर किया जाता है। शासन से कहा गया है कि वहां पर एक मीडियम साइज शूगर फैक्टरी लगायें यदि कैश क्रॉप भी बढ़ाने की और हमारी कुछ दृष्टि हो तो यह एक ऐसा स्थान है बिलासपुर जिला कि जहां एक मीडियम साइज की शूगर फैक्टरी लग सकती है। इसी प्रकार से उस क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक तिलहन भी पैदा होता है। रायगंज, बिलासपुर, सरगुजा, और बस्तर जिलों के कुछ हिस्सों में अनेक प्रकार के तिलहन की पैदावार होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कृषि मंत्री से कि वहां एक तेल का प्रोसेसिंग युनिट या तेल का कारखाना भी लगाना आवश्यक है जिससे किसान को अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। भिलाई के पास दुर्ग में एक फर्टीलाइजर का जनरेटिंग प्लांट भी लगाया जाय। उसके नजदीक छत्तीस गढ़ के क्षेत्र में सबसे अधिक खाद का उपयोग होता है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि दुर्ग में

फर्टीलाइजर का एक जनरेटिंग प्लांट जो मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन का शेड है उस के पास लगाया जाय।

कृषि उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए स्थायी लैंड पालिसी भी जरूरी है। कोई भी किसान उसमें इन्वेस्ट करना नहीं चाहता जब तक कि उसको निश्चय नहीं हो कि शासन कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल लैंड की पालिसी क्या है। हमेशा उसमें परिवर्तन की बात कही जाती है। इससे किसान भ्रमणित होता है। इसलिए यदि लैंड सीलिंग भी लगानी है तो एक निश्चित रूप उसको दे कर उसमें अनसर्टेन्टी को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए ताकि किसान प्रेरित हो कर उस दिशा में आगे बढ़े। इसी प्रकार अनाज के मूल्य का निर्धारण जो किया जाता है मेरे ख्याल से वह बहुत ही इर्रेशनल है। हम देखते हैं कि कृषि में लगने वाली प्रायः सभी वस्तुओं का दाम बढ़ चुका है। खाद बहुत महंगे दाम पर बिक रही है। कृषि जानवर भी दुगने तिगुने दाम पर मिल रहे हैं। लेबर की मजदूरी भी बढ़ गई है। ऐसी हालत में उसको खींच कर के अनेकोनामिक सिद्धांतों पर उसकी कीमत को कम करने से किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति पर उसका आघात पहुंचता है और कृषि उत्पादन के बढ़ने में भी रुकावट पड़ती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कृषि मंत्री जी इन बातों के ऊपर समुचित ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदानों के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अनाज के खास कर गेहूँ के मूल्य की जो समस्या है, खाद का अभाव, तथा उसकी भी मूल्य वृद्धि डीजल का अभाव हदबन्दी चकबन्दी भूमिहीनता मिटाने की बात इन विषयों पर सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उन सबकी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा। मैं देश की दस प्रतिशत जनसंख्या वाले बिहार राज्य जिसकी 90 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में और कृषि पर निर्भर करती है उसका पिछड़ापन खासकर ग्रामीण और कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास में

[श्री विरंजीब शा]

अबरोध के मूल कारणों पर कुछ प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश करूंगा। इकोनामिक एण्ड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन नई दिल्ली के द्वारा 1973 में क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक असमानता की दृष्टि से जो अध्ययन किया गया है Study in regional economic disparity in relation to Bihar and Punjab उससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि बिहार के पिछड़ेपन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी दूर तक जिम्मेदार है। मैं इस स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट से सिर्फ कृषि से संबंधित मुद्दों का यहाँ उठाना चाहता हूँ।

किसी भी राज्य के ग्रामीण कृषि विकास के लिये मुख्यतः तीन बातों की सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता होती है। एक तो बैंक में उपयुक्त मात्रा में उधार और अग्रिम धन प्राप्त करना। दूसरे सिंचाई को समुचित व्यवस्था और तीसरे बिजली की आपूर्ति की सहूलियत। जहाँ तक बैंक से उधार और अग्रिम धन प्राप्त करने की बात है रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 1969 में जब सम्पूर्ण देश में बैंक से 2 अरब 58 करोड़ रु० राज्यों का वितरित किया गया वहाँ देश की 10 प्रतिशत आबादी वाले बिहार राज्य को सिर्फ 1 करोड़ रु० मिला जब कि उस कम से कम आबादी के अनुपात से भी 25, 26 करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिये था। 1970 में कृषि कार्य के लिये और भी अधिक धन दिया गया। उसमें जहाँ तमिलनाडु का 65 करोड़ 50 लाख रु० और आन्ध्र को 51 करोड़ रु० मिले वहाँ बिहार को सिर्फ 5 करोड़ 37 लाख रु० मिले। इतना ही नहीं बुरी यह कि बिहार को अपनी बचत जमा में से भी उच्चिन् हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता है जो नीचे के आंकड़ों में स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

1962 में जहाँ देश के सभी राज्यों को उनकी जमा में से औसतन 69 प्रतिशत दिया गया वहाँ बिहार को सिर्फ 43 प्रतिशत मिला। इसी तरह 1965 में जहाँ अन्य राज्यों को पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक यानी 71 प्रतिशत दिया गया वहाँ बिहार को पहले से भी कम 36

प्रतिशत दिया गया और 1970 में जहाँ अन्य राज्यों को 78 प्रतिशत मिला वहाँ बिहार को और घटकर मात्र 35 प्रतिशत मिला। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है? उसके साथ सीतेली माँ जैसा व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है?

इसी तरह सिंचाई की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। जहाँ आन्ध्र और तमिलनाडु में जितनी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है बिहार में उससे आधा है और पंजाब की दृष्टि से उमका स्थान मात्र बाँटा है। बिजली की स्थिति यह है कि बिहार में सिर्फ 11 30 लाख किलावाट बिजली कृषि कार्य के लिये मिलनी है उससे 12 गुना अधिक पंजाब को मिलती है। दूसरे राज्यों को अधिक मिलती है इसमें मुझ कोई अंगुलि नहीं है लेकिन बिहार के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार क्या होता है यह आपूर्ति की बात है। पंजाब में किमानो का बिजली पर जो खर्च पड़ता है उसमें दुगुना किमानो को बिहार में खर्च करना पड़ता है। यह एक विडम्बना है। नी महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और देखें कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि बिहार का जो पिछड़ापन है उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी मुख्य योगदान है तो अत्यन्त नहीं होगा। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे वरिष्ठतम नेता श्री जगजीवन राम जी के हाथ में कृषि मंत्रालय आया है जो बिहार में ही आने हैं। मैं उनसे बिहार के साथ किसी तरह का पक्षपात करने की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन बिहार की जो स्थिति है, उस के हिसाब से उस की आबादी के अनुमान से पिछड़ेपन के अनुपातसे उसको जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये वह दिया जाना चाहिये इस की कम से कम व्यवस्था बँटकर करे। अगर बिहार की प्रतिगति से विकास की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो उसकी इतनी बड़ी आबादी है कि वह सारे देश के विकास को अवरुद्ध कर देगा। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय विकास की दृष्टि से मैं

आवश्यक है कि बिहार को उस का उचित हक मिलना चाहिये, द्रुत गति से उसका विकास किया जाना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह मिट्टी की जांच की बात है । जमीन में अधिक से अधिक पैदावार लेने के लोभ में किसान खाद का प्रंधाधुन्ध प्रयोग करते आये हैं । अब तक जो उन के द्वारा खाद का प्रयोग हुआ है उस के अनुभव के आधार पर यह कहा गया कि मिट्टी की जांच के अभाव में अधिक मात्रा में खाद प्रयोग करने में भूमि की प्रकृत प्रदत्त अपनी उर्वरा शक्ति नष्ट होती चली जा रही है और दूसरी ओर खाद का कुत्रिम अभाव भी पैदा हो जाता है । इसलिये आवश्यक है कि मिट्टी की जांच की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाय और जांच के बाद अगर मही मात्रा में जमीन में उचित खाद दी जायेगी तो म खाद का अभाव रहेगा और न जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति ही नष्ट होगी उसमें भी बिहार की हालत ऐसी है कि बिहार में सिर्फ दो जगह मिन्दरी में और बरौनी में मिट्टी की जांच की व्यवस्था है जब कि पंजाब में हर जिले में एक नही दो दो जगहों पर उस की व्यवस्था है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम से ऐकम वेंज कर लीजिये । पंजाब ले लीजिये और बिहार हमें दे दीजिये ।

श्री चिरंजीव सा : मैं चाहता हू कि उस अनुपात में बिहार को भी उस का हक मिले । मेरा विचार है कि कम से कम वहाँ भी हर जिले में मिट्टी की जांच का इतजाम कराया जाय और जब तक वह नहीं होता है तब तक मोबाइल यूनिट्स की व्यवस्था हो जो पंचायतों और गांव गांव में जा कर मिट्टी की जांच करे । इस से लोगों को काफी सहूलियत मिलेगी और उपज बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, उर्वरा शक्ति की रक्षा करने की दृष्टि से भी लाभप्रद होगा ।

मेरे ओख सहरसा की अनेक समस्याओं में सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि कौशी के दोनों बांधों के बीच जो तीन सौ गांव में तीन लाख आबादी है उस की हालत ऐसी दुःखद है, जिस

का कोई वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता । पीचण बाढ़ नदी की बाढ़ से जमीन फसल, और घर का निरन्तर कटाव एवं अनिश्चितता की अवस्था बराबर बनी रहती है । बराबर में इन लोगों की यह माग रही है कि उनके स्थायी पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की जाय, तो एक बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल जाएगी और सरकार अगर चाहे तो उस पीडित लोगों को सहूलियतें देने की व्यवस्था कर सकती है लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर रही है । समयाभाव में अभी वह इतना ही मैं कहना चाहूंगा और आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाबू जी आप कितना समय लेंगे ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 45 से 50 मिनट ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो इन को एकोमोडेट किया जा सकता है । आप तीनों पांच पांच मिनट ले लें और घंटी बजने ही बैठ जाएं । अगर पांच मिनट के बाद बैठ जाएंगे तो आप तीनों आ सकते हैं लेकिन वे तो 10 से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गये और उन को जबरदस्ती बैठलाया ।

श्री देसाई ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would request the Government to pay greater attention to agriculture which forms 45% of our gross national production. Most of our producers are rural people. Unfortunately, they have not been recognised to the same extent as in the case of other people. Sir, I feel that we will have to, somehow or the other, see that the rural people or the agriculturists or the farmers are given the prestige and the income which they deserve because our aim is to see that poverty is completely eradicated.

23.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir the various measures which we have taken have so far not yielded proper results because much of our effort has been

[Shri D. D. Desai]

wrongly directed and we feel that whatever we have been able to extract from the people or the farm side, seems to have been diverted in to areas which have left the countryside barren. Therefore, greater amount of effort and investment will have to be made in raising the standards of living or incomes of the farmers. To do that the agricultural universities which we have established throughout the country can be directly tied the farms. Water is our principal or one of the biggest resource and that has to be conserved and managed in a manner that it provides us optimum yields.

Sir, the rich farmer syndrome has also had adverse psychological effect and fortunately for us, since Babuji has taken over, the psychological atmosphere in the countryside has improved a great deal. We also hope that this atmosphere will be conserved and will be improved upon to see that our farmers feel more confident to deliver the goods.

Sir, two days ago, I went round the districts of Farukkabad, Etah, Manpuri, Aligarh and other areas where potatoes are grown. There has been a glut. I went to these areas because reports have been appearing in the newspapers about the potato glut. I would request Babuji to arrange for quick transport of potatoes to scarcity affected areas in the country and even organise exports.

The same is the case in regard to cotton growers. They produced according to the Government's requirements. But, there is no buyer for cotton even at the low price. The question of exporting cotton has to be settled at once but if export is restricted and there again if export monopoly is limited to Government agencies, I am afraid the policy may be defeated. Therefore, Government should allow export by anybody to any destination. Export promotional incentives of Rs. 500 per candy of the large staple cotton is required to be given.

After all we cannot compete in world markets though our prices may be comparative in international markets we are new and there had been old and established long staple cotton growers like Egypt, Sudan and other African countries. Therefore, introducing our long staple cotton in world markets is the most important thing. We have the technical know-

how, the infrastructure for growing long staple cotton and this could give us a grand opportunity to capture the world markets and put us on the world map as big suppliers of long staple cotton.

Agricultural scientists and technologists are paid in a different manner from other technologists. It is not a good thing to do. After all they are contributing to the development of the country in a manner and area which is very vital. So, they should be put on par with others.

I do not want to dilate upon wheat prices. The farmers feel aggrieved that Rs. 105 is a low price.

We have a huge population of cows. Cross breeding has been started in the country and a programme of extension services had been proved. This could easily be extended by the agriculture ministry. In fertilisers if we have a glut, we can cancel the import contracts. If fertiliser is not being lifted, instead of blocking the money which the cooperative societies are forced to do, Government could cancel the imports. Farmers do not get power in time. Cotton and jute should be placed under the Agriculture Ministry instead of the Commerce Ministry whose interests conflict with the growers' interest. This is a request made strongly with a view to see that justice is done to agriculturists. The responsibility in regard to landless labour is put upon the Agriculture Ministry. I honestly feel that landless labour is nobody else than village small scale industry personnel. Persons who were engaged in a variety of cottage and village industries have lost their jobs to large scale industries. Those persons should be trained and provided with similar means of livelihood by Industry Ministry.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : While supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I shall restrict myself to chapter 9 concerning fisheries. It is heartening to note that the Government are taking extra-care for promoting this vital industry in our country. They have made a special allotment for this in the Fifth Plan. Our Country is fortunate in having one of the longest and the richest fishing coasts in the world. I feel that enough attention is still not being given to this vital part of the Ministry. I personally feel that it is divided up between the Ministry of Shipping and

Transport, Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture. For want of co-ordination, fishing industry is suffering. I request the Government to take this up and implement the fisheries development programme on a hygienic and time-saving basis throughout the country.

The first point I want to stress is the extension of our sea-limits. Our fishing rights are restricted to 12 miles. I do not mean to say that we do not go beyond 12 miles. But there are other countries, major fishing countries of the world who are fishing within our 12 miles limit. Some developed nations have extended the limit to 200 miles. Even super powers like the United States have also got to stay away from the 200 miles limit. We have extended our limit upto 12 miles only following the old international convention, not even to 50 miles which Pakistan has done. At the Geneva Conference, which I believe is still going on, we should demand 200 mile limit at least for fishing, if not for anything else and this should be implemented as early as possible.

On the West Coast also Pakistan has already extended its fishing limit to 50 miles. We should also do likewise. But extending it 50 miles or 200 miles is not enough. We have to protect that limit of 200 miles or 50 miles that we extend and that is more important and for that protection I would urge the Government to give importance to this point whereby they should have more patrol boats, more efficient staff and modern speed-boats to compete with the activities of the foreign firms.

Sir, I would only request the Government to give better and more infrastructural facilities to the fishermen in this country by allotting them modern fishing vessels with up-to-date electronic, cosmic and modern equipment so that our fishermen can also compete with the fishermen of the world, not only in exploiting our sea resources but also to operate in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, which are justifiably ours and do not belong to those fishing countries who are today infiltrating in our water territories.

Sir, I would suggest that an extensive survey work is required to be done all along the coast to discover and demarcate not only fishing grounds but there should be a regulated fishing operation so that we

avoid over-fishing of our coastal regions, give protection to breeding grounds and also give protection to the small farmers, to those small fishermen belonging to those fishing communities who are living all along the coast and if protection is not given to them, their livelihood is going to be more in danger. Sir, I would request the Government to stress more on market research as far as fishery products are concerned and to have more storage, transport and processing facilities for this vital industry. Fishing industry is export-oriented industry and I do not know why this industry is not put at par with the other industries of the country. If the fishermen or the fishing company give a guarantee of exporting much more within two or three years, then whatever the worth they import, why cannot they be considered at par with others?

Another point I would like to mention is about the Fishing Harbour. Sir, exclusive and planned fishing harbours are being established in other parts of the world. Sir, here we have the National Fisheries Harbour Board which is under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport Ministry and our Fishing Harbours are under this Ministry. But what they are doing? They are developing harbours and they are looking to the inner parts of harbours and ignore as far as development of fishing harbours is concerned. For example Visakhapatnam harbour project was to be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 200.00 crores and here about Rs. 3.00 crores was allotted for the development of fishing harbour project. Sir, the entire harbour project at Visakhapatnam has been completed except the fishing harbour. Whereas from Visakhapatnam alone we are, only through deep fishing trawlers, exporting worth about Rs. 1.0 crore. If you go into the economics of this project, you will find that development of fishing harbour will be more important to our country.

Sir, I would like to say something on the Wild Life. The Wild Life Protection Act has been extended throughout the country except in five States. Sir, I plead that the Government should please see that this Act should also cover these five States. Otherwise the Kashmir stags and Manipur stags which are very rare will be extinct and we will never see them in future.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल (महासमुन्द्र) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कृषि एवं सिंचाई विभाग की मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की अस्ती प्रतिशत जनता कृषि के कार्यों पर ही आश्रित है। इस सबध में कोई भी दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि आजादी मिलने के पश्चात देश ने उन्नति की है। लेकिन फिर भी जितनी इस क्षेत्र में उन्नति करनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से शासन का ध्यान अपन प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश जो कि देश का क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पूरे देश में 24 प्रतिशत सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है जबकि हमारे देश में सिर्फ आठ प्रतिशत ही सिंचाई के साधन हैं। हमारे यहाँ नदियों की कमी नहीं है तथा और भी अन्य सिंचाई के साधनों की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ की सभी योजनाएँ अन्तर-प्रान्तीय होने के कारण किसी न किसी कारण से रकी पड़ी हैं, झगड़ में पड़ी हुई हैं। किसी भी योजना का अभी तक निपटारा नहीं हुआ है। उसके कारण हमारे यहाँ सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है, उन साधनों से लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। देश के अन्दर अभी भी अन्न की समस्या है और मेरी मान्यता है कि सिंचाई पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है उसकी शत प्रतिशत लागत एक वर्ष में ही जिस जमीन पर सिंचाई होती है उसके द्वारा देश को वापिस मिल जाती है। आप जानते ही हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो हजार रुपया प्रति एकड़ खर्च आने पर ही उस योजना को किञ्चित् लाभान्वित कर काम चलते हैं, उसी को मद्देनजर रख कर कार्य किया जाता है। तो भी रबी और खरीफ दोनों फसलों को मिला कर किसान दो हजार से ज्यादा की आय एक साल में दे सके हैं। इस बाबत यह जरूरी है कि सिंचाई पर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें। शासन को हमारे

पिछड़े प्रदेश की जितनी योजनाएँ हैं चाहेबे अन्तर-प्रान्तीय हो या हमारे प्रान्त के सबध रखने वाली हो, उनको तुरन्त स्वीकृति देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ माह पहले कृषि राज्य मंत्री श्री शिन्दे रायपुर गए थे। तब उन्होंने वहाँ कहा था, कि हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्रों की खोज की जा रही है जहाँ पर इमिडिएट रिटर्न स्कीम के अन्तर्गत केंद्रीय शासन धन की व्यवस्था कर सके। कहा तुरन्त उसका रिटर्न मिल सकता है इसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र को चुना गया था और उस को प्रथम स्थान दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि वहाँ पर इस योजना को लागू करने से देश का तुरन्त लाभ मिल सकता है। इस हेतु एक सौ करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम बनाई गई थी। यह शिन्दे साहब ने रायपुर में बताया था। लेकिन अभी तक उस स्कीम पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मानूँ नए दिन वारणा में उस स्कीम का रजिस्ट्रार दिया गया है। अगर रुपया या साधन की कमी के कारण इस पर ध्यान न दिया गया हो तो मैं आपके माध्यम में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन में और कृषि मंत्री जी में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा क्षेत्र एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, छत्तीसगढ़ धान के कटोरे के नाम से प्रसिद्ध था और आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि इस क्षेत्र के लोग जोकि हर साल लाखों टन चावल दूसरे प्रदेशों को देते थे आज खुद दूसरा के मुहनाज हैं और उनकी तरफ देख रहे हैं और इस बाबत जहाँ तक छत्तीसगढ़ का प्रश्न है आपको साधनों को आर्डे नहीं आने देना चाहिये और उस स्कीम को तुरन्त बहाल लागू करना चाहिये।

छत्तीसगढ़ में आजादी मिलने के बाद से पाच छ मयंकर अकाल पड़ चुके हैं और इन अकालों के कारण हमारे किसान घटने गरीब हो चुके हैं कि जो फसल उनकी होती है उन से वे उनके इन कर्जों पर जो ब्याज है वेह। मुश्किल से वे पाते हैं। इन बाबत मेरा निवेदन

है कि हमारे क्षेत्र के जो दस एकड़ या दस एकड़ से कम वाले किसान हैं उन पर जो कर्ज बाकी है चाहे वह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का हो या कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों का हो या प्राइवेट बैंकों का हो, चाहे जिस किसी का हो, वह पूरा का पूरा माफ कर दिया जाना चाहिये ऐसा अगर किया गया तभी वे किसान पनप पाएंगे और उत्पादन बढ़ा कर देश को लाभ दे पायेंगे।

जब राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ था तब पुनर्गठन समिति ने अपने सुझावों में यह सुझाव भी दिया था कि चूँकि मध्य प्रदेश चार राज्यों से मिला कर बनाया जा रहा है और वह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश होगा और चूँकि इसकी आय बहुत कम होगी इस वास्ते वह खुद अपनी आय से अपना विकास नहीं कर पाएगा, इस वास्ते केन्द्र से ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन इसके वास्ते मुहैया किए जाने चाहियें। केन्द्र द्वारा जितना साधन उसको दिये जाने चाहिये थे नहीं दिए गए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ आवागमन के साधनों का अभाव रहा है और उपज भी नहीं ज्यादा बढ़ पाई है। हमारे प्रदेश ने अस्सी करोड़ की आप से मांग की है मड़कों बनाने के लिए। अभी भी 3300 गांव हमारे प्रदेश में ऐसे हैं जिन की आजादी पंद्रह सौ से ज्यादा है लेकिन उनको मड़कों द्वारा जोड़ा नहीं गया है। अगर उपज बढ़ती है तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि उपज को मांडियों में लाने के लिए यातायात के उचित साधन हों ताकि किसानों को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस और आप विशेष ध्यान दें . . .

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name should have been given first in the list from your party.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हमारे प्रदेश में खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। कोयले के वहाँ विशाल भंडार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What have mineral resources to do with Ministry of Agriculture?

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : आपके माध्यम से मैं यही कहूँगा कि मेरी इन बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार मंत्री महोदय करें और मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत कार्य चलाने की कृपा करें।

SHRI RAGHUNADAN LALBHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir, actually I did not intend to intervene in this debate but for the low fixation of wheat prices because I come from an area which is a grainary of foodgrains. Sir, I do not know as to what are the factors which led the Government to fix the prices so low. I do not know whether there are representatives of farmers in the Agricultural Prices Commission which consists of experts. The low fixation of prices has created a stir in our area. We all feel that this price is thoroughly unjustified.

Sir, we understand that now in order to compensate the farmers a bonus scheme is under consideration of the Government. When that bonus is to be payable and what will be the quantum of that bonus, is not known to us. Last year, bonus was given to the farmers against procurement of paddy. We know that even half the bonus did not reach the farmer. There were middle agencies which took away the entire bonus. Now again, it is being repeated. If the Food Minister really wants to help the farmers, I would request him to change the price of procurement. This will be a direct help to them. Last year, if you see the figures, about one lakh acres or so had been diverted and if this price is fixed. I am sure next year much more area will be diverted to other crops and this Government will again be depending on more import. The Minister must think seriously about the situation that is developing with regard to the low fixation of the wheat prices. I have also to say that there are too frequent changes in our food policy. Whenever there are good crops, the officers begin to say that there is no need of any food policy; relaxations are made which ultimately cause havoc. So, this is the right time that the Government should consider a permanent and purposeful food policy so that the farmer should know in advance that this is the price that the Government is going to pay, this is the method of procurement and this is the method of distribution.

[Shri Raghunadan Lalbhatia]

Coming to irrigation, I would like to say that India's economy is based on agriculture. In our country, 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture. But this is a subject which is being least attended to. The surplus waters of Bihar and UP are not being harnessed. In my own State, there are three rivers—Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. We have been able to tap the Sutlej waters and we are trying to tap the Beas waters. But the waters of Ravi are not being tapped at all. We have a quarrel with Pakistan with regard to the surplus waters of the Ravi and we went to the International Court. We paid Rs. 100 crores as compensation to the Pakistan Government for getting use of the Ravi waters in our own country. That was in 1969. It is unfortunate that after 1969 the water is still flowing to Pakistan. So, this is very important thing. A dam must be constructed to capture the water that goes to Pakistan. The Centre has not done anything in this regard and Pakistan is deriving the benefits of this water. Therefore, I would suggest that immediate tackling of this problem should be taken care of.

Punjab needs 11 million hectare feet of water. But it is getting only .6 million hectare feet of water. Out of this, you will be surprised to know that about 30% of our water is taken away by seepage alone. By investing Rs. 100 crores, we can tap that water also. And this will give us 2.6 million tonnes of foodgrains because 1.7 million acres will be extra irrigated by this 30% water. It is not a very big project and it does not require a foreigner to make a scheme for that.

It simply requires a lining of our channels. That is all. I would request the Minister to take this matter very seriously. We are paying Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores of foreign exchange; but Rs. 100 crores given to Punjab will solve much of the problem. I want that the land reforms should be there and the small farmers should be helped.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those two are important enough.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION [SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM] : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion has had a chequer progress in the House. Some other subjects intervened and the debate went on prolonging. As a matter of fact, I had to postpone some of my programmes, because

I could not reply earlier. But I think it had given opportunity to a large number of Members of the House to contribute to the debate. 81 Members, excluding the two Ministers, have made their contribution on the debate and have made valuable suggestion in the various fields covered by the Ministry. My handicap, Sir, is that all the subjects that are included on the Ministry and have been dealt with during that debated are primarily and constitutionally in the State sphere. If we are dealing with those subjects, it is only because the State Governments have agreed that in certain matters we can assist them either by technical advice or by financial assistance. Otherwise, all those decisions that are taken in consultation with the State Governments, had to be enforced and implemented by them. But I quite understand the anxiety of the Members; and that is why suggestions have been made to make certain subjects as Central subjects. If we put together the suggestions, it amounts to this that every subject is to be made a Central subject. Members suggested: why not make agriculture a Central subject? Other Members suggested: 'Make Forestry a Central subject.' Of course, about water there has been a consensus that it should also be made a Central subject. It is not possible. Sir, but food is the product of agriculture and agriculture depends upon the combination of Soil and Water. The agrarian conditions also determine the pace of productivity. You will remember, Sir, that before 1937 when for the first time popular governments were established in the various States, there was confusion in the tenancies in this country; and the first step that the governments in 1937 took was to rationalize the tenancy system in the country that it would eliminate intermediaries between the farmer and the State, I think during these years, that matter has practically been completed in all parts of the country in intermediaries between state and farmers have been eliminated. That is not a mean achievement. Today, when we talk of land reform, it is mostly about the enforcement of ceiling laws because all other aspects have, as I have said, generally been completed in all parts of the country. It may be that in certain parts the problem of share-croppers or tenants-at-will still continues. But that is a very complicated matter the abolition of which may help or even adversely affect those who are engaged in share cropping or are tenants-at-will.

So far as the ceiling laws are concerned, the House is aware that the law has been passed practically in all the States. In some States the process of enforcement has been tardy. The difficulty in some States is that they do not have the requisite land records, as for example in the eastern States of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal where they were governed by the Bengal Tenancy Act. All the records were with the Zamindars and when we abolished Zamindari, the Zamindars were so much enraged that most of those records were not made available to the Governments. We had to re-construct them. But I am not saying this with a view to justify the delay that has taken place in the enforcement of the ceiling laws. In spite of these complications the part to which I have the honour to belong has been emphasising upon the State Governments to implement the ceiling laws, so that whatever surplus land may become available can be distributed among the landless people. Though I have no hesitation in admitting that the delay in the implementation of the ceiling laws has led to the depletion of the surplus expected, one purpose has been served, decentralisation has taken place so far as those holdings are concerned. The farmer is assured about his title to the holding which he is cultivating and that is why this land reform was necessary.

After having undertaken land reforms, it is also necessary to take up land development and for that consolidation of holdings is necessary. This also is a complicated matter. The farmers have attachment to the plots of land that they have. The quality of land in different parts of a village differ from each other. The problem is how to find the equivalent of a particular type of land in the same village. And this complicated matter has been taken in hand by the State Governments. In some States appreciable progress has been made, in others a beginning has been made, but on that point also we have been emphasising on the State Governments that the processes of consolidation should be expedited.

When, of course, land shaping and land development are very necessary. In that connection also in some States very satisfactory progress has been made so far as land shaping is concerned, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

For production from land the most important input is water and in our country a major portion of our arable land which is under cultivation depends upon rain.

We have made effort during these last 25 years to increase the irrigation potential in the country, by major river valley projects, by medium and minor irrigation. And we have been able to cover 27% to 28% of the cultivated area; but still we have to go a long way before we can claim that the major portion of our cultivated area, or the cropped area, has assured water supply. Major river valley projects are under construction by the State Governments. There have been difficulties of finances; but certain compulsions of the State Governments make them undertake a number of projects at the same time which they know and we know it is not possible to complete during the scheduled period with the result that the completion of the projects is delayed, thereby increasing the cost and estimate that were originally made and it also disturbs the cost effectiveness of the whole project. I am making an endeavour that some of the major irrigation projects which are nearing completion, should be expedited. We are talking to the World Bank, and requesting them to make a generous contribution in the shape of loan so that with their help, we can complete quickly within the next 2 or 3 years, major schemes like the Rajasthan Canal or Nagarjunasagar or Godavari quite a number of such projects. Let us hope that it will be possible to receive the necessary loan from them, so that we can complete these projects. But having provided irrigation facilities, Sir, it is very important that the area commanded by that irrigation project is capable of utilising water; and therefore command area development becomes very important. That also we have undertaken; and the House is perhaps aware that it has been possible to secure World Bank loan for the command area development in Rajasthan, Nagarjunasagar and Godavari. I am not going into details of minor irrigation, because I have to keep to my time. In regard to minor irrigation, I would say that spectacular progress has been made so far as tube well and medium irrigation projects are concerned in the matter of tube wells either by the State sector or by the individual farmers. Perhaps they have been assisted with loan by their State Governments and by banks. We have a large programme; figures have been made available of developing our underground water resources. One difficulty that comes in

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

regard to our rivers or underground water, is that we do not have full data about the rivers or underground water. So, at the first stage, our proposal is to establish a number of stations which would collect full data about our rivers. We have nearly 14 river systems; and before we undertake major river valley projects, the data has to be collected.

We have competent engineers, we have a competent consultancy service and we want to study the problems from all aspects.

Connected with irrigation is the problem of floods. The monsoon in our country is irrational and the rainfall, a substantial portion of it, is concentrated within four months and even within these four months it is mostly concentrated within six or eight weeks. The result is that a major portion of this water is not retained and flows to the sea. A bold scheme, again that depends upon the finances that we can have, will have to be conceived to see whether we can save this water from flowing to the sea and conserve it. It may be possible to store this water only underground without permitting it to go to the ocean. That scheme also will have to be examined and if the necessary finances become available, either from the resources in the country or from outside loan, that will be a day when we can conserve all the water that we got from the rains.

14 00 Hrs.

There has been imbalance in the development of irrigation potential in the various States. Hon. Members have given the figures that in some States it is 80 per cent and in others it is eight per cent. Our endeavour is to develop the river valley projects or medium or minor irrigation projects that in any area where the irrigation potential today is very small, they can get a reasonable percentage, even if local water is not available, from one system or the other.

I would like here also to mention that though we say that we have nearly 30 million hectares under irrigation, one should not forget that all this area is not assured of irrigation facilities throughout the period. For example, our tubewells have, even if they have the water, to depend upon the availability of power, whether it is electricity or diesel, in order that, when water is required, the wells can be energised. It is a

fact and a reality of the situation that there has been shortage of power not only in our country but it has become a world phenomenon as such. Universal shortage of electricity has taken place and has been felt, especially the shortage of diesel in our country. I would not like to go into the causes but the oil producing countries had to take certain steps due to certain developments in international politics. All the same, Hon. Members are aware that when it came to protect the agricultural crops, electricity was staggered, even certain industries had to stagger their supplies so that we could divert electricity to the agricultural sector for serving the tubewells.

Having provided irrigation facilities it has become possible to introduce a new method of agriculture in those areas depending on high yielding variety of seed and application of fertiliser. When we apply fertilisers, there is a danger of insects and pests growing in larger number. So, application of insecticide also becomes necessary. For all these things, soil testing is very important, and I quite appreciate the anxiety of the Members that facilities for soil testing should be provided. I have discussed it with my officers. Last time, when I was Minister in-charge of Agriculture, I had suggested that we should make such an arrangement where facilities for soil testing might be made available to the farmers, and it is a simple process. If we encourage young men to take up soil testing as a profession, it will facilitate the work of the farmers and they will not have to run to the soil testing laboratories. I think, in many cases, they do not know where such facilities are available. So, we can give training for a few weeks to a large number of Higher Secondary boys or Inter-science boys and provide them soil testing kits so that they can start private practice in soil testing. After that, they can go to the village, collect samples, test them and give the results to the farmers. Where they find that it is more complicated, then in those cases, they can refer it to the laboratory and obtain the result. I propose to introduce this scheme as early as possible.

Having known the quality of the land, it may be possible for a farmer himself or for the Government agency to advise him to go in for a particular crop. For increasing agricultural production, it is necessary to have a good quality of seeds. So, a large number of farmers are also purchasing new seeds. Sometimes complaints

are heard from here and there that the seeds supplied are not as good as it was claimed to be. I have suggested to the State Farms Corporations and the National Seeds Corporation to produce these seeds, as far as possible, either of the States or of the Centre so that direct responsibility can be placed upon the Government themselves. It may take some time, but a beginning has to be made.

So far as fertilisers one concerned are, we have been producing them. But, due to one reason or other, we have not been able to produce them upto the installed capacity. This year, efforts were made to see that whatever stock of fertilisers was available reach the States in time and from there, they should reach well in time to the blocks.

Having done this the chances of black marketing or complaint of non-availability of fertilisers in the blocks were not there. I am happy to say that complaints of non-availability or of black-marketing have not been heard this time. It is only because we followed up to see that fertiliser reaches the block from where the farmer can take it.

The production this year is going to be good so far as rabi crop is concerned. So far as kharif crop is concerned, the House is aware that the monsoon was indifferent in certain parts of the country. The conditions in some of the States have been very acute. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and certain parts of Rajasthan have suffered. The condition today in Tamil Nadu is rather serious. As regards Madhya Pradesh, it used to contribute a substantial quantity of rice to the Central Pool. The rice crop has been so adversely affected that it has not been possible for Madhya Pradesh to contribute even a single ounce to the Central Pool. Orissa also used to contribute. Today, Orissa sends their demand for rice to the Centre. Occasionally, whenever we approached Tamil Nadu, they were good enough to contribute something to the Central Pool to divert to Kerala. This has increased pressure on us and, though it has not been possible for us to supply rice to them, we have supplied nearly 70,000 tonnes of wheat to Tamil Nadu and also to Orissa. We have been supplying to Gujarat. Test works have been carried on there. About the principle of Centre-state share

in the expenditure on relief work, the Finance Minister has made a statement. No relief work has been permitted to suffer for want of funds or on account of paucity of funds. I am mentioning this because this has made an impact on the allotment of food grains to these States and has also depleted the prospect of the production of kharif crop.

When we think of food in this country, we primarily think of only cereals. Obviously food is not only cereal. We have in the Food department the fisheries, we have the poultry and we have the animal husbandry and it means that all these departments are meant to supply such food to our people which will provide necessary nutrient for their sustenance and growth. The practice however in our country is that everything else is meant to help us to take more cereals.

When there is a meat preparation, a Punjabi will say "we will have more chapatis"; when there is a fish preparation, Bengali will say "prepare more rice"; If there are good potatoes preparation, a vegetarian will say "we will have more puris".

श्री समर मुखर्जी (हावड़ा) : हवा खिलाने की बात कहिये ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If you can exist on that, I have no objection at all.

Now is it not a fact that when you have fish you require more rice?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Where are the fish?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In the sea.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Fish is now selling at Rs. 14/- per kilo.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is because you refuse to take sea fish.

What I am suggesting is that if we can orient our food habits, any of our problems, will be simplified. I am saying this because as you have now heard in the House about production of potatoes, we have produced a large quantity of potatoes. The potato crop has been very good and it is produced in several parts of the country. Previously it was produced in only certain areas and

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

not produced in other areas, and so it was transported from one area to another. But fortunately, it has developed in all areas now. We have potatoes in larger quantities and prices have fallen. So, when we find that it cannot be consumed in the country, we will have to see that we find some outlet for our potatoes so that our farmers are not affected. And I am glad to inform the House that it has been possible for us to find some export market for our potatoes. As a matter of fact, some quantity has been exported.

Similarly, about fisheries, we are attaching great importance to fisheries and there is no difficulty in permitting the parties so desirous and making foreign exchange available to them on certain conditions for importing fishing trawlers. As a matter of fact, I may inform the Member who has spoken about fisheries that all the licences, or permits that have been given have not yet been implemented. But we have no objection to giving them to new parties. So far as fisheries are concerned, it has been our policy to encourage them and to give modern fishing boats to fishermen's co-operatives. In Kerala and Madras there has been good progress.

We attach equally great importance to inland fisheries because we have several exotic varieties of fish in our country and they should not be permitted to become extinct. Therefore we are developing our inland fisheries as well.

I would not like to go into details about poultry, but we have undertaken on a large scale the production of milk. A Dairy Corporation has been established and they are going to open a large number of Dairies in several parts of the country. The Report in that, in certain areas, it is a very happy development, the people have begun to feel that there is surplus of milk....

AN HON. MEMBER: Where ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In Punjab, Gujarat and a part of Maharashtra. It is not one area. I have said, in certain areas. And pressure is being utilised on us to see that it is consumed. If my friend takes some interest, that situation can be created in West Bengal also. It is not very difficult; it can be. And when I say that, I mean it.

We are producing cross-breeds with high-yielding ones, so that it becomes economical for the farmers; it also helps in providing employment, self-employment, to a large number of people. So, the progress in this direction has been quite good and I think that within the next three or four years every part of the country can be served with its requirement of milk and milk products. I am mentioning all these because all these, cumulatively, provide the necessary nutrient to our people.

I have mentioned about potato. Agriculture produces the raw materials for some of our very big industries like textiles. The production of cotton, especially long and extra long staple, has been quite sizeable this year in our country, and it has created a problem for purchase of it. Complaints have been heard and they are so that the millers are not purchasing. Even the Cotton Corporation has not been so active in making purchases from them. Also the price offered for long staple cotton is regarded by the farmers as not remunerative. We have been anxious about that. I am in a position now to inform the House that we have decided to export long staple cotton.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It will not be in public interest to disclose the quantity. But we hope that it will be possible to send such quantity as would ensure a good price.

Jute also sometimes produces problems for us, and we have provided the Jute Corporation for purchasing jute and to see that our farmers do not suffer in this matter.

About fishing, some hon. Member has suggested that we should go deeper in the sea. That question has been undertaken with the international body. That deals with that.

Hon. members have raised the question of inter State river valley projects, minor irrigation and tubewells. I will get all those examined; they will be brought to the notice of the State Governments; and where it concerns the Centre, we will see what we can do in the matter. But, as I have said

generally our attention is going to be concentrated on all these three types of irrigation, so that conditions can be created in the country that, even when the monsoon is indifferent, we can produce as much foodgrains as will be required for the consumption of our people.

A few months back when I took over this Ministry, the situation was bleak and dark. In this country and outside an atmosphere was created that a large number of people will become victims of starvation.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar) : There have been a large number of starvation deaths.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That also contributes to that. If you are saying that that is there, perhaps you are interested in creating that scare.

In foreign countries, interested propaganda was made with horrible photographs about the conditions in this country.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: It is a fact that a large number of people died of starvation.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I will suggest to them, let them give hundred names with their addresses, and the date on which they died of starvation, and also see whether on that date, there was food stock in that area or not.

(Interruptions)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सवाल यह है कि जो मर रहा था, उसके पास खाना था या नहीं? उस एरिया में तो रहा ही होगा। यह हम कह रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I agree that even if the food stock is there, and the man has not got the capacity to purchase, he cannot purchase. But your complaint, has always been to the Food Minister and as Food Minister, I have to see whether food was there or not.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम सारी सरकार की बात करते हैं। भूख से मरे या किस चीज से मरे, वह आप आपस में तय करें? हम तो स्टार्वेशन की बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री जनजीवन राम : आपस में क्या तय करें? मैं आप को बता दू कि आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि

Our country is a poor country. In normal time many people do not get work and even if they get work, they are exploited by upper class people. Even in normal time, they do not get nutritious food.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Who is responsible?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Every body is responsible.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: It is the Government who is responsible.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Do you think that I should say things which are palatable to you only. I have to state facts, what is the national position and what is the reality of the situation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You do not accept that there were starvation deaths. You say that these were because of mal-nutrition. This technical difference is there. This is the attitude of the Government. The fact is that people are dying of starvation.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am discussing the food problem and I will hold myself blame-worthy, if I find that no kind of food was available. I cannot say that there was not large scale distress. There was large scale distress, but that distress was increased by indiscriminate creation of climate of shortage in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is done by the hoarders.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes, yes, by hoarders and political leaders also.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Who are in league with the Government? Who are allowing the hoarders?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: What I did you saw and even after that, you see the whole climate changed because the climate of shortage changed.

SHRI DINEN BH ATTACHARYA (Si-rampore) : What of that? There is no procurement in West Bengal even though there is more production.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If you cannot help it, what can we do? Every time if you defer the production efforts, what will happen? (*Interruptions*) Certainly there is no difference with regard to dealing with the hoarders and profiteers.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are not dealing with the hoarders and in Bengal there is no procurement though the stocks are there.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I was saying that after that the Government took certain measures, and new confidence was generated in the country among the consumers. I will give a simple illustration. Ours is a huge country. If a climate of shortage is created and if every housewife retains say only 10 kg of food-gains at least there are 12 crore families that will amount to 12 lakh tonnes. from the consumers market of you demobilise 12 lakhs tonnes, the shortage is acute.

After this confidence was created, that type of keeping something for the worse days ceased. The steps taken by the State Governments to de-hoard from the hoarders had its effect and the winter rains which were very favourable for the rabi sowing, all these taken together, made the situation less difficult than it was. And who can deny that the availability increased and the prices also went down? They are facts. I do not say that everything has become satisfactory. I do not mean to say that they should develop any sense of complacency. We have to continue the efforts and that we are doing all these days.

With the favourable condition of weather, the reports from all areas are that the Rabi crop is very good.

Friends have complained that there has been some diversion from wheat. I may inform the House that if there is any restriction of any type, it is only on wheat and rice. So far as other commodities are concerned, there is no restriction or control either regarding the price or regarding the movement.

I would not like to take more time of the House in going into the details of the various cut motions and the points our friends have raised. As I have said, I will get all of them examined and take it up with the State Governments also if the members so desire. They may write to me on any problem where they think it is necessary to do that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Water is not being supplied to the cultivators.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It has been given. Perhaps you have no information.

SHRI DIENEN BHATTACHARYYA: It has not been given. That is why the cultivators squatted on the railway track as a protest measure.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Will you listen to me? So far as water from Kendu Ghat is concerned it has been given.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It has not been given. Please come with me and I will show you. Only day before yesterday I was there and I have seen. So many farmers came to me complaining. I come from that area.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : You may come from that area, but I have to go by the words of the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: He is not telling the truth.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It is said that in the Nagarjunasagar the project has been completed and there is so much of water in the reservoir but only the canals are not there. The Andhra Government, it is said, has said that if only Rs. 50 crores can be allotted to the project, they can undertake to provide adequate supply of food to both Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Is it not an unnecessary intervention? You have taken all the schemes for the World Bank, you have served your purpose.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागोर) : जो पानी है वह सेंटर का सबजेक्ट नहीं बन सकता है। पानी के जो झण्डे हैं उनको सुलझाने के बारे में जो प्रोसिजर है वह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है जिस की वजह से जो जरूरी प्रोजेक्ट्स भी हैं उनका सोल्यूशन भी ठीक नहीं हो पाता है। एक स्टेज पर अपने यह फरमाया था, केन्द्र ने यह कहा था कि संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाएगा मैं जानना चाहता कि कब आप ऐसा करने वाले हैं?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have been saying there have been water disputes; it has been suggested that water should be made a Central subject. But the hon. Member is aware that it can be done only when the State Governments agree. I will be very happy about it, if the hon. Member could utilise his services to persuade State Governments to agree to that, I will have no objection. Rather, it is welcome. Certainly we welcome it. But how can we amend Constitution, unless they agree? That is also a Constitutional problem. Irrigation has been in the State list and unless they agree, Constitution cannot be amended. Whenever there is dispute between States we try to find a compromise and whenever it is found that no compromise or agreement between two or three States is possible as the hon. Member is aware, the dispute is referred to a tribunal. This is a time-consuming process. Therefore it has been my effort to see that these water disputes among the State Governments are resolved amicably. There are disputes between West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, between Haryana and Punjab, between Haryana and U.P. and Rajasthan, between Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and between Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala. In some cases it has been possible to succeed; in some other cases there are still hurdles; but efforts are being made. I am hopeful that in many cases it may be possible to achieve agreement between States concerned out of core.

Regarding sugar industry, certain conventions have prevailed for long and it is not possible to break them within a year or two. It has been the practice in the sugar factories that cane is supplied by farmers to sugar factories and payment is made to them after sugar has been sold. That has been the practice all along. And, I don't know how this developed; it has developed. This year, the financial accommodation from the bank to the factor is on the basis of last year's production of sugar. This year, weather condition being very favourable, the production of sugarcane has been larger with the result that there is going to be larger sugar production.

The margin moneys the Banks were providing to the sugar factories were not adequate to pay the sugarcane prices. The matter was taken up with the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank. The

Reserve Bank has agreed, on being satisfied by the factories, to provide larger accommodation to the sugar factories. And, I think, to-day, they are in a position to pay their arrears. The condition in eastern U.P. and Bihar is not so satisfactory.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why don't you nationalise the sugar factories?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is different subject.

I hope the hon. Member is aware that if the sugar factories fail to give the cane price, then the arrears of cane price may be recovered from the sugar factories as arrears of land revenue.

Then I come to the question of wheat. So far as wheat is concerned we have reverted to the position that existed a year before last all along since 1966 or 1967. In 1969 or 1970 it was relaxed. The production this year is going to be larger; the productivity is going to be larger. In the year 1973-74, in spite of application of fertilisers, the indifferent weather condition was such the hon. Members are aware that though the bulk was large, the weight was less. So, the farmer per unit got less in quantity than he would get, this year. This one fact should be borne in mind. Then, while fixing the price, the Agricultural Prices Commission took into consideration all the various factors that had to be taken into consideration. After that they recommended the price for any particular commodity. All those factors have been taken into consideration by them. In recommending the existing price of Rs. 105 per quintals. It was regarded by Government as a satisfactory price. There have been demands, for increasing this price, it is but natural. Shri Shinde has given detailed replies about the rise in fertilisers price rate of water supply and other things on which I shall not go in to details. In view of the general feelings for a higher price, perhaps Government would have considered that 'Alright, even if it is not justified, on merits some increase may be given'. But at time—the House will agree—when there is a general downward trend in prices and when it has been possible for the Government to hold in inflation, it would not have been desirable to add to the price. We have therefore worked out a

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

bonus scheme. The amount of bonus is to be paid to the State Government for investing in such developmental works as will be primarily for the benefit of the farmers. If the State Governments so decide it may also be utilised for making available to the farmers certain inputs like fertilizers at concessional prices. I think, this will be to the benefit of the farmers and the State as well.

As regards the quantum, well, it depends upon the quantity supplied as it is on a graduated scale. In cases where stipulated quantity will be supplied, it will be roughly Rs. 4.75 per quintal. That is the scheme we have worked out. That this Government can be anti-kisan or anti-farmer, is beyond our imagination. The whole base of the party to which this Government belong is the rural peasantry.

The party to which I have the honour to belong has all these years been working for consciousness and consolidation of the peasantry throughout the country. Whether it is big, medium, small or the marginal farmer it has always been our endeavour to work for their progress as it is our base. We can never think of taking a step which will be injurious to the interests of the farmers in this country. The farmers in our country have always been patriotic. Whenever occasions have come we have always found our farmers in the forefront of any patriotic or national cause. I only wish that in society the farmers—whether small or marginal—could have been invested with the honour and dignity, they deserve for feeding the whole nation.

I think, Sir, I have covered most of the points. I will again express my thanks to the Members who have participated in the debate and who have made suggestions which will be useful to the Government. I will take this opportunity also, Sir, to congratulate our farmers throughout the country for the magnificent work they have done and in the willing way in which they have adopted the new scientific method of production—whether it is foodgrains or other commodities. I hope, Sir, the House will pass the Demands.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have far exceeded the allotted time. How much more you want. The Minister has also said that the Members can write to him and he will look into that and give a reply. Let us move to the other subject.

Now, there are a number of cut motions which were moved by the hon. Members, Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, Ramavatar Shastri, Kathamuthu, etc. I will put all the out motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation”

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are produced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1976 in respect of ‘Department of Agriculture.’”

DEMAND NO. 2—AGRICULTURE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,35,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,24,29,96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of ‘Agriculture.’”

DEMAND NO. 3—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,75,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,14,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of Fisheries."

DEMAND NO. 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,65,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,66,38,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development.'"

DEMAND NO. 5—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,94,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,14,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Forest.'"

DEMAND NO. 6—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,22,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,79,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,61,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,00,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted

to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 9—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,79,99,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,59,31,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,71,35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Irrigation.'"

14.48 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 30 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 30—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,72,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 25,25,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President TO COMPLETE the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs.'"

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar) :
Mr. Deputy-Speakers Sir, I shall begin my speech by taking first of all, the proposition which I believe had been discussed during the last 26 or 27 years of our Independence. The first proposition which I want to state is, the foreign policy of any country essentially reflects the domestic policy of that nation or country. Sir, unless, in today's world, a country can stand on her own, stabilise her economy and show rapid industrial development and reduce her dependence on other foreign countries, specially imperialist countries to the bare minimum, that country, necessarily Sir, cannot follow a consistently anti imperialist and progressive policy.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to state that it is about, seventy years since Lenin propounded his theory on imperialism. It was clear from our many years of struggle against British imperialism and also the struggles being waged by the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and by other people against imperialism, that in certain aspects, may be here and there, imperialism might have changed its tactics, but the essence of imperialist strategy, the essence of imperialist plan to subjugate other people, to exploit the dependent and subordinate people, to exploit the under developed economies of many countries remains the same. Sir, it is very strange that even after recent revelations of American intelligence agency, the notorious CIA, their machinations in Cuba, Guatemala, Chile, Bangladesh and Portugal and also their revelations the latest of which clearly stated that the CIA was also actively engaged in assassinating popular national leaders of various countries in the world, even in spite of the fact that during 1971, the American Seventh Fleet had come very near the Indian Ocean threatening the peace and tranquility of our country, even after that, the External Affairs Minister and the Government of India would like to make us believe that there is no conflict of interest between India and the U. S. A. I will come to this later. But now we are discussing the foreign policy of our country against the background of the sweeping victories of the National Liberation Forces in Vietnam and Cambodia, US imperialism, the world's gendarmes, is receiving blows after blows and defeat at the hands of the national forces. The people of Vietnam and Cambodia have achieved brilliant military

and political victories. In Cambodia, the Lon Nol Government have already fled and in South Vietnam the propped up Thieu regime is cracking and so the days of the machinations of imperialism are numbered.

There is a growing realisation and unity among under developed countries to resist imperialist pressure of throwing the burden of their economic crisis on to the shoulders of other dependent and less developed and under developed countries. Even now, in spite of these series of defects which are being inflicted on American imperialism, they have not given up the policy of imposing neo colonialism and colonialism on other countries. What is our experience in the last 18-20 years? The latest one is the Bangladesh struggle. During that struggle in 1971 and in the early part of 1972, we had seen that American imperialism tried its best to crush and suppress the national liberation movement. It had come into the Indian Ocean with its Seventh Fleet which was a flagrant violation of all international rules and canons of law.

15 hrs.

Recently we have seen that the U. S. A. has resumed arms supplies to Pakistan as part of its grand strategy to create bases in the West Asian region together with the one at Diego Garcia. This process of arms supplies to Pakistan, and their machinations and the use of Diego Garcia as a military base is threatening the peace and freedom of all peoples in Asia and Africa who are fighting their reactionary rulers and imperialist patrons. The US arms supply to Pakistan, let it be noted very clearly, this House has already discussed it is directed against the socialist countries who are their best friends of the colonial, dependent and anti-imperialist peoples of the world. The arms supply to Pakistan and the establishment of Diego Garcia as a base are meant to create tension in the Indian subcontinent and embitter the relations between Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. It was truly said in this House that the American decision has dealt a heavy blow to the process of normalisation.

We are sure that the US imperialists will exert greater pressure on our Government to get closer to the imperialist camp in matters of foreign policy and taken the relations of friendship and amity with the Soviet union and they would try to deter us

from taking the initiative to have normal relationship with the people's Republic of China. They would also try to force us abandon the element of anti-imperialism which is now displayed to words west Asian, African and other people's struggles. This is possible because even now we are harbouring illusions about American aid. We are more and more dependent upon British and American imperialism aid. What is our attitude during the last 28 years? we have discussed those issues in Parliament. Our Foreign Minister and our Prime Minister had declared again and again that we were up against imperialism and its tactics. But in reality we find ourselves more and more dependent upon US imperialism. The report here says:

"It was generally recognised in both countries that in view of their democratic traditions and absence of any conflict of national interests there was considerable scope for development of relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect and understand."

After the experience of so many years of British and American imperialism, their tactics in our country, in Bangladesh, in Viet Nam, in Cambodia and China and Guatemala and other countries, this is what they say. The stark reality has come up in the addendum and the Government of India had to admit: "That the hopeful trends in Indo-U.S. Relations in 1974 were clouded by the American decision to reverse the ten year old arms policy towards the sub-continent."

We are surprised that our present Foreign Minister and his predecessor were nurturing hopes of establishing mature and stable relationship with the United States in spite of the nefarious role of the imperialism all over the world. It is not at all possible for a dependent country like ours.

India is the second largest country in the world. Apart from the very size of this country, we have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialism. During the days of the Spanish Civil War, Pandit Nehru raised the banner of anti-imperialism in this country. In spite of such traditions, we could not play a decisive role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism because economically we are dependent upon imperialist countries and monopoly capitalist loan. Mere expres-

sion of regret at the establishment of a military base at Diego Garcia and at the US arms supply to Pakistan is not enough. I would pointedly ask the Foreign Minister: Are you prepared to work out your economic and political policies as to be in a position to dispense with American aid? The reply would be: no.

In September 1973, it was decided to fully recognise the Government of National Union of Cambodia and also the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam. But even this report states that "the situation in Cambodia continues to be fluid". Only a few weeks back they prepared this report. Does it still continue to be fluid? Now, of course, after a long thinking, when Lon Nœ has already fled the country, the Government of India has decided to recognise the National Union of Cambodia. But even now after one and a half year we have not been able to accord full recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam.

I should like to ask the Government whether it would like to be the last to recognise the P. R. G. of South Viet Nam. Why don't you give them recognition? Here imperialism wants to interfere and President Ford is asking for aid of 722 million dollars from the Congress. But who sabotaged and nullified the provisions of Paris Agreements? Antics of Thieu puppet regime are well known. They have organised raids to grab the territory under PRG control. They have organised air raids in areas deep inside the territory of PRG. They have refused to release two lakhs of political prisoners within 90 days as provided for in the Paris Agreement. Further they have detained 60,000 people during the last two years and at least 25,000 U.S. military personnel in civilian disguise are still operating in South Viet Nam and there is continuous arms supply by U.S. to Thieu clique. Sir, I suggest to the Prime Minister to ask the representatives of puppet Thieu regime leave our soil and to recognise the PRG of South Viet Nam immediately.

What is the role of U. S. Imperialism in South Korea? They are perpetuating barbarous hostile acts against DPRK. They are aggravating tension to perpetuate division of Korea and in spite of all these things and in spite of the fact that the other day 8 patriots including two journalists were done to death and were

[Shri Noorul Huda]

executed in South Korea, there is no condemnation by the Government of India. Not only that, The External Affairs Minister had paid a visit to South Korea only last year thus allowing the fair name of our country to be sullied. In the Middle East we have made our position very clear that the U. S. Imperialism is still conspiring to pressurize Arab countries. Israel should vacate aggression and restore the rights of Palestinians, I should ask: Can Israel defy U. N. resolution without the connivance of the U. S. A. ? There is a coup in Chile and it is the result of the C. I. A. activities

Sir, a Committee of group of 20 eminent persons were appointed by the U. N. Secretary-General to study the role of multi national corporations and their impact on development specially on developing countries and to submit recommendations for appropriate international action. What was the result ? The External Affairs Ministry reports says that "the report also concluded that, while the role of transnational corporations was mainly economic in character and influence, the non-economic impact was frequently as important as or even more important than the economic impact. The Report unequivocally condemned subversive political intervention on the part of the transnational corporations in the affairs of the host countries. Even after this, in this country our Prime Minister, Finance Minister and others do not condemn the activities of multi-national corporations; on the other hand, they are welcoming the inflow of aid from multi-national corporations.

I will quote from today's TIMES OF INDIA which contains an article about the situation in Vietnam:

"The novelty in the methods to achieve U. S. objectives consisted of three elements. There would be President Thieu's mercenary armies, equipped with American weapons and trained and directed by U. S. military personnel, most often in civilian disguise. There would be the 'deterrence' of preponderant U. S. forces—some off shore with the Seventh Fleet and others lurking in Pacific Island bases, in the Philippine, in Thailand to which the U. S. air operational command for South Viet Nam had been shifted, and further back in Taiwan and Japan. Backing all these would be the

nuclear weaponry to intimidate the PRG and the North Vietnamese.

According to the data compiled by the PRG, from November 1972 to January 1973 when the Paris agreement was signed, the U. S. shipped 652 planes of various types (260 fighter planes, 300 helicopters, 32 C-130s, 60 reconnaissance planes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why read it ? I am sure the Minister has read that article. I have read it.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA : This indicates the depth of the crisis in Vietnam. I say with all humility on behalf of our party that unless we reduce our dependence on American aid and multinational corporations, our Government cannot follow consistently an anti-imperialist policy. I would ask the Government immediately to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and also ask the Americans to withdraw all their armies from South Korea, South Vietnam and Cambodia.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have full diplomatic relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. (17)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve ways and means of defeating U. S. blackmail and bluster which threatens the peace, freedom and security of Asia. (18)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need of working out positive measures to counter U.S. hegemonistic scheme in the Indian Ocean region. (19)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of friendly settlement with Bangladesh over Farakka waters, sea boundary demarcation and other issues. (20)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reasons for apparently unconscionable increase in Discretionary Expenditure, (21)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of toning up foreign policy planning and implementation mechanisms in the Ministry. (22)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[India's policy about imperialist functioning through multi-national corporations. (23)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Feasibility of positive steps towards Asian Security and peace. (24)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Inordinate delay in recognising the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (25)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to strongly condemn the U. S. intervention in South Vietnam (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to demand withdrawal of 25000 American military advisers from South Vietnam and to stop supply of U. S. arms to the puppet Government there (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to start joint action with littoral countries for the removal of American base at Diego Garcia (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to get Hindi recognised as language in the U. N. (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to post only such persons in our Missions abroad as have firm faith in our foreign policy (30)].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to formulate and implement a good, vigorous and imaginative policy of achieving unity and understanding among the countries of Asia. (31)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reorient drastically and realistically the pattern of diplomatic missions and relations of India, with various countries all over the world. (32)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to shape a sensible, bold and sound foreign policy which would be genuinely pro-India, promoting the best interests and ideals of the nation. (33)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to pursue a truly non-aligned approach and a similar line of speeches and actions at the United Nations in particular, and at various international conferences and gatherings in general. (34)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a sustained effort at persuading member nations of the U. N. to accept Hindi as an additional language for all official purposes in the word body. (35)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for effecting large economies in the establishment and running of our diplomatic missions abroad. (36)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need for sending well-equipped, enlightened and knowledgeable persons at the U. N. and other world agencies annual meets and special sittings. (37)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving the standards of efficiency and service at our Embassies and Missions abroad, particularly in regard to extending all necessary courtesy assistance and guidance to visiting Indians and tourists. (38)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving India's relations with the developing new nations in Africa and Latin America. (39)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a fresh, meaningful and courageous initiative at breaking the long drawn out stalemate in Sino-Indian relations. (40)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a prompt and purposeful action at building up sound Indo-American understanding and friendship, so that the relations between the two peoples are strengthened and the administrations in the two countries

are better able to inform and understand each other. (41)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a constant vigilance and endeavour at keeping the Indian Ocean free from any military, strategic or allied considerations by the Big and Super Powers. (42)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for a thorough overhaul in the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs. (43)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restricting the amount to be spent under the category of Discretionary Expenditure (44)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a greater and better initiative and effort by India for strengthening the Commonwealth of Nations. (45)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing the uncertainties and for improving the lot of Indian Nationals who were and some still are living in the various newly independent countries of Africa. (46)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for toning up the planning research and study divisions in the Ministry of External Affairs. (47)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for a sane and a balanced approach regarding invitations and arrangements for welcoming state dignitaries from various countries of the world. (48)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for good, friendly relations particularly with close neighbours like Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan. (49)].

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for a reappraisal of India's effective role in the non-aligned nations. (50)].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Paratagarh): Sir, it is heartening to see that after a lapse of two years, the House has found time to discuss India's foreign relations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He is also speaking on a special commission now.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: This battle of Asian freedom that had begun at the turn of the century is now coming to an end. I think this would be an appropriate moment for us to take note of the fact that a new Asia with all its inspirations is coming up. I say this particularly in relation to the heroic struggle for independence of the people of Vietnam and in fact, of the people of Indo-China as a whole. The people of Vietnam had to face not only a colonial country but the world's largest military power. In doing so, they won the respect of the world and it is matter of great pride for all of us, because their struggle symbolises not only the independence of Vietnam but the independence of Asia and the emergence of a new Asian personality which can resist, however strongly and willfully it might have been used. Therefore, I take this opportunity of speaking in this House to pay my homage to the people of Vietnam and in fact to all others who have made the supreme sacrifice, so that they may be able to live in freedom and dignity. Sir, all of us in Asia fought our battle for independence in different ways. Under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, we evolved a non-violent pattern; others dealing with different powers had to fight differently. But the focus of all our effort was against colonialism, because it was

colonialism which manifested itself in different ways. There was a direct colonial rule which we fought in this country; there was indirect colonial rule which the people of Vietnam were fighting. In its new garb colonialism has, in places, emerged though Local Governments, stooges of foreign powers, and it has been established that foreign powers will not be able to have client State in Asia; that they will not be able to run affairs in Asia indirectly through their stooges; and that is why, particularly, we ought to take note of what has happened in Vietnam and what is happening in Vietnam because, to my mind, it marks the end of the client-State-relationship which the colonial powers had established in this part of the world. I draw the attention of the House to the client States because we ourselves suffer from a neighbour who has tended to be a client State of a foreign power since its own independence and in dealing with it we shall have to bear in mind that we have to go to the people, we have to persuade the people to appreciate that a client status would imply foreign domination and only then we shall be able to make adjustments with them because there will have to be adjustments between two free peoples. But in relation to the point that I was making, I would wish to draw the attention of the House to the continuing battle that goes on in Asia and that is against economic exploitation. It would be interesting to recall that out of the 138 member-States of the United Nations, 103 are the developing countries. And if you take away socialist countries from the others, then only a handful of countries in the world today have cornered the wealth of the entire world. It is important to realise that in order to corner the wealth of the world, they have attempted to dominate this world through military power, through economic power and at times even through cultural efforts. Fortunately for us, we are a country with tremendous raw material and also a country which has the world's third largest technological man-power and, therefore, a tremendous possibility exists in this country for harnessing the raw materials that we have and also for working together with countries in Asia to give a new lead against the war of exploitation that still goes on. I am personally happy that there is a much greater economic content in the conduct of our foreign relations and it is particularly heartening to see

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

Finance Minister as the head of the Ministry of External Affairs so that he is able to combine his knowledge of financial matters with diplomacy to enable India to play a greater role in bringing about economic development in the developing countries. And I say this with the background of what I said earlier that India with its raw materials and with its third largest technological man-power has a tremendous possibility to assist other developing countries.

Also the tendency that we have developed, to look up to the developed countries as the sole source from which technological information can come, has to be broken. We have ourselves, together with our friends, also to go in to research which has enabled the richer powers at the moment to receive the technological know-how. Whatever we do, Sir, we have to bear in mind that greater emphasis has to be on Asian affairs, that we are a part of Asia, that we are strategically situated in 'Asia', that we command the largest portion of the Indian Ocean and are in the middle of the routes, the sea lines that go through the Indian Ocean. Therefore, from the points of view of raw material, technological know-how, manpower as also geographical situation, we have an advantage that few countries enjoy; but this advantage has to be turned for collective benefit. What has been lacking in Asia is a collective organization for the development of Asian countries. You will be surprised to hear, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that there is hardly an Asian organization worth its name, either political, economic or even cultural. We did make an effort to get together into what was to be known as the Asian Council of Ministers; but I am afraid it is now practically dead as a doob. It is this emphasis that we have to re-create; we have to give a feeling to the Asian countries that here is another Asian country, capable and willing to assist in the larger development of 'Asia'. And I speak of development in Asia in no parochial sense. I am not saying that Asia should be built up against Europe, against Africa or against others; but that our primary responsibility,—historical, geographic and strategic—is to develop the areas surrounding us; and therefore, we have inevitably to place greater emphasis on the development of Asia. Unfortunately, our outlook is still European or Western-oriented. Our main Missions

are in Western countries. Our tours are usually to Western countries; and the general orientation of our service is also towards the Western countries. It has been my hope that it would be possible for us to develop a sense of Asian identity in the conduct of our external relations; and I hope that the Foreign Minister will be able to make a positive contribution in this direction.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): But even the Indian identity in external affairs is completely lost now. Where do you matter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What we have to project Mr. Deputy Speaker, is cooperative identity and not a national identity in international affairs, which does not mean (*Interruptois*) that we become oblivious of our national interests; but our national interests will have to be welded together with the national interests of other countries, to evolve a common approach. Unless we do that, there will be a tendency for a large and potential country like India to turn chauvinistic and inward looking and that is why I have not attempted to emphasise the national identity. The image, as the hon. Member would recall, which we collectively helped to build, was that of India as a part of the Afro-Asian solidarity.

As I was saying, it is necessary for us to evolve Asian organisations for mutual development. In this context, I would like to say that what is happening in West Asia is of great importance to us. The new wealth that the West Asian countries are acquiring out of the sale proceeds of their oil is being diverted for investment into the developed society, into the countries which do not need external capital for their own development. I am conscious of the effort that the Foreign Minister and the Government have made to try to divert some of this for development in the developing countries and I would urge upon him to use his influence to strengthen this move. In fact I would go so far as to suggest to him that he takes the initiative in establishing an Asian cooperative endeavour, in which these funds could be used. This would be natural because of the inter-dependence that Asian countries have on one another. Otherwise, the difficulty is that West Asia may get isolated from the mainstream of Asian thought, which will permit the

powers outside to put direct pressure on the West Asian countries. The dangers of war in West Asia are not to be taken lightly. Therefore, their security lies not only in the assertion of their own power, or the build up of their own power, which can not be done in such a short time, but by bringing together the Asian consciousness in their defence. And that consciousness can come to their defence only if there is a cooperative effort. If, as developing countries, we suffer greatly by the imbalance that has been created by the rise in oil prices, then the Asian solidarity is weakened. Therefore, there should be a conscious effort to try to put together those newly-generated resources into the development of the Asian region.

There was a time when India's voice was the voice which was greatly valued in the councils of the world. I can see my hon. friend, Shri Mishra, agreeing with me. But I am not going to say in the next sentence what he would have liked me to say; or, my be, at the end of it he may not agree. I am not saying that the power behind India's voice has been weakened. In fact, the power behind India's voice has been strengthened. I gave the example of our economic potential, I gave the example of our technological potential. We have made great strides in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and we have made tremendous development in the industrial complex of this country.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA : No addition to the economic assistance recently.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: When one talks of a country's external relations one does not think in terms of one or two years, specially those years when the entire economic order may have been in difficulty, but one thinks of trends which will inevitably produce certain results.

I tried to mention earlier that India does not only have the potential but has also made a demonstration of its technological progress. Therefore, it has generated tremendous potential. But I referred to the question of India's voice in the councils of the world with a particular point in mind. I recognise that diplomacy, silent diplomacy is of great value. I am conscious of the fact that at times it becomes necessary for a country to take a low

key posture; but a low key posture at a time when tremendous activity is taking place around one is not necessarily productive. And this is again relation to the developments in West Asia and South East Asia. There was a time when, if anything happened in this part of the world, India was always in the centre of the picture. India was not only consulted; but India was also usually the main instrument of the international will. Now, we have for some reason, moved away from it; and it is now necessary to go back to that, because it would be an essential element in building up and Asian personality. A lead will have to be taken and in this, we need not be over-concerned about the attitude of China or Pakistan or any other country. If the most important power in the world to-day has not been able to prevent the emergence of the Asian personality, I am sure China cannot stand in the way of Asian unity. Asian unity will come and we must play our role, irrespective of the attitude that China or Pakistan or any other nation may have; and I have no doubt that once an initiative is taken even countries which may not be particularly friendly to us to-day or whose governments do not see eye-to-eye with us to-day, would find it difficult to be away it from the mainstream of Asian thinking. Sir, I would wish to conclude with a reference to our relations with the super powers. I have refrained from talking about our relations with individual countries, because I know many of my friends will be referring to it to-day; and in the short time available to me, I wanted mainly to point to certain trends rather than go into details; but Sir, our relations with the super powers, as naturally with any other country, have to be built on the basis of identity of interests. We have fortunately been able to identify our interests with the Soviet Union; and what we see to-day as the manifestation of Indo Soviet friendship is not a relationship between a weak and a strong power; but it is a relationship between two equal countries, because they have been able to find areas in which their interests are common; and it is a tribute to the policy both of India and of the Soviet Union that irrespective of their global strategy elsewhere, they have been able to identify areas in which they could very closely work together. Now, unfortunately such a development has not taken place with the United States. I have, on a number of

[Shri Dinish Singh]

occasions, mentioned that there is need for us to make such an effort because irrespective of which government may be in power in the United States, there is a certain identity, at least of ideals and purpose, and also I am sure of interests, with a large country like the United States; and our relations should not be left to the whims of individual ambassadors and others, however distinguished they may be, but it must be based on certain realities, and these realities can be understood only when there is an assessment of our own interests and the possible interests of the United States.

15. 35 hours.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in
the Chair]

I am sure that the Foreign Minister would be able to make a beginning in this direction. Once we are able to sort out our relations with the super powers, it would help us more in our effort to develop an Asian personality and in developing Asian cooperation. Thank you very much.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, having taken part in this particular debate almost without intermission for the last 25 years I confess to a certain fatigue in approaching this subject, a fatigue which I fear I have not been able to overcome, in spite of whatever relation I could draw from the very interesting Speech just made by my friend, the former Foreign Minister of India. My difficulty in regard to a discussion of our country's foreign policy drives from our difficulty in dealing with the principal political organisation in our country, the Congress which the Prime Minister lately described somewhere as a loose sort of party, rather amorphous, rather difficult to organise and integrate. In relation to foreign policy also, I find that it is somewhat loose, and it has lost the footing in principle which in his time Jawaharlal Nehru in his incessant dialogue with his people in Parliament and outside used to try to evolve. The result is a kind of *ad hocim* which does no good for anybody. The result is a dependence upon the bureaucracy, which operates from South Block, in a manner which, quite frequently, is somewhat disgusting.

We have recently had the mortification of having to see our Ambassador in the United States taking seriously the amoral and scrupleless politician like Kissinger, whose award of a Peace Prize must be the prize joke of the century. When our Ambassador was talking about tilting or re-tilting of this man or the other he was making a fool of himself. It shows the nearly ineradicable pro-West orientation which has made a permanent settlement in the South block, which is wh't large all over in the report which has been presented to us in this House.

Before I get into the other subjects, I would like to have some clarification of the reasons why we are asked to grant discretionary expenditure funds, which have jumped up from Rs. 11.69 crores to Rs. 23.69 crores this year. I know discretionary expenditure cannot and need not be expounded to us, but we must have some idea as to why in one year's time the discretionary expenditure at the mercy of certain people has jumped to that extent.

Before I proceed further, I must congratulate the Government that in regard to Cambodia they have at last recognised, not too late happily, the regime that rightfully has taken over, almost taken over, in that country. I would only ask our Foreign Minister to remember that with Cambodia we had very friendly relationship, as evidenced by the fact that in the capital Phnom Penh one of the most important avenue still named after Jawaharlal Nehru,

I am glad my friend the former Foreign Minister referred to Vietnam. The glory of Vietnam has been written with a sun beam in the pages of history. There was a cruel calamity, the United States aggression, even after the Paris Agreement of 1973, which the United States continued in violation of the agreement, spending in the period after 1973 settlement no less than three billion dollars. But they failed and we know the result.

Sir, I am glad Mr. Dinish Singh mentioned Vietnam to begin with, more or less as the text of the sermon so to speak, when we discuss foreign policy. It is good to remember that power like the United States can never, whatever the machinations of the rulers of that country might be

reverse the process of history. They have spent 150 billion dollars over Vietnam since 1954 and that amounts to Rs. 150,000 crores at least in Indian money, either the United States' funds, nor the United States' arms supplied to the black-guard elements in Vietnam which was twice what was supplied to the popular side by the Soviet Union and China, or the United States troops which at one time numbered 550,000, nor the United States, advice could prop up the dirty regime in Vietnam which they wanted to continue under their thumb.

I have had the mortification of listening to certain people whom I do not see now, and who said at one point of time in this House, in the last Parliament, that India's fight for freedom was being conducted on the Mekong River. I do hope that they do get information about what is happening in Mekong River at the present time.

Sir, we have certain responsibilities. The entire dastardly gang which goes by the name of the Thieu clique must go and we must not allow our country to be told all sorts of fibs, manufactured stories about "evacuation". Actually, even the Well known West Germany paper "Der Spiegel" has been constrained to expose American reports about evacuation taking place, as if from the liberated zone people are running away while the fact of the matter is that the American imperialists and their satellites are trying to give the last blow to their own people. They are compelling whoever lives in the liberated area to gun point to leave the place and they have already run away with hundreds and thousands of children who like the *Janissaries* in the old Turkish *sultan* Court, were taken away from Bulgaria and other European countries under the Turkish *sultan* and were taken away and brought up in order to become something of an instrument of the *sultan*. So, they are stealing thousands of children. They are staging all kinds of ugly tricks.

The world's conscience can no longer be hoodwinked and we know exactly what is happening.

Since the PRG of South Vietnam has proved itself to be what it is; since ten out of seventeen million people now in South Vietnam live under PRG adminis-

tration since more than three-fourth of the territory is now liberated, we have to go ahead. Our Foreign Ministry should come forward without a minute's delay and give the fullest diplomatic recognition to the PRG of South Vietnam. In the meantime, we should also send relief so that the people who are suffering there can have some kind of alleviation. I say this because I learn that even Finland and Sweden have sent relief to South Vietnam. The International Red Cross is also taking some steps. The French Communist Party has sent a donation. If Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, I expect he would have said, "let us do something about the people there. We shall send relief there." But we do nothing of the sort. On the contrary, instead of saluting the glory of Vietnam, we delay recognition to the PRG of South Vietnam.

We have an Ambassador in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam whom we have called back. I don't think we have an Ambassador resident at the moment in Hanoi. Perhaps a Deputy Secretary is being nursed somewhere to be sent as an unimpaired customer to function in Hanoi. Actually, from Hanoi, the great leaders have come to us the never... to be forgotten Ho Chi Minh, came to Delhi some years back. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong came more than once; Jawaharlal Nehru himself told me once how about Pham Van Dong's face, there was a stamp of nobility, the stamp of suffering borne with equanimity, worthy of the finest Buddhist. He is of course not a Buddhist but a revolutionary. Pham Van Dong came twice to this country. Ho Chi Minh came to this country. But of course, our big leaders do not go there. Our Prime Minister does not go there. Our External Affairs Ministers, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, has not yet gone there. Perhaps, the only Minister of External Affairs to visit Hanoi, Mr. Dinesh Singh, had imbibed something of the glory of Vietnam and that is why, speaking from those Benches, he put Vietnam in the centre as far as the then of this afternoon was concerned.

We should do our duty by Vietnam; we should at once recognise P.R.G. we should send an Ambassador of the proper stature without delay. Let one of our leaders, big leaders, go to Hanoi as well as to South Vietnam, if that is possible. That is something which we owe to ourselves and to history.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

We are happy that talks continue between us and Bangladesh and, I hope, that a friendly settlement would come about over Farakka, over the sea boundary issue and whichever other problems there might remain. Some delay is perhaps inevitable. If our inter-State river projects get held up, then, possibly, in regard to such problems, some delay might take place. But, I am sure, that the leaders of Bangladesh would understand the difficulties of this country, particularly, the problems of Calcutta. About Calcutta, I know, the leaders of Bangladesh have a certain nostalgic sentiment. So, if the matter is properly pursued, I am sure, a settlement would come about. In any case the interest of both the countries is to be safeguarded and a way out must be found. It should not be impossible in this technological age to sort out technological problems.

I remember our External Affairs Minister, Mr. Chavan, saying at a public meeting, and has been repeating it from the international forums that in regard to the Indian Ocean bases which are being set up by the United States along with its friends, action and not only protest is wanted. We read in the papers about the meeting held at Lima. There was a meeting also at Havana where, I am very happy, our friend Mr. Chavan, was present. I was glad to notice that, while in Havana, Mr. Chavan made a statement about Fidel Castro. I am quoting Mr. Chavan's words. He said:

"What we said in more guarded words, Dr. Castro said in a very plain and forthright manner. It is a great service to developing countries that he has done".

This is something relating to the trade problems of Developing countries about which my hon. friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh, was speaking just now.

I want to say this about Cuba. There you find a new society which is clean and young and invigorating. The Cuban revolution, now a part of world socialism, is something to which India also has a certain responsibility. The Prime Minister is going to Jamaica... I find, she is going to Jamaica—to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and, if she goes to Jamaica it is not a very big leap for her to go also

to Cuba. Fidel Castro has been here in India. Nehru went and saw Dr. Castro in New York in Harlem Hotel when both were at a meeting of the United Nations and told him, "You are a very brave man." Perhaps, Mr. Chavan, can find out from the archives of his Ministry a memorandum perhaps gathering dust which had been prepared by our own Embassy in regard to the fruitful trade possibilities between Cuba and India, but even to day trade hardly exists with Cuba. This is something about which we must wake up. Something has got to be done about it. The Government of India must also intervene in a matter about which I have got information only today—and that is that in Chile (somehow befriended by the People's China) there are 180 prisoners in concentration camps, among them Luis Corvalan, the leader of the Communist Party. He is also in the concentration camp and there is a plan to kill them off. Since 24th March they are completely isolated from the world and police dogs are there, the idea being that a false plea would be put forward that they were trying to run away and therefore they were shot and killed. This is the plan which has leaked out. The Government of India must intervene and do something about it. In regard to Chile, at least, our record is clean. Let us go forward and see that the fascist Junta there does not get away with such atrocities.

In the recent past, the United States has encountered defeat everywhere, not because it is the United States—after all, it is a child of evolution which is a big factor in history—but because the rulers of the United States today have chosen to be the *gen darne* of world reactions and the result is that they are defeated everywhere. But money-power is not every thing, after all, as a revolutionary once said, the laws of artillery cannot be stronger than the laws of history.

And so it is that the oldest imperialist power, Portugal, Portugal is now a very different place from what it was, and the people urge forward. From Portugal to Philippines we see a different picture emerging. The oldest monarchy in the world—Ethiopia—has gone the way of all flesh. Americans so called unsinkable air-craft carrier, which is the country called Thailand, is showing many symptoms which are not at all to the liking of imperialists. In the Arab world, the U. S., as overlord of Israel, finds itself

prospects unable to that Arab freedom and prospects of Palestinian liberation are so much brighter than before.

Even so, the United States are trying to prop up such ugly customers as South Africa and Rhodesia. I saw only the other day some telegrams put up in Parliament House about the United States deliberately carrying on trade in strategic goods with South Africa and Rhodesia, and shamelessly flouting the Directive of the United Nations.

Knowing however that all these things will not work, the United States naturally have their eye on South Asia—on the Indian Sub Continent—and so they are arming Pakistan, with China in to—always doing what is needed even for the inspeakable Chile junta.

The madness in China will however pass the madness in Pakistan is contrived and that will also pass before long but the madness in the United States needs to be fought and defeated. Their plan is to have de-stabilisation in our kind of country. There is no need to go into details about their ways and means of doing so. They have various devices and they want de-stabilisation in the Indian Sub Continent; and of course we have the sappers and miners of U. S. imperialism, the "total revolutionaries" jumping about from place to place today with a somewhat melancholy face, but their aim is clear, which is to help the task of "de-stabilisation" in countries like ours.

Part of this de-stabilisation effort is to be seen in the case of Sikkim, for example, about which, at least, our Government has taken good stand. I hope they will stick to it in a principled manner. We passed laws in regard to Sikkim because we wanted the democratic forces to advance there. We do not want to do away with the office of Chogyal if it can co-exist with the developing democratic forces; but if the Chogyal and his advisers play the kind of evil game that they are doing, then naturally they will have to be taught the lessons they deserve. But the Government must make sure that the hopes and aspirations of the people of Sikkim for their genuine liberation are not thwarted in any way and therefore we have to move with wisdom and circumspection. We cannot persuade certain elements of the world

outside who will never listen to our arguments. They have never forgiven us our freedom; and those who have not forgiven us our freedom will never understand our argument. The rest of the world, at any rate, must be made to understand the reason why India has acted in Sikkim—wisely, firmly and for principles that really matter.

I would refer to another matter which I thought of when my friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, mentioned the Super Powers. I am very glad he talked about the desirability of Asian countries coming together. Asian security and Asian peace are themes which are heard all over the world, and we in this country have responded favourably to the idea of Asian security because that is the only way of consolidating Asian freedom. In the 20th year after Bandung, we must remember—and I am glad, my friend, Shri Dinesh Singh, also referred to it—that we have been fellow-sufferers under imperialism, we have been fellow-fighters for freedom from imperialism, and we have, today, to be fellow-fighters for cooperative existence in an Afro-Asian world because that is in the logic of things, that is on the logic of history. Already we have bilateral arrangements, and sometimes even something like multi-lateral arrangements. India has agreements with the Soviet Union, with Bangladesh, with Afghanistan, with Sri Lanka, with Burma, we can go ahead with Iran; we can go ahead differently in different cases; we can certainly go ahead and, generally speaking, generate an atmosphere where these Asian countries would no longer be play-things of imperialist intrigue. Today they are trying to concentrate on South Asia. Today they want the Indian Ocean base because their game is up in South-East Asia and Indo-China; their game will be up very soon in the Arab world; but South Asia, the centre of the universe so to speak, is still at their mercy and, therefore, they are trying to do all the damage they can.

But let us not imagine that there are two Super Powers and between the two of them we could try to do some kind of tilting operation. We have to try and understand certain aspects of the world situation. Whether we like the Soviet Union and its policies or not is a different matter, but the Soviet Union pursues not a Super Power policy but a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

class, socialist policy, which enables it to be friendly with country like India, genuinely friendly with countries like India. But with more resources of worldly goods, the United States can never be friendly with the countries of the developing world because that goes, basically, against their interests.

It is a good thing for history that the Soviet Union today cannot be deterred from advance by the greater power of the United States. To that extent, if it is a big power, a great power, let it be so; it is a good thing for history that the Soviet Union is a great power. But let it not be bracketed with the United States as a Super Power because, qualitatively, they are in very different streets altogether. And let us not always talk in terms of one Super Power against another as South Block statements often suggests. In regard to the Indian Ocean base concept, for example, all that we want is that the world's navies and fleet will certainly have the freedom of navigation on the high seas, but we prevent such machinations, conspiracies and manoeuvre which are aimed against Asian freedom, Asian fulfilment and Asian development. That is why we have to make a differentiation between the U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. Let us never call them Super Powers in the same sense. Let us remember that it is a good thing that the Soviet Union and the socialist community of the world are today so strong that they cannot be trifled with, and thus big money cannot decide the fortunes of civilization. The third world, to which we belong, is basically anti-imperialist force and that is the essence of our strength.

I shall conclude by saying that, now that we have completed 25 years of our Republic, now that we have completed 20 years after Bundung where Jawaharlal Nehru, Chou-en-Lai, Soekarno, Nasser and others got together to write a new page in the history of our continent, now that we have completed 30 years after the victory over fascism, let us make up our minds to have a more firm and principled and consistent policy, because, if only we have a firm and consistent foreign policy, we shall evoke the world's respect as well as the understanding and co-operation of our own people.

I have been rather baffled as I said before, by the amorphous quality of the Government's thinking or lack of it on foreign policy. Repeating therefore, the sort of discomfort with which I began and with which I fear, I am ending my speech, I am still hoping—one lives in hope—that there would be a firm and consistent orientation given to our foreign policy in the near future.

16 hrs.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Prof. H. N. Mukherjee, one of our senior most Members of Parliament started speaking on the debate on External Affairs, he started by a offering brickbats and ended almost by giving bouquets to the Government's policy. Let me recall, that he started by saying that the party of the Prime Minister is a loose party and went on to say that because of this looseness in the party, the foreign policy and the external relations and the policy adopted by this party and the Government is also loose and *ad-hoc* or something like that. Sir, who does not know today that in the whole of the world, if there is any consistent, any relevant and meaningful foreign policy that has been pursued, it is the policy of India, which has been sustained and which has been vindicated from time to time?

Notwithstanding the ideological and philosophical differences between the USA and China, it has been seen that it is possible to come on a meeting place. Let us, therefore, come to facts. Even with the Soviet Union, they are coming closer and closer. Some detente has started. All these countries of the world to day have come to realise the importance of policy, programme, philosophy and the approach behind the policy of non-alignment that has been persistently followed by this Government. It has been established.

Prof. H. N. Mukherjee is not here now. He has described the happening and the setback of the South-East Asian countries, particularly in Vietnam and Cambodia. Its ups and downs would provide new eyes to the students of foreign policy and to these who would like to study international relations. It is clear that any big power is not in a position to save that country unless the people

of that country themselves like to take that posture. It has become very much clear by now that to take an umbrella or to march to any country either with this super-power or that super-power is not going to save the future of that country unless the people of the country those who are really the makers and builders of that country come to understand this. This is the lesson that we have to take today from the happenings in Indo-China area, both in Cambodia and Laos, as also in Vietnam, particularly South Vietnam. Where is Marshal Lon Nol today? Where is the regime of Thieu? Where have they gone? It was so much said in the early fifties, at the time of formation of SEATO and CENTO that India must take its part either this way or that way. Probably that will be the only protector and not to lean this side or that side. To-day, it has been seen that no big power is in a position to protect themselves. Marshal Lon Nol has to take refuge somewhere else either in America or somewhere else. Mr. Thieu is on the way out and the valiant fighters of Vietnam and Cambodia have to take up their own place which they could not have taken some years ago because of certain pressures put by big powers.

Keeping these facts in mind, it is true as our ex-Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh has said, what is there today, particularly, in the South East Asia? The big powers have started retreating. They started withdrawing their powers leaving the countries to their respective peoples. The only thing that remains to-day is to build up those countries, to make them keep so much of their energy, and enthusiasm with the help and co-operation from outside countries like India so that they are in a position to live with their own spirit of independence, own sense of liberty and make their own contribution to the world comity of nations. I fully appreciate what Mr. Dinesh Singh said that time has come now to have a proper perspective and to have a reappraisal of our policies towards these countries, and in what way we can also contribute our best for the world comity of nations, particularly, for the poor and developing countries, those who are fighting for their own survival, to enable them to live with honour and dignity as independent countries. It is time enough to think in that line, and if it is possible, to have a sort of

an organization at large for these developing nations in South East Asia, utilising the wealth that we have and the technology we have.

It is also a fact that the centre of all international forces of developing countries has started changing from the Western powers to the Asian powers, particularly, through this petro-dollar arrangement. As for example, in India we are trying to have our own self-sufficiency and to depend more and more on our own hard labour and to depend less on any developed countries much less the United States as far as possible. Not only these petro-dollars, a new coinage that we have, the Arab countries are also coming forward to help the developing nations. It is a good sign that we must take this up to a greater extent so that the Asian money is revolved and revolved within the Asian countries, the African countries and the developing countries so that none of these countries is dependent on any of the big powers.

Another lesson we must have learnt out of the recent world events. That is: what is the real meaning of being 'non-aligned'? Is it only to be taken as a matter of strategem, that is, to get the utmost out of the two super-powers? Or non-alignment has its own moral? Non-alignment and non-aligned policy in a feudal society like ours, having diverse political opinions, needs to be put in to operation to deliver even-handed justice, to keep up the morality and respect for human values and mutual respect, so that, in the ultimate analysis, in the comity of nations, we are knit together as brothers and forces of war, hatred and any amount of bitterness and rancour will be eliminated. This policy by and large has come to stay. There is no doubt that having regard to this approach, the Government's policy as it is being framed needs some further restructuring and reconsideration. I do not deny even when Prof. Mukherjee has said that the policies framed at Government level sometimes have to be treated as secret. By all means keep them as secret, do not disclose, but, at the same time, there should be frequent consultations and frequent discussion either in the Parliament, among Members of Parliament or with the public or open up a forum out of which you can take the best decision

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

out of the best minds of our country that we have and that decision should be taken in the best interests of the country. There are certain events; it is not possible to explain all of them; but events are there no doubt when certain decisions have been taken, I would not say foolishly, but in such a way that we have had to repeat later on. Therefore, what I say is, before we come up with decisions, let the mind of the Government not be expressed, let the best brains of the country put their own opinion, let there be open forum, let there be occasionally a seminar etc. Why do you not now invite the best brains in this regard in various universities and other spheres, hold some occasional seminars on a region-wise basis, getting experts, for example, in West Asian affairs, in Western affairs, in South-East Asian affairs etc., and get them published, take public opinion and come to your own conclusions in the matter of formulation of policies. That will open up a new scope. That is my submission.

We have concluded a number of treaties and bilateral agreements and I would like to refer to the agreement which we signed in May 1974, with Bangla Desh, called, Indo-Bangla Desh Joint Declaration. I have nothing to say against it; in regard to the whole approach that has been made by this joint declaration, I am fully in agreement but with a little exception. I would like here to refer to Clause 14 of the Border Agreement between India and Bangla Desh. I will read out only 3 or 4 lines in regard to the exchange of enclaves in between Bangla Desh and India. I quote :

'India will retain the southern half of South Berubari Union No. 12 and the adjacent enclaves, measuring an area of 2.64 sq. miles approximately, and in exchange Bangla Desh will retain the Dahagram and Angarpota enclaves.'

Please permit me two minutes to explain this. This Dahagram and Angarpota enclave is absolutely within the Indian territory, as its name itself implies, but the Geophysical situation is that it goes from one point to the other, one point starts, on the road side and ends in the Teesta river; it is within the Mekhliganj sub-division in the district of Cooch-Bihar.

There is another small enclave adjacent to Dahagram. But these are very close to the Mekhliganj Sub-divisional headquarters. And there is one road that goes from the southwest to the southeast known as Kuchliberi Anchal. Here about 17,000 to 18,000 people are feeling insecure. There is an area measuring 178 metres by 80 metres near Thin Bigha Road connecting Dahagram with Panbari Mouza. If this area is given on lease in perpetuity to Bangla Desh, what will happen to nearly about 18,000 to 19,000 people? They will all be dislocated from this area when this area has been declared a new enclave.

These are instances that have taken place. Without giving due consideration to the problem, we simply want to create a sort of friendship with Bangladesh by not attaching importance to this problem at all. There are thousand and one ways to mitigate this problem to the satisfaction of the people by both the leaders of Bangladesh and India. Unfortunately that has not been given the importance I would only request the hon-Minister for External Affairs that whenever there is another chance that comes up to him, he will see to it that he will kindly consider in what way a fresh reappraisal of the whole situation in the matter of transfer of areas could be considered. By creating new enclaves, how the difficulties of the people could be avoided. They will only create a lot of administrative problems by the creation of the new enclave. If, for example, one criminal from India leaves us and takes shelter in Bangladesh, then it is absolutely not within Indian area—we have nothing to do with that area—to apprehend him. Suppose, a citizen of Bangladesh takes shelter in India, how can he be apprehended when the area is not within their region? That is why I say that if this land is given to Bangladesh in perpetuity, obviously, the people living on the other side will have deep apprehensions that they might be got dislocated.

I would now like to state three points in short. First is of course the deployment of American forces. Government should consider what might be the consequence of the deployment of American forces. This is point number one. Though President Ford has started asking for more funds in the name of giving some relief-humanitarian relief to the affected

people in those parts of the country, in the U. S. Congress, some members had raised their objections. I do not know what will happen if hundreds of millions of dollars are put into the service. Perhaps, a new tension might be created. Government of India should consider their own defence preparedness. Consider first of all by and large the position obtaining in South East Asia; secondly, they have at the same time, lifted the arms embargo on Pakistan. This is another geopolitical position which they have created. At the same time, we find in the last few years that consistently they have been building up bases after bases. There is one in Diego Garcia. If these are really used for a genuine purpose, then we have nothing to say. But, if they are being used for other purposes, that is, for creating another tension in the Asian regions, then it would be a very-very serious one. That should be defended by all sorts of preparations that we may have. To that extent, I would humbly submit that our foreign policy and the defence preparedness must be strengthened and our foreign policy could be made successful only if we are in a position to meet them. This is what I would like you to consider for all times to come.

With these few words. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
(Guna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, foreign policy should be directly based on a country's projected aims. It should be a policy of enlightened self-interest. After the last Indo-Pakistan War India emerged as the dominant power in South Asia. It is ironical that in spite of this it is the defeated nation which always seems to emerge the gainer from negotiations. In the Tripartite Agreement the Government of India merely resolved problems which had arisen only from 1971 war, that too by objectly surrendering to most Pakistani demands. Whatever territory Pakistan lost India returned. The prisoners of war issue was completely resolved in acceptance of most of what Pakistan had been demanding. In spite of our having emerged victorious in all Indo-Pakistan clashes we have as yet secured no commitment from Pakistan regarding the basic issue—the return of our land still under their occupation.

If our motive had been to meekly allow Pakistan to secure all she desired I cannot comprehend why the process took so long. Was it merely to allow time to act as a cover ?

The conversion of potential power into actual power depends upon the leadership to grasp the initiative and hold it. We have failed to retain the initiative which we derived after the 1971 war. The situation will become graver still with the lifting of the U.S. embargo on arms sale. This move will succeed in driving another nail into the resurrected coffin of Indo-U.S. relations. This most ill-conceived step will arrest the trend towards the restoration of some sort of equilibrium in our relations with the two Super Powers. It is not in our interest that we lean emphatically towards one or the other. If we do the reaction will be equal and opposite but Washington narrows our options. It is a measure of the inter-dependence of the modern world that developments are related to one another like beads in a chain. They constitute the warp and web of an extremely complicated but unified pattern of events.

With the deteriorating situation in the Middle East and the annihilation of American policy and aspirations in Viet Nam and Cambodia, Kissinger the man of miracle has been transformed into the man of debacle ! The American move is most ill-timed, unbalanced and unjustified and deserves to be deplored and condemned on all counts. It is yet another attempt to influence and dominate regions through proxys, a policy which is doomed to failure but not before it has endangered the entire security and stability of the region.

Bhutto does not seem satisfied by merely replenishing the losses suffered by the Pakistan army but evidently wants to re-build a powerful and aggressive military machine and it is not difficult to visualise which country this will be aimed against. I fear that in case of any further deterioration in Pakistan's internal situation it is possible that he may once again resort to Pakistan's traditional diversionary gambit—conflict with India. In such an eventuality we must be prepared to ensure that that is the final round.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

This decade is witnessing a rapidly increasing Russian presence in the sub-continent. Let us not forget how in the 1930s, Hitler's trade and economic cooperation with the countries comprising the little Entente was swiftly converted overnight into an instrument of complete domination. What we must understand is that we serve Moscow's geo-political interests far better than Pakistan ever could. We have a large Indian ocean periphery. We serve as a possible counter-balance to China and we certainly have a far greater big power potential. There is no need, therefore, to go overboard in our relations with Moscow because the advantages which we are seeking we will derive in any case. But still we are witnessing a capitulation to the economic domination of the Soviet Union. Even unfriendly actions are conveniently overlooked. The Government of India has failed to dissuade Moscow from unilaterally altering the Rouble Rupee parity rate, not once, but seven times and that means to us, a loss calculated over 4 years of almost 450 crores of rupees. In addition, I am told, a gold clause has been inserted in our agreement with Moscow which gives them the option of convertibility. Not only is there interference in our economic matters especially after the institution of the joint planning commission, but, Russian news agencies like Tass and Pravda have stepped up their vitriolic criticism on certain political developments within our country. Even Kreshnev on his Indian visit and on Indian soil, said that he could not understand the need for an opposition in India. All these actions and statements are tantamount to interference in our internal matters. But our Government is sitting an idle spectator smug in their tiny minds, I suppose, that it is criticism of the opposition that is taking place. Not even the publishing of a map a few years ago showing parts of India as belonging to Pakistan could provoke the faintest of squeaks out of the mice in our Foreign Ministry. We must judge this commentary by another country on our internal situation not just as a member of a particular political party, Congress, Jan Sangh or any other but, we must judge it as patriotic Indians. How can our Government allow this sort of propaganda to go on without lodging any protest against it? Have you no national pride? It is this display of impotency on the part of our

Government which weakens our international stock in the world.

Another serious threat is posed from another neighbour in the North, China. How can we forget that the Indian Government had pledged in Parliament that every inch of our sacred soil would be recovered? How can we overlook the fact that large chunks of our soil still lie under an alien flag? The blow dealt to us in 1962 has left an indelible mark on India's prestige in Asia and the world from which she has never really recovered. I do feel that it is very unfortunate that the two Asian giants should be wedded to policy of confrontation. But, it is not possible for us to reconcile ourselves to the idea of surrendering thousands of square miles of our land to China just because it suits our strategic and military interests. Feeble attempts through statements or ambassadorial miles and nods at cocktail parties are futile. Our Foreign Minister must ensure that in our game of diplomatic ping pong with China, we play the role of the bat and not that of the ball. We must recognise that the dispute with China can be satisfactorily resolved only when we speak from a position of strength and that strength can only come when we have a vibrant economy to back us and a strong armed force with nuclear muscle.

But, because of the erroneous policy of the Government, our economy is in shambles. The green revolution has turned an autumnal brown. The twin cancers of inflation and unemployment are spreading discontent like wild-fire. Many of India's public sector projects often in the past called India's topless wonders have not remained simply topless but have swum in bottomless deficits. What respect can a power like China have for a country with such an economy? It is this internal situation which weakens our international position.

Even Bhutto could say .

"India should not have pretensions to becoming a dominant power. There are more people in India sleeping in the streets than any place else in the world. A dominant power is dominant inherently".

Is it not miserable that the victor had to bear such taunt from the vanquished?

In the nuclear field too, we are comparatively still far behind. The principal value of a nuclear arsenal is the political prestige of belonging to the nuclear club. The generally perceived fact is that such nations are more influential than their non-nuclear peers. This is poignantly true in Asia where both Japan and India have a major claim to international status but are overshadowed at 'high table' discussions by Peking largely because of China's nuclear armament status. China is forging ahead of us in nuclear armament technology and we have donned as yet what I can only describe as a nuclear mini-skirt! I cannot understand India not developing her nuclear military strength. Or is the Government preserving this to use as an electoral atom-bomb in 1976?

Instead of strength, the Government displays flagrant and unprincipled weakness in most of its decisions. What happened in Katchativu? As someone said, the *bloodan* of Katchativu clearly demonstrates the mind of a very *katcha* Government. Besides, with the recent discoveries of oil under the sea-bed, what may seem today as a minor and inexpensive gift may turn out to be a very major and expensive concession to make.

I do feel very strongly that relations with our neighbours must be strengthened and improved, but the prewar years clearly showed in the failure of Neville Chamberlain's policy that relations cannot be strengthened through a policy of appeasement. Appeasement always indicates weakness, and weakness can never be respected. But our Government refuses to learn, even in the aftermath of Tashkent and Simla. Katchativu simply adds another inglorious chapter to the annals of an already inglorious Government.

In the Indian Ocean region, the impending reopening of the Suez Canal in June will result in a clear logistic gain for Moscow's Indian Ocean fleet, automatically increasing her Black Sea Fleet's Indian Ocean potential. The Americans are bound to take further steps to restore the balance. Due to the negligent attitude of our Government a stage seems to have been reached in the superpower commitment in the Indian

Ocean region from which retracting seems difficult. Even the restriction of port facilities would provide some sort of brake to their activities in the area. India occupies a very commanding position in the Indian Ocean with her land mass extending deep into it. She is in a natural position of becoming the epicenter of regional cooperation in the area, possibly even a future Asian Common Market. To convert this into a reality, we must develop a sea power capable of protecting our interests. With our dominant geographical position we must seize the initiative to examine the possibility of an Indian Ocean defence system based on Afro-Asian cooperation but with no super-power interference.

Also important are our relations with our neighbours on the periphery. Efforts must be made to quell suspicions after events in Sikkim. It is possible that China may misuse the situation, heighten these suspicions and create a grave situation in the area to use at a future date. Diplomatic moves to forestall this must be made immediately and continuously.

With Nepal we share common historical and cultural ties. She is an essential part of the sub-continent south of the Himalayas. Therefore, there will always be a natural bias towards us, but both countries must not take this for granted. In my opinion, a great deal of maintenance effort is required to ensure a friendly relationship. The very fact that we are so alike in culture and heritage and that we have such a long common border would itself offer greater points of potential friction.

The relationship between brothers is always more sensitive and prone to misunderstanding than that between strangers. Both countries must understand this and curb tendencies to over react on minor matters. Our relationship instead of being so hypersensitive should be a more related one. In the present King, Nepal has a dynamic young leader with whom our relationship can be built on long term considerations. His appeal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace is interesting in what it symbolises and for the psychology it attempts to create.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

There was a feeling of euphoria in the country after the last Indo-Pakistan war, that our success in the war meant we could be successful in all fields—this does not hold. Our military victory was a victory in a traditional field and our true failures are in the developmental one. What we require is an enterprising polity on the one hand and a development-oriented managerial set-up on the other to carry out the task of transformation. Despite the fact that we have such rising technological talent in the country our results are poor because of our Government's poor decision making. The crying need in India today is a political leadership which can crystallise the hard and unpalatable issues and act on the basis of enterprising decisions arrived at as a result.

Dynamism and confidence are sadly lacking in the handling of our internal and external affairs. What we need is more action not mere reaction; initiation not mere response; real politik not mere dogma.

Only then will we be able to mould our country into a continuous positive and cohesive force, and enable India to play the leading role which awaits her.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I welcome the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. I had a chance to speak on those demands on 24 April, 1973; as far as I can remember last year the demands for grants of this Ministry were guillotined for want of time. Since the hon. Minister Shri Bipinpal is present here in the House, he was not there in 1973, I think it may not be out of context if I quote what I said in 1973, on 24th April, the relevant part of it ... (Interruptions)

"In this context I think that the continued presence of the United States as a military power in the Asian Continent has limited prospects. It was Viet-Nam yesterday; Cambodia today..."

We have to reverse it: Cambodia today and Viet-Nam tomorrow.

"... But I think that within the course of the next few years the public pressures from the people

of the United States as well as the hard realities of the post shock period will make the United States and its democratic Government understand that it is no use continuing in the Asian continent and inevitably the United States would like to withdraw."

I should like to repeat what I said then irrespective of the fact that there seems to be fresh areas of tension and fresh areas of conflict in the form of Diego Garcia or American base in Oman or in Pakistan or any other place.

If you take a look ahead for five years or about a decade, the withdrawal of the US forces from the Asian continent is a foregone conclusion.

To that extent I would welcome the suggestion of Shri Dinesh Singh, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs. But he used the words 'co-operative effort'. I would say 'Asian effort' to deal with the present situation. In this I would like to reiterate without trying to labour the point. What I had said then was thus, "In these circumstances if we have to project our foreign policy in the next five or ten years, we have to give it possibly, in this vacuum to be created, a second look as particularly what is called as the Brezhnev doctrine of the Russians who have advocated a collective Asian security in this continent." Quoting myself, unfortunately it is not out of egoism, but to make myself relevant to that Sir, in the context of what has happened in Cambodia, what has happened in Viet Nam, I think we have to give a very serious consideration to this. My dear friend, Shri Brij Raj Singh, had asked a pertinent question. Now, if we are going to give a go-by to our fellow concepts of non-alignment irrespective of what late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said, then why are you not aligning yourself with a democratic country like the U. S. A.? I would request you to bear me out or contradict me.

Now, if India was a country somewhere in the American continent, either in South America or North America, or if India were in the place of Canada, it would have been disastrous for Canada and it will still be disastrous for Canada to enter into any alignment with a country

other than the U. S. A. There are only two options left. It can remain non-aligned or it can remain absolutely neutral. To that extent it can remain as a logical consequence and corellary and it has got to remain as isolationist as the U. S. A. was after the First World War, till the advent of Second World War, till the emergence of Adolf Hitler in the European continent and the world scene, it had remained as isolationist till they were pushed willingly or unwillingly, history has yet to approve of it—till they were pushed in the European theatre of war.

Now therefore, Sir, what I am saying is that India has to take cognisance of Asian logistic as well as geopolitical realities and who else have we got in this Asian continent except another Eurasian power—part European and part Asian—just across the borders of Kashmir and across Ladakh you have got a standing super power. I would like to circumscribe my statement by certain ponderables Sir, in a bit old fashioned way, Disraeli said—was it Disraeli? I may be wrong—that "this country that is Britain, has only permanent interest and no permanent friends."

We can modernise that statement...

AN HON. MEMBER : Rationalise it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I agree. As long as you accept my ideas, I am most willing to accept all your words and terminology. We can rationalise that statement and say there are three factors—friends, interests and policies. If we see all the reports of the External Affairs Ministry, we seem to have fixed the priorities in an absolutely topsy-turvy way. We seem to have permanent policies, fairly fickle and impermanent friends and absolutely temporary interests in our country. I would like to be proved I am wrong. Our policy of non-alignment has become permanent in the statute-book of our country for the past 25 years. We are not ready to modify it, with due deference to that great man with reference to the time when he said it. Some of the prophets of the world, ideological leaders of the world including Karl Marx, said things which were true and relevant for the time being but you cannot expect either a Buddha or a Marx or a Mohammed

or a Nehru or a Mao to be right for all times to come. I do not think Pandit Nehru himself wanted to be made relevant for all times to come. Why are we making a holy cow of this policy of non-alignment?

Let us assess the situation regarding friends. As far as USSR is concerned, it has been going steady with us. We have seen that it is fairly dependable throughout our period of history. But I am not so sure certain about our friends in the Arab world. What happened to the worthy representatives of India at the Rabat Conference? Now because we have been caught in an oil jam, justifiably we have made another drift, with due deference to that great leader, King Faisal—I am saying about the impermanence of friendship in world affairs. It is not to be blamed; it is not from the subjective point of view but from an objective point of view. I hope I have made it clear, because I cannot mention the name of the Head of this country on the floor of the House. I am trying to say something about the permanent nature of the friendship of our friends even in the Asian context. They have not been very permanent.

With regard to the oil crisis, I find an extremely interesting statement in this Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1974-75 :

"Along with many other developing countries, India has also been severely hit by the energy crisis brought about by the unprecedented increase in oil prices. At the same time, India has supported the right of the oil producing countries to have sovereignty over their natural resources and to secure fair prices for their raw materials."

Fair prices, my foot! Because of the rising prices of the inputs; if the Punjab or Haryana farmer asks for an increase from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125, an increase of 15%, it is not considered fair. Over the last 20 or 25 years, since the nationalisation of oil companies in Arab countries and West Asia, they have been having a fairly good time. I do not question their *bona fides*.

But why should this country apologise for the Arab wealth, for their petrodollars when they made 400% increase?

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Call a spade a spade. 400% increase overnight because it was a tactical rise backed up by military power and they had a strategic victory over the Israelis and they had made a point. They have been clever and they have been courageous but don't say that you are supporting a fair price for their raw material. What is the fair price of Indian iron-ore? You are getting today a pittance of the cost of the ultimate steel that you produce. For the iron-ore produced at Billary and other places which is virtually 60% steel, you hardly give them less than about 2% or 3% of the total finished product. Now, let us, therefore, not try to do what is called internationally, a double thing. It is a harder world and there is hypocrisy in our thinking which is to be avoided. Now I would appreciate, the Arab do have a right but it would have been much better if this world particularly the poorer countries who had stood by them were given an option and there was a gradual escalation in prices.

The other point which I wanted to make is that now we are thinking in terms of petro-dollars. I think my economist friends will be interested that in the ultimate solution the only positive point that has been brought forward is the evolution of the concept of petro-dollars. Till now, all the currencies of the world directly or indirectly were based on gold, a material which is absolutely useless. Then it was based on hard currencies of the world like sterling and dollar.

Now, it is for the first time that all the currencies of the world—or at least a portion of the currencies of the world—are being backed up by what it should be, by one of the raw materials which is essential for getting the world monetary system running. Our Minister of External Affairs Shri Chavanji, who also knows about the finance of the world, should be able to appreciate it, I think, in any pattern it may look a bit futuristic and not very relevant. In any pattern of world monetary reform it will have to go. We may have to think in terms of iron dollars; we may have to think in terms of wheat dollars. We will have to take positive initiative in trying to bring about these reforms on the basis of a raw material. And, particularly, Sir, we have a stack in regard to iron-ore and manganese ore which

we have in abundance. Mr. Chairman, I have covered almost all the points except the most valid point which I wanted to make. I had the good opportunity of going through the petition presented by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and backed up by Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. George Fernandes. I think, if there is one thing on which there can be a national debate and a national consensus could emerge of all the patriotic Indians not toeing this line or that line or any other line.

I think that it is in the field of foreign policy, because there the interests of all parties are the same. The interests of the country in regard to education, electoral reforms, various methods by which *garibi* can be *hated*—all these things can be matters of opinion, depending upon our own thinking. The only thing on which there can be a national consensus was in regard to foreign affairs and it is here, that the entire document and the petition presented to the hon. Speaker is absolutely blind. Why I am saying this is this: I completely agree with some of the sentiments of my previous speaker, Mr. Scindia — it is a sort of an adult urge to get even, to get even with the Chinese, and all that. But the Asian collective security has received a fresh spurt, as I had said before the ex-hon. Minister Shri Dinesh Singh, presiding on the 24th of February, that the USSR as a proselytising communist power in the world, has lost its edge; it is not proselytising any more. But dissimilar economic and political systems can come together on the field of defence. Two dissimilar systems can come together in regard to collaboration: examples, USA and China. Under the circumstances, there is nothing to stop us getting together on the defence plane, irrespective of our national goals and the political and economic systems, with the USSR. I had also stated on the 24th of February before Shri Dinesh Singh presiding, in a seminar, that what we now see in Europe is *detente*. It has been the child of the European collective security system, both of NATO and of Warsaw Pact; and this *detente* in the Asian context is possible, provided we have an Asian collective security system; and the so-called theory of Dr. Henry Kissinger of the balance of power, is nothing more

than a balance of terror : and this world, at the present juncture, cannot afford this balance of terror.

Only one point : since I had made the last speech, since India had on the 18th May 1974 exploded its atomic device, we have joined this elite of the six countries which are the nuclear powers, technologically and physically speaking. Under the circumstances, it would not be an association with USSR, of unequal countries but of equal countries at certain planes. And, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, while supporting his Demands, to take a fresh look at this concept of Brezhnev Doctrine.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram) : I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs. Though I am not a student of foreign policy, I am able to comprehend the apparent changes that have taken place in our country's foreign policy. Sir, the foreign policy of our country has had two shifts during the prime-ministerships of father and daughter. We can omit the short intervening period of Shri L. Bahadur Shastri. I had referred to the two Prime Ministers because the External Affairs Minister whether it is Sardar Swaran Singh or Mr. Chavan has, unfortunately, no locus standi in formulating the foreign policy of our country.

He is just the mouth-piece of the Prime Minister. To the credit of Jawaharlal Nehru, he was External Affairs Minister for quite a long time. Now Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the sole leader of both the External affairs and Internal Affairs of our country. Though the External Affairs Minister is a Cabinet Minister, yet an outsider, who is not a member of this House, is the Chairman of the External Policy Formulation Committee, of which he is just a member. So, am I wrong in saying that the External Affairs Minister is just a mouth-piece ?

17 hrs.

As a layman what I find is that Prime Minister Nehru used to visit regularly all the Countries of the world. He used to make his pronouncements on any matter in any corner of the world. that was how he could intervene in

Korea and stop the war. Things have changed now. There is a second class calibre in world leadership and this is true whether of America or of the United Kingdom. Now during his daughter's rule, every day a foreign dignitary lands in Delhi.

Jawarlal Nehru, in keeping with his stature, neglected the small neighbouring countries, whereas his daughter has raised her stature by visiting the neighbouring countries. In fact both father and daughter have neglected African countries and Latin American countries.

During the father's time P. L. 480 officials, U. S. Aid Authorities, Ford Foundation personnel, Peace Corps volunteers etc. swarmed the country. During the daughter's period, the route rules the roost. Every alternate day a Russian delegation is in Delhi. The Russians who refused to help us in off-shore drilling some 18 years ago have now offered their technical assistance. The Kremlin has become the second home for our Ministers and Officials.

Before 1969, the rupee was devalued at the insistence of the World Bank, but Russia is unilaterally devaluing the Indian rupee by changing rouble-rupee ratio, to which my friends have already referred. I find from the Economic Survey of the Government of India for 1974-75 that the assistance received from U. S. A. during the period ended 1974 is Rs. 5,321 crores and that received from USSR during the same period is Rs. 553 crores. Perhaps now Russia wants to equal the assistance of U. S. A. by raising the value of the rouble to the rupee.

In respect of the Indian Embassies and High Commissions in foreign countries, I should like to say that they should be places of hospitality for all Indians who go abroad and who approach them for some assistance. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for External Affairs to devote his attention to reorganising the Embassies abroad. I understand that the Embassies in the Arabian Gulf countries are under-staffed. He should find time to do this at least, as he is not required for policy formulation.

It was recently mentioned in the newspapers in Delhi that the External Affairs Minister, when he was in

[Shri V. Mayavan]

London, could not get any welcome from his counterpart in the United Kingdom. The reason attributed was that the U. K. Ministers were busy in the Labour Party Conference.

It was also mentioned in the news item that in the High Commission what the left hand does is not known to the right hand. Under the garb of matured response, the External Affairs Ministry is pachydermic in its reaction; even though recently Dr. Kissinger rebuked in public the Indian Ambassador in USA, the External Affairs, Ministry retains its Himalayan stance.

Sir, I could not also understand our External Affairs Minister attending the Non-aligned Conference in Havana. We have formally recognised the PRG regime in South Vietnam. Professor Hiren Mukerjee has also referred to this. We have recognised the Palestinian Liberation Front. We have recognised the Sihanouk's party, as forming the legal Government in Cambodia. We condemned Israeli success and we hailed the success of Arabs.

We do the largest volume of trade with East European and Socialist countries. In the United Nations the USSR and the Socialist countries are the beacon-lights for India. Are we ashamed to call ourselves a socialist country and align ourselves with the socialist countries? It is rank hypocrisy for us to call ourselves as non-aligned. As Shri Naik has rightly stated, if you believe in non-alignment, why not we accept USA as a democratic country?

Coming to the question of Indian settlers in foreign countries, I am sorry that our Embassies do not take any interest in their welfare, except to give the advice that they should identify themselves with the interests of the countries in which they are settled. For example, many thousands of Muslims from Tamil Nadu are settled in Cambodia, South Vietnam and other far eastern countries. I need not say much about the war in Cambodia and South Vietnam. I would like to know what protection is being given to them in these countries.

We have already let down people in Burma, Ceylon and Uganda. In Uganda, I am told, Indian women are molested. We have not protected human rights and property rights of our Indian settlers. So we will have to protect the interests of Indian, wherever they are settled.

Coming to Middle East, we have been advocating the Arab cause from time immemorial. We did not vacillate even when the Middle-East countries were maintaining their deathly silence at the time of Pakistan's insurgency. Our foreign policy here has not met with success even to the limited extent of getting oil on short-term credit from OPEC countries. Our foreign policy, has not succeeded even to the extent of persuading the Saudi Arabian Princes to open petrol stations in India, as they are doing in Western countries.

We have no foreign policy at all in regard to West European countries except our tenuous association with the European Economic Community. We could not have a foreign policy in regard to affluent West European countries so long as we prostrate before the East European countries.

In our foreign policy formulations Latin America finds no place. I am reminded of an article which I read in the Readers' Digest a few years ago. Brazil invited Indian farmers to settle there. The climate in Brazil is akin to Indian climate. The red-tape in India was a boon to China, which sent many thousands of Chinese farmers to settle in Brazil. This is one example.

Our Embassies in Latin American countries are just places of rest and recreation for our starry-eyed foreign service personnel.

Do we wait for the time when all the Latin American countries would have become socialist countries like CUBA where recently in non-aligned conference was held.

Our foreign policy is successful to the extent of befriending Cuba and boycotting USA to whom we rushed for arms when the Chinese knocked at our doors.

I do not want you to think that I am propounding any new theory. I have said these things to show what indiscretions we commit in the execution of our foreign policy.

I would refer here to an erstwhile Indian Ambassador in whose house, the marriage of the P.M.'s second son was solemnised. He was not a career diplomat. He was picked out by Jawaharlal Nehru for assignments in some Middle Eastern countries, which were then the key countries of Pakistani propaganda. But this diplomat turned the table on Pakistan by arduously cultivating the authorities in those countries.

It is not enough that the External Affairs Minister attends conferences abroad and in the United Nations.

The Indian Diplomats must be capable of conveying Indian view points on world events effectively. The failure of these Diplomats was evident when during the liberation of Bangala Desh scores of Central Ministers and the other dignatories including the Imam of Jama Masjid were sent abroad to put across our stand.

Now with Shri Kaul in Washington being snubbed by Dr. Kissinger with, Shri B. K. Nehru neglected by Mr. Wilson in London and with Shri D. P. Dhar in Moscow whose magic touch cannot save the rupee, the External Affairs Ministry perhaps thinks of cultivating these super powers in regard to our Kashmiri problem, which seems to be the corner-stone of our foreign policy.

Indian cultural traditions and philosophical postulates are not the basis of our foreign policy. Indian poverty and its disputes with the neighbour have become the essentials of our foreign policy. This must be changed during the rule of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

South Vietnam has now become red. The next target is Thailand. Our neighbouring country Burma where half of the population stand for red would soon gradually become red. We must take care of these factors.

In conclusion, I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Minister that the thrust of External Affairs has to be in the direction of Economic background. Economic industrial strength alone help in external affairs.

For example, West Germany and Japan command respect because of this.

The use of oil as a political weapon by Arab countries has put up a new dimension to world politics.

I again remind the Minister of External Affairs that we should not sell our power to any foreign Blocks. Recently, appeared in the newspapers that Indian settlers in Canada are in danger. What steps has the Ministry has taken to protect their interests. What are our Embassy people doing at Canada ?

To end, we must be more and more self-reliant.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
(Pupri) : I rise to support the demand of the Ministry of External Affairs.

I hope, this is not a mere coincidence that when this august House is reviewing the conduct of our foreign policy the victorious army of Khmer Rouge is having its triumphant march in the capital city of Cambodia—with the fall of Phnom Penh and the sagging fortunes of Saigon regime, the entire vista of foreign policy projection in South Asia assumes a new dimension. Let us hope that the last vestiges of foreign influences and domination will be over soon.

Let us also hope that this process, the final scene, will not be so painful as it has been the chase hitherto. The U.S. administration seems to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing from its infamous blunders and retreats. Even now, it is not too late for the Americans to realise and appreciate the reality of this situation in this region and come to terms with the representative opinion of Asian nations. But that does not seem to be possible as the U.S. policy in relation to this region and, in fact, in relation to the entire developing nations, has all along suffered from short-sighted, narrow and outmoded and outdated concepts and precept. Had it not been so, the valuable efforts and the resources, both men and material would not have been wasted in forging useless, infructuous and futile military pacts and alliances and in propping up undemocratic and authoritarian regimes, particularly, in Asia and Latin America.

It is said that the American administration has failed to appreciate the real spirit of the resurgent Asia and understands only the language of force. This

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

failure on the part of the successive U.S. administration to understand and appreciate the urges and aspirations of the people of this region and their design to dominate them have cast a heavy burden on the meagre resources of the people of the countries of this region.

The recent decision of the U.S. administration to lift the embargo on the sale of U.S. arms to Pakistan in another pointer to the effect that Americans neither forget anything nor do they learn anything from their mistakes, failure and blunders of the past. I am sure, the House will endorse the stand taken by the Government in this regard and we fully appreciate Mr. Chavan when he decided to cancel his visit to the United States of America for attending the meeting of the Indo-American Commission.

Let us make it clear to the U. S. administration that the old policy of balancing between Pakistan and India is no longer valid. I also take this opportunity to appeal to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto that he of all persons should appreciate the futility of arms race in this sub-continent. Perhaps, if under his leadership Pakistan would not have pursued a policy of arms, race, Pakistan would not have been where it is today.

Here, I was very much amused to hear the arguments put forward by the spokesman of Janasangh, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. I fail to understand the concept of victor or vanquished in relation between the three nations of the sub-continent. We have had wars with Pakistan. But it does not mean that we have been victors in the classical term of the word and that Pakistan has been vanquished in the same manner. Unless we give up the idea of victor and vanquished as it originated in nineteenth century or in the earlier centuries, we will not be able to have a permanent relationship with Pakistan. When certain Pakistani spokesmen express an apprehension towards India, I am sure, the utterances of people, like, Shri Madhavrao Scindia and other spokesmen of Jana Sangh are very much in their minds.

I think that even now it is not too late for the rulers of Pakistan—and particularly the Prime Minister—to understand the real spirit of the Simla Agreement and appreciate that it provides for a lasting, permanent relationship between the two countries of the Sub Continent which were parts of one country not very long ago.

Another point which comes to my mind today is that, of course, we have to put forward our own policy on South East Asia and our relations with eastern countries; but, in this regard, we should not forget the world body's influence which has contributed very much to the promotion of peace throughout the world. It is unfortunate that in recent years the role of the UNO has diminished very much. For this, I think the super powers should be held primarily responsible because it is they who are trying to undermine the role and effectiveness of the UNO and are trying to settle issues which ought to be in the purview of the UNO. I don't grudge them anything on this point; if they are able to settle the issues and reduce tension without the aid of the UNO well and good. But, in the process, this institution, which has so far contributed, a great deal to the promotion of international peace and understanding, should not be undermined.

Another point which crops up in this context is the role of the super powers and their attitude towards the United Nations and the very structure of the United Nations. Here I will refer to the Security Council. Every care should be taken to make this institution, the main political organ of the United Nations, very effective. So long as it exists in its present form, I don't think it will really represent the democratic rights and aspirations of the world body and, therefore, it should be re-cast and re-structured and its membership and its composition should reflect more the composition of the world body and not merely those of the victors of post-world-war period. The Security Council should be re-constituted. If it is not made more effective, it should at least be made more democratic. Therefore, the idea of veto and permanent membership should be abolished and the Government of India should take steps in this regard.

While referring to the United Nations, I would also like to make a request to the Hon'ble Foreign Minister in regard to the demand made by the World Hindi Conference which was held last year in Nagpur. The demand was that Hindi should be made the official language of the United Nations. Now, an assurance was given on the Floor of the House that the Government of India is taking steps for taking it up with the United Nations itself. I hope that positive steps have been taken and that something will come out of it in this year itself.

Finally, it is also time for us to be a little introspective. The main weakness of our foreign policy has been the absence of a strong economic base commensurate with our geo-political situation and our size. This economic base has prevented us from projecting fully both our own interests as well as those of other developing nations of Asia and Africa. It is undoubtedly true that our efforts to acquire economic self-sufficiency has made its impression on other developing nations. It is also true that our championing of the cause of developing nations at international forums like the UNCTAD, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc. has earned us their good-will. But had we succeeded in building up a strong economic base meaningful to the economic activities of the developing countries, the entire texture of our foreign relations in the region would have undergone a fundamental change.

It seems that we are becoming more absorbed in our own affairs. The more we become absorbed in solving our own economic difficulties, the less effective will our voice become in the world affairs in general and in the Afro-Asian affairs in particular, as has been the case in the crisis which was there last year in West Asia and even today in the crisis which is there in South-East Asia. It is, therefore, imperative that, in order to play our real role in world affairs, the foremost factor is an internal economic base which can be of some meaning to the requirement of the developing nations.

Finally, I come to the point about the Indians abroad. In very many countries of Africa and also Western-hemisphere and in South-East Asia we have a good number of Indians

they have settled down there, but they have strong cultural ties and are emotionally attached to our country. The Government of India is doing well in providing scholarships to students for study here and also in promoting cultural ties. But I do not think the number of scholarships given to the Indian settlers in South East Asian countries or African countries for example, Mauritius or West Indies is enough. I suggest that since it does not cost foreign exchange, steps should be taken to increase the number of scholarships for the students in these countries.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the opportunities for a Parliamentary debate and discussion on foreign affairs are always, comparatively, lesser than those available for discussion on domestic and national issues. And that is natural and normal because no people, even in democracies, are interested so much in the country's foreign affairs as they are interested in the country's internal affairs. The debate that has developed so far on the discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs is also an indication of the kind of interest evinced by the House in general and by the members in particular. But, Sir, I am one of those who have always welcomed any opportunity for discussing foreign affairs in our Parliament, because it is only through the Parliamentary forum that not only the Government but even the members can voice, even though very briefly, in a very cursory manner, their points of view with regard to important matters of foreign policy.

Now, Sir, the essence of foreign policy is negotiation, not legislation. Therefore, inevitably, the processes of Parliamentary control, of Parliamentary scrutiny, over the way the foreign affairs, develop, over the formulation of foreign affairs policy, are few and far between, are limited. But that does not mean that Parliamentary scrutiny and Parliamentary control over foreign affairs should not take place.

The External Affairs Ministry's report for the year 1974-75 is a good factual record. It does mention the kind of

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

contacts which the Government of India, have been able to establish and enhance with a number of countries in the world at both the governmental level, i.e. at the official level, as also sometimes at non-official levels. It also narrates in detail about the visits of various Heads of States to our country and about some visits of our own heads to the other countries.

Although I realise that we are now in a world where open diplomacy, summit diplomacy and personal diplomacy at the highest level, has come to stay—has come to stay for good, I believe, to some extent—nonetheless, by and large, foreign policy and diplomacy are a matter of secret negotiations, discussions and consultations and communications through diplomatic channels.

It is here I feel that the conduct of our foreign policy requires afresh and bold reappraisal and look by the new Foreign Minister, Shri Chavan.

Sir, in this House, as in any democratic House, we are suffering from one handicap which is that our sources of information are canty and stray. By the very nature of things, a good number of sources of information are not available to Members of Parliament, and indeed to any member of public. As I said, foreign affairs have to be conducted on a secret basis. But that does not mean that democracy should not take the risk of informing the people through its Member of Parliament about the attitude and the approach that the country and the Foreign Affairs Minister have adopted towards foreign policy issues and programme.

Having said that I now come to some of the main points. Our foreign policy during the last 25 years of freedom and more has, by and large, been, if I may put it that way, a foreign policy with extensive ideological overtures. Even before our independence, our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had been drafting a number of resolutions on matters dealing with foreign affairs and at that time, India's rôle was obviously zero. It is only a free country that can have a foreign policy. The factor of course, cannot be denied is that late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had the imagination and vision of projecting India in the whole comity of nations. Therefore as soon as we become

independent, we lifted our status not only because of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself, not also because of India's position itself, but also because of the fact that during 25 years or so preceding our independence, Nehru and the Congress, which was not just a party then, but was a national organisation, gave a certain international image for India. So far so good.

The difficulty however, is that today even after 25 years of independence, when one looks at the development of India's foreign policy, one gets an impression that our foreign policy is punctuated more by ideology and idealism high sounding as they are, good, as they are sound sentiments as they are but not by a practical and a pragmatic approach. After all, a foreign policy can succeed only if it is, along with ideals and idealism, punctuated with and by as I said, a practical, pragmatic and realistic approach. And that approach has to be a continuous one, because a foreign policy must yield results. It must not yield results in terms of a pat on the back by foreign countries, important countries or small countries. We do not want only certificates and awards from other countries and Foreign Ministers; what we want is a better economic status for our country, a better national security and a better and greater image of India in the comity of nations. My criticism is that our foreign policy over a period of 25 years and more has not been able to produce this kind of climate, wherein one can say that it is giving and accruing to us more economic interests and more national security and a better image of India.

Viewed from this angle, let us see what we have been able to do in terms of four or five concrete areas. I will touch these areas briefly. Let us take our relationship with the two super-powers, USSR and USA. The report does mention on pages 4 and 5 the relations that India has with USSR on one side and with USA on the other. Just before the report was about to be printed finally and made available, it is stated at the end about certain setbacks which we received in regard to our relationship with USA. I would like the Government of India to remember always that in our relationship with USA, we have not made a correct distinction about relations between the Indian Government and the USA Administration on one side and the Indian people

and the American people on the other side. Even at the times of the worst crisis in terms of Indo-American relationship, it is on record that a number of official leaders, Senators, Congressmen and men of public life, intellectuals, University men and common people in America have not only had a soft corner for and an understanding of India's position and of its role in Asia, but at the same time they have made the severest criticism of their own Administration, whether it was—Johnson Administration or Nixon Administration. I, therefore, feel sorry at the strained Indo-US relationship. I believe strongly in the policy of non-alignment. But when I see the report and more than the report, when I see the situation of the whole country, although we are non-aligned and so I feel, we must have good relationship with both the super-powers, USSR and America, I find that our relationship with Russia is a little more than normal; a little more than, if I may say, perfect. It is perfect plus. It is normal plus and it is excessive on the side of making India's non-alignment look somewhat doubtful, somewhat — challenging, if not suspect in the eyes of a large number of countries, particularly the western democracies. Therefore, I would have liked that when India could have a good relationship with USSR—I want it that way—then India should also be able to have a meaningful dialogue and a meaningful relationship with the people and administration of USA. When I say 'administration', I do not mean that we should agree with what they say, but we should be able to inform the administration better and more sharply, more accurately, about the sentiments, aspirations and problems which India faces as a country in Asia with all its geographic and strategic situations.

About India and China in the same report on page 9 it is said:

"Towards China India continues to follow a policy of seeking normalisation of relations. China's attitude, however, remains unresponsive and unfriendly."

The same story is with regard to of course to a lesser extent, India and Pakistan. As long as our relationship with China and Pakistan are not put on a normal basis and on a normalised pattern, I am afraid that the challenge to our foreign policy and the test of our foreign policy will always be there. After all, the test of a

foreign policy is not the number of delegations from foreign countries visiting India. The test of a foreign policy with regard to our close neighbours, particularly, Pakistan and China is: what are we doing with regard to having a normalised relationship? This is not to suggest that the fault lies only on our side and there is no fault on the other side. Indeed there have been occasions when the ball has been in that court and not in our court. But in foreign affairs and in the conduct of foreign policy, one cannot take a rigid view and say that now we have played, our game, now we have played our role let the other side start playing back and then we will again play back with a different shot or little better shot. After all, we have to constantly review the position and find out whether there are areas where initiative, imaginative initiative based on a realistic assessment, based on certain risks which have got a certain historical backing in terms of developments and event of the countries of the continents of the world is at all possible. For this then I feel that all those thinking and research developments must take place in the matter of the formulation of the foreign policy, particularly with regard to these neighbours like China and Pakistan.

17 37 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say just a word about our relationship with the new African countries. I am glad, of course, that India is taking greater interest in the African countries. One of my criticisms for a long time has been that we have been too much west-oriented, sometimes too much big-power oriented, but not oriented really towards the developing countries. Therefore, it is good to have a really good and normal relationship with countries of Africa, the countries of Asia and the countries of Latin America. When I talk of Indo-African relationship, may I tell the Foreign Minister that the question of Indian nationals who lived in many of these countries like Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and many other countries in Africa and who have now been forced out of those countries and some of them have become British subjects of their own choice and some have come to India—those problems are there, and I think it is also from that point of view, from that narrow selfish point of view necessary that the Government of India's foreign policy vis-à-vis African independent countries

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

is more cordial and more intimate so that we understand them better and they understand our difficulties and the delicate situations equally better. That is with regard to India and Africa.

At last word about our Embassies and diplomatic missions abroad. I must say that over a period of the last two decades and more, by and large, our selection of Ambassadors and High Commissioners has been satisfactory. But there had been times when the Foreign Minister will bear me out when I say this over a period of six months or a year, some of our important missions were without the Ambassador or High Commissioner. It is not fair, and it is also no use having India's missions and embassies, diplomatic missions and consular missions in every country. After all we have to be selective in this regard. Apart from the fact that India is a poor country and we cannot afford this kind of expensive luxury, we must only spend more time and money in areas where we can get dividends back and which is possible only if you appoint good ambassadors and diplomats drawn both from the career diplomatic service and also from public life. I am sure the Minister will agree with me that India has a galaxy of people in public life, tall in terms of talents, tall in terms of attainments and experience and tall in terms of projecting India's image abroad.

Why cannot, then, the Government draw proportionately a larger number of people from amongst these people of our public life into the diplomatic posts as ambassadors and high commissioners ?

Having said that, I want to point out to the hon. Minister in all earnestness and in all sincerity, about the way our embassies and diplomatic missions and consular officers are functioning in various parts of the world. Indeed I should have said, the way they are not functioning because, as a matter of fact, it has been the experience of most of us, I have been abroad on a few occasions, not recently of course. The last time I was abroad was in 1963, but I went four or five times earlier to the countries of the East and countries of the West, and I cannot recall a single occasion when I can say this that I went to my own embassy and I got a better treatment. I am sorry to tell you about this. In other countries embassies, I got better treatment. But in our own

country's embassies I did not get any courtesy or any cooperation. This is the difficulties faced not only by Indian nationals but also by Indian tourists. It is a bit humiliating to see our own people being stranded sometimes, being put to great distress, and sometimes even accidents take place. You will remember, last year, there was a huge accident in Paris when more than 300 people died due to the aircraft mishap. There were two Indians on the plane. It was a hell of a thing for us to get information; unfortunately one was a relation of mine and it was, as I said, a hell of a time for us, to get contacts with our own people even in such acute cases of a distress. It has been found several times that the functioning of our diplomatic missions abroad was not as effective as it should be, and I am sure, now that the Minister has taken new charge of his responsibilities, he will see to it that the functioning of our embassies abroad in terms of efficiency, in terms of service-oriented attitudes, and in terms of economy, will be put on proper lines. A lot of expenses are there a lot of foreign exchange is being wasted, and therefore, what I feel is that Government could set up some kind of small cell in the External Affairs Ministry to look into the question whether we need embassies and to develop missions in every country of the world. There are 140 or so countries of the world who are members of the UN. I don't think we should need to have diplomatic relations with each and every country because that is not a barometer of our strength or prestige. Even bigger countries have fewer embassies, but India has a large number of embassies but with lesser efficiency, and so this kind of perversion has to go. There is another aspect of the matter, and that is about our external publicity. There is also linked with it the question of passport service. All these things need to be looked in to a little more effectively by the Ministry of External Affairs then what was done so far.

With these words I conclude, thanking you for having given me the time to speak on this Ministry's Demands for Grants.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the policy at home generally reflects in the policy abroad. We cannot certainly take a conservative policy at home and take a liberal or revolutionary policy abroad. When Mr. Canning was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England

some journalists branded him as a conservative at home and a liberal abroad and Canning said, it is not correct, because, the policy at home always reflects in the policy abroad. So, I conclude from that in India, under the leadership of our Prime Minister, the policy at home is revolutionary and the policy abroad is bound to be revolutionary and we are bound to extend the fullest cooperation to the socialist countries abroad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I go into the diplomatic history of our country during the last 27 years, as a teacher, I can divide it into three parts.

First part is this. At the beginning, it was moulded by Shri Gija Shankar Bajpai who was probably a little pro-American. Later on, with the experience, gained abroad, we found resurgent nations coming up. The Government was bound to take a policy to support the revolutions outside. That was precisely why India took a revolutionary stand in the U.N.O. in supporting the Korean rebels; when Koreans were fighting against the American imperialism at the U. N. Organisation. Sir Benegal Rau took a bold stand in the U.N. to support the peoples' movement in Korea and moved for re-unification.

The period under Pandit Nehru's leadership was the period, when India started following an active neutralist policy—it was not a policy of detachment—supporting the neutral nations and making the neutral or smaller nations feel that they have faith in the comity of nations. That is why we found there came Nasser or Tito or Sockarno or Chou-En-Li, and Pandit Nehru took a leading part in formulating a policy of neutralism—active neutralism to make our voice felt on the policy of anti-racialism, policy of self-reliance, policy to make our nation a great nation,—a strong nation.—

I would divide the entire period into three stages. From 1971 onwards, when we fought the Bangladesh war and created a Sovereign Bangladesh, probably, for the first time, Indians won this war. Sir, as a student of History, if I look back to the period of one thousand years, probably, this is the first time that the Indians felt that they could win the war. I do not know if anybody else could give me two or three more instances. Since then, we followed a policy to make our nation very strong and to make it a great nation. This feeling

that India is a nation to be reckoned with, a great nation to be counted upon to talk across the table. If India's voice has to be counted upon, then India must feel that it will lead at least the neutral nations and the Asian nations against the imperialism.

Mr. Speaker Sir, India's policy is very strong. But, India's policy has also changed from time to time. There was a time when Russia was considered to be a nation of iron curtain—State of Iron Curtain—and it was difficult to know what was going on inside Russia. But, when Mr. Khrushchev came to India and when Pandit Nehru received him and Shri Bulganin they addressed millions of people. There was a mammoth gathering in Calcutta—a few millions of them. The journalists said that there were four millions of people. For the first time, we came to know that there was already a revolution inside Russia and a democratic set-up or a democratic thinking was coming into the public and Russian politics. The Indians then started appreciating the Russian diplomacy. Since then I think, Pandit Nehru—a great democrat, a great socialist—had been to China as well as to Russia. He thought that Communism was something altogether different. What was the role of China? Well, China showed us a different type of Communism—in aggressive type of Communism—which Pandit Nehru had never thought of the great democrat or socialist, Pandit Nehru never thought that a communist country could invade another country and venture an aggression against another country. It was a shock to him that a Communist country could wage a war. After that our relation with China has been very static. Shri Mavalankar said that China had been non-responsive. Even today they are most critical of India after the Ping Pong Diplomacy. This is what the Vice-Minister, Chao Chia Hung said in Calcutta :

"We are happy to see the hospitality of the Indian people and we will cherish their profound friendly feelings towards Chinese people".

"Our Government is ready for talks to normalise our relations."

After, that when there was an accord with Sheikh Abdullah, the People's Daily of China was vigorous in criticism

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

against India when they said that the Indians are robbers; Indians are dacoits and if I may use the word, they said 'India has annexed Kashmir'. This is the Chinese attitude. So, we cannot be responsive to the extent that we lose our honour and our prestige. So if they are non-responsive, we should also be non-responsive to them because a strong nation should make itself a strong nation if not in words, in deeds at least. Sir, India in 1950 and 1953 probably committed a blunder in accepting Chinese suzerainty over Tibet.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sovereignty.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : There was conflict between the terms 'sovereignty' and 'suzerainty'. As students of history and political science we know it was suzerainty over Tibet. But I think the facts are belying the real situation because in Tibet there is no freedom of the Tibetan people. Sir, time has come when India as one of the leaders of Asian nations must raise the issue of human rights problems in Tibet. If we cannot challenge the stand once we took, and which is a settled fact, at least we must take up the cause of the Tibetan people on the floor of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must also focus our attention on the problems of Indian sub-continent. In the Indian sub-continent we have solved the problem of Bangladesh. As Professor H.N. Mukherjee said under the leadership of our Foreign Affairs Minister and the Irrigation Minister the Farakka problem and other problems will be solved but there is a criticism by vested interests that India has supported one party system in Bangladesh, that India has supported Presidential type of Government in Bangladesh. But I can tell you that the Government of Bangladesh now under the leadership of Mujibur Rehman is more democratic than many socialist countries. You must appreciate the crisis through which Bangladesh was going. Forty lakhs of people sacrificed their lives for independence and after that international and national vested interests sabotaged the cause of freedom. There is rank corruption there. There are saboteurs and collaborators who collaborated with Pakistan regime. They wanted to subvert the independence. What alternative was there for Mujibur Rehman to take other than this? He wanted, at least for the time being, to solve the problem

with iron hands. Is there any country in the world which can establish socialism, in such a short time, through democracy. I think there is none. As a student of history tell me, is there any power in the East European countries which has done so? It is difficult to establish socialism through democracy. That is why if he has to establish socialism in the shortest possible time perhaps he has to take some other course.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our attitude to socialist countries should be a little different. Sir, you had been both to North and South Korea. What are we seeing in South Korea! Even today 50,000 American forces are there in Seoul. They are crushing the peoples' movement. They are murdering the intellectuals. They are killing the teachers and there is no independent thinking in South Korea. It is the North Korea and the leadership of North Korea, their President, Kim Il Sung, who is popular both in North and South Korea. What should be the attitude of our Government to North Korea? It should be this attitude that we support their cause and not support the Government of South Korea, which is a paper Government of the Americans.

Our attitude as far as the Middle East is concerned should be a little different. Our friendship with Iraq should grow from strength to strength. Let us not forget that Iraq was the only Arab country during the Bangladesh liberation to support us and after the war it was the first and the only Arab country to recognise Bangladesh. We should extend our full support to Iraq and go against zionism and go against the American clique in the Arab countries, who subvert the aspirations of the people. If we cannot do it, then, probably history will not pardon us. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will also say a few words about our embassies abroad. Mr. Mavalankar has said about this. I have also my experience. What should be the criterion of appointing somebody as an ambassador? Should he be a career diplomat? Should he be an officer who had a meritorious past and who was a top ranking student in the University? Sir, in France, people told me that after Sardar Panikkar and Ali Yavar Jung, there is yet somebody to go there who can talk to the professors about Roma Rolland and who can go to the Soborn University and find his time to talk across the table

with connoisseurs of art, architecture and literature. Sir, there are people in our embassies who even do not know when Megasthenes came to India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that this is the stuff we find in our embassies sometimes. They must be men of culture, they must know history and they must have intellectual background to represent our country abroad. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I suggest that while assigning people to other countries, we must find out whether the ambassador who is going there to represent our country has that background to represent our country. Otherwise, I think, we will lose our reputation in foreign countries that we have not sent good people, Sir, I will not speak much, Sir, our policy has been that we should be self-reliant and our policy has been to make our nation very strong. We should pursue this policy to its logical conclusion so that our country is reckoned as one of the highest and strongest countries in the world.

With these words, I support the Demands.

STATEMENT RE. : ELECTIONS IN GUJARAT

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that over the weekend, Shri Morarji Desai, one of our distinguished members, has broken his fast.

The earlier decision to hold elections in Gujarat only after the end of the monsoon was because of the severe drought conditions existing at present in large parts of the State and was also in keeping with the accepted convention in the country that General Elections are not held at the height of summer or during the rains in order to minimise inconvenience to the people in the exercise of their franchise.

This decision was not taken lightly or with any political motivation. No question of principle or policy was involved here apart from what we thought was the best for the people of Gujarat. We did not want to do anything against their interests.

The Government of Gujarat is putting in a tremendous effort to alleviate the hardships of the drought affected areas. We genuinely felt that elections now would divert the attention of the Administration and the people from their concentration on this urgent task and necessitate the redeployment of personnel for election work.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : President's Rule for fourteen months ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This could not be in the interest of the people of Gujarat where large numbers of people are on the move, either working on relief projects or taking their cattle to other districts. Even drinking water has to be transported over long distances.

I have never stood on prestige. However, I do feel that fasts of this nature are unjustified and constitute an irrational form of political pressure. Many friends have drawn attention to the fact that Shri Morarji Desai himself was forthright in expressing similar views in the past.

I believe a rumour was spread that we might put off elections. There was no truth in this. Our motives were being misrepresented and our anxieties misunderstood. I had clearly told Shri Morarji Desai, and it had also been stated in Parliament, that elections would be held as soon as possible after the monsoons and that the process would begin in September. If the rains ended sooner, we could have advanced the date of the elections. Thus the issue at stake was only three or four months.

28 hrs.

SHRI SHYMANDAN MISHRA : Completely wrong, Using President's rule for 14 months.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Frankly, this small time lag hardly seemed an adequate reason for such a serious step as the Fast.

However, Shri Morarji Desai did undertake his fast. Medical reports were disquieting. The merits of the case recorded into the background and the prime consideration for us became that of saving Shri Morarji Desai's life. We did not want him to die. So my colleagues and I decided to ask the Election Commission to hold elections in Gujarat around the 7th of June, thus meeting Shri Desai's main point.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Why did you speak strongly at Rae-Bareli ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The exact date will, of course, be fixed by the Election Commission. The summer conditions will, no doubt, impose hardship on the people at various stages of the election process, but we hope that the people of Gujarat will appreciate the underlying reasons for holding the elections earlier.

In my correspondence with Shri Desai, two other questions also figure—the Emergency and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

Recent international trends have been far from reassuring. There is feverish military build-up in and around our region.

SHRI SHYMANADAN MISHRA : That is the fiction you are building up.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The threat to our borders is not only on our land frontier but also along our extensive sea coast. The revocation of Emergency at such a time will seriously affect national security.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We do not accept this position (*Interruptions*) Emergency will have to go.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The purpose of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act is also to strengthen the nation's hands in dealing with anti-social and anti-national elements. The objective of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act has never been to curtail any legitimate political activity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You have put thousands of political workers in prison.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If there are apprehensions or allegations of the misuse of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, it will naturally be our responsibility to examine such complaints in consultation with the appropriate State Governments. //

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : This is a useless statement (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 16, 1975 (Chaitra 26, 1897 (Saka).