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Ninth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Colck*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme to promote traffic and render more efficient services

*322. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have announced its new scheme to promote traffic and render more efficient services to the customers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). No new scheme as such has been recently announced but continuous efforts are made to promote traffic and render more efficient service to customers.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Efficiency in the railways is going down, there is delay in the starting and arrival of trains; there is shortage of wagons; there is want of safety in the railways and so many other things are there which go against the interest of the railways. It is stated in the reply that continuous efforts are made to promote traffic and render more efficient service to customers. What are these continuous efforts?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not fair to say that efficiency is going down but we are having some diffi-

culties, especially in the last few months, mainly in industrial relations and labour situation. We are taken a number of steps to promote passenger amenities and facilities and also improve punctuality. Out of 9 zones, 6 zones are working well in the matter of punctuality; the three zones, North-eastern, Northern and Eastern have been very badly affected and I must confess that in these three zones punctuality is not more than 55-65 per cent. Wagon position is not bad but it depends upon the industry. Some industries have been given priority; they get wagons earlier. We had some problems in the movement of cement. Yesterday, I said in the Rajya Sabha that about 91 per cent of the demand has been met on the cement side. On the fuel side also we are trying our best to meet the demand; in fuel there has been some shortage but a number of steps have been taken to improve matters; maintaining close liaison with trade and industry, introduction of container service of closed wagons, popularising freight for wagon schemes, freight forwarding schemes in parcels, new out-agencies, quick transit service, reduction in compensation schemes because of efficiency—it has come down by about Rs. 40 lakhs, new amenities to passengers, improvement in catering etc. We are thinking of setting up a corporation for catering.

MR. SPEAKER: The simple question was whether there is any new scheme and the answer was 'no'. From where do the supplementaries arise?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In the latter part of the reply he said that continuous efforts are made to render service to the customers. In that context, may I know what is the

compensation paid to the passengers for loss of their luggage and goods and what is the revenue loss due to ticketless travel?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That figure is not with me at present. I have said a number of times here that we pay compensation to the tune of Rs. 14 crores a year. This year we have paid so far Rs. 40 lakhs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि 14 करोड़ रुपये मुआवजा हम प्रति वर्ष देते हैं। क्या यह बात सही है कि जो क्लेम करते हैं और रेलवे की तरफ से जो वकील केस लड़ते हैं उन वकीलों में अधिकांश वकीलों को खरीदा जाता है और इसीलिए हम मुकदमा हारते हैं और वह क्लेम चुकाना पड़ता है ?

दूसरी बात आप ने कही कि कुछ जोनों के अन्दर गाड़ियां 50 से 55 प्रतिशत लेट चलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 50 से 55 प्रतिशत गाड़ियों के लेट चलने का मुख्य कारण क्या है ? क्या उन जोनों के अन्दर असंतोष है या वहाँ जो व्यवस्थापक हैं वह ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते ?

श्री ए०ल० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ तक पहला प्रश्न है कनेम्स के बारे में जहाँ कोई सूचना तो मुझे नहीं है। लेकिन शिकायतें बहुत तरह की आई हुई हैं और उन को देखा जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक पन्चु ग्लिटो की बात है मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि 50 से 55 परसेंट गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। मैं ने कहा कि 50 से 60 परसेंट गाड़ियां टाइम पर चलती हैं। लेट चलने का प्रभाव कारण यह है कि लाइटनिंग स्ट्राइक, बिना सूचना की स्ट्राइक या और इस तरह की चीजें जो होती हैं उन से इस पर असर पड़ता है और अभी आपको शायद पता है या नहीं कि बड़ौदा क्षेत्र में हड़ताल चली। माननीय

सदस्य मजदूर आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेते हैं, उन को मालूम है। गाड़ियां विशेषकर लेट इसलिये चलती हैं कि मजदूरों से जो सहयोग हम को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रहा है जिस से गाड़ियां लेट चल रही हैं।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: About the goods traffic, the minister said that a number of measures have been taken like container service, closed wagons etc. May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of goods and wagons have been misplaced at various stations and if so, what is the number of wagons approximately which are misplaced daily and what other measures are contemplated to be taken to make up this loophole in the railway wagon movement?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have already stated what measures have been taken. It is a fact that there is leakage or loophole in the movement of wagons and there is an organisation for it which is looking after it. At the moment we have no new scheme.

अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें

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

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय के उन अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में, जहाँ राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति का गठन हो चुका है, राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की तिमाही बैठकें हर तीन महीने बाद नियमित रूप से हो रही हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) शेष अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियों का गठन करने में अब तक हुए विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees are generally held regularly.

(b) Such Committees have been constituted in all the Subordinate Offices except a few units which are either temporary construction projects or are very small organisations, where it is not considered necessary to constitute these Committees.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय उन यूनिटों के नाम बतायेंगे, जो छोटे संगठन हैं और जहाँ अस्थायी निर्माण की परियोजनायें चल रही हैं ;

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : हर जोनल हेडक्वार्टर में ऐसी समितियां बनी हुई हैं, जिन के अध्यक्ष चीफ पर्सनल आफिसर होते हैं। इसी तरह रेलवे बॉर्ड में भी यह समिति है, जिस के अध्यक्ष सैक्रेटरी हैं। छोटे छोटे यूनिटों में वे कमेटियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं, क्योंकि वहां थोड़े दिन के लिये, अस्थायी, काम होता है। कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये भी ऐसी कमेटियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि छोटे संगठनों में ये समितियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं। मैं ने उन संगठनों के नाम पूछे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ऐसे छोटे संगठनों के एक दो उदाहरण दें जहाँ ये समितियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रही हैं, दो तीन बरस के लिये काम हो रहा है, वहाँ आफिशल लैम्बेज इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमिटी नहीं बनाई गई हैं। ऐसे यूनिट बहुत

से होंगे। उन के नाम इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : गृह मंत्रालय के परित्रों के बावजूद इधर रेलवे में जो नये फार्म छप रहे हैं, वे सब के सब अंग्रेजी में छप रहे हैं। क्या हिन्दी क्रियान्वयन समितियां इस काम को देखती हैं या नहीं; अगर हां, तो फिर ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : समितियां और डिपार्टमेंट इस पर नज़र रखा हैं रेलवे बॉर्ड में इस काम के लिये काफी लोग हैं। फार्म अंग्रेजी में भी छपते हैं और हिन्दी में भी। यह ठीक है कि सब चीजे हिन्दी में नहीं छप रही हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी को भी काफी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि दक्षिण में—साउथ और साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवेज में हिन्दी में कोई काम नहीं होता है और वहाँ स्टेशनों पर जो बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं, वे भी हिन्दी में नहीं हैं, हिन्दी नामों पर डामर पुता हुआ है ? क्या वहाँ हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिए कोई योजना है।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : अखिल-भारतीय स्तर पर योजना है, रेलवे के पास किसी एक प्रान्त के लिये कोई खास योजना नहीं है। साइनबोर्ड हिन्दी में है या नहीं, लेकिन स्थानीय भाषा जरूर है, क्योंकि उस की आवश्यकता भी ज्यादा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल भाषा के बारे में नहीं है। सलाह यह है कि क्या आफिशल लैम्बेज इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमिटीज की मीटिंग्स रेगुलरली हो रही हैं या नहीं। माननीय सदस्य साइन बोर्ड के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लियये : जो जनता की भाषायें हैं, लोक-भाषायें हैं, क्या उन में रेलवे का काम

का अधिकाधिक काम करने का कोई प्रयास होगा, जिस से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जनता और रेलवे मंत्रालय में भावनात्मक एकता कायम हो जाये।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह प्रयास होता है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अधिकारी वहाँ की स्थानीय क्षेत्रीय भाषा में बात करें, और लिखें भी। लेकिन मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर हिन्दी में ही सब कुछ काम किया जा सके। यह सम्भव नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर वहाँ की भाषा, जैसे भ्रान्ध में वहाँ की भाषा और तामिलनाडु में वहाँ की भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाये। अगर हम हर जगह हिन्दी का प्रयोग करना शुरू कर देंगे, तो लोगों की तरफ से रूकावट होगी। इस लिये हम उन को उत्तेजित नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री डी० एन० लिबारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेगुलर मीटिंग में पर्सनल ग्राफिसर प्रेजाइड करते हैं। क्या यह ध्यान रखा गया है कि जिस क्षेत्र में मीटिंग होती है, वहाँ के पर्सनल ग्राफिसर उस लैंग्वेज को जानते हैं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मेरे पास यह सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन खयाल है कि ऐसा होना चाहिए।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any decision has been taken recently by this Committee and it has been implemented in the Southern Railway to ask the railway employees to change the zonal codes and the numbers on carriages and wagons to Hindi script alone, not to other local languages.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have no information about it. If there is any thing like that, I will look into it.

श्री समर गृह : क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत में बहुत से स्टेशन ऐसे हैं, जहाँ सिर्फ हिन्दी या उर्दू में नाम आदि लिखे होते हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में नहीं। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी बंगला और अन्य रिजनल भाषाओं में लिखना चाहिए, लेकिन अंग्रेजी में भी लिखना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तबज्जुह दिला चुका हूँ कि यह सवाल ग्राफिशल लैंग्वेज इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी का मीटिंग के बारे में है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सप्लीमेंटरीज में कहां के कहां पहुंच गये हैं।

श्री समर गृह : यह सवाल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में है। आप ने दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को सवाल पूछने दिया है। तो फिर मैं ने क्या कुसूर किया है। क्या मैं ने यह कुसूर किया है कि मैं ने हिन्दी में क्वेश्चन किया है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैं ने पहले कहा है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को काम में लाया जाता है। बंगाल में बहुत से स्टेशनों पर बंगला ने नाम बगैरह लिखे हुए हैं। अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में भी है और उर्दू में भी है। खासकर पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में काफ़ी स्थानों में उर्दू में भी लिखे हुए हैं और जहाँ नहीं है, वहाँ लिखे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारी नीति यह है कि अंग्रेजी, क्षेत्रीय भाषा और हिन्दी में नाम आदि लिखे जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को रोकना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि अगर कल कोई इन प्रोसीडिंग्स को पढ़ेगा, तो वह सोचेगा कि स्पीकर क्या कर रहा था इस लिए आप को रोकना पड़ता है। आज से कुछ साल बाद जो इन प्रोसीडिंग्स को पढ़ेगा, उसको क्या पता होगा कि यहाँ श्री कठवाय जैसे भी बैठे हैं ?

17 सितम्बर, 1973 को 34-अप बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस पर गोलियों का चलाया जाना

* 325. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 सितम्बर, 1973 को जबलपुर-इटारसी सैकशन पर करेली और बोहानी स्टेशनों के बीच "34-अप बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस" रेलगाड़ी पर गोलियां चलायी गयी थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir, on 16th September, 1973 and not on 17th September, 1973.

(b) While 34-UP Bilaspur Indore Express was on the run between Kareli and Bohani on 16th September, 1973, a loud noise was heard by the Guard in T.L.R. SE. 4717. On checking at Gadarwara station, it was noticed that somebody had fired what appeared to be a rifle shot resulting in damage to window glass panes only. There was no injury to any passenger but a minor injury was sustained by the brakeman due to glass splinters. The case is under investigation of the Government Railway Police.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, इस रूट पर यह पहली घटना नहीं है। एक वर्ष के अन्दर इस प्रकार की कई घटनाएँ हुई हैं लेकिन फिर भी यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की कोई गारन्टी रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने गोली चलायी थी वे पकड़े गये अथवा नहीं? और यदि पकड़े गये तो उनके खिलाफ क्या

कार्यवाही की गई तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके बिये रेलवे प्रशासन कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहा है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह तो कहना बड़ा कठिन है कि पुनः ऐसी बात न हो, आज-कल के हालात को देखते हुये यह आश्वासन मैं नहीं दे सकता। जहाँ तक कदम उठाने की बात है रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की ताकत बढ़ा रहे हैं, 43,000 तक उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है। प्रान्तीय सरकारें कहती हैं कि वह अपनी तरफ से रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सकती, इसका भार केन्द्र को उठाना चाहिये। और जब तक रुपये की व्यवस्था नहीं होती यह सम्भव नहीं है कि स्थिति को रोक सकें। फिर भी जो मुख्य गाड़ियाँ हैं उनमें जी० एम० पी० के लोग जाते हैं। लेकिन इतना मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूँ कि यह घटना चलती हुई गाड़ी में बाहर से गोली चलाने के कारण हुई थी, गाड़ी के भीतर गोली नहीं चली थी।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य भारत सिंह चौहान और मैं इसी बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस से 10 जून, 1973 को यात्रा कर रहे थे। हमारे कम्पटिमेंट के दर-वाजे तोड़ कर कोई व्यक्ति, माननीय भारत सिंह चौहान का बैग उठा ले गया। जब गार्ड को कहा गया कि गाड़ी रोको तो गाड़ी नहीं रोकी। अगले इटारसी स्टेशन के थाने में घटना की रिपोर्ट लिखाई किन्तु अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। आप सोच सकते हैं कि जब संसद सदस्यों के साथ ऐसी घटना हो सकती है तो साधारण जनता का क्या हाल होता होगा। आखिर तीसरे दर्जे में चलने वाली जनता आपको किराया देती है, चेन खींच कर गुंडे लोग गाड़ी रोक लेते हैं, तो जनता सुरक्षा से यात्रा कर सके और ऐसी घटनाएँ न हों उसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : रेल यात्रा से जनता का विश्वास उठे यह बड़ा आवश्यक है। हम लोग इस विषय में काफी चिन्तित हैं, तीन मीटिंगे बुला चुके हैं प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों की और गृह मंत्रियों की। जी० आर० पी० की ताकत बढ़ायी जाय यह बात भी चर्चा में आयी, हम लोग फाइनेंस कमीशन के सामने भी गये कि पुलिस दल की ताकत 45,000 तक बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जिसके लिये समुचित आर्थिक प्रबन्ध की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि लोग टिकट खरीद कर चलते हैं, यह बात सही है और सेफ ट्रेविल हो इसकी जवाबदेही हम पर है। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि इस को हम अभी तक नहीं कर पाये हैं। इस तरह की घटनायें हर जगह हो रही हैं, उत्तर-प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान में भी हुई हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन उसमें सुधार करने का प्रयास हो रहा है।

श्री बसंत साठे : क्या मंत्री जी बखायेंगे कि हमारे पास जो सेक्योरिटी फोर्स है तो हर एक गाड़ी के साथ, खास कर उन इलाकों में जहां इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं, ऐसी ट्रेन्स के साथ कुछ सेक्योरिटी गार्डें, ग्राम गार्डें हमेशा जाने का इन्तजाम हो जिससे थुंडे या अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्व बाहर से या गाड़ी के अन्दर से इस तरह की गड़बड़ न कर सकें, और यदि कोई गड़बड़ करे भी तो उनके खिलाफ समुचित कार्यवाही हो सके, रोकथाम की जा सके, ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही करने पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे ताकि सेक्योरिटी गार्डें बकायदा गाड़ियों के साथ जायें।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैंने शुरू में कह दिया और फिर पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ कि जो हो रहा है :

"To the extent possible, Government Railway Police are provided on all important night passenger trains to ensure safety of passengers in the affected areas."

"The Railway Protection Force staff have been directed to extent all possible cooperation to the GRP men...."

यह तो हम कर रहे हैं। जो गाड़ियां हैं जो रातों चलती हैं खास तौर पर डिस्टर्ब्ड एरियाज में उनमें ग्रामर्ड जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० के लोग रहते हैं। यह तो घटना हुई है इसमें बाहर से गोली चलाई गई है चलती हुई गाड़ी में।

श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय आर० पी० एफ० फोर्स बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन झांसी-इटारसी पैसेंजर में पुलिस वाले डूरी खीरी करवाते हैं। मैं तो रहा था, रात में घाये और पैसे निकाल कर ले गये। मैंने भोपाल में जब इसकी रिपोर्ट करायी तो मुझ से पूछा गया कि नम्बर बताइये। नम्बर मुझे याद नहीं था। बीना और बिदिशा के बीच में इस तरह का गैंग चलता है जो पैसेंजर्स को लूटता है। इस प्रकार की घटनायें न हों इस बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : बात एक ही है, माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत है कि इनकी जेब से पैसा ले गये, हमारा तो सामान ले गये बिहार में, हमारे सेक्योरिटी बैन को धिंदा, ऐसी घटनायें घट रही हैं, मैं क्या करूँ। जब तक जनमत तैयार न हो तब तक हमारी इतनी क्षमता तो है नहीं कि हर गाड़ी में एक सेवकन ग्रामर्ड गार्डें रख सकें। इस मामले में प्रदेश सरकारों का सहयोग चाहिये और आप लोगों का भी सहयोग चाहिये।

श्री लालजी झाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से चार, पांच महीने पहले केतक एक्सप्रेस जो उदयपुर से जाती है, अम्बर के अन्त

पास जब मैं जा रहा था उदयपुर तो पाच कालेज के लड़के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे में घुस गये और चैन खींच कर गाड़ी को रोका तो मैं तो उतर पड़ा, लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने कोई जांच नहीं की, न वह डिब्बे में गये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहानियां तो फिर कहियेगा, सवाल कोजिये ।

श्री लालजी भाई : तीसरे रोज उसी गाड़ों में एक एम० एल० ए० को ठोका :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एम० एल० ए० कोई मुजर इन्सुन नहीं है, वह भी साधारण जनता की तरह ही होता है ।

श्री लालजी भाई : बादी कुई में उसको भर्ती करवाया, मामले को रिपोर्ट की गई लेकिन उसमें क्या कार्यवाही हुई कुछ पता नहीं । ऐसी घटनायें रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय ग्रहिरवार जी, आपका पैसा ले गये आपको थोड़े ही उठा कर ले गये थे ।

Government owned Refineries under Construction

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327. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of Government owned refineries under construction at present besides the Mathura Oil Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Besides Mathura Oil Refinery two more public sector refineries are under construction at present. These are:—

(1) Haldia Refinery Project in West Bengal; and

(2) Bongaigaon Refinery-cum-Petrochemicals Complex in Assam.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो रिफाइनरीज के बनने में कितना समय लगेगा और कितना खर्चा होगा तथा इनमें जो तेल की शक्ति होगी क्या उसमें हमारी मांग की पूर्ति हो जायेगी ? यदि नहीं, तो कितनी कमी रहेगी ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : आपने तो भाषण की तरह का सवाल किया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a relevant question. You asked for the names besides Mathura and he has mentioned two. Is it relevant? You will go by relevancy.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, मैंने उसी से पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वह बात हुई— आपने पूछा एक बर्तन के साथ कोई और भी दो बर्तन पड़े हैं ? इन्होंने जवाब दिया— हां, दो और पड़े हैं । फिर आप उनसे पूछ रहे हैं, उसमें कितना पानी पड़ा, हैं कितना तेल पड़ा है—आप कैसी बातें करते हैं, कुछ तो रिलेवेन्सी होनी चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, उसी से मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है । इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है—हां, दो के नाम भी बताये हैं । अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन दो के नाम बताये हैं, उनमें कब तक काम प्रारम्भ कर देंगे, इनमें कितनी पूंजी लगेगी ?

श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : कितना तेल निकलेगा?

श्री देवकांत बरुआ : हल्दिया रिफाइनरी की कैपेसिटी सालाना डार्ड मिलियन टन है। इसका संवर्धन खर्चा 67.50 करोड़ पया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Borooah, you please be relevant. He only asked about the construction work and you reply to that only. I am not going to allow you to go beyond that. He must be relevant to the question and your reply also should be relevant.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मयूरा में प्राप जाँ शोध-कारखाना खोलने जा रहे हैं, तेल के शोध के बाद जाँ खराब माल इसमें निकलेगा, जो कचरा निकलेगा, क्या उसके लिये प्राप अलग से फैक्टरी बनायेंगे, यदि बनायेंगे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न कंस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में पूछा गया है, इसमें खराब माल की बात नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब तेल शोध हो कर निकलेगा तो उसमें जाँ खराब तेल निकलेगा, गैस निकलेगी, उसका प्राप क्या करेंगे, क्या उसके लिये अलग से कोई कारखाना बनायेंगे, उसका उपयोग कैसे करेंगे

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this does not arise out of it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of the answer, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—he said that Haldia refinery is under construction—when the construction is likely to be completed and when the refinery would be commissioned; and what would be the employment potential after commissioning the refinery at Haldia.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Fuel part of the Haldia Refinery would be completed by the middle of 1974 while the lube part would be completed by the

end of 1974. The employment potential would be around 700 to 800—not more than that—and the crude would be about 2.5 million tonnes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the statement of the Hon. Minister, I would like to know whether the proposed Haldia Refinery will receive any adverse effect from the fixed crude supply from the Arab countries. If that is so, whether the Government is considering to receive the same from some other source.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the construction. You can ask about the construction.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He mentioned about the crude to the extent of 2.5 million tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know how does it arise out of this?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It arises from the Minister's statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the factors responsible for the delay in the construction schedule (original schedule) of the Haldia refinery Project. Everybody knows that it is behind the schedule. What are the factors responsible for this delay and to what extent can the contractors responsible for designing and erection be held guilty for the delay?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This was one of our first ventures in designing and constructing and fabricating major parts by our indigenous efforts. So, there has been some delay in fabrication of the various parts of the refinery since it was based on indigenous efforts. Secondly, this area was at that time somewhat out of the way since there was lack of communication and that also took some time.

Thirdly, there was persistent labour trouble in that area....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The contractors are responsible for that.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Initially, there was labour trouble at the contractors' level and also between the different organisations and all those who were there. That also delayed production. Of course, there was overall tardiness in locomotion also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether care has been taken and a scheme has been framed to utilise the by-products of the refuse such as gas etc. from the refineries?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: If he means ancillary industries, I would submit that we have already started construction of a fertiliser factory in the immediate neighbourhood of the Haldia project or the Haldia refinery itself. Licences have been issued to a number of ancillary project which are not wholly dependent but substantially or considerably dependent on the refinery for their raw materials.

Rapid rail transit scheme for Bombay Suburban section (W. Railway)

*330. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of social workers from Juhu (Bombay) have submitted a Rapid Rail Transit Scheme for the Bombay Suburban Section, Western Railway;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has received a complaint that the scheme was not being examined by the Railway Officers on the ground of prestige; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Prime Minister to overcome obstacles in the matter of examining and implementing the

scheme, which is likely to alleviate the difficulties and sufferings of the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The Juhu Junior Chamber, Bombay has submitted a plan entitled "Rapid Rail Transit System for Western Railway's Suburban Section".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The plan submitted by the Juhu Junior Chamber was thoroughly examined at all levels of the railway administration and also discussed in a series of meetings with the Juhu Junior Chamber but was not found feasible of implementation having regard to the convenience of the majority of commuters and the operational difficulties involved. However, this matter will be reviewed once again by a group of senior officers of the Railway Board and Western Railway in discussion with the Juhu Chamber.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई शहर में पिछले 20 सालों में इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है कि बम्बई द्वीप की पहले जो झाबादी थी उस से उन दिनों उपनगरों की झाबादी ज्यादा हो गई है। इस लिये जुहु के इन इंजीनियर्स ने जो योजना बनाई थी, उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि बम्बई की बदलती हुई झाबादी और उसकी घनता का ख्याल रखते हुए रेलवे टाइम टेबिल में बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया जाय और इस दृष्टि से कल एक डेलीगेशन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरा प्रश्न करने की जरूरत न पड़े, इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ कि कल एक डेलीगेशन इनसे मिलने के लिये गया था। इन्होंने कहा है कि एक ऊच्चस्तरीय समिति हाई-पावर्ड डेलीगेशन वहां जा रहा है, लेकिन उसमें एक बात का खुलासा नहीं हुआ है। जो इनकी मैट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट अथॉरिटी है, उस के प्रतिनिधि भी इस

इंजीनियरिंग में रहेंगे या नहीं? उस समय इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि रहेंगे। यदि यह सही है तो इस में उस का उल्लेख क्यों नहीं है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : हम उन से मिल चुके हैं, काफी देर तक बात हुई है। हमने आश्वासन दिया है कि मेट्रोपालिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट पोजिक्ट को हम उस में लायेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the crowding of passengers during peak office hours, is it not necessary that a review of this scheme should be urgently undertaken so as to remove all the difficulties during the peak hours? Is it not a fact that due to these peak hour difficulties, a lot of accidents are taking place, a lot of congestion is observed? In order to remove these difficulties, will you not give priority to a review of this scheme?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will give top priority to the review part of it.

Oil Exploration in Arunachal Pradesh

*331. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up an oil exploration programme in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof including the objectives and the estimated cost of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Oil India Limited, has drawn up an oil exploration programme in the Ningru area of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) In the period 1974-77, Oil India proposes to drill four exploratory wells, one each year. The objective depths of each of these wells will range from 4570 to 6100 metres. A

major part of these exploratory areas lies in trackless, sharply dissected, mountainous regions beyond a large torrential river fordable for 3 months only in a year. The estimated cost of this exploration programme is over Rs. 9 crores.

श्री ई० वी० विक्के पाटिल : अरुणाचल प्रदेश में तेल का शोधन करने की जरूरत है। यहां पर तेल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि द्वां पर सर्वेक्षण कब हुआ और कितने साल के बाद शोधन के लिए तेल के कुएं खोदने जा रहे हैं? दूसरी, बात यह है कि देश को तेल की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या इस काम को जल्दी करने की कोई संभावना है साल में एक कुआं खोदने के बजाय दो कुएं खोदने के बारे में क्या दिक्कत है? पैसे की कमी है या कोई और बात है?

श्री देवकांत बरधवा : अरुणाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी जगह है। मैं उस इलाके में गया हूँ। अगर चार कुएं खोदें तो उसमें हमारा 9 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा और समय भी बहुत लगता है। एक कुआं 6,000 मीटर गहरा होता है। इस के लिये हमको 15 हजार फीट नीचे जाना पड़ेगा एक एक कुएं के लिये। इसमें टाइम लगेगा। हमको सड़क बनानी पड़ेगी, उस के नजदीक हमको एरियल रोपवे बनाना पड़ेगा, नदी का भी एक ब्रील का फासला कम नहीं होगा। इस में जो भी दिक्कतें आती हैं उनका मुकाबला करके फिर हमको यह काम पूरा करना पड़ेगा।

श्री ई० वी० विक्के पाटिल : जियोलाजिकल सर्वे कब हुआ था ?

श्री देवकांत बरधवा : वह तो बहुत पहले हो चुका था।

श्री ई० वी० विक्के पाटिल : कितने साल हो गये ?

श्री बेवकान्त बरदवा : मेरे ख्याल से षाठ वस साल पहले हो चुका था ।

श्री ई० बी० बिल्ले पाटिल : प्ररुगाचल प्रदेश जैसे कितने प्रदेश हैं जहां सर्वे पहले हो चुका है, लेकिन अब तक इन्वेस्टिगेशन शुरू नहीं हुआ ?

श्री बेवकान्त बरदवा : सर्वे इन्वेस्टिगेशन ही होता है ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Has the oil exploration programme been taken up by Government only in Arunachal Pradesh or also in other States? If so, which are the States and which are the areas?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is only about Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: He is prepared to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He is ready to answer all questions, but this is only about Arunachal Pradesh.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Oil India took the mining lease for the exploration of oil in NEFA some ten years ago, and I understand they have exclusive right of exploration. Oil India has also another responsibility, namely, of supplying three million tonnes of crude to the two refineries. My question arises from the fact that there have been persistent reports that the latter job, that is, the job of supplying crude does not leave adequate managerial and technical cadre in Oil India to complete the exploration job. Could the Government take the House into confidence and say whether they are faced with this difficulty and, if so, what steps they are going to take to remove this difficulty?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The fact is of otherway about. They have a good many experts who are thirsting for more work because the work they are doing, of supplying three million tonnes, is merely what is called developmental work. They have quite a few experts; all of them are Indians

who are capable of doing exploratory work. So, in fact, they are in need of more work rather than less.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: If I may just get the latter part of the answer.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: They need more work and they are capable of doing more exploratory work.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The preliminary report said that there is a vast oil-bearing structure there, and ten years after, you have not been able to make use of this potentiality.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am afraid the hon. Member has not seen the Manbhoom area which I have seen. It is right in the deep forests of NEFA and a road has to be laid through the deep forests, and every step has to be measured very carefully, because it is a very complicated structure and also a very deep structure. All that takes time. Ten years is not a very long period. After they took the lease they have been doing the work from 1968 they started this work.

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पश्चिम कोसी नहर के निर्माण के लिए ली गई भूमि के मुद्दाबजे के बारे में भारत-नेपाल समझौता

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* 332. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा :
श्री विश्वनाथ मुनमुनबारा :

क्या सिचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)- क्या पश्चिम कोसी नहर के निर्माण के लिये ली गई भूमि के लिए मुद्दाबजे

का पुनरीक्षित दरों पर भारत और नेपाल के बीच समझौता हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी. हां ।

(ख) भूमि के लिए निम्नलिखित दरें वीकृत की गई हैं :—

अग्निग्रहण की जाने वाली
सिंचित भूमि :

12,000 रुपये नेपाली मुद्रा
प्रति नेपाली बीघा
(लगभग 5,200 भारतीय
मुद्रा प्रति एकड़)

अग्निग्रहण की जाने वाली
असिंचित भूमि :

10,000 रुपये नेपाली मुद्रा
प्रति नेपाली बीघा
(लगभग 4300 रु० भारतीय
मुद्रा प्रति बीघा एकड़)

राजबिराज में कालोनी के लिए भूमि:

23,000 रुपये नेपाली मुद्रा
प्रति नेपाली बीघा
(लगभग 9,900 रु० भारतीय
मुद्रा प्रति एकड़)

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मुद्रावर्ष को लेकर भारत सरकार और नेपाल सरकार के बीच समझौता हो गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समझौते में के इतना विलम्ब क्यों हुआ, और इस समझौते

के मुताबिक मुद्रावर्ष का भुगतान किया गया है या नहीं । इस मुद्रावर्ष के कारण नहर के काम में जो विवाद था, उस समस्या का समाधान हो गया है या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : समझौते में विलम्ब इसलिए हुआ कि जो मूल भारत-समझौता हुआ था उसके मुताबिक भूमि के लिए ज़ां मुद्रावर्ष दिया जाने वाला था वह दोनों सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की बातचीत से तय होने वाला था । इस सम्बन्ध में कई अवसरों पर बातचीत हुई, और जब यह चीज तय हो गई तब समझौता हो गया । समझौते के अनुसार अग्निग्रहण के लिये जो राशि नेपाल को दी जाने वाली है वह राजकीय बक नेपाल में जमा कर दी गई है ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : नहर के काम में जो विवाद था, उस समस्या का समाधान हो गया है या नहीं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने बतलाया कि समझौता हो गया है और विवाद का भी समाधान हो गया है ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : पश्चिमी नहर से नेपाल की भूमि की भी सिचाई होगी, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो राशि उन्होंने स्वीकार की है उसके बारे में कोई निर्णय हुआ है या नहीं कि जब उसके पानी से नेपाल की भूमि की भी सिचाई होगी तब उसके रुपये के भुगतान में भारत सरकार की जो देनदारी है उसमें नेपाल का हिस्सा है या नहीं । साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा आपने बतलाया नहर के काम में मुद्रावर्ष की बात तय हो गई है, तब कार्य के सुविधाजनकरूप से प्रारम्भ होने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बिहार सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि पहले नहर में काम तेजी से हो रहा था, लेकिन वर्षा-ऋतु के कारण उसमें शिथिलता आ गई थी, और अब वे काम

तेजी से शुरू करेंगे। जहाँ तक नेपाल के क्षेत्र में जो भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई है, उसके लिए भारत सरकार को मुआवजा देना या यह बात पहले ही तय हो गई थी और उसी करार के मुताबिक मुआवजा दिया गया है। अभी इस प्रश्न को लेकर किसी प्रकार के विवाद की कोई बात नहीं है।

Construction work at Nanganallur Railway Station (Southern Railway)

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*333. SHRI SEZHIYAN:

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work at Nanganallur Railway Station between St. Thomas Mount and Menambakkam on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether the construction work is going according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) At the proposed Palavanthangal railway station (near Nanganallur) works such as formation, track linking, extension of the bridge, Island platform and alterations to the level crossing have been completed so far.

(b) No.

(c) A dispute among the local people about the site of the foot-over bridge and booking office of this station is the main cause of the upset in the schedule of the construction work. The construction work is likely to suffer further as some persons have since filed a civil suit in the court resulting in an injunction directing the Railway Administration not to proceed further with the construction work unless the injunction is vacated.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case may I know whether there was any dispute

about naming the station and whether the proposal made by the municipality and recommended by the State Government had been accepted? Secondly, he said that there was a civil suit pending. Since when it is pending and what steps have been taken by the Government to vacate the injunction given by the court?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We got a report from the State Government about the name; we can change only on the recommendation of the Home Ministry. I have written to the Chief Minister to send his recommendations through the Home Ministry. We have no objection so far as that suggestion is concerned if it is to be named after a martyr who lost his life. I do not know the date on which the suit was instituted; it was filed a few months back. We are taking steps to get it vacated, but I cannot say by what date it will be vacated.

Training of Power Engineers for maintenance of Thermal Power Stations

*334. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to train Power Engineers for operation and maintenance of large Thermal Power Stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b): Various State Electricity Boards have arrangements for the training of personnel required for operating thermal power stations. In addition, the Central Government is running institutions at Durgapur and Neyveli for training operators and supervisory staff. The training facilities are proposed to be further augmented to meet the Fifth Plan needs.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या यह सही है कि देश के तापीय बिजली घरों के उचित संचालन में निरन्तर गड़बड़ी और बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों की कमी है; यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस तरह के प्रसिद्धित अपरेटिज, संचालकों और सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ की आवश्यकता बढ़ती जा रही है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में वह और बढ़ेगी। जैसे जैसे बिजली पैदा करने की नई इकाइयाँ खड़ी होंगी, और खास तौर पर 200 मैगावाट की बड़ी आधुनिक इकाइयाँ लगाई जायेंगी, वैसे वैसे उन में प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों, अपरेटिज और सुपरवाइजर्स की आवश्यकता बहुत बढ़ती जायेगी। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के दो ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में भी विस्तार होगा और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में नये इंस्टीट्यूट भी बनाये जायेंगे।

श्री एम० एस० पुरति : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं को और बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के कुछ विशेष तापीय बिजलीघरों के इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश में उन्हें भेजने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : विदेश में भेजने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि देश में भी बड़े-बड़े बिजलीघर हैं, जहाँ उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो सकती है। अगर कभी हमको ऐसा लगा कि 500 मैगावाट के यूनिट्स के लिए उन्हें बाहर भेजना आवश्यक होगा, तो उस वक्त बिचार किया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने नहीं है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether any assessment has been made for the fifth plan period of the number of additional qualified engineers who will be required to cope with the planned increase in power generation and if so, what it is that number, whether those qualified engineers will be available within the country or whether there is likely to be any shortfall and whether any steps are being taken to simultaneously train up an adequate number of qualified engineers so that the proposed power generation plan may not suffer for want of trained and qualified personnel?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The question is a very important one. Power programme depends on the proper dovetailing between training arrangements and the setting up of new units and also updating maintenance know-how of the staff already in position. The details regarding the number of institutes to be set up etc. are being worked out. The Ministry is actually engaged in this task and shortly I will be in a position to indicate more clearly what the numbers are.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कुछ लौग ट्रेनिंग के लिए रूस गये और बिजली के बारे में प्रवीण होकर लौटे, लेकिन पवात कारखाने में उन लोगों को काम नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि वहाँ के इंजीनियरों और जो लौग ट्रेनिंग पा कर आये हैं उनमें झगडा हो जाता है ? क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि जो इंजीनियर बिहार में ट्रेड होकर आये हैं, जिनकी ट्रेनिंग पर सरकार ने फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया है, उनको उचित रूप से काम दिया जाये ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सिद्धान्त में यह बात बिल्कुल सही लगती है, लेकिन इस केस में क्या हुआ, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

Fertiliser Plants in Maharashtra

*339. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertiliser plants offered to the State of Maharashtra during the last two years and their proposed location;

(b) which of them are awaiting approval of the Central Government at present and what is their capacity;

(c) the reasons for dropping the remaining plants; and

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra has expressed any views

about delay in decision by Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The setting up of fertilizer plants is determined on overall techno-economic considerations and other relevant factors, and in doing so, due regard is given to the views of State Governments. As regards Maharashtra, particulars of proposals under consideration for creation of additional capacity in the State are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the party	Proposed location	Items of manufacture capacity (per annum)	Remarks
1. Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Bombay area	Ammonia—66,000 tonnes Soda ash—66,000 tonnes Ammonium Chloride—66,000 tonnes	Letter of Intent to the party has been extended from time to time and presently is valid upto 31-3-1974.
2. B. J. Patel	Jalgaon	Ammonia—3,30,000 tonnes Urea—5,00,000 tonnes.	The proposal is being examined.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Public Sector)			
(a) Urea/NPK Debottlenecking Scheme	Trombay	Additional capacity 25,00 tonnes of N and 12,000 tonnes P ₂ O ₅	The project is being implemented and is expected to be completed in 1975.
(b) Expansion of Trombay (Trombay IV)	Trombay	For additional production of 75,000 tonnes per annum each of N and P ₂ O ₅ in the form of complex fertilizers	The scheme is under consideration.
(c) New Project (Trombay V)	Trombay	To produce 1,20,000 tonnes of N per annum in the form of urea	This is under consideration.

Note : In addition, Government have been informed that the feasibility of setting up a phosphatic fertilizer plant in the Nhava-Sheva region is under study by the State Government. No formal request for the issue of a letter of intent has so far been received in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very good. We have finished 10 questions to-day.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Revenue Accruing from increased Excise Duty on Petrol

*323. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the additional revenue likely to be collected during the current year as a result of increased Excise Duty on petrol; and

(b) what is the basis of Government's assessment about the likely consumption of petrol and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) The increase in the excise duty on motor spirit is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 50 crores during the current year on the assumption that there will be a fall in consumption by 25 per cent as a result of the steep increase in the price from 3rd November, 1973.

(b) The demand forecasts of petroleum products are prepared and reviewed periodically on the basis of consumption trends and other relevant factors. The assessment of the likely fall in the consumption of motor spirit is in the nature of an estimate.

किसानों तथा उद्योगों को समान दर पर बिजली की सप्लाई

*392 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में किसानों, लघु उद्योगों तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को समान न्यूनतम दर पर बिजली सप्लाई किये जाने के बारे में कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) और (ख) : सम्पूर्ण देश में समान विद्युत दरों की स्कीम को लागू करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। कृषकों, लघु उद्योगों तथा पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विद्युत आपूर्ति सामान्यतया राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा की जाती है जिनका सम्पूर्ण राज्य में क्षेत्राधिकार होता है। प्रत्येक संयंत्र तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में विद्युत की यूनिट लागत में भिन्नता पाई जाती है तथा यह अनेक घटकों पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे पारेषण तथा वितरण, तारजाल और विद्युत संयंत्रों की पंजीगत और प्रचालन लागतें। लगभग सभी राज्यों में इस समय एक राज्य के भीतर उपभोक्ता को प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए एक समान टैरिफ है। विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 के अनुसार, राज्य बिजली बोर्ड अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के भीतर टैरिफ नियत करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

Increase in the number of Monopoly Houses

*328. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of Monopoly Houses in the Industrial Sector;

(b) the names of the Monopoly Houses and the Industrial Sectors to which they belong; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). In the light of the revised Industrial

Licensing policy announced by Government in February 1973, undertakings registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 i.e.

(i) the undertakings which by themselves or together with their inter-connected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, thereby attracting provisions of section 20(a); or

(ii) dominant undertakings which by themselves or with their inter-connected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 20(b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, are considered as Large Industrial Houses.

These are not essentially the same as defined earlier by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission or the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. As the concept of Large Industrial Houses has thus undergone a fundamental change and the previous basis for classification has been discontinued, it is not possible to apply any common criteria and express an opinion on the increase or otherwise of the number of Large Houses in the industrial sector.

A list showing the names of Large Industrial Houses which have registered under the M.R.T.P. Act as on the 30th September, 1973, is laid on the table of the House. Place in Library. See No. LT-5898 173. It is not possible to classify the Houses by industrial sectors as each House comprises undertakings engaged in diverse activities.

(c) Does not arise.

Negotiations with I.C.I. regarding a Coal-Based Fertilizer Project

*329. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently started negotiations with the

Imperial Chemical Industries, U.K. for setting up a coal-based fertilizer project;

(b) whether Government have already contacted two members of the international Board of Directors of I.C.I. (U.K.) for the purpose;

(c) if so, a gist of the negotiations;

(d) whether it is the policy of Government to invite multinational firms for investment in India on a liberal scale; and

(e) if not, why these negotiations with the I.C.I. (U.K.)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a), (d) and (e). Indian Explosives Limited have evinced interest in setting up a fertilizer plant in India at a suitable location based on either fuel oil or coal as feedstock. A firm proposal, when received from the company in this regard, would be examined *inter alia* with reference to the present policy of Government in regard to participation of foreign firms in the fertilizer field and on overall techno-economic considerations.

(b) and (c). In their meeting here in October, 1973, the senior functionaries of the ICI showed interest in a project of the type referred to, but there were no specific discussions on this subject; nor has any formal approach or commitment been made in this behalf.

Increase in prices of Gypsum Supplied by F.C.I.

*335. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has recently increased the price of gypsum supplied to the farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is a scarcity of gypsum at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Essentially, gypsum mined by F.C.I. is used as a raw material for production of ammonium sulphate at its Sindri Unit and Off-quality are, thrown up during mining and not suitable for fertilizer production is available for other applications.

Apart from some gypsum sold in 1969-70 to the State Government of Haryana for promotional purposes in run-of-mine (unbagged and in lump) condition in 1969-70, there were no regular commercial sales of gypsum for agricultural purposes till the end of 1972-73. In 1973-74, however the Corporation effected sales of gypsum to the Marketing Federation of Punjab and Haryana at the rates indicated below:—

- (i) Gypsum of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined second-hand gunny bags of 50 Kg. capacity ex-Suratgarh station—Rs. 115 per tonne.
- (ii) Gypsum powder of 60 mesh and packed in polythene lined new bags of 50 Kg. capacity ex-Suratgarh station—Rs. 126 per tonne.

The above rates are inclusive of railway freight.

Since the sale of production this form has been effected by the Corporation for the first time, the question of any price increase does not really arise.

No reports of gypsum scarcity have come to the notice of the Government.

पटना और पहलेजाघाट के बीच चलनेवाले पुराने रेलवे स्टीमरों को बदलना

*336. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और पहलेजाघाटों के बीच गंगा नदी में चलने वाले रेलवे स्टीमर बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और विगत एक वर्ष के दौरान उसमें कई बार खराबी आने के कारण यात्रियों को मज्जघार में ही रुके रहना पड़ा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पुराने स्टीमर को नये स्टीमर में बदलने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ग) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उक्त स्टीमर सेवा से रेलवे को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) ।

(क) से (ग). विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्टीमर सेवा के सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Import of Procaine Hydro-chloride by I.D.P.L.

*337. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have been allowed to import Procaine Hydro-chloride during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and if so, the quantity imported;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved by way of imports; and

(c) whether indigenous manufacturers were contacted each time before permitting import and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No import licence for import of Procaine Hydro-chloride was issued to M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, during 1971-72

and 1972-73. However, a quantity of 24.7 tonnes of Procaine Hydro-chloride was imported by them during the period 1971-72 against the licence issued for licensing period 1970-71. An amount of Rs. 7.42 lakhs in foreign exchange was involved by way of imports. The item is on the 'Restricted List' under the Import Policy, that is, licences were issued on restricted basis, keeping in view the indigenous availability, on the recommendations of the DGTD. Further, the application for licence was made by M/s. I.D.P.L. after making an assessment of the indigenous availability of Procaine Hal.

Setting up of a High Powered National Energy Commission to draw up an Emergency Plan for Power

*338. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up a high-powered National Energy Commission, instead of the proposed 'Energy Board', and also to draw up an emergency plan for the next two years; and

(b) whether Government have also considered the feasibility of importing gas turbines to meet the power needs in the industrial belts of the country?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, steps to maximise generation of power are being taken.

(b) The feasibility of importing gas turbines to meet power needs of the industrial belts as such has not been considered. However, a proposal to instal gas turbines in Bokaro Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant as captive plants for meeting their urgent power requirements is under examination.

Directive to State Governments to curb Petrol consumption

*340. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to cut down the Petrol consumption; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

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

(b) State Governments will no doubt take steps accordingly.

Conversion of Tiruchirapalli-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Metre Gauge line into Broad Gauge

†341. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the conversion of Tiruchirapalli-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli line of Southern Railway from metre gauge to broad gauge; and

(b) the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A proposal to convert the Madras-Tiruchirapalli - Madurai-Tuticorin metre gauge section into broad gauge was considered but not taken up. A survey has, however, been carried out for conversion of the section from Madurai to Tuticorin/Tirunelveli together with the proposal for linking Karur to Madurai by B.G. The report is under examination.

Exemptions Granted to Drug Firms from Licensing Provisions

3192. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the conditions stipulated in the orders exempting industries from the licensing provisions issued during 1966-70 was that no foreign exchange expenditure, direct or indirect was involved;

(b) whether some of the foreign drugs manufacturing firms have diversified production under the exemption orders involving foreign exchange expenditure; and

(c) if so, whether Government make a thorough inquiry into all such cases and take action against the Firms found guilty of having contravened the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In the orders of October 1966 exempting industrial undertakings from the provisions of Industrial Licensing for the manufacture of new articles by diversification, it was stipulated that no additional foreign exchange expenditure would be involved. This was further amended by the orders of December, 1967 which permitted diversification in the case of priority industries, even if additional import of raw materials or of minor balancing equipment was involved. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is one of the priority industries;

(c) Does not arise.

Limits for Diversification of Production by Drug Firms under Exemption Orders

3193. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI SOMCHAND
SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to

state:

(a) whether under the exemption orders in force from 1966-70 one of the conditions stipulated was that diversification could be achieved upto certain limit only;

(b) if so, what were the limits prescribed;

(c) whether some of the foreign drugs firms exceeded these limits by adopting various devices; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against such firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. To the extent of 25 per cent of the licensed or registered capacity by value of the undertaking.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question as to what action should be taken against foreign drug firms who have effected unauthorized production in excess of their capacity is under consideration.

Shortage of raw material for Polyester Fibre Industry

3194. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polyester Fibre industry in the country has been suffering from a serious shortage of raw material, especially D.M.T.;

(b) if so, the monthly requirement of this industry for DMT and the actual supplies made during each of the past six months; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to ensure full supplies to that industry and by what time that would be possible?

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

(b) The requirements of DMT consuming units based on respective licensed capacities per month is about 1800 tonnes. The total supplies from indigenous and imported sources during the past six months has been as under:—

(In tonnes)

	May	June	July	August	September	October
	1001	1181	1248	337	750	940

(c) All necessary measures are being taken to recommission the DMT and para-xylene plants of IPCL. Letters of Authority are also being issued to the users for import of DMT.

Construction of new Station at Thumba near Trivandrum

3195. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4853 dated 27-3-1973 regarding the opening of New Station at Thumba near Trivandrum and state:

(a) whether the construction of the Railway Station at Thumba has been delayed considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the progress made in the work so far; and

(c) whether Government has taken a final decision regarding the opening of a passenger booking station and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The question of availability of line capacity on Trivandrum-Quilon Section and the financial viability of the shuttle service proposed by the Thumba Project Authority are currently under examination. A decision on the construction of railway station at Thumba will be taken on the completion of this examination.

New Railway Division in Kerala

3196. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new Railway Division in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the time by which it is expected to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Conditions Stipulated under Exemption orders for diversification of production by Drug Firms

3197. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the exemption orders in force during the period 1966-70, one of the condition stipulated was that details of the diversification programme would be reported to DGTD along with certain facts;

(b) whether the reports referred to, were duly made by drugs firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent to the DGTD;

(c) if so, what are the details of the reports made and whether any record was maintained of such reports by DGTD; and

(d) what checks were applied to verify that the diversification programmes fulfilled the conditions stipulated in the exemption orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). In the orders issued in October 1966, which allowed free diversification upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity, the industrial undertakings were required to intimate to the appropriate technical authority the particulars regarding

their revised manufacturing programme and the new articles proposed to be manufactured and also the value and nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them. In the absence of specific separate return specified in this behalf, by and large they were including the diversified items in their over all monthly production returns, which are reflected in the regular records maintained by DGTD. In cases of doubt, DGTD could ascertain further particulars from the industrial undertaking and make reports to the Administrative Ministry.

Installation of Equipment for Diversification Programme under Exemption orders

3198. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the conditions stipulated in the exemption orders in force from 1966-70, was that for undertaking diversification programme, only minor balancing equipment would be installed;

(b) whether some of the foreign drug firms undertook diversification programme by making substantial addition to plant and machinery;

(c) if so, whether Government would make a thorough inquiry in all such cases and take legal action against firms found guilty of violation of the exemption orders; and

(d) whether for manufacture of new bulk drugs substantial addition of plant and machinery is required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) One of the conditions for the facility of free diversification permitted since October 1966 to February 1970 was that such diversification shall not entail instal-

lation of any additional plant and machinery except Balancing equipment procured indigenously.

(b) and (c). If a case of diversification without a licence, by installation of substantial additional plant and machinery, comes to the notice of Government, Government would enquire into it and take suitable action.

(d) This will depend upon the nature of the new bulk drug to be produced and the facilities available in the plant and machinery already installed in the undertaking.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे उपरि-पुल

3100. श्री गंगा चरन दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बनाये जाने वाले रेलवे उपरि-पुलों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने पुल पहले ही बनाए जा चुके हैं अथवा निर्माणाधीन हैं ; और

(ग) कब तक इन सभी पुलों का निर्माण पूरा हो जायेगा और उन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) इन्कीस :

(ख) और (ग) चालू योजना अवधि में एक पुल का निर्माण किया जा चुका है लेकिन उसके पहुंच मार्ग अभी लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा बनाए जाने हैं : दो और पुल अभी निर्माणाधीन हैं। शेष अठारह प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है और उन के लिए योजना बनाई जा रही है। अभी यह बताना

सम्भव नहीं है कि इन पुलों का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उन पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

तवा बांध और उससे सम्बन्धित नहर का निर्माण कार्य

3200. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तवा बांध और उससे सम्बन्धित नहर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना पर होने वाले अनुमानित व्यय में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) परियोजना को दो चरणों में निर्माण किया जाना है। चरण एक, जिसमें बांध का आर० एल० 1180 तक का निर्माण, उमड़मार्ग का आर० एल० 1126 तक और 2 लाख हेक्टर के लिए बाएं तट पर सिचाई प्रणाली का निर्माण परिकल्पित है, के जून, 1974 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है : शेष कार्य को चरण-दो के अन्तर्गत किया जाना है और इसके सम्पूर्ण रूप से 1977-78 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है :

(ख) और (ग) : 1960 में इस परियोजना पर 34.14 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। इस समय

इस पर 63.47 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का मूल्यांकन किया गया है : वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण ये बताए गए हैं :—

- (1) संशोधित फसली ढांचे के कारण नहर निस्सार में वृद्धि ;
- (2) निर्माण सामग्री और मजदूरी में वृद्धि ; और
- (3) अधिक गहरी नीबों आदि के कारण निर्माण के दौरान आवश्यक पाए गए परिवर्तन।

Agreement with Soviet Firms for Calcutta Tube Railway

3201. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concluded an agreement with two Soviet firms for the construction of Calcutta Tube Railway;

(b) if so the items of work for which this agreement has been signed;

(c) whether these firms will make the technical know-how available or will they also supply the necessary equipments as are not available in the country; and

(d) what would be Indian participation for the works signed under the agreement and when the work will actually be taken in hand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Two contracts on Soviet assistance for the Metropolitan Transport Project in Calcutta were signed on 6th November, 1973 between the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) and "Technoexport" of Moscow. One of the contracts provides for deputation

of 10 Soviet Specialists to India and the other for training of Indian personnel in the USSR on different construction aspects of the underground railway.

(d) Actual construction works are to be done by Indian firms and the work has been started.

दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की समय सारणी में परिवर्तन

3202. श्री जल्लूनाल अम्नाकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की समय सारणी में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में रेलवे अधिकारियों को कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन्ह स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नवम्बर, 1972 से अक्तूबर, 1973 तक की अवधि में चार ।

(ग) 4 सुझावों में से 2 स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं और शेष 2 अधिकांश दैनिक यात्रियों के हित को देखते हुए स्वीकार नहीं किये गये हैं ।

**Reservation of Posts for Graduates—
Direct recruits in resultant vacancies in Accounts Department of Western and Southern Railways**

3203. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders issued in Railway Board's letter No. E(S)-1-61/CPC/88 dated the 16th/17th April, 1962 that 20 per cent of the resultant vacancies in Grade Rs. 80—220 (prescribed) accruing on 1st April, 1956 as a result of upgradation of posts should be reserved for Graduates direct recruits, have been implemented in the Accounts Department of Western and Southern Railways;

(b) if not, the number of resultant vacancies and the number of Graduate Clerks eligible for promotions in such vacancies but not yet promoted;

(c) the steps taken to ensure implementation of these orders; and

(d) the number of the supernumerary posts created for Graduate clerks eligible for such promotions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to Railway Board's letter No. E(S)-1-61/CPC/83 dated 16/17th April, 1962 and the orders contained therein have been implemented in the Accounts Department of the Southern Railway.

Information with regard to the implementation of the said orders on the Western Railway is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Contract Between F.C.I. and Techno-export Foreign Trade Company of Czechoslovakia

3204. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has signed a contract with Technoexport Foreign Trade Company of Czechoslovakia for the supply of designs, engineering requirements and machinery for liquid nitrogen gas plant to be installed at Korba in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the fertilizer factory at Korba in Madhya Pradesh will increase its production capacity and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, but the agreement will become effective only after it is approved by Government.

(b) The agreement envisages payment of Rs. 75,126,000 in non-convertible Indian Rupees for design and engineering of the air separation and liquid nitrogen wash plants and for supply of certain other items of equipments.

(c) The Korba Plant is designed to produce 2,28,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum equivalent to 4,95,000 tonnes of urea per annum.

Creation of Additional Thermal Power Capacity for Lift Irrigation in Bihar

3205. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact the water flowing through the Gandak,

Budhi Gandak, Sone and Ganga rivers in the State of Bihar is going waste, Government propose to undertake a vast programme of lift irrigation; and

(b) whether Government would also make additional thermal power capacity mainly for lift irrigation and energising pumping sets for irrigation purposes at suitable places in the State of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have a programme of undertaking lift irrigation schemes in the Fifth and subsequent plans. Requisite additional thermal and hydro power capacity to meet the future needs, including those for lift irrigation and energising pump sets for irrigation, will be planned in accordance with the needs and resources.

Dealerships Given to Unemployed Graduates Engineers from Bihar.

3206. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed graduates/engineers in Bihar who have been given the dealership in Petrol by public sector undertakings during the last two years;

(b) the number of applications pending with Government; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). In November, 1969 IOC introduced a scheme whereby its dealerships were awarded to unemployed engineers/graduates belonging to low income groups on a preferential basis. Since December, 1971 the Corporation modified the scheme to give first preference

in the allotment of is dealerships to disabled defence personnel widows/dependents of those killed on duty and missing in action and ex-servicemen on the basis of the recommendations made by the Director General of Re-settlement in the Ministry of Defence. This scheme presently applies to the Corporation-owned retail outlets and all other dealerships.

2. As far as Bihar State is concerned the IOC issued appointment letters for retail outlet dealerships to eleven unemployed graduates/engineers for the above mentioned scheme. Out of these eight retail outlets have since been commissioned. This information pertains to the period commencing from 1st January, 1973.

3. In view of the nature of the scheme the question of any pendency of applications with the Government or the IOC does not arise.

Allotment of Bookstalls to Unemployed Graduates Engineers

3207. SHRI JAGANNATH
MISHRA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Graduates/Engineers who have been allotted Bookstalls at different Railway Stations so far;

(b) the number of applications for allotment of such stalls pending with Government; and

(c) when decision on these applications is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c) It was decided to allot bookstall contracts at some stations to Cooperative Societies of educated unemployed

graduates subject to their fulfilling certain prescribed conditions. Only seven Cooperative Societies have so far applied for the contracts out of which one Society has been allotted a bookstall contract. Cases of the remaining six Societies are pending and will be finalised after the Societies furnish full details to the Railways.

It has recently been decided to allot bookstalls also to:—

(i) Associations of unemployed educated youngmen registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, if no verification from State Government authorities, it is ascertained that this is permitted by that Act.

(ii) Two or more educated unemployed youngmen entering into a partnership deed.

As instructions in this regard have been issued to the Zonal Railways only recently, it will take some time before action for the allotment of contracts is finalised as applications have to be called for giving adequate time to the applicant.

Proposal from 'Caltex' regarding Refining of Crude for I.O.C.

3208. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh proposal has been received from 'Caltex' for refining of crude by them on behalf of I.O.C.;

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

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SC and ST Holding Posts in Educational Institutions Run by Railways

3209. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Principals, Head Masters, Post-Graduate Teachers, Trained Graduate Teachers and Primary Teachers in the Intermediate Colleges, Higher Secondary Schools for boys and girls, separately run by the Railways in all the Zones, zone-wise;

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all the categories and in all the Zones mentioned above;

(c) if the reservation percentage for the above communities to the posts of the Principals, Head Masters and Post Graduate Teachers has not achieved, the procedure adopted to complete the reservation quota; and

(d) whether Government propose to recruit Principals Head Masters and Post-Graduate Teachers by direct recruitment or by taking on deputation from centrally administered territories and if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

दामोदर वैली वस्तुहारा संग्राम समिति नामक संगठन का गठन

3210. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दामोदर घाटी निगम की स्थापना के समय विस्थापित हुए किसानों ने

“दामोदर वैली वस्तुहारा संग्राम समिति” नामक संगठन का गठन किया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त संगठन ने उक्त 10 सितम्बर, 1971 को दामोदर घाटी निगम के जनरल मैनेजर को एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य ब - क्या हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). दामोदर घाटी निगम ने सूचित किया है कि वस्तुहारा संग्राम समिति ने एक अभ्यावेदन मुख्य अभियंता (श्री० एण्ड एम०) दामोदर घाटी निगम, मैथोन को 10 सितम्बर, 1971 को नहीं अपितु 10 सितम्बर, 1973 को दिया था ।

(ग) उन की मांग निम्नलिखित थीं :-

(1) पड़ीसी ग्रामों को बिजली की सप्लाई ।

(2) रोजगार ।

इन मांगों पर स्थानीय विधायक को श्री निर्मल भट्टाचारजी और सचिव, वस्तुहारा संग्राम समिति, काली पहाड़ी तथा कुछ स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों के साथ विचार-दिमर्श किया गया था । उनको यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि दामोदर घाटी निगम घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली विक्रय करने के लिए प्राधिकृत नहीं है और उन को इस मामले को राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाना चाहिए । रोजगार के संबंध में उन को बताया गया था कि मस्टर रोल और बर्कचार्ज के पदों पर नियुक्तियों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए निगम के आदेश पहले से ही, 1950 से जारी किए हुए हैं । 1970 से चपरासियों

श्रीर.संवाहकों के कंडरों में भी लघु अवधि अवकाश रिक्तियों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ।

बहरहाल इन मामलों के विद्युतीकरण और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार के अवसरों का व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न को उचित प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया जा रहा है ।

Agreement Regarding Height of Kadana Dam on Rajasthan Gujarat Border

3211. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with regard to the height of Kadana Dam on Rajasthan-Gujarat Border; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat concluded an agreement in 1966 about the development of the Mahi river. It was provided in this agreement that the Government of Gujarat might build Kadana dam with the full reservoir level at R.L. 419 ft. In 1970, the Government of Rajasthan had suggested the lowering of the level to 410 ft. The matter was gone into in detail by the officials of the two State Governments and Central Water and Power Commission. Finally, the Government of Rajasthan indicated in September, 1973 that they agree to retain the F.R.L. at 419 ft.

Survey for Raj Link between Ernakulam and Madurai

3212. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 263 on the 24th July, 1973 regarding Railway line between the Cape and Trivandrum

and conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam line into Broad Gauge and state;

(a) whether Government have conducted the survey for the Rail link between Ernakulam and Madurai;

(b) if no techno-economic survey has been conducted, their basis on which Government reached the conclusions stated in part (c) of the reply to the aforesaid Question;

(c) whether Government now propose to conduct a survey for this line; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The proposed line would pass through the Western Ghats. Even without a survey it is obvious that the construction of this line would involve a huge capital outlay. Besides, the line would be too expensive to maintain and operate. The line is also likely to be restrictive in capacity on account of the steep gradients and sharp curves as it will have to traverse the hilly portion and dense forests. Adequate traffic is not likely to be generated to sustain and make it economically viable. A survey of the line would, therefore, not be justified.

Cash amounts paid to Loco running Staff who performed duty during August 1973 Agitation

3213. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Loco Running Staff who performed duty during the agitation from the 2nd to 13th August, 1973 were paid cash amounts and furnished with meals over and above their usual Allowance;

(b) if so, whether the rates of such payments were uniform at all Centres;

(c) the rate fixed and the authority under which such payments were sanctioned; and

(d) the total amount involved on this score?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Loco Running Staff who performed duty during the agitation were granted a cash award. This was in pursuance of the statement made by the Minister for Railways in Parliament on 13th August, 1973 wherein he had, *inter-alia* stated that he took this opportunity of expressing his great appreciation of the good work done and the high sense of duty displayed by all the staff, supervisors and officers of all ranks who had gone all out to keep essential services moving in the country. He had also stated that their services will not go unrecognised. Many of them had to face coercion and physical violence and sustained injuries. Their commendable services under very trying conditions will be amply rewarded and that he was confident that Parliament would be one with him on this. The total amount of cash awards sanctioned for loyal staff on all the Railway Administrations was Rs. 20 lakhs. This amount had to be distributed by the various Railway Administrations having regard to the number of such staff on duty taking into account other factors; as such the rate of reward sanctioned in each case would not, therefore, be uniform.

Supreme Court's Observation on Expenditure on Elections

3214. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to avoid pay-

ments from discretionary grants and spending money on the eve of elections in different constituencies under the garb of public good in the light of the observations made by the Supreme Court of India in the case of Ghasi Ram Versus Dal Singh and others—1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The observations of the Supreme Court in the case of Ghasi Ram Versus Dal Singh and others, were brought to the notice of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations as well as the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Government consider that instead of making any specific provision in law in this behalf, which would tend to make for rigidity, the matter should be regulated by convention.

Family Control in Managements

3215. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to implement the directions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission any step has been taken to bring down "family control" in the managements;

(b) if so, the nature of direction given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The functions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is only to give its advice on the matters referred to it under sections 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act. The Commission has not given any such General advice about bringing down 'family control' in managements.

However while taking decisions on proposals under sections 21 and 22 (including those referred to the Commission). Government have been taking into account the question of bringing down the "family control" over the management of undertakings.

(c) Does not arise.

Resultant delay in panel's work and decision due to tactics by firms

3216. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has stated that tactics by firms delay panel's work and decisions.

(b) the steps being taken to remedy such delaying tactics by the firms; and

(c) the number of cases still pending with the Commission and for how long?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No such general allegation has been made by the Chairman of the M.R.T.P. Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Seven cases referred to the Commission for enquiry under sections 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act between 28th April, 1973 and 3rd November, 1973 are pending with the Commission. Twelve cases pertaining to enquiries into restrictive trade practices which went before the Commission between December, 1971 and October, 1973 are also pending.

Application from Government of Tamil Nadu for starting a Nylon Industry

3217. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have applied for an industrial licence to start a Nylon industry near Madurai in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the actions taken by the Government of India in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in issuing the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have issued a letter of Intent to the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation on 29th December, 1971 to set up a unit to manufacture 2,100 tonnes/annum of nylon yarn.

(c) Foreign collaboration and capital goods proposals submitted by the State Industrial Development Corporation are under consideration of Government.

Major and Medium Projects in Orissa under Examination in Planning Commission

3218. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects, medium and major in Orissa which are under examination in the Planning Commission; and

(b) the names of such projects which are expected to be cleared before the commencement of Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) One major and eight medium irrigation projects of Orissa are under examination.

(b) If the replies from the State Government to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry of Finance are received in time, it is expected that it may be possible to complete technical scrutiny of the following six medium irrigation projects of the State before the commencement of the Fifth Plan:—

1. Ramiala
2. Ramanadi Stage-I
3. Baghalati
4. Jora
5. Baghua Stage-II
6. Harbhangi.

Setting up of Caustic Soda Industry by large Business Houses

3219. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of caustic soda;

(b) whether the Government of India has decided to permit larger business houses and foreign companies to establish new units for caustic soda;

(c) the number of business houses and foreign companies which have made applications for putting up new units; and

(d) the extent to which caustic soda supply position in the country is likely to be eased after the proposed new units start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH-2526 LS—3

NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Some shortage of caustic soda developed due to rise in demand unaccompanied by corresponding increase in production from the year 1970. The supply position has improved, of late, due to increase in installed capacity and consequently in production.

(b) Caustic Soda is included in the list of industries open to Large Houses and foreign companies.

(c) The number of such applications received from April, 1971 to October, 1973 is 15.

(d) The gestation period of new Caustic Soda units is somewhat long and production therefrom can be expected to start after a period of about 3 years after all approvals are accorded. However, additional production would come on stream on commissioning of Caustic Soda projects under implementation which will very greatly ease the supply position.

आदेशों का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ जारी किया जाना

3230. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में उन के मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में सभी सामान्य आदेशों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ साथ जारी करने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं;

(ख) पिछली तिमाही में ऐसे कितने मामले उन के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं जिन में उनके मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में सामान्य आदेशों की श्रेणी में आने वाले पत्रों, परिपत्रों

तथा जापनों और अन्य भाषाओं को केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किया गया और हिन्दी रूपान्तर को साथ साथ जारी नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

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

संहिताओं और मैन्युअलों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन

3221. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972 में रेलवे बोर्ड तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा अलग अलग संहिताओं तथा मैन्युअलों के कितने पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया गया और उनमें कितने पृष्ठों को अन्तिम रूप देकर छपवाया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य निर्धारित कोटे से अधिक है अथवा कम ; और

(ग) इससे सम्बन्धित शेष कार्य को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की बैठकें

3222. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र के रेल कार्यालयों में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों का गठन कर दिया गया है, तथा नियमित रूप से उनकी बैठकें हो रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कितना काम अभी किया जाना है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे के फार्मों तथा अधिसूचनाओं को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में सम्मिलित रूप से छापना

3223. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में फार्म तथा अधिसूचनाएं अभी तक केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित हो रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1972-73 में कितने फार्म तथा अधिसूचनाएँ केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित हुईं; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि रेलवे के फार्म हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में सम्मिलित रूप से प्रकाशित और अधिसूचनाय द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित हों ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Co-ordination of Road and Rail Services

3224. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have recently been made for co-ordination of road and rail services in the country;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the results achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Following conclusions were arrived at in the tenth meeting of the Transport Development Council held in February 1973 for further coordination of road and rail services:

(i) The Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 should be amended to provide for permissive powers to State Governments to take Railway representatives on the State Transport Authorities in respect of regions where there is need for rail-road coordination.

(ii) Transport Development Councils should be set up at State levels on the lines of the lines of the Transport Deve-

lopment Council at the Centre to consider questions relating to coordination of various forms of transport.

(iii) Provision of integrated rail-cum-road service to develop regions which have traffic potential, but are not served by rail presently, by having a fleet of road vehicles which should be made available by the State Governments in their respective areas for carrying traffic to and from the rail-heads.

The conclusion under item (i) above has been noted by Ministry of Shipping and Transport for inclusion in the next Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill. The conclusions under (ii) and (iii) have been referred by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to the State Governments. Three States, viz. Tamil Nadu, Andhra and West Bengal have since set up Transport Development Councils at State level in which Railways are also represented. So far, no proposals under item (iii) has been received from the State Governments but 165 Out-Agencies are already being operated by Railways at present.

इन्दौर की पार्टियों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

3225. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पट्टोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 24 अप्रैल, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7987 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) इन्दौर में औषधों के उत्पादन के लिए एक पार्टी को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है। जहां तक इग्ज एवं कौसमेटिक एक्ट के अन्तर्गत औषध के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

आयात लाइसेंसों से सम्बन्धित सूचना के सम्बन्ध में आयात लाइसेंस के फर्मवार प्रांकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं तथापि समस्त जारी किए गये आयात लाइसेंसों के अ्योरे औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, आयात लाइसेंस एवं निर्यात लाइसेंस के साप्ताहिक अंक में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं जिस की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय को सप्लाई की गई हैं।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औषध के आयात के सम्बन्ध में इन्दौर में 20 फर्मों ने लाइसेंस प्राप्त किये। एक फर्म, मैसर्स शाह कैमिकल वर्क्स के खिलाफ की गई जांच से देखा गया है कि उन्होंने ने 33,100 रुपये के लाइसेंस की कीमत का दुरुपयोग किया। आई टी सी रेगुलेशन के अन्तर्गत इस फर्म के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है अन्य फर्मों के

सम्बन्ध में जांच कार्य हो रहे हैं। जांच की इस स्तर पर उन पार्टियों का नाम ज्ञाना जनहित में नहीं है।

Charges of restrictive Trade Practices against Foreign Companies

3228. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the paid-up capital, total assets, total and gross profits turn-over, of the branches and subsidiaries of the foreign-controlled or foreign-owned companies as in 1960-61, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) how many of the foreign-companies under the control of multinational Corporations operating in India have been charged with restrictive trade practices during the last five years;

(c) nature of charges against each of these companies; and

(b) what action, if any, has been taken on these charges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The value of paid-up capital, total assets, gross profits (i.e. profits before tax) and turn-over of Indian subsidiaries of Foreign companies and value of Assets, Turn-over and gross profits in India of Branches of Foreign Companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, during the latest two years in 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given as under. Branches of foreign companies have no separate paid-up capital earmarked for India.

Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies

(Rs. in crores)

	1969-70	1970-71
1. Paid-up Capital	256.2	272.7
2. Total Assets	1032.4	1078.1
3. Gross Profits	141.4	149.9
4. Turn-over/Sales	1406.7	1577.0

Branches of Foreign Companies as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(Rs. in crores)

	1969-70	1970-71
1. *Assets	1411.5	1468.6
2. *Turn-over/Sales	1535.6	1888.2
3. *Gross Profits.	39.9	52.0

Similar information for both the types of companies for the year 1960-61 is not available.

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

Elected Members who have not taken their seats in West Bengal Assembly

3227. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many elected Members have not taken their seats in West Bengal Assembly so far; and

(b) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The information is not readily available and is being collected from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Outlay sanctioned for Railways own Power Stations

3228. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have developed in any Plan to build their own power stations;

(b) whether these thermo Stations will use coal or other fuel;

*Relates to 522 out of 541 companies at work in India as on 31-3-1972. The remaining 19 companies have only global accounts and do not have separate account in respect of their Indian business.

(c) the total outlay on these power projects; and

(d) when will they be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Railways in consultation with the Planning Commission have taken action to carry out surveys and prepare project reports for setting 3 new thermal power stations, one in U.P., one in Bihar and one in West Bengal.

(b) The proposed power stations will use coal.

(c) The expenditure in the 5th Plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 120 crores.

(d) The details would be available after the Project studies are completed.

Water Requirement of Power Houses

3229. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of water in each hydel reservoir attached to power

houses in the public sector after the current rainy season;

(b) whether the existing volume of water would be sufficient for generation of power by each power house; and

(c) if not, the extent of shortage faced by each power house?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The volume of water in the major reservoirs attached to power houses after the monsoon is indicated in Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The existing volume of water is sufficient for normal generation of power except in the case of Rihand, Sharavathy and Machkund projects. In these cases, the extent of shortage in energy is estimated to be as follows:—

Rihand	35%
Sharavathy	10%
Machkund	30%

STATEMENT

Statement showing the water stored in the reservoirs after the monsoon of 1973.

Located in	Reservoir	Storage after the monsoon (in million cubic metres)
1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Govindsagar (Bhakra)	8840
KERALA	Matupatti	55
	Anayirangal	40
	Sholsyar	150
	Ponmudi	54
	Pamba	38
	Kakki	450

1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH	Gandhisagar	7350
MAHARASHTRA	Koyna	2770
MYSORE	Linganamakki (Sharavathy)	3010
	Tungabhadra	2980
ORISSA	Hirakud	8140
	Muchkund	400
	Balimela	3820
RAJASTHAN	Ranapratap Sagar	2800
TAMIL NADU	Mettur	1720
UTTAR PRADESH	Rihand	5220

Maintenance of Badarpur Power Plant

3231. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI N. K. SANGHL:

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

(a) whether the Badarpur Power plant is poorly maintained and is facing the danger of being closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Badarpur power station has only recently been commissioned and has been facing initial teething troubles. Government are taking all necessary steps to ensure its proper running.

भारतीय रेलवे टिकटचेकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा स्मरण पत्र देना

3232. श्री शंकरबयाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे टिकट चेकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन की तरफ से उन्हें कोई स्मरण पत्र दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) भारतीय रेलवे में इस समय कितने "ट्रेवलिंग टिकट एग्जामिनर" और "टिकट कलेक्टर" हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारतीय रेलों में चल टिकट परीक्षकों और टिकट कलैक्टरों की संख्या क्रमशः लगभग 9,500 और 9,000 है।

Production of Analgin by I.D.P.L.

3233. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when and for what capacity Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have been issued a licence for basic manufacture of Analgin in India;

(b) when did the production commence and what has been I.D.P.L.'s actual production during those years;

(c) how much Analgin had to be imported during those years;

(d) what quantity of Analgin was used by I.D.P.L. for their own formulation in 1972-73 and whether any of this was out of imported stock;

(e) who were the formulators to whom I.D.P.L. released this drug from its own production during 1972-73 and the quantities thereof; and

(f) what is I.D.P.L.'s cost of production of Analgin, C.I.F. price of imported Analgin and price charged by I.D.P.L., from other formulators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An industrial licence for manufacture of 10 tonnes of Analgin was issued to I.D.P.L. in March, 1962. In December, 1970 a letter of intent was issued to increase its capacity to 105 tonnes, and this was followed by another letter of intent in April, 1972 allowing a capacity of 160 tonnes per annum. The letters of intent were converted into industrial licence for 160 tonnes in May, 1973.

(b) The production of Analgin was commenced in 1967-68. The details

of production yearwise are given below:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)
1967-68	0.23
1968-69	3.62
1969-70	16.34
1970-71	34.12
1971-72	77.73
1972-73	79.48
1973-74 (April-Nov.)	95.06

(c) Imports of Analgin during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 through S.T.C. are as follows:—

1970-71	78 tonnes
1971-72	76 tonnes
1972-73	111 tonnes

(d) IDPL used 11.4 tonnes for their own formulation. It contained no imported stock.

(e) Analgin was distributed to about 100 firms belonging to the organised and the small scale sector during the year 1972-73. The total quantity so distributed from IDPL's own production was 70 tonnes.

(f) I.D.P.L. has been in a process of expansion since 1967 from 10 tonnes to its present capacity of 160 tonnes. Due to continuous changes in capacity and increase in production, no precise cost of production has yet been worked out. The c.i.f. cost of this material ranged between Rs. 38.33 to Rs. 48.44 per kg. corresponding to landed cost of Rs. 66 to Rs. 87.44 per kg. and the current quotations received are around Rs. 65—Rs. 75 per kg. c.i.f. which would bring the landed cost to about Rs. 110—Rs. 115 per kg. The pooled price for sale of Analgin is Rs. 137 per kg. both for indigenous and imported material, and this is the price charged by I.D.P.L. from other formulations.

Setting up of a Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant by Konkan Development Corporation Limited

3234. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Konkan Development Corporation Limited, Bombay has asked for Letters of Intent to start a phosphatic fertilizer plant near Panvel in Kolaba District;

(b) if so, the progress in the matter so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to process this proposal quickly in view of the acute shortage of fertilizers in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No formal request for the issue of letter of intent has so far been received in this regard; however, Government have been informed that the feasibility of setting up such a project in this region is under study by the State Government.

Negotiations with Esso for acquiring Majority Shares

3237. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

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

(c) whether negotiations have been held with the American Oil Company, ESSO, on the latter's offer to sell majority shares to Government;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard;

(c) whether the representatives of the Ministry and ESSO held a meeting on 31st October, 1973; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS. (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Since the whole matter is under consideration of the Government and also since the negotiations are still continuing, it will be premature to disclose anything in this regard at this stage.

Talks with B.O.C. Chief in Off-Shore Oil Exploration

3238. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether any talks were held recently with the Chief of Burma Oil Company on off-shore oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बड़े बीस औद्योगिक गृह और उनकी प्राप्तियाँ

3239. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सब से बड़े बीस औद्योगिक गृहों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) 1964 में उन में से प्रत्येक की कुल प्राप्तियाँ कितनी थीं और गत तीन वर्षों में अलग अलग उन की प्राप्तियाँ कितनी रहीं ?

बिचि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
में उपमंत्री (श्री वेदवत बरुआ) :
(क) और (ख) : सरकार द्वारा फरवरी,
1973 में घोषित, संशोधित औद्योगिक लाइसेंस
नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एकाधिकार
एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम,
1969 की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत
उपक्रम, जिन के पास स्वयं, अथवा अपने
अन्तः सम्बन्धित उपक्रमों सहित, 20 करोड़
रुपयों से अधिक की परिसम्पत्तियां हों, अथवा
जो अन्य प्रकार से इस अधिनियम की धारा
20 के उपबन्धों को आकषित करते हों,
वृहत् औद्योगिक घराने समझे जाते हैं ।

एकाधिकार एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार
प्रथा अधिनियम, के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक घराने
से पंजीकृत उपक्रमों की 1971 में कुल
परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुसार, बीस शीर्षस्थ घरानों
के नाम सम्बन्धित परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यों
सहित संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में प्रदर्शित किये
गये हैं ।

एकाधिकार एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार
प्रथा अधिनियम में, इस की धारा 26 के
अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपक्रमों के लिये, वर्ष,
प्रति वर्ष, अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य में
परिवर्तनों की बाबत सूचना देना अपेक्षित
नहीं है ।

विवरण

एकाधिकार एवं निबंधनकारी व्यापार
प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के
अन्तर्गत 30-9-1973 तक पंजीकृत उपक्रमों
को 1971 में परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के
अनुसार, बीस शीर्षस्थ औद्योगिक घरानों
के नाम प्रदर्शित करता हुआ विवरण-पत्र ।

क्र०सं० घराने का नाम	धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उप- क्रमों की संख्या	परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य (1971) (करोड़ रु में)
1. टाटा	25	701.83
2. बिड़ला	45	496.94
3. मफतलाल	23	234.87
4. मा टिन बर्न	13	168.42*
5. आई.सी.आई.	7	136.94
6. थापर	30	129.46
7. ए.सी.सी.	3	128.35
8. श्रीराम	5	113.56
9. जे० के० मिहानियां	31	109.08
10. बाल चन्द	14	96.07
11. साराभाई	20	95.89
12. मैकनोल एण्ड वारी विन्नी	30	95.34
13. एस्सो	3	93.96
14. सिधिया	5	87.85
15. इन्डिया टोबैको	5	74.80
16. किलॉकर	12	73.57
17. बांगुर	16	72.85
18. कस्तूरभाई लाल भाई	32	73.60
19. पैरी	9	69.53
20. टी.बी.एस. आयन्गर	16	65.88

*उन दो उपक्रमों समेत, जिनकी कुल परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य 127.93 करोड़ रुपयों है
जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने पीछे जुलाई 1972 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ।

विधान सभाओं के लिए उप-चुनाव

3240. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नृसिंहार सिंह मलिक :

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

(क) विधान सभाओं के लिये कौन-कौन से उप चुनाव कब कब होने हैं; और

(ख) ये सीटें कब खाली हुई थीं और प्रत्येक मामले में उप चुनाव इतने समय तक न कराने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या Lt. 5899/73]

Agreement for Indian Oil Venture in Algeria

3241. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether any accord has been reached with Algeria for Indian Oil venture in that country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendation of Power Economy Committee Re: Appointment of Staff for Maintenance and Operation of Thermal Plants

3242. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendation of the Power Economy Committee made in 1970 that the staff for maintenance and operation of any thermal plant should be appointed and associated with the construction work at least 18 months ahead of the actual date of commissioning has not been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). This recommendation of the Power Economy Committee has been brought to the notice of the State Governments/State Electricity Boards for implementation. The implementation of the recommendation in the case of different projects is a continuous process and is in the hands of the respective State Electricity Boards/Project authorities.

Increase in the Number of Passengers in 3rd Class Bogies on abolition of 2nd Class Compartments

3243. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of passengers has increased in the Third Class bogies since the abolition of II Class compartments; and

(b) the number of III Class compartments added to trains, zone-wise

after abolition of II Class compartments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is not possible to estimate if the number of passengers in third class has increased as a consequence of the process of withdrawal of second class accommodation from trains which will be completed by 31st March 1974.

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

Proposed Introduction of Thermos System for Serving Tea at the Railway Platforms

3244. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea served in Kettles on the Railway platforms is of inferior quality, because vendors heat it many times;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue directions to the vendors to start making use of thermos system for serving tea at the platforms; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Ready-made tea served from kettles is not as good as tea served in pots or thermos flasks.

(b) and (c). The suggestion will be examined keeping in view additional cost involved.

Proposal to bring Uniformity in Laws Governing Divorce

3245. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring uniformity in the laws govern-

ing Divorce for all communities in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) There is no uniformity of views in the matter among the various sections of the society.

Applications for Clearance under the M.R.T.P. Act

3246. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications made for clearance under the various sections of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) the number out of them which have been withdrawn or finalised separately;

(c) the number of proposals which have been rejected or are still pending with Government; and

(d) the criteria adopted for approving of further expansion of Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Section 21, which deals with substantial expansion of undertakings, and Section 22 which deals with the establishment of new undertakings, indicate the following three general criteria for approval of applications under these Sections:—

(i) the proposed expansion is not likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment;

- (ii) it is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest; and
- (iii) it will be expedient in the public interest to accord approval to the proposal for expansion.

In addition to these general criteria, Section 28 of the MRTP Act lays down that in according approval to proposals for further expansion of industries, the Central Government shall take into account all matters which appear in particular circumstances, to be relevant and, among other things, regard shall be had consistently with the general economic position of the country to the following particular criteria:—

- (a) to achieve the production, supply and distribution, by most efficient and economical means, of goods of such types and qualities, in such volume and at such prices as will best meet the requirements of the defence of India and home and overseas markets;

- (b) to have the trade organised in such a way that its efficiency is progressively increased;
- (c) to ensure the best use and distribution of men, materials and industrial capacity in India;
- (d) to effect technical and technological improvements in trade and expansion of existing markets and the opening up of new markets;
- (e) to encourage new enterprises as a countervailing force to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment;
- (f) to regulate the control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good; and
- (g) to reduce disparities in development between different regions and more especially in relation to areas which have remained marketedly backward.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the position of the Notices/Applications received under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as on 1-12-1973.

	U/s. 21	U/s. 22	U/s. 23	Total
1. <i>No. received</i>	325	98	71	494
2. <i>No. withdrawn</i>	—	—	—	—
3. <i>No. approved</i>	31	13	19	63
4. <i>No. exempted/approval not required</i>	108	21	37	166
5. <i>No. rejected</i>	92	8	—	100
6. <i>No. pending</i>	19	5	8	32
	75	51	7	133
TOTAL	325	98	71	494

चुनाव याचिकाओं के निपटाने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही

3247. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव याचिकाओं की मुनवाई के लिये कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इन याचिकाओं के निपटाने में न्यायालय में अनुचित रूप से अधिक समय लिया जाता है और कुछ मामलों में जब निर्णय लिया जाता है तो उम्मीदवार की पदावधि का समय भी समाप्त हो चुका होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन याचिकाओं के शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). चूंकि यह वांछनीय या साध्य भी नहीं होगा कि निर्वाचन याचिका के निपटाने के लिये निश्चित समय-सीमा नियत कर दी जाये, इसलिये लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 86 की उपधारा (7) में यह उपबन्ध किया गया है कि प्रत्येक निर्वाचन याचिका का विचारण दयासम्भव शीघ्रता के साथ किया जायेगा और विचारण उस तारीख से, जिसको निर्वाचन याचिका विचारण के लिये उच्च न्यायालय में पेश की जाती है, छः मास के भीतर समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। उक्त अधिनियम में 1966

में किये गये उस संशोधन के पश्चात्, जिसके द्वारा निर्वाचन अधिकरण समाप्त किये गये थे और उच्च न्यायालयों को निर्वाचन याचिकाओं के विचारण के लिये न्यायालय बनाया गया था सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण से यह प्रकट होता है कि अधिकांशतः निर्वाचन याचिकाओं का पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक शीघ्रतापूर्वक निपटारा किया जा रहा है। सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं आया है जिसमें निर्वाचन याचिका न्यायालय द्वारा निर्णय दिये जाने के पूर्व ही अभ्यर्थी की पदावधि समाप्त हो गई हो।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में हाथरस के लिए पहले दर्जे का कोटा

3248. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में हाथरस जंक्शन से बैठने के लिये पहले दर्जे की सीटों का कोई कोटा नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कोटा निर्धारित करने के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 84 डाईन लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के पहले दर्जे में हाथरस के लिए अलग से कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिये यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य नहीं है। यदा-

कदा जब कोई मांग होता है तो वह गाड़ी के प्रारम्भिक स्टेशन से व्यावहारिक सीमा तक पूरी कर दी जाती है।

Medium of Instruction in Educational Institutions run by Railways in Tamil Nadu

3251. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many educational institutions in Tamil Nadu are being run by the Railway Administration; and

(b) the number and names of the institutions where the medium of instruction is in Tamil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 20 Schools are run by the Railway Administration in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Out of the 20 Schools the following 11 schools are having medium of instruction in Tamil:—

1. Railway Mixed Multipurpose High School, Golden Rock.
2. Railway Mixed Middle School (Tamil Medium), Jolarpettai.
3. Railway Mixed Primary School, (Eastern area) Golden Rock.
4. Railway Mixed Primary School (Northern area), Golden Rock.
5. Railway Mixed Primary School, Salem.
6. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Tiruchchirappalli Goods Yard.
7. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Villupuram.
8. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Tambaram.
9. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Arkonam.
10. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Podanur.
11. Railway Mixed Austerity Type Primary School, Shencottah.

Cell to Plan Railway Expansion and Modernise Railways

3249. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is a planning cell in the Ministry of Railways to plan properly Railway expansion and modernise the Railways as a regular feature?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Yes there is a full-fledged Planning Directorate headed by a Director assisted by Joint Directors and Deputy Directors to plan railway expansion and modernisation as necessary.

Balanced Development of Railways

3250. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why more trains, and faster ones are being introduced in the developed areas of the country ignoring the backward areas; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure balanced development of Railways in the whole of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Additional trains including fast trains are introduced on various sections having regard to the offering of traffic and the availability of requisite resources and there is, therefore, no question of ignoring any particular area in this regard.

**Electrification between Sabarmati
(Ahmedabad) and Virar (Bombay)
Line (Western Railway)**

3252. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of electrifica-
tion between Sabarmati (Ahmedabad)
and Virar (Bombay) on the broad
gauge on Western Railway is going on
according to schedule; and

(b) the time by which the passen-
ger as well as goods trains, electri-
cally operated, will start running between
the said stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The
work in the Ahmedabad-Baroda sec-
tion has been completed according to
schedule. In the remaining section
viz., Baroda to Virar the work has
been delayed due to undertaking of
unavoidable and unforeseen flood
works entailing lifting of track.

(b) Initially goods trains will be
brought under electric traction. Elec-
tric passenger trains are likely to be
introduced on Ahmedabad-Baroda sec-
tion during 1974-75 and on Baroda-
Bulser-Bombay section during the year
1976-77.

**बिहार में सिकराहना नदी के तटबंधों का
निर्माण**

3253. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर:
क्या सियाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिकराहना नदी के दोनों
तटबन्धों का निर्माण कार्य रूक गया है और
गंगा नदी के संलग्न क्षेत्रों में भी कार्य की गति
बहुत मन्द है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ; और

(ग) बिहार को इस वर्ष 'बाढ़ नियंत्रण'
शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि दी गई
और उसके उपयोग के बारे में मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ?

**सियाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :** (क) और (ख).

5.29 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बिहार
सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई सिकराहना नदी
के दोनों ओर तटबन्धों के निर्माण
की स्कीम अभी तक योजना में शामिल करने
के लिए स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है। बक्सर से कोयला-
वार तक गंगा के दक्षिण तट पर तटबन्ध
के निर्माण की एक स्कीम 10.1 करोड़
रुपये की लागत पर क्रियान्वित करने के लिये
मई, 1973 में अनुमोदित की गई थी।
इस समय इसका निर्माण हो रहा है तथा
सितम्बर, 1973 के अब तक 13.5 लाख
रुपये व्यय हो चुके हैं। 1973-74 में 1.83
करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य राज्य योजना
का एक भाग है। योजना स्कीमों को केन्द्रीय
सहायता समग्र ऋण तथा अनुदानों के रूप में
दी जाती है तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिये
कोई पृथक रक्षित सहायता नहीं होती।
वर्तमान, कुछ प्राथमिकता प्राप्त बाढ़ नियंत्रण
स्कीमों को शीघ्रता से क्रियान्वित करने के
लिये 1973-74 के दौरान, योजना से बाहर
बिहार सरकार को 100 लाख रुपये की
विशेष वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी। यह राशि
1973-74 वार्षिक योजना में किए गये
प्रावधानों के अतिरिक्त प्राथमिकता प्राप्त
बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों पर व्यय के आधार पर
दी जाती है। जिन प्राथमिकता प्राप्त स्कीमों
के लिये यह सहायता दी गई है वे ये हैं :

(i) महानदी तटबन्ध स्कीम (ii) बकसर से कोयलवार तक गंगा के दक्षिण तट पर तटबन्ध का निर्माण और (iii) गंगा के साथ-साथ वर्तमान तटबन्धों को ऊंचा और मजबूत करना ।

1972-73 के दौरान रेलवे की परती भूमि का आवंटन

3254. श्री महाबीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1972-73 के दौरान रेल लाइनों के साथ लगी परती भूमि का आवंटन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या भूमि का आवंटन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समान रूप से किया गया था परन्तु उसमें हरिजनों का अनुपात कम था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी भूमि आवंटित की गई और आवंटन के लिये क्या कमीटी अपनाई गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्टेशन यादों और रेलवे बस्तियों में खेती योग्य जो फालतू रेलवे भूमि रहती है वह रेल कर्मचारियों को आवंटित की जाती है किन्तु हरिजनों के लिये कोई विशेष धारक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है । गैर-हरिजन रेल कर्मचारियों की तुलना में हरिजन रेल कर्मचारियों को आवंटित रेलवे भूमि का अनुपम मालूम नहीं है ।

(ग) 31-3-1973 तक 26,810 रेल कर्मचारियों को 12,685 हेक्टर 2526 LS-4

रेलवे भूमि आवंटित की गई है थी । रेल कर्मचारियों को खेती योग्य फालतू रेलवे भूमि का आवंटन निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है :—

(1) आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने की तारीख ;

(2) कर्मचारियों के कार्य का स्थान ;

(3) (क) लाइसेंस को यथावत पूरा करने और (ख) लाइसेंस करार की शर्तों का पालन करने के सम्बन्ध में उसका पिछला कार्य ।

गत पांच महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में दुर्घटनाएं

3255. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच महीनों में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही के कारण पश्चिम रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : 1-6-1973 से 31-10-1973 तक की अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे पर इस प्रकार की एक दुर्घटना हुई थी ।

दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच माह में बिना टिकट यात्रा की घटनाएं

3256. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच महीनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के अभियोग में

कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ;
और

(ख) जुमाने के रूप में उनसे कितनी
घनराशि बसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद
शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) 9,998 (मई से
सितम्बर, 1973 तक की अवधि के दौरान,

(ख) 15,057 रुपये।

दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान
तकनीकी दोषों एवं कर्मचारियों की असफलता
के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाएं

3257. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच वर्षों
के दौरान तकनीकी दोषों एवं कर्मचारियों की
असफलता के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी रेल
दुर्घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच कराई
गई ;

(ग) क्या दुर्घटनाओं के लिये उत्तरदायी
व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति दोषी
पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद
शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) पिछले पांच महीने के

दौरान अर्थात् 1 जून, 1973 से 31 अक्टूबर,
1973 तक, दक्षिण रेलवे पर टक्करों, पटरी
से उतरने, समपारों पर सड़क यातायात
से गाड़ियों के टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में
भाग लगने की कोटियों में 40 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ
हुई। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण इस प्रकार
हैं :—

कारण	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1. रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती	23
2. रेल कर्मचारियों से भिन्न अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलती	11
3. रेल उपकरण में खराबी	3
4. आकस्मिक	2
5. जिनमें कारण मिश्र नहीं हो सका	1
जोड़	40

(ख) और (ग). सभी दुर्घटनाओं की
जांच हो चुकी है। इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये
जिम्मेदार पाये गये 26 व्यक्तियों में से अब
तक 10 रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशास-
निक कार्रवाई पूरी हो गई है और उन्हें निम्न-
लिखित दण्ड दिया गया है :

1. विभिन्न अवधियों के लिये बेलन वृद्धियों को रोक देना	6
2. पास रोक देना	1
3. परिनन्दा	3
जोड़	10

दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच मास में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं

3258. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे में गत पांच महीनों में जंजीर खींचने की कितनी घटनायें रजिस्टर की गईं; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री(श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरैशी) : (क) मई से सितम्बर, 1973 तक पांच महीनों की अवधि में खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने की 3,313 घटनायें पंजीकृत की गई हैं ।

(ख) इस बुराई की रोकथाम के लिये रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किये गये प्रमुख उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं :

(1) तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में सादे पोशाक वाले चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात करना ।

(2) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की रोकथाम करने वाले दस्तों, जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कामिक रहते हैं, द्वारा आकस्मिक जांच करना ।

(3) रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से निकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा विशेष रूप से घात लगाकर पकड़ने की व्यवस्था ।

(4) समाचार पत्रों, इस्तहसनों, सिनेमा स्लाइडों आदि के जरिये और महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर लगे लाउड-स्पीकरों द्वारा शिक्षाप्रद अभियान चलाना ।

(5) वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा शिक्षण संस्थाओं में व्याख्यान दिलाकर खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की बुराई के बारे में विद्यार्थियों में चेतना पैदा करना ।

(6) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वालों को पकड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों को इनाम देना ; और

(7) जिन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर बहुत ज्यादा खींची जाती है, उनमें खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरणों को निष्क्रिय कर देना ।

Protection of Digha from Sea Erosion in West Bengal

3259. SHRI SAMAR GUHA;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA;

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

(a) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government for the protection of Digha, dangerously threatened by sea erosion;

(b) whether Government have made necessary studies to ascertain the nature and dimension of dangers due to sea erosion that Digha is facing at present; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHR SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The problem of the sea-erosion at Digha has been studied by the Beach Erosion Board constituted by the Government of India. The experts of the Board inspected the site in December 1972. The Board has

recommended that beach nourishment would be necessary for effective control of erosion. Pending procurement of sand pumps for such nourishment, sea walls should be constructed in selected reaches, the design for which is to be finalised in consultation with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. This should be supplemented by nourishment by coarse sand transported by trucks from nearby areas.

The State Government of West Bengal who are responsible for the protection of the area, have reported that immediate works in the form of boulder pitching have been carried out in a length of 220 metres at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs before the monsoon of 1973 and that these have given good results. A further amount of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned for the protection of an additional 330 metres length before the next monsoon.

The Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, have recently supplied the design of the sea wall to the West Bengal Government for use in the preparation of further schemes of protection.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Project in West Bengal

3260. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to set up a thermal power project in the West Dinajpur District of West Bengal;

(b) whether the proposed Power project would supply power to North Bengal and the adjoining areas of Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking final decision and starting the construction of the project; and

(d) the proposed time schedule for its construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The project for the establishment of a thermal power station at Dalkhola, including its scope, implementation schedule etc., are still under consideration. A final decision would be possible only after the Fifth Plan has been finalised.

Redress of grievances of Class IV staff of Railways Parliament House Restaurant

3261. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to him for redressing various grievances of the Class IV employees working in the Parliament House Railway restaurant;

(b) if so, the nature of the grievances and the gist of the appeal made by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The employees should be confirmed and that no recovery should be made from them on account of breakages.

(c) Confirmation of staff depends upon the decision which has yet to be taken whether the Parliament House restaurant will be managed by Railways as a permanent measure. No recovery has been made from the employees on account of breakages. Recoveries have however, been effected only for shortages and losses in items expressly entrusted to the custody of the employees.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

3262. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

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

(a) whether the sea erosion in Kerala Coast is spreading to new areas and getting more and more intensified; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to effectively fight Sea erosion in Kerala Coast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The problem of sea erosion on the Kerala coast is well known. The State Government of Kerala, who are concerned with the planning and implementation of the protection works, have been executing anti-sea erosion measures since the First Plan. By the end of the Fourth Plan, nearly 100 km, out of the total of about 320 km subject to severe erosion, will be protected with an outlay of about Rs. 17 crores. It is proposed to accelerate the anti-sea erosion programme during the Fifth Plan.

Penalty for Unauthorised Production by drug firms

3263. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4664 dated the 28th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the information sought therein has since been collected; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent unauthorised production of drugs and the punishments given to those who indulge in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Information from some drug manufacturers is still awaited.

(b) This will be considered after the requisite information is collected.

Action taken against Monopoly Houses Found to have Violated the Provision of Companies Act

3264. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Government have investigated during the year 1972-73 upto the 1st October, 1973 against the monopoly houses for violating the provisions of the Companies Act by getting registration of Companies by unfair means; and

(b) the names of those monopoly houses and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enquiry about loss of Railway Wagons

3265. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any inquiry about the loss of over hundred Railway Wagon every day due to the mistakes committed by Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Most of these wagons, which get unconnected or mis-despatched.

are ultimately connected and sent to their proper destination. With a daily loading of about 25,000 wagons, the number of wagons becoming unconnected every day constitutes only a small percentage of 0.4 per cent. Wagons get unconnected or mis-despatched due to wagon labels missing or being illegible. Close watch is kept on the incidence of unconnected wagons and following steps have been taken to prevent wagons from getting unconnected or mis-despatched and to connect them expeditiously:—

- (i) Instructions have been reiterated that wagon labels should be written out neatly in blue pencil, the name of the forwarding and destination stations being written in full in capital letters.
- (ii) Railways have been instructed that if the number of wagons booked to the same station exceeds 20, names of forwarding and destination stations should be printed on labels.
- (iii) Railways have been asked to ensure provision of paste-on-labels on inside panels of wagon doors of covered wagons and attach the-on-label on the handle of wagon door on either side of open wagons.
- (iv) Railways have been instructed to conduct frequent inspections to ensure compliance of instructions regarding marking and labelling.
- (v) A scheme of matching unconnected wagons with overdue wagons by a computer has been introduced.

Higher passenger fare for Narrow Gauge BAK Line (Eastern Railway)

3266. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons why the passenger fare of the

Narrow-Gauge BAK Line is charged at a higher rate and on different footing, although the same is covered under Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The Burdwan-Katwa Narrow-gauge section was previously under the control and management of a Private Company. Its management was taken over by the Central Government in 1966. At that time the fares charged on this section were different from those charged on the Government Railways. The third class fares were lower than the third class mail fares but slightly higher than the third class ordinary fares charged on Government Railways. The first and second class fares charged on this section were lower than those charged on the Government Railways. With a view to avoiding a sudden increase in these fares, it was decided at the time of taking over management of this section that the bases in force should continue. Even thereafter, the increase made in these fares has not been more than the increase in fares on the Government Railway system.

Date of Running EMU Coaches in Burdwan-Asansol Section

3267. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the contemplated date of running EMU Coaches in Burdwan-Asansol Section?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): It is not proposed at present to extend the EMU trains to Burdwan-Asansol section as it would involve large scale remodelling of the stations and shifting of the fixed structures.

Average Earning and Expenditure per kilometre in various Trains

3268. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what is the average earning and expenditure per kilometre in the Air-conditioned Express, EMU Trains and the Non-Suburban short-distance passenger trains on Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Accounts of earnings and expenses for individual trains are not maintained.

On the Eastern Railway, the average coaching earnings per train kilometre for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 14.86. The corresponding cost of haulage was Rs. 18.35.

Rapid Transit System in Burdwan-Asansol Section of Eastern Railway

3269. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Railways to provide rapid-transit-system in Burdwan-Asansol Section of Eastern Railway; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no such programme at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Total Earning and Expenditure of Rajdhani Expresses

3270. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what is the total earning and expenditure (inclusive of all direct and indirect expenses) of different Rajdhani Expresses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Expenses are not booked train-wise. However, the direct expenses of running these trains have been estimated. These direct expenses include cost of diesel oil consumed, engine crew, train staff, etc. and interest and depreciation on coaches and engines but exclude costs of provision and maintenance of permanent way, signal and telecommunication and overheads, etc. Cost of catering service on the trains has also not been taken into account.

The direct expenses estimated as above and earnings derived from Rajdhani Express trains running between Howrah-New Delhi and Bombay Central-New Delhi were as under during 1972-73:—

Direct Expenses

(i) For Rajdhani Express between Howrah and New Delhi.

(a) Rs. 14,000 per trip for the normal composition of 4 A.C. Chair Cars and one A.C. Sleeper Coach.

(ii) For Rajdhani Express between Bombay Central and New Delhi.

(b) Rs. 15,000 per trip with an additional A.C. Chair Car Coach.

Rs. 18,900 per trip.

Earnings for 1972-73

(i) For Rajdhani Express trains between New Delhi and Howrah. Rs. 40,381 per trip.

(ii) For Rajdhani Express trains between New Delhi and Bombay Central (From 17-5-72 the date of introduction to 31-3-73). Rs. 33,084 per trip.

Requirements and Production of Non-Soapy Detergents

3271. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption requirements of non-soapy detergents in our country; and

(b) whether Indian manufacturers are able to cope up with their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The requirement of the washing material in the country is met both by laundry soap and synthetic detergents. In 1972, total production of washing material in the country was around 6 lakh tonnes out of which production of household detergents was 59,794 tonnes. The washing material requirement is growing and in view of the need to conserve oils for edible purposes and save foreign exchange spent on import of oils and fats for soap-making, manufacture of synthetic detergents is being encouraged. Necessary action is being taken to create adequate production capacities of synthetic detergents to ensure that the growing washing material needs of the country are met.

Delay in the Construction of 'Labour Bench' of Supreme Court

3272. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of the 'Labour Bench' by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court was delayed due to the failure of Government to fill up all the vacant posts of Supreme Court Judges;

(b) whether this delay has resulted in the pendency of many cases of labour regarding bonus, dearness al-

lowance, dismissals and provident fund;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve this situation; and

(d) whether judges on Labour Bench will be entrusted with cases on matters other than labour?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Some times, if the Chief Justice of India so directs, Judges on Labour Bench also hear other cases.

Priority for Construction of Railway Lines in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

3273. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to the construction of Railway lines in backward regions so as to provide the infra-structure for development; and

(b) if so, whether final decision has been taken about the new Railway lines in Marathwada region of Maharashtra and the names of the routes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) For the construction of new rail links required for the development purposes, a new approach is under consideration as enunciated in the para 41 of the speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the Budget for 1973-74.

(b) The selection of new lines to be taken up if the new approach referred to in part (a) above is approved by the Government, has not yet

been made. However, in so far as Marathwada region of Maharashtra is concerned, construction of Wani-Chanak line has been sanctioned.

Increase in Railway's Fuel Cost

3274. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway's fuel costs are expected to go up with the increase in prices of oil and diesel; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Railway's fuel cost will go up by Rs. 5 lakhs during the current financial year on account of the increase in the price of furnace oil. There will however, be saving of Rs. 1.3 crores during the current financial year on account of the recent downward revision of the price of high speed diesel oil.

Construction of Retiring Rooms and Dormitory at Patna City Railway Station

3275. SHRI YOGESH CHANDER MURMU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Retiring Rooms and Dormitories are under construction at Patna City Railway Station for quite a long time;

(b) if so, by what date the construction of the same will be completed and on what cost; and

(c) whether there is much scope in the improvement of the sanitary conditions and parking place outside the Railway Station at Patna City?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A retiring room and a dormitory costing about Rs. 36,000 were completed recently.

(c) The parking space at Patna City is, generally, adequate to meet the requirements of normal traffic and sanitary conditions are, generally, satisfactory.

बिजली के लिए एक नई योजना काबजना जाना

3276. श्री मूल चन्द झाग : क्या सिन्धु और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर में शीघ्र बिजली उपलब्ध कने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय ने कोई नयी योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

सिन्धु और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). समस्त देश में बिजली की उपलब्धता में तत्परता तथा सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

- (1) विद्युत उत्पादन तथा पारेषण के लिये वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठानों का अधिकतम समुपयोजन ।
- (2) कार्यान्वयनाधीन विद्युत परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में शीघ्रता लाना ।
- (3) क्षेत्रीय/प्रान्तक्षेत्रीय आधार पर विद्युत प्रणालियों का समन्वित समेकित प्रचालन ।

(4) अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तर्देशीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण में राज्यों को सहायता ।

समाजवादी ढंग पर सिंचाई के जल का वितरण

3277. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सिंचाई बांधों का लाभ केवल 70 प्रतिशत धनवान किसान ही उठाते हैं और गरीब तथा छोटे किसानों को 10 बीघा जमीन की सिंचाई के लिये भी पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समाजवादी ढंग पर सिंचाई के पानी का वितरण करने के लिये देश में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) बांधों का स्थान चयन तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक दृष्टिकोणों के आधार पर किया जाता है । सिंचाई स्कीमों से सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिये जल का वितरण राज्य सरकारों के निर्वाह में किया जाता है । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जल वितरण की वर्तमान प्रणालियों में छोटे कृषकों के प्रति कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता है ।

Losses suffered by way of Compensation given for stolen goods during Transit

3278. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the Railway by way of compensation given

for the stolen goods in transit during January to September, 1973;

(b) whether the losses are on the increase; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Total number of claims paid and amount of compensation paid in January to September, 1973, as compared to corresponding period of the previous year were:—

	1972	1973	Difference
No. of claims paid	2,54,008	2,20,968	(—) 33,040
Amount of compensation paid (in lakhs)	945.00	1,043.26	(+) 98.26

Despite decrease in incidence, amount paid has gone up mainly due to steep rise in prices.

The figures given above are in respect of claims arising out of all causes. The figures of amount paid on claims arising out of loss, theft, and pilferages only for the period January to September are not available.

(c) Government is alive to the problem, and all possible measures are being pursued intensively to improve the position.

Arrest of R.P.F. Personnel for Thefts

3279. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway protection Force personnel arrested for indulging in thefts or colluding with thieves;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). 158 Railway Protection Force personnel were arrested during the year 1973 (upto September), for indulging in thefts of railway property or connivance with criminals. Of these 65 were arrested under the Indian Penal Code and 93 under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. The Government is alive to the problem and in the scheme of reorganisation of the R.P.F., which is being implemented on the Zonal Railways, there is provision for strengthening supervision at all levels.

Ban on New Indane Gas Connections

3280. SHRI G. Y. KRISHAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government has banned the enrolment by the Indian Oil Corporation of new customers even on a priority basis for the supply of Indane Cooking gas marketed by it at Centres in Northern and parts of Western India; and

(b) if so, the time by when the gas would be easily available in open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In view of the shortages of Cooking Gas which have arisen in the areas fed by the Koyali Refinery on account of unforeseen reasons, the IOC has been advised not to enrol new customers except with the prior permission of the Government. New enrolments are permitted only in exceptional cases for valid reasons.

The above shortages are purely of temporary nature and the position is expected to normalise very shortly.

Construction of Sriallam Hydel Project in Andhra Pradesh

3281. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY:

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

(a) the present stage of construction of 'Srisaillam Hydel Project' in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) when this project is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) whether the cost of this project has gone up, and if so, to what extent:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The dam in the deep channel portion has been raised to an average level of 556 ft. from deepest foundation level. Masonary work in blocks 6 to 11 and 16 to 17 is in progress. Work on the power tunnel is in an advanced stage. Excavation for the power house has been started. Orders for the supply of power generation units and equipment have been placed on M/s. BHEL, Hardwar.

(b) The first generating unit is expected to be commissioned in June 1977. Two more units will also be commissioned in the Fifth Plan period.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the project has increased from Rs. 38.48 crores to Rs. 126.25 crores mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Increase in the cost of electrical equipment.
- (ii) Change in the design of the power house.
- (iii) Increase in the compensation payable for land to be acquired.
- (iv) Difficult nature of foundations met with in actual execution.
- (v) Increase in the wages of labour.
- (vi) Increase in the prices of construction materials.

Representation for Circuit Railway for Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad

3232. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for provision of a Circuit Railway for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The question of Circuit Railway in Hyderabad-Secunderabad was raised in September, 1971 in the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for South Central Railway. It was explained to the member concerned that at the instance of the Planning Commission Railways undertook the responsibility of Metropolitan Rail Transport in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras in the Fourth Plan. On the basis of experience gained for Techno-Economic-Feasibility Studies in the above cities, Railway expressed their willingness to the planning Commission for under-taking above studies in other cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Kanpur having a population of more than one million.

The comprehensive Traffic Surveys, for each of the cities, are to be compiled by the respective State Traffic Cell before the Railways can undertake Techno-Economic Feasibility studies. It is hoped that the Planning Commission and the concerned State Government will move in the matter.

New Railway Line from Balladilla to Bhadrachalam Via Kovvur

3283. SHRI K. KONDANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed economic study has been undertaken with re-

gard to laying a new Railway line from Bhailadilla to Bhadrachalam via Kovvur; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study and the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b). Surveys carried out in 1965 revealed that the Bailadilla-Kothegudem (Bhadrachalam Road) line would be justified only if development of industries in the Dandakaranya region is taken up on a large scale, of which there are no indications so far. Further, recent up-dating of the earlier survey report for a B.G. line from Bhadrachalam Road (Kothegudem) to Kovvur has revealed that this line would not be economically viable. As such it would be difficult to consider the construction of the rail link from Bailadilla to Kovvur via Bhadrachalam.

Survey to Optimise Capacity of Kottavalasa-Kirandul Line

3284. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by the South Eastern Railway to optimise the capacity of the Kottavalasa-Kirandul line has been completed; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Certain line capacity works, such as—

- (i) Provision of additional crossing stations;
- (ii) introduction of tokenless block instruments;
- (iii) electrification of the line;
- (iv) use of BOY wagons, with Air Brakes, etc. have been recommended by the Survey Team.

Andhra Pradesh Government Proposal for New Line from Ramgundam to Nizamabad via Karimnagar

3285. SHRI K. KONDADA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had proposed construction of a new Railway Line from Ramagundam to Nizamabad via Karimnagar; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b): Yes. Surveys carried out earlier for the proposed line had revealed that the proposal was highly unremunerative. The South Central Railway has now been asked to submit an estimate for updating the earlier survey. The proposal will be further considered after the proposed survey is completed and the report thereon is received.

Cell to Look after Promotion and Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3286. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have set up a cell to look after the promotion and recruitment from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) when the cell is likely to start working?

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

(b) The cell in the Railway Board's office consists of one Additional Director and two Advisers, who are in the grade of Joint Directors. On each Zonal Railway a post of Senior Personnel Officer has been created for the

purpose. The Cell will take all possible steps to ensure the implementation of the Government decisions about reservations in respect of recruitment and promotion for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities.

(c) The Cell has already started working.

Fall in the Sale of Petrol Due to Price-Hike

3287. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

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

(a) whether the sale of Petrol has gone down after price there was raised; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the realistic impact of price increase on the overall consumption. Preliminary reports however indicate a drop in despatches during the first half of November 1973 by about 25 per cent against the estimated demand.

Study Team to Rajkot for Assessment of Water Crisis in Gujarat

3288. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to send any study team to Rajkot in Gujarat State to assess the water crisis in that area; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India, nor has any such proposal been received so far from the State Government.

Petrol Filling Stations of Foreign Oil Companies and Indian Oil Corporation and their Profits

3289. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Petrol Filling Station of ESSO and other two foreign oil companies functioning in India against the total number of Petrol Filling Stations of the Indian Oil Corporation and Oil India Limited; and

(b) whether any report is available with Government about the gross profit of ESSO and other two foreign oil companies in comparison to Indian Oil Corporation and Oil India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The number of retail outlets (Petrol/HSD filling station) as on 1st January, 1973 is as under:—

Esso Eastern Inc.	1920
Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Company of India Ltd.	3478
Caltex (India) Ltd.	1372
Assam Oil Co. Ltd.	155
Indian Oil Corporation	3274

†Oil India Ltd.. is not a marketing company.

(b) Profit before tax for the year 1972 is as under:—

	Rs./Lakhs.
Esso Eastern Inc.	961.78
Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Ltd.	724.20
Caltex (India) Ltd.	189.34
Assam Oil Co. Ltd.	126.70
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., (for 1972-73) (Marketing Division)	3736.65

Shortage of Kerosene oil and its Black Marketing

3290. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

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

(a) the reasons of shortage of kerosene oil or scarcity of it in some parts of the country and particularly to eastern region during the month of August, September and October, 1973;

(b) whether Government are aware that kerosene oil was available on those days in blackmarket; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to arrest the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Railways loco staff strikes, floods & breaches causing disruptions in communication and the strike at Barauni Refinery caused shortages of kerosene oil in some parts of the country during this period. Adequate inventories of kerosene oil however exist at present to meet the country's requirement in full.

(b) and (c). State Govts. have been empowered to handle cases of black-marketing etc. under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Negotiations with foreign countries for off-shore oil Exploration

3291. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether any negotiations are going on with foreign countries for off-shore drilling;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any agreement has been arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Negotiations are in progress with a selected number of foreign parties who have given proposals for collaboration in off-shore oil exploration in our Continental Shelf as already intimated to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 314 answered on 13-11-1973.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the details of these negotiations.

(c) No, Sir.

Services of shed Khalasis terminated in Adra Division (South Eastern Railway during Agitation of Loco Staff

3292. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of some Shed Khalasis were terminated in Adra Division of the South Eastern Railway simply because their fathers had joined the agitation of the Loco Running Staff;

(b) if so, whether (i) any notices were issued to the employees concerned about the termination and (ii) such terminations were supported by the rules in force;

(c) whether all of them have been taken back on duty; and

(d) whether they have been paid their wages for the period they were illegally kept out of their jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Such temporary shed khalasis as join or abet others who proceed on illegal work stoppages are liable to be dis-

charged from service and their continuance in service after the strike depends on a review. There was only one case where the son, a temporary. Khalasi, was helping the employees on illegal strike including his own father. He was however, taken back to service on review after the strike was over. In the case of substitutes/causal workers the principle applied is "no work no pay".

Selling of Assets by Foreign Oil Companies

3293. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign oil companies are selling their assets in India;

(b) if so, the amounts realised by them by sale thereof;

(c) whether those amounts have been expatriated; and

(d) the action Government are taking to stop this drainage of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expert Committee on prices of Petroleum Products

3294. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee set up by Government is looking into the price policy for petroleum products; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). It has been de-

cided to set up a Committee of Experts to determine the manner of pricing of petroleum products in future. Its composition and terms of reference are being finalized.

Prosecution of drug Firms

3296. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Drug Manufacturers prosecuted between January to October, 1973 for the non-compliance of the rules regarding the quantum of production; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

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

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of I.D.P.L. Plants

3297. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the production in the plants of the I.D.P.L. at their various units; and

(b) if so, the existing as well as the proposed new targets thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). I.D.P.L. have submitted proposals for the expansion of their plants to increase production. These are under examination in connection with formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Closure of Koyali Refinery due to Floods

3298. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koyali Refinery has had to be shut down in September last due to floods; and

(b) if so, the damage caused to the Refinery as a result thereof and the steps taken to protect the Refinery from such damage in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Koyali Refinery was shut down twice for a total period of 3 days in the month of September 1973 due to heavy floods in Mahi river as a result of which the Refinery's pumping station was submerged.

(b) The loss due to above shut downs was about Rs. 1.56 lakhs. The flood of such a serious nature occurred for the first time since the inception of the Refinery. It is understood that even during the last 20 years such heavy floods were not witnessed. It is felt that no special measures are called for to cover situations which are of a rare nature.

Conducting of experiments for Geo-Thermal Steam for Power Generation in H. P. and Maharashtra

3299. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments to determine feasibility of using geo-thermal steam for power generation are to be conducted in Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The Project envisages preliminary geological, geochemical and geophysical studies to be followed by detailed studies of the geology geochemistry and geophysics of the two areas viz. Manikaran hot spring area in Himachal Pradesh and West coast hot spring belt running through Maharashtra, with a view to select drilling sites. Evaluation drilling will be carried out to assess the geo-thermal potential of the area and if the exploration is successful, geothermal power plant project will be taken up. UNDP assistance is expected to be received for the exploration work.

Siltage in Irrigation Reservoirs

3300. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious situation and consequent curtailment of capacity and life of the Irrigation Reservoirs; and

(b) the steps proposed to reclaim the capacity lost and to prevent siltation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Surveys and observations have been made for assessing the rate of siltation in some of the reservoirs in the country. These have indicated that the actual rate of siltation is generally somewhat higher than assumed while planning the projects. However, observations have to be continued over a number of years before any reliable conclusion regarding the silting can be drawn.

(b) Except in small tanks where desilting can be done, there is no practicable method by which deposited silt in reservoirs can be removed to restore the lost capacity. For reducing the rate of siltation, soil conservation measures are being carried out in the catchments of 21 river valley projects

under the centrally sponsored programme of the Ministry of Agriculture. The State Governments are also carrying out soil conservation measures in the catchments of rivers as a part of their plans. Undersluices are provided in the dams wherever feasible for flushing out sediment from the reservoirs to the extent possible.

Distribution of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas

3301. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to extend distribution arrangement for kerosene and diesel oil in rural areas which are facing difficulties in this regard; and

(b) whether it is proposed to engage educated unemployed in these areas in distribution arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) All the oil companies already have an elaborate distribution arrangement for meeting the demand of kerosene oil and diesel oil. High Speed diesel oil is distributed through a network of oil companies' retail outlets located in the cities and on highways which pass through the villages also. Kerosene and light diesel oil is distributed through a network of dealers. These dealers supply products in the rural areas as well. To facilitate the distribution of light diesel oil further, in rural areas, Indian Oil Corporation has in addition, set up a large number of barrel outlets in rural areas. Recently kerosene sale has also been started from the companies' existing petrol Pumps. The facility is being extended. This will make kerosene oil also available from pumps located on the highways passing through villages.

(b) At present ICO's dealerships agencies are being awarded in preference to the disabled Defence Personnel, widows and dependants of those killed in action etc. Only when suitable candidates out of the above categories are not available for any agency/dealership, the same is advertised for award to unemployed graduates/engineers coming from middle-class families. 25 per cent of these dealerships/agencies will now be earmarked for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes also.

Fixed Tariff charges for Agricultural power consumption in States

3302. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether tariff charges for agricultural power consumption would be brought down by levying a fixed annual charge per H.P. installed capacity thereby avoiding metering, billing and leakage losses;

(b) whether such a fixed tariff is in operation in any of the States; and

(c) whether adoption of such a system will be considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The determination of the tariff charges and the mode of metering and collection are the responsibility of the State Electricity Boards. While levy of fixed annual charge per H.P. has some advantages, it also has drawbacks. The Punjab State Electricity Board had introduced a system of levying a fixed annual charge per H.P. but are now considering its discontinuation.

Representation regarding Problems of Bhakra oustees settled on the side of Gobind Sagar Lake

3303. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government regarding the problems of Bhakra Ousteers especially those, settled on all sides of the Gobind Sagar lake;

(b) whether any decision has been taken thereon and if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Several representations asking for a number of facilities, have been received from time to time, from the Bhakra Ousteers. The facilities asked for include provision of drinking water and electrification of Bhakra and adjoining villages, construction of roads and bridges, Dharamsala at Bilaspur and adoption of Bhakra as model village.

(b) and (c). For the resettlement of Bhakra Dam oustees agricultural land was acquired for them in Hissar district. Those who did not want to avail of this facility were paid full compensation for their lands and properties and were to be resettled outside the reservoir area by the Himachal Pradesh Government.

Nevertheless, as the Bhakra project has derived its name from the village Bhakra, the Bhakra Management Board has, as a special case provided drinking water supply and electricity to Bhakra and neighbouring villages. Medical facilities are also available to these people at the Board's Dispensary near Bhakra Dam and in the Canal Hospital at Nangal.

Express/Mail trains running late on Northern Railway during August-October, 1973

3304. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Express/Mail trains which had been running late on the Northern Railway during the period from 1st August to 31st October, 1973; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the punctual running of these trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement showing the names of Express/Mail trains which had run late on 40 per cent or more of the occasions during the period 1st August to 31st October, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5900/73].

(b) Punctuality performance of trains on all railways including Northern Railway is closely watched at all levels by the Zonal Railways and for selected Mail/Express trains at Railway Board's level. Avoidable detentions are taken up and remedial action taken to improve the running of trains. In some trains, even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off to effect an improvement in punctuality.

Withdrawal of Chain facility in Himachal Express

3305. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been received for withdrawal of the chain facility in Himachal Express, as the train is frequently delayed because of its misuse; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such suggestion has been received. No. 53 Up/54 Dn Himachal Expresses are already running with their alarm-chain apparatus blanked off since April 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Control Schemes in Bihar

3306. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2237 on 7th August, 1973 regarding progress regarding implementation of Flood Control Schemes in Fourth Plan and state:

(a) whether the flood control schemes from Bihar mentioned therein have, since, been completed and the total amount earmarked for them spent;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to change the scheme Nos. 6, 7 and 8 from Bihar into flood-control-cum-Irrigation schemes particularly for the Bagmati and Kamala group of rivers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The schemes for the embankment on the right bank of Bagmati from Karachin to Badlaghat and raising and strengthening of Kamla Balan embankment have been completed. The other schemes of Bihar, which form part of the State Plan, are major ones requiring large outlays and, therefore, their construction has to be phased according to the availability of resources. Consequently, their completion will take some time.

During the 4th Plan, Central assistance to the States for the Plan schemes is in the form of bulk loans and grants without trying them to any

particular sector or scheme and State Governments can allocate the amounts to the various sectors and schemes according to priorities. The State Government of Bihar had made an allocation of Rs. 10 crores for flood control schemes during the 4th Plan period against which the anticipated expenditure during the Plan is Rs. 14.98 crores.

The Centre had, however agreed to provide special assistance outside the Plan for accelerating the work on certain priority flood control schemes with a ceiling of Rs. 9 crores during the last two years of the 4th Plan. The priority schemes for which special assistance is being provided are:—

- (i) Construction of embankment on the right bank of Ganga from Buxar to Koilwar.
- (ii) Raising and strengthening of existing embankments along Ganga.
- (iii) Construction of embankment and protection works on Gandak.
- (iv) Mahananda Embankment Scheme.

This special assistance is released according to the progress of expenditure. The amount released so far is Rs. 3 crores. The State Government have programmed to utilise the balance of Rs. 6 crores during the current year.

(c) There is no proposal to change the scheme viz.

- (i) Embankment on right bank of Bagmati from Karachin to Badlaghat.
- (ii) Raising and Strengthening of Kamlia Balan Embankment and
- (iii) Bagmati Flood Control Scheme into flood control-cum-irrigation schemes. A separate scheme named Bagmati Irrigation Scheme has been approved for an estimated cost of

Rs. 5.78 crores and has already been taken up for execution.

दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों की छतों पर यात्रा करना

3308. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की छतों पर अनेक व्यक्ति यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके कारण कई बार अनेक मरणोपरान्त दुर्घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या स्थान की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार अधिक संख्या में गाड़ियाँ चलाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद जफरी कुरैशी) : (क) कुछ यात्री स्थान उपलब्ध होने पर भी गाड़ी के डिब्बों के अन्दर की बजाय छत पर यात्रा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जब कभी कोई व्यक्ति गाड़ी की छत पर यात्रा करते दिखाई देते हैं तो गाड़ी के चलने से पहले उन्हें रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा नीचे उतरने के लिये प्रेरित किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ियाँ चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि रास्ते में लाइन क्षमता पर बड़ा दबाव है और दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में अपेक्षित टर्मिनल विधाओं की कमी है।

Loss of Production of power due to Strikes by power engineers and workers during current year

3309. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of production of power on account of the prolonged strikes by Power Engineers and workers during the current year so far; and

(b) the effective steps taken by Government to avert and prevent such strikes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the information received from the States, there was no significant loss in the production of power on account of the stay in strikes by the power engineers during the period August-September, 1973. However, Rajasthan State Electricity Board have reported that hydro generating capacity to the extent of about 123 MW could not be utilised between 23-4-73 and 27-4-73 due to the strike of Engineers. A loss of about 100 MW occurred in U.P. between October 2 and October 9, 1973 due to sabotage during the strike by operation and maintenance workers.

(b) The generation, transmission and distribution of electricity is mainly the responsibility of the State Electricity Boards, and most of the power engineers and electricity workers are the employees of the Boards. The demands and grievances of the power engineers and electricity workers have, therefore, to be considered by the State Electricity Boards/State Governments. The State Electricity Boards/State Governments are seized of the matter.

Scheme to give railway contracts to Co-operative Societies

3310. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has recently announced a scheme in which it has been stated that the Co-operative Society will be given Railway Contracts in which the financial condition will be overlooked and no deposits will be required; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). In terms of the recent orders handling contracts for goods, parcels, coal, coal-ashes, cinder picking, ash pit cleaning can now be awarded to genuine Co-operative Labour Contract Societies of actual workers without call of tenders, irrespective of the value of contract. The facilities and concessions admissible to such Societies from the Railways are as under.

- (a) Provision of accommodation for office, canteen, etc at a nominal rent of Rs. 20/- per annum.
- (b) 90 per cent of payment of bills to be made within a week's time, after submission of the bills and the balance being made within one month of the receipt of the bills.
- (c) No earnest money is obtainable if the contract is awarded through negotiations.
- (d) Deduction of security deposit through bills at the rate of 5 per cent from each bill.
- (e) Railway servants can become office bearers of the Society with the permission of the competent authority.

Complaints against Issue Houses of the Computech Corporation of Bombay and Appollo Securities of Bombay

3311. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of negligence, delay, loss and mishandling of scrips in respect of a number of limited companies by issue houses of M/s. Computech Corporation of Bombay and M/s. Appollo Securities Private Limited of Bombay;

(b) if so, whether this results in blocking of huge amounts of investible funds and subsequent loss to large number of share-holders; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that the scrips and funds are not locked up for more than 2 months in any case and to safeguard the interests of investing public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) A few complaints against M/s. Computech Corporation and M/s. Appollo Securities Private Limited issue houses regarding delay in registering the transfer/issue of refund orders etc. have been received.

(b) The few complaints received do not permit an inference of this nature.

(c) Section 69 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides a period of 120 days for complying with the requirements of allotment of shares and requires the application money to be refunded within a period of 130 days of the date of issue of the prospectus in case the minimum subscription is not raised by the company. However refund of share application money in case of over subscription is not governed by the provisions of Companies Act and is governed by the terms of the prospectus.

Section 113 of Companies Act prescribes time limit for issue of certificates and it is open to the person entitled to have the certificates delivered to him to move the Court.

There is no proposal to amend the Companies Act in this regard.

Equity Shares of Shivmony Steel Tubes Ltd. offered to Public

3313. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Equity Shares of Shivmony Steel Tubes Limited Bangalore were offered to public sometime in the month of December, 1972;

(b) if so, the number of shares subscribed and those which remained unsubscribed;

(c) the total assets and liabilities of the company as on 1st September 1973; and

(d) the time by which production will be started by the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) M/s. Shivmony Steel Tubes Limited, Bangalore through prospectus dated 15th January, 1973 issued at par for public subscription in February 1973 equity capital of Rs. 21 lacs (2,10,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each) and 9.5 per cent preference shares of Rs. 10 lacs (10,000 redeemable accumulative preferences shares of Rs. 100/- each).

(b) The above shares were fully subscribed and the allotment was made on 22nd March 1973.

(c) As per the latest available balance sheet of the company as at 30th June, 1973 its assets and liabilities are as under:—

Assets:	Rs.
Fixed Assets	43,31,812
Current Assets, Loans & Advances	20,22,124
Preliminary expenses.	3,07,906
TOTAL	67,41,842
Liabilities :	
Paid up capital	29,20,500
Secured Loans	33,50,517
Current liabilities	4,61,825
TOTAL	67,41,842

(d) The company has already started commercial production of black pipes from 2nd July, 1973 as stated in the Director's report on accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1973.

रेल मंत्री को समस्तीपुर में एन० ई० रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन द्वारा जापन प्रस्तुत करना

3314. श्री राज बख्तार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 को जब वह अथर्न्ता जनता गाड़ी का उदघाटन करने के लिए समस्तीपुर गये थे, तब एन० ई० रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन ने उनके सामने प्रदर्शन किया था,

(ख) क्या यूनियन की ओर से उन्हें कोई जापन दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री मुहम्मद हाफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां। मुद्दे पर लोगों द्वारा एक तरह का प्रदर्शन किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) उनकी भाँनें संज्ञे में इा प्रकार है :

- (1) आवश्यकता पर आघातित न्यूनतम वेतन।
- (2) कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के वेतनों का नये वेतन भाँनें में पाइंट-टु-पाइंट निर्धारण।
- (3) मंहगाई का शत-प्रतिशत निष-प्रभावीकरण।
- (4) वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का 1-3-1970 से कार्यान्वयन।
- (5) रेल कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रति-शत की दर से बोनस देना।
- (6) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान करना।
- (7) पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के लिए क्वार्टरों के किराये का प्रत्येक से आकसन किया जाये तथा पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों के लिए, रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये गये पूल-निधयन आदेश को रद्द किया जाये।
- (8) श्रमिक यूनियन की गतिविधियों के कारण कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं के कथित उत्पीड़न को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।
- (9) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बाढ़ से प्रभावित जिलोंके

निवासी कर्मचारियों को बाढ़
प्रथिम प्रदान करना ।

- (10) संवर्ग सम्बन्धी स्थिति का पुन-
रीक्षण किया जाये और जहाँ कहीं
अनुरक्षण पदों पर नौसौ तक श्रमिक
लगे हुए हैं वहाँ उन्हें नियमित
वेतनमान में लगाया जाये ।
- (11) जो नैमित्तिक श्रमिक जांच पड़ताल
के बाद बने पेनल पर रखे गये
हैं, उन्हें नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त
किया जाये और इस पेनल को
निरुद्ध घोषित न किया जाये ।
- (12) ऐसे नैमित्तिक श्रमिक जिनकी जांच
पड़ताल नहीं की गयी है उनकी
जांच-पड़ताल की जाये और
उन्हें नियमित पदों पर नियुक्त
किया जाये ।
- (13) नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को दैनिक
मजदूरी की दर समय-वेतन मात
में नियुक्त उनके समकक्ष
कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले
वेतन के 1/30 के आधार पर
निर्धारित की जाये ।

इस तरह के प्रश्न समय-समय पर मान्यता
प्राप्त यूनियनों द्वारा उठाये जाते हैं और उन्हें
विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्थायी खातातन्त्र और
संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र की बैठकों में विचार
विमर्श के लिए हल किया जाता है ।
उपर्युक्त मांगों में से बहुत सी मांगों पर
विचार किया गया है और उन पर यथा
संभव कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

कलकत्ता से दिल्ली जाने वाली डीमिलिटेट ट्रेन
में 7 नवम्बर, 1973 को जंजीर खींचे जाने
के मामले

3315. श्री रामकृष्ण शर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या 7 नवम्बर, 1973 को
कलकत्ता से दिल्ली जाने वाली डीमिलिटेट ट्रेन
की जंजीर पूर्व रेल के नेऊरा, सबीसोपुर,
बिहरा, कोइलबर, कुल्हिया और आरा
स्टेशनों पर खींची गई थी;

(ख) क्या जंजीर खींचने के कारण
विलम्ब से दिल्ली पहुंची थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने विलम्ब से
गाड़ी दिल्ली पहुंची; और

(घ) सरकार ने जंजीर खींचने के
कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय से उपरोक्त की सुहृद्
वादी सुरेशों : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) यह गाड़ी नया दिल्ली स्टेशन पर
2 घंटे और 20 मिनट विलम्ब से पहुंची ।

(घ) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की
जंजीर खींचने की बुराई की रोकथाम के
लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) सिनेमा प्रदर्शनों, स्टाईडों, इस्त-
हारों एवं समाचार पत्रों आदि
के लिए तथा महत्वपूर्ण
स्टेशनों पर लगे लाकड़ स्कीरों
द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर के दुर्हयोग
की बुराइयों के विषय में आम
जनता को शिक्षित करना और
अपराधियों को पकड़ने तथा उन
पर मुकदमा चलाने में उनका
सहयोग प्राप्त करना ।

(2) इस उद्देश्य के लिए शिक्षण संस्-
थाओं में रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा
व्याख्यानों की व्यवस्था ।

(3) तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में धीरे उमर स्थायी पर जो अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के लिए बदनाम हैं, सादे पोशाक वाले चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात करके बदमाशों को वहीं घात लगाकर पकड़ने के लिए अचानक छापों की व्यवस्था।

(4) अपराधियों का पता लगाने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने में रेल प्रशासन की सहायता करने के लिए नकद पुरस्कार देकर जनता को प्रोत्साहित करना जो 100 रुपये तक दिया जा सकता है।

(5) राज्य सरकारों से, जो मुख्यतः अपने राज्य में कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं सम्पर्क रखना।

(6) जब अन्य उपायों से फलदायक परिणाम नहीं निकलते तब खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरणों को निष्क्रिय कर देना।

(ग) गोली चलाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या मृतक के परिवार वालों और घायल व्यक्तियों को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ङ) दोषी व्यक्तियों को क्या सजा दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शही कुरेशी) : (क) से (ङ) . हिल्सा स्टेशन फतुमा इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड की लाइन पर है जो पूर्वतः मैसर्स माटिन बर्न कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध में है जो एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी है। ऐसे हालत में रेल मंत्रालय को इस घटना का धोरा उभलना नहीं है।

Shortage of Sitting Accommodation in Railway Offices in Danapur (Eastern Railway)

3317. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of sitting accommodation in Railway Offices, specially in Divisional office, Danapur on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the Clerks working in D.S. Office, Ranapur, specially in Personnel Branch have to face immense difficulties in discharge of their duties due to sub-sections being spread out at different places; and

(c) if so what remedial measures Government propose to take for efficient and co-ordinated workings in the office?

7 नवम्बर, 1973 को हिल्सा स्टेशन (बिहार) में टिकट बेकिंग दल द्वारा गोली चलाना जाला

3316. श्री रामावतार शस्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में साइट रेलवे के हिल्सा स्टेशन पर रेलवे बेकिंग दल ने 7 नवम्बर, 1973 को छात्रों की एक भीड़ पर गोली चलाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

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

(b) No. Out of 250 Personnel Branch Staff, only four sub-sections consisting of 30 clerks are housed in two separate rooms located close-by.

(c) Does not arise.

Report regarding diversification programme to DGTD by drug

3318. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the exemption orders in force during the period 1966-70 one of the condition stipulated was that details of the diversification programme were to be reported to the Directorate General of Technical Development along with certain facts;

(b) if so, whether the reports referred to above were duly made by drugs firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent to the Directorate General of Technical Development;

(c) if so, the gist of the reports made and whether any record was maintained of such reports by the Directorate General of Technical Development; and

(d) what checks were applied to verify that the diversification programmes fulfilled the conditions stipulated in the exemption orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). In the orders issued in October 1966 which allowed free diversification upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity, the industrial undertakings were required to intimate to the appropriate technical authority the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the new articles propo-

sed to be manufactured and also the value and nature of the minor balancing plant, if any, added by them. In the absence of specific separate return specified in this behalf by and large they were including the diversified items in their over all monthly production returns, which are reflected in the regular records maintained by DGTD. In cases of doubt DGTD could ascertain further particulars from the industrial undertakings and make reports to the Administrative Ministry.

Trains cancelled due to strike by Locomen of Bikaner Division (Northern Railway)

3319. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many trains were cancelled due to strike of Loco Running staff of the Bikaner Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Government as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A total of 133 passenger carrying trains and 258 goods trains were cancelled on Bikaner Division due to the loco staff agitation from 31st October 1973 to 3rd November, 1973.

(b) About Rs. 5 lakhs in gross earnings.

Promotion of Assistant Station Masters (Gr. Rs. 205-280) as Station Master (Gr. Rs. 205-280) in Delhi Division of (Northern Railway)

3320. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Station Masters in the Grade Rs. 205-280 promoted as Station Master Grade Rs. 205-280 from 1st January,

1972 to 30th September, 1973, in Delhi Division of Northern Railway;

(b) whether there are a good number of Assistant Station Masters Grade Rs. 205—280 who refused their promotion as Station Master in the grade Rs. 205—280; and

(c) if so, the total number of Assistant Station Masters who refused promotions and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 46.

(b) Yes.

(c) 28 persons refused promotion. The reasons given mostly were that facilities for higher education and medical treatment were comparatively less at the stations to which they were to be transferred on promotion.

CGHS system of Medical relief for Railway Employees

3321. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few years back Railways in Delhi obtained any concensus of views from Railway Employees regarding the Central Government Health Scheme system of catering medical relief to them;

(b) whether a very large number of employees favoured Central Government Health Scheme system; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes. About 1800 railway employees of Northern Railway expressed their willingness to avail of the medical relief from the C.G.H.S. sources.

(c) The possibility of coming to an arrangement with C.G.H.S. authorities whereby the latter would provide out-door treatment facilities to railway employees/their dependents residing in areas of Delhi/New Delhi which are situated at a distance from a Railway Health Unit/Hospital but where there was a CGHS dispensary nearby, was explored but the C.G.H.S. authorities did not agree to accommodate the Railway staff in their scheme on the same terms as are applicable to other C.G.H.S. beneficiaries. The proposal was therefore dropped.

Indication of age while applying for Reservation on Railways

3322. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether while applying for reservation on trains the applicants are required to give their age also;

(b) if so, whether mention of age has any consideration in allotting lower or upper berths to them; and

(c) if not the reasons for obtaining information regarding age?

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

(b) No.

(c) Particulars like name, age and sex are obtained to facilitate occasional checks being made as to whether the passengers in whose names reservations have been made are actually travelling to detect malpractices etc.

Inward and outward wagons handled at Okhla Station in Delhi

3323. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average number of inward and outward wagons

handled in a month at Okhla station in Delhi Division;

(b) what is the average earnings at this station from goods;

(c) whether for loading and unloading of wagons there is no provision of covered platform; and

(c) if so, the period by which that would be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Average number of Inward and Outward wagons handled in a month at Okhla Goods Shed is 154 and 147 respectively.

(b) The average goods earnings at Okhla station are Rs. 8,28,723/- per month.

(c) There is no covered platform for dealing with wagon at Okhla Station.

(d) The proposal for provision of a covered shed at Okhla Station is being examined.

बुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाएं

3224. डा० श्रीविन्धु ठाकुर रिडरिया :
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी योजना के आरम्भ से अब तक बुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बुंदेलखण्ड के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को देखते हुए सिंचाई के लिए अधिक धन राशि मंजूर करने का है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश दोनों राज्यों में पड़ता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि चौथी योजना के दौरान सिंचाई शक्यता में कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र के 2.3 प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सिंचाई की प्रतिशतता 1961-69 के दौरान 9.37 से बढ़कर 1971-72 के दौरान 12.5 हो गई है।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य का विषय है तथा सभी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रावधान राज्य योजना क्षेत्र में दिखाये जाते हैं। बहरहाल, पांचवीं योजना के लिए प्रावधान करते समय, ध्यान में रखे हुए सामान्य सिद्धान्तों में एक यह है कि नई स्कीमों को ह्रास में लेते समय चिरकाल से सूखाग्रस्त जनजाति तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।

Enquiry into working of FCI

3225. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) whether any allegations against the high officials have been found to be correct; and

(c) if so whether the action taken by Government to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). While no formal enquiry was made in this regard. There was a study by the Action Committee on Public Enterprises in regard to the steps to be taken to ensure the more efficient working of the Corporation. Subsequently, action has been taken to combine the posts of Chairman and Managing Director into one. A separate Director (Marketing) has also been appointed.

A memorandum containing allegations against some of the officials of the Corporation was received. An examination has shown that while most of them are without substance, some further examination is considered necessary in regard to a few others. Action in this regard is in progress. Certain transactions relating to the Marketing Division of the Trombay Unit are also presently being investigated by the CBI.

Supply of wagons of coal for U.P. Haryana and Punjab

2326. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal beyond Mughal Sarai is due to inadequate supply of wagons;

(b) if so, number of wagons allotted to transport coal to U.P., Haryana and Punjab in the months of July, August, September and October, 1973; and

(c) the wagon requirements of these States for coal transportation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Though the Railways had adequate number of wagons, supply of coal for destinations beyond Mughal Sarai fell short of the demands on account of various dislocations caused by power cuts, strikes, agitations, Bandhs etc.

(Figures in four-wheelers)

(b) Month	U.P.	Punjab	Haryana
July 1973	2874	1362	1172
August 1973	1728	466	663
September 1973	4884	1408	866
October 1973	4658	1846	1196
(c) U.P. —	14,300 wagons per month.		
Punjab —	5320 wagons per month,		
Haryana —	2030 wagons per month.		

The figures given under (b) and (c) are for the demand and movement of slack coal for brick burning,

soft coke, hard coke and coal for small scale industries sponsored by State Governments.

**Conversion of 2-Tier 3rd Class
Coaches into 3-Tier Sleepers**

3327. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to
convert the 2-tire 3rd Class coaches
into 3-tier sleepers;

(b) if so, when it will be done; and

(c) in which trains?

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

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

**Servng of Western Style food in
trains**

3328. SHR S. M. BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Style food is
no more served in Mail and Express
trains; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). Western style food is served to
pasengers travelling in Mail and Ex-
press trains on receipt of advance
orders from them.

**Electrification of Railway line from
Madras to Guntakal**

3329. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) when will the Railways take
up the work of electrifying the Rail-
way line from Madras to Guntakal;
and

(b) what is the estimate for this
work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and
(b). The electrification of Madras-
Guntakal—Hospet section has been
tentatively included in the Railways'
Vth Five Year Plan. The cost of
the project will be known after the
completion of the cost cum-feasibility
survey which is now in progress.

**Proposal to increase production capa-
city of Haldia Refinery**

3330. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO: Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government propose
to raise the production capacity of
the Haldia Refinery Project in the
near future; and

(b) the projected capacity of this
project contemplated under the pre-
sent scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN): (a) and (b). The task force
on oil refining has suggested expansion
of Haldia refinery by two million
tonnes as one of the projects to
be taken up for meeting the targets
for refinery capacity during the Fifth
Plan. But in the context of steep and
continuing increases in the price of
crude oil and the need to curtail the
growth in consumption of petroleum
products in the country, the targets
for refining capacity to be achieved
at the end of Fifth Plan are still under
consideration. Therefore, no firm de-
cision has yet been taken on the pro-
posal for the expansion of Haldia Re-
finery.

Alleged ban condition of Patna Junction Railway Station

3331. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Retiring Rooms and Dormitories at Patna Junction Railway Station are not maintained properly in as much as there is no chart in the rooms, bulbs are fused and broken, Toilets are dirty and unhygienic and over and above, poor quality of lunch and dinner is served at the restaurants; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A Chart Board has been provided at the entrance gate of Retiring Rooms to indicate the occupation of the beds in Retiring Rooms. It is ensured that the electrical staff attend to defective fittings promptly. A recent check has revealed that all fittings are satisfactory. There is one Gate-Taker and two bearers and reservation staff exclusively for Retiring Rooms to ensure proper maintenance of these rooms. Safaiwalas posted for maintaining cleanliness at the station clean the Retiring Rooms in the morning, afternoon and evening and keep proper sanitation. No complaint has been registered in regard to catering during the year 1972-73 and current year. However the Railway Administration has been asked to keep strict vigilance over the maintenance of the Retiring Rooms and working of the Restaurants to eliminate any chance of complaint.

Cost of electrification from Mughalsarai to Asansol via Patna

3332. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state whether the Railway Board ever surveyed the cost of electrification from Mughalsarai to Asansol on the main line (via Patna) and if so what is the cost involved and when Government propose to electrify the track?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): A cost-cum-feasibility survey for electrification of Asansol (Sitarampur)—Garhara section is now in progress. Survey for electrification beyond Garhara and upto Mughalsarai will be taken up in due course. The cost of electrification will be known after completion of these surveys. The electrification of these sections has been tentatively included in the Railways' Fifth Five Year Plan.

Punjab Government's request for installation of Gas Turbine Generating sets

3333. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government had submitted any project to the CWPC regarding installation of three Gas Turbine generating sets;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Minister of Punjab had also addressed him for sanctioning foreign exchange for the purchase of these sets from Japan; and

(c) if so the Central Government's decision thereon?

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

(c) The matter was considered further in consultation with the Government of Punjab and the Punjab State Electricity Board. Considering that

the power availability in Punjab had since improved and more power would become available with the commissioning of projects under construction and also the high requirement of foreign exchange for the gas turbine plants and the fuel oil and spares required for their running, the proposal was dropped.

Raid by R.P.F. in Punjab

3334. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Protection Force raided several places in Punjab and took into possession several hundred bags not entered in any account by Railway Booking Agency;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this matter; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes, on 5th September 1973, in a raid at Goods Shed of Dhariwal Station of the Northern Railway, the Sub-Inspector, Railway Protection Force, Pathankot, detected 1646 bags of wheat as against the entries of 1400 bags of wheat in the Goods Outward Register i.e., 246 bags valued at Rs. 23,00/- in excess. These excess bags of wheat are attributed to be those which were short-loaded by the 'Mark Fed' Department with the connivance of the Station Master, Dhariwal, who had been issuing clear railway receipts instead of 'said to contain' advices. Shri Pesori Lal, Station Master, Dhariwal has been arrested under Section 3 of Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. Investigations are in progress.

Unqualified staff deputed to run train services during agitation of Loco Staff in August, 1973

3335. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any staff who had not passed the Medical A-I test or had not taken learning road tests were deputed to run train services during the agitation of the Loco Running Staff during August 1973;

(b) whether any accident took place while the trains were being run by such unqualified persons; and

(c) if so, the amount of loss sustained by Government as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). On 8 Railways no such driver was utilised to run trains. The material in regard to 3 more Railways is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha early.

Electrification of villages in Kerala

3336. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation of India formulated any plan for the electrification of rural areas in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, the financial assistance sought and sanctioned to the State and the number of villages electrified under the plan so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Rural Electrification schemes are formulated and sponsored by the State Electricity Boards and the Pilot Rural Electric Cooperatives. The Rural Electrification

Corporation Ltd.—a Government of India Undertaking gives financial assistance to the Boards and the Cooperatives for their schemes after necessary verification that the schemes are technically feasible and financially viable.

On the above basis, the Corporation has so far sanctioned 15 rural electrification schemes as sponsored by the Kerala State Electricity Board. These involve a total loan assistance of Rs. 688.559 lakhs. These schemes on completion over a period of 3—5 years envisage energisation of 7918 pump-sets, provision for 1451 small industries, 79356 domestic and commercial connections and 17434 street lights in 403 villages.

The Corporation has also sanctioned three special loans amounting to Rs. 2.968 lakhs to the Kerala State Electricity Board for electrification of Harijan Bastis adjoining the villages already electrified. These loans aim at the provision of 326 street lights in 38 Harijan Bastis.

To date the Corporation has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 2.96 crores representing the first and second instalments in respect of 12 schemes.

In addition to the 15 schemes already sanctioned, 2 more schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 202.72 lakhs sponsored by the Kerala State Electricity Board are under consideration of the Corporation.

Expenditure incurred in Idikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

3337. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount of money spent on the construction of Idikki Hydro-Project in Kerala till the end of October, 1973 and the percentage of targets achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A total expenditure of

Rs. 71.90 crores was incurred on the Idikki hydro-electric Project upto the end of October, 1973 and about 80 per cent of the work was completed.

Scheme to develop Punalur and Kottarakara Railway Stations (Southern Railway)

3338. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to develop Punalur and Kottarakara Railway Stations on the Southern Railway;

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

(c) the time by which Government propose to implement the said scheme?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals envisage the following works:—

Punalur:

(i) Improvements to station building.

(ii) Extension of platform.

(iii) Extension of cover over platform.

(iv) Improvements to approach road to station.

Kattarakara:

(i) Extension of platform.

(ii) Improvements to the approach road to the station and goods shed.

Works at both the stations are expected to be completed by the end of June, 1974.

Thefts in goods trains in Howrah Yard and Mughalsarai Yard

3339. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of thefts have been committed in goods trains in the Howrah Yard and Mughalsarai Yard;

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

registered during January—October, 1973 are as under:—

Name of the Yard.	No. of cases of thefts/ registered pilferages	Value of property stolen (Rs.)	Value of property recovered (Rs.)	No. of persons arrested.
Howrah Yard.	7	33,978	533	5
Mughalsarai Yard	9	15,150	3,450	7

(c) Yard-wise figures of compensation paid for thefts and pilferages are not available.

Foreign cartels obstructing growth of F.C.I.

3340. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign cartels are obstructing the growth of Fertilizer Corporation of India towards self-reliance;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps on the suggestions made by P&D Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such instance has come to the notice of Government:

(c) the compensation paid by Government during the last two years in respect of thefts committed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes. The broad outlines of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments committed in Howrah & Mughalsarai Yards of the Eastern Railway and

(c) Fullest consideration is always given by Government to the suggestions received from the Corporation aimed at promoting maximum self-reliance.

Restrictions on Shri Kalyan Basu

3341. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the restraint imposed on Shri Kalyan Basu for purchasing certain companies in India still continues; and

(b) whether Government have enquired into his assets and liabilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Company Law Board has only passed an Order under Section 250(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, declaring that any

transfer of shares held by the following four bodies corporate in M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company Limited, Calcutta shall be void for a period of three years with effect from 13th December, 1972:—

1. R. G. Shaw and Company Limited.
2. Shaw Darby and Company Limited.
3. Shaw Scott and Company Limited, and
4. Thames Rice Milling Company Limited.

No restraint has been imposed on Shri Kalyan Basu by the Company Law Board for purchasing certain companies in India.

(b) This Department has no information about the assets and liabilities of Shri Kalyan Basu.

Quota of Berths in Up and Down Mail or Express Trains from Balasore

3342. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to allot quota of berths in all UP and Down Mail or Express trains ex-Balasore as has been done for DN Puri-Howrah Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5901/73].

Main Line Connection from Rupsa to Badampahar (South Eastern Railway)

3343. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey to change the metre gauge Railway from Rupsa to Badampahar to broad gauge or to connect Rupsa to main line has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, a traffic Survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talband N.G. section into B.G. was carried out and the report is under examination. A decision will be taken after the report is examined from all angles.

No proposal regarding extension of railway line from Rupsa to Badampahar is under consideration.

**Deterioration in Performances of..
D.V.C.**

3344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether D.V.C.'s performances are deteriorating day by day; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government about the problems faced by D.V.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The level of generation has been improving from mid October. There were some fluctuations in early November but satisfactory level is being maintained now. A series of measures including overhauling and improvements of the Plants and their auxiliaries release of foreign exchange for import of spare parts needed and supply of coal of suitable quality of adequate quantities to the thermal plants of the D.V.C. have been initiated to improve the performance of these plants and raise their generation further. The improvement works are still in progress. The impact of these measures in the shape of better generation on a more dependable basis will be felt over a period of time.

Absorbing of Surplus Staff of Foreign Oil Companies

3345. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three foreign oil companies in India viz., Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex have informed Government about the surplus employees employed in Eastern Region on the plea of commissioning of Haldia Refinery;

(b) if so, the number of such surplus staff, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to absorb such surplus staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):(a) to (c). The foreign oil companies have represented that they would have a problem of staff redundancy at their Calcutta installations after the Haldia Refinery is fully commissioned. This is however likely to happen in 1975 only as the foreign oil companies' installations at Calcutta are expected to function as at present upto the end of 1974. The possibility of absorbing the staff likely to be rendered surplus is being examined by the Government in consultation with the Indian Oil Corporation and whatever action is feasible will be taken to mitigate hardship to such staff. It is difficult to precisely estimate the extent of redundancy at this stage.

Employees provided with Heart Pace Maker Machines in Railways

3346. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees have been provided with Heart Pace Maker Machines in the Railways;

(b) whether the cost of the said machines has been borne by the Railways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) Supply of Heart Pace Maker Machines is not covered under the Railway Medical Attendance and Treatment Rules. In all cases requiring prosthetic and corrective aids of the nature of Pace Makers, Artificial Heart Valves, and Valve Pump Sets, the liability of the Railways is restrictive to only hospitalisation charges in a Railway or a recognised/ Government hospital and in no case, the railways either directly bear the cost of such appliances or reimburse their cost of the employees. The Railway medical facilities are already so liberal that there is hardly any scope for further liberalisation of the existing facilities in the present stringent financial position of the Railways.

Implementation of Scheme for Legal aid to the poor

3347. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no free legal aid has been given to the poor in the country so far under the scheme formulated for the purpose; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). It is not clear to which scheme reference has been made by the Hon'ble Member. However, certain States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have formulated schemes for legal aid to the poor in addition to similar schemes made by the Union

Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and legal aid is provided by them within the limited resources which they can harness for the purpose. The report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer appointed to study the problem at a national level is under examination.

Impact of Agitation by Employees of Koyali Refinery on Industries in Gujarat

3348. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work to rule agitation by the Koyali Refinery employees has greatly affected the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Gujarat State Fertilisers Company and 16 industries in the State;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered;

(c) the steps taken by the State and Central Government in this regard;

(d) the demands of employees of Koyali Refinery and Governments reactions thereto; and

(e) whether any settlement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). The workers of the Koyali Refinery who resorted to work to rule agitation demanded higher rate of bonus for the year 1972-73. No report whether any industry in the State has been affected due to this agitation has been received from the State Government.

Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals sought the intervention of the Chief Minister of Gujarat to settle the agitation of the workers of Koyali Refinery on the bonus issue. This issue has been settled and an agree-

ment to this effect has been signed between the IOC management and the workers Union on the 5th November, 1973.

कोटा राजस्थान (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे लाइन के पास की भूमि के राजस्व में वृद्धि

3349. श्री श्रीकार ला बैरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के कोटा राजस्थान (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे लाइन के पास की अपनी भूमि, जो कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए आवंटित की गई थी, पर राजस्व की दर में वृद्धि की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पश्चिम रेलवे पर 1974-75 के फसल वर्ष से लाइसेंस शुल्क में संशोधन करने का विचार है ।

(ख) समीपवर्ती जमीन के भूमि मूल्यांकन से भूमि पांच गुने की समान दर पर या इस समय प्रचलित 20 रुपये प्रतिएकड़ प्रति वर्ष की दर पर प्रस्तावित लाइसेंस शुल्क, भूमि की उर्वरता पैदा की जाने वाली फसलों की संख्या और पानी की उपलब्धता के आधार पर 10 रुपये से लेकर 300 रुपये प्रति एकड़ प्रतिवर्ष तक होगा ।

वर्षा के कारण बयाना से भरतपुर रेलवे लाइन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में दरार पड़ना

3350. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 अगस्त 1973 को पश्चिम रेलवे में बयाना और भरतपुर के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन का उदघाटन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उदघाटन के बाद ही एक ही वर्ष में उस लाइन में दरार पड़ गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण लागत का पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोटा डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में टी स्टाल तथा टी ट्रालियां

3351. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन में कुल कितने टी स्टाल तथा ट्रालियां हैं तथा उनके मालिकों के क्या नाम हैं तथा

प्रत्येक के पास कितने टी स्टाल तथा टी ट्रालियां ह ; और

(ख) इनमें टी स्टाल तथा टी ट्रालियां अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने सदस्यों के पास हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) (ख) और एक विवरण संलग्न जिसमें विस्तृत ब्यारे दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 5902173] ।

Public opinion in Kerala Regarding Assignment of new works of F.A.C.T.

3352. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering assignment of new works to FACT Engineering, and Design Division keeping in view the high reputation earned by it for its performances; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to remove the stagnation of this Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Primarily, it is for this Division to secure the necessary orders and any assistance needed from Government in this regard is always given. The Division is presently executing, among others, a 300 TRD Sulphuric Acid Plant for Travancore Titanium Products Limited, a 360 TPD Phosphoric Acid Plant at Sindri and an Acid-cum-fertilizer project for Hindustan Copper at Khetri. Continuing action is also being taken by the Division to secure more items of work.

**Talks regarding 10-hours duty for
Locome_n**

3353. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between the representatives of the Railway Ministry and employees have reached a deadlock on the introduction of a 10-hour day for Locomen;

(b) if so, the points/areas of differences that hamstrung the negotiations; and

(c) the steps proposed to avoid a deadlock and reach amicable settlement?

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

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

Fuel shortage in Delhi

3354. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to acute fuel shortage in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken to normalise the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been no shortage of kerosene oil in Delhi. Shortage of Domestic gas was however created in the capital due to the cumulative effect of staff strikes, breaches and disruptions in communication, 'go slow' etc. Steps were however taken to improve the situation and the supplies have since improved considerably. The position is expected to normalise within a week or so.

गंडक परियोजना के इंजीनियरों द्वारा हड़ताल

3355. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष खरीफ के मौसम में बिहार की गंडक परियोजना के इंजीनियरों ने हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके, परिणाम-स्वरूप गंडक परियोजना को नहरों की ठीक देखभाल नहीं हो सकी और किसानों को समय पर पानी नहीं मिला; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने बताया है कि गंडक परियोजना के अभियंताओं सहित, सभी बिहार राज्य के अभियंता 2 सितम्बर से 3 अक्टूबर, 1973 तक 'बैठो रही' हड़ताल पर रहे। बहरहाल, अभियंताओं ने यह सुनिश्चित करने का निश्चय कर लिया था कि सिंचाई तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण कार्य चालू रहे जाएं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Provisio_n for sleeper coach in the
evening train from Narkatiaganj to
Pahlezaghat**

3356. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers from Barginia, Sitamarhi and Janakpur Road are inconvenienced because of lack of sleeper facilities on the evening trains

from Narkatiaganj to Palezaghāt via Barginia Sitamarhi-Darbhanga-Samas-tipur;

(b) whether Government propose to provide a sleeper coach in the said train; and

(c) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). No direct train is at present running between Narkatiaganj and Palezaghāt via Sitamarhi and Darbhanga. However, 432 Narkatiaganj-Darbhanga Passenger connects 455 Darbhanga-Palezaghāt Passenger and in the return direction 456 Palezaghāt-Darbhanga Passenger connects 431 Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj Passenger at Darbhanga for convenience of through passengers travelling between Narkatiaganj and Palezaghāt. Three sleeper coaches are available on 455/456 Darbhanga-Palezaghāt Passenger trains involving night journeys. Provision of a sleeper coach between Narkatiaganj and Darbhanga by 432/431 Passenger trains which run during day time is thus not considered necessary.

Memorandum from Bihar Legislators for establishment of a Petro-Chemical Complex near Muzaffarpur

3357. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the recent memorandum submitted by over a dozen legislators from Bihar for the establishment of a petro-chemical complex near Muzaffarpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): A study team is examining the possibility of Aromatics Production and the suitable location for these facilities in the country. Their report is awaited.

Yardstick fixed for counting of tickets in Booking Offices (Western Railway)

3358. **SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL:**

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the yardstick fixed by the Railway Administration for counting the tickets in the Booking Offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): There is no yardstick for counting of tickets. The Railway Administration have laid down certain guide lines for determining the requirement of Booking Clerks, which is issue of 800 tickets (non-suburban) or 1500 tickets (suburban) or 120 season tickets in eight hours per Booking Clerk. This includes provision of time for closing of relevant registers and preparation of returns etc. Where self-printing machines are installed, the number of Booking Clerks provided is one per Machine irrespective of the number of tickets issued.

Corridor by the side of Railway Bridge, over River Deoha near Pilibhit

3359. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a corridor is being envisaged by the side of Railway Bridge over River Deoha near Pilibhit on the pattern of Railway bridge in Delhi in order to facilitate the pedestrians and cyclists crossing over the bridge; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to complete the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Railway undertakes to execute such works only if the State Government/

Road Authority sponsor such proposals and agree to bear the cost involved. No firm proposal has been sponsored so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Restoration of Railway line from Mailani to Shahjahanpur

3360. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain representations were made to restore the Railway line from Mailani to Shahjahanpur;

(b) whether according to latest policy, old Railway lines dismantled during the previous World War are going to be restored; and

(c) if so the action taken by Government in that direction, the extent to which the matter has been examined by the Ministry and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Reference is apparently to the revival as metre gauge of the old Powayan Steam Trainway which existed between Shahbaznagar (close to Shahjahanpur and connected to it by metre gauge) and Mailani (62.5 kms.) This line was dismantled in 1918 as the material was required for military purposes during the first World War elsewhere. Restoration of this trainway as metre gauge was considered in the past but not taken up as the proposal was unremunerative.

(b) and (c). Some of the lines dismantled during the World War have not been restored so far. It is proposed to formulate a phased programme for the restoration of such lines, subject to adequate justification and availability of requisite funds. Two such, lines, namely Dalmau-Daryapur and Gohana-Panipat, have been sanctioned in the current year as out-of turn works.

Looting of Lalaurikhera Railway Station in September, 1973

3361. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Lalaurikhera Railway Station (North Eastern Railway) was looted in the month of September, 1973;

(b) if so, the particulars of loss suffered; and

(c) the action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Yes, at about 22.10 hours on 16th September, 1973 three miscreants arm-with guns/lathies entered into the office of Station Master, Lalauri Khera and took away railway cash Rupees 145,70 Paise and personal cash Rs. 15.50 Paise of the Assistant Station Master on duty. The miscreants also raided the house of the Station Master and robbed him of two terycot saris, four frocks and one time-piece.

Government Railway Police, Pilibhit have registered a case under Section 392/397 IPC and are making investigations. No recovery/arrest has so far been made.

Ransacking and looting of 61-UP train (North Eastern Railway in September, 1973

3362. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.E. Railway train No. 6-UP was ransacked by some miscreants during the month of September, 1973 and the miscreants took away a booty of lakhs of rupees from the passengers; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No such incident of ransacking of 61-UP train of N.E. Railway during the month of September, 1973, has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association

3363. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6700 on 10th April, 1973 regarding representation from All-India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association on violation of Indian Railway Code and state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of the representation from the All-India Railway Commercial Clerks Association; and

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The undercharges on the parcels of Newspapers were correctly raised and no code rules were violated. However, question of waiver off these undercharges in the special circumstances of the case is under consideration.

Complaint against Booking Clerk Meerut City Station

3364. SHRI B. S. CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6810 on the 10th April 1973 regarding complaint against the Booking Clerk, Meerut City Station and state:

(a) whether the case has been decided by the Court of Law; and

(b) if so, result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The case is still under trial in court.

False Submission of Monthly Reports by Supervisory Staff of P.F. Section, D.A.O. New Delhi (Northern Railway)

3365. SHRI B. S. CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 7905 on the 24th April, 1973 regarding false submission of monthly reports by Supervisory Staff of P. F. Section, D.A.O., New Delhi (Northern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings have been completed; and

(b) if so the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Out of 4 employees on whom charge sheets were served, disciplinary proceedings have been finalised in respect of two. In each of these cases one set of passes and two sets of P.T.Os' have been stopped. In respect of the other two employees, proceedings are still in progress.

Upgradation of Class III Posts in All Categories

3366. SHRI MAHADEEPPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly three hundred posts of Gazetted Officers in Grade Rs. 1600—1800 and Rs. 1800—2000 are being increased shortly in the Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government also propose to upgrade the posts of class III

staff in all categories as decided by the previous Railway Minister; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 218 posts in the Junior and Inter Administrative grade are proposed to be reclassified as Senior Administrative grade posts.

(b) This decision was taken after careful consideration of the substantial increase in workload and responsibilities.

(c) and (d). This is under consideration.

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa

3367. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal for setting up of the Thermal Power station at Talcher in Orissa stands at present;

(b) whether the proposed Super Thermal Station at Talcher is being shifted to any other state; and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Talcher is being examined as one of the prospective sites for locating a super thermal power station in the Eastern Region by the Site Selection Committee set up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली लगाया जाना

† 3369. डा० गोविन्द दास रिज्जरिया: सिन्धुई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में अब तक जितनी हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली लगाई गई है उनकी जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन जिलों में और कितनी हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली अभी लगाई जानी है; और

(ग) झांसी जिले में हरिजन बस्तियों का न्लाक-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिन्धुई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). 31 अक्तूबर, 1973 तक बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में विद्युतीकृत हरिजन बस्तियों और विद्युतीकृत की जाने वाली बस्तियों का जिले-वार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 4903/73]।

(ग) झांसी जिले में हरिजन बस्तियों के विद्युतीकरण का खण्डवार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में बताया गया है। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 5903/73]।

Workload in III Class Booking Office, Ajmer Station (Western Railway)

3369. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3939 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding work-load in III Class Booking Office, Ajmer Station (Western Railway) and state:

(a) the reasons why no yardstick has been provided for the post of Enquiry and Reservation Clerk; ●

(b) the formula adopted by Government to provide Enquiry and Reservation Clerk on any Station of the Western Railway; and

(c) the reasons why adequate strength of staff is not provided so far at the III Class Booking Office at Ajmer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The nature of work done by Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks is such that it does not admit of fixation of rigid guidelines for determining staff requirements. The requirements are arrived at on the basis of actual experience and are also reviewed from time to time. One such review is in progress.

Schedule of Powers vested with different Officers for entering into contract with Public/Traders

8370. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2188 on the 6th March, 1973 regarding Schedule of Powers vested with different Officers for entering into contract with Public/Traders and state:

(a) whether the Forwarding Note by which a contract to transport the goods by Railway is entered into between the Traders and the Railway Administration is a legal document under Section 72 of Indian Railways Act, 1890;

(b) who is the authorised Railway official to enter into different type of contracts with the Traders on behalf of the Railway Administration; and

(c) whether any limitation has been laid down upto which a Railway servant can accept and sign the Forwarding Note on behalf of the Railway Administration, and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Station Masters and commercial staff entrusted with the work of booking and delivery of traffic are authorised to accept on behalf of the Railway Administration all Forwarding Notes other than General Forwarding Note, which should be executed by the sender before the Station Master and approved by the Divisional Commercial Superintendent.

In the case of City Booking Agencies/Out Agencies the Contractors appointed for the purpose are authorised to accept all Forwarding Notes other than General Forwarding Note.

(c) No.

Assistance sought by Bihar for Rural Electrification Schemes

3371. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have approached the Central Government for financial help for Rural Electrification schemes to that State; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be made available for the schemes during the current year and for 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Rural Electrification schemes are formulated and sponsored by the State Electricity Boards and the Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives. The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited—A Government of India Undertaking—gives financial assistance to the Boards and the Co-operatives for their schemes after the necessary verification that the schemes are technically feasible and financially viable.

The Corporation has sanctioned so far 37 rural electrification schemes involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 21.70 crores sponsored by the Bihar

State Electricity Board. Of these, six are of advanced area (OA), 27 are of backward area (OB), two are of specially under-developed hill desert tribal areas (SU) and two are of special transmission. These schemes on completion over a period of 3 to 5 years will result in energisation of 49,694 pumpsets and extension of electricity to 7,747 small industries, 86,920 domestic and commercial connection and 1,774 street lights in 4,267 villages.

The Corporation has also sanctioned one special loan amounting to Rs. 11,948 lakhs to Bihar State Electricity Board for electrification of Harijan Bastis. These loans aim at the provision of 1,474 street lights in 207 Harijan Bastis.

The Corporation has disbursed to date loan amounting to Rs. 9.54 crores representing the first and second instalments in respect of 31 schemes.

Besides the above, 11 schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 7.88 crores sponsored by the Bihar State Electricity Board are under consideration with the Corporation and 9 schemes involving a total cost of Rs. 7.40 crores have been referred back for revision.

Irrigation of Pharenda Tehsil of Gorakhpur District (U.P.)

3372. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigated and unirrigated area in Pharenda Tehsil of the Gorakhpur District in U.P.;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to irrigate the unirrigated area in Pharenda Tehsil;

(c) whether Government are considering the feasibility of irrigating the Pharenda Tehsil by extension of the Gandak Canal through a syphon across the River Robin; and

(d) whether the Jalkundi Scheme has been shelved or it is proposed to implement it and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The irrigated and unirrigated areas in Pharenda Tehsil of the Gorakhpur district are 44,272 hectares and 5,5581 hectares respectively.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated that a scheme for tapping the waters of river Kunhra for irrigation in Pharenda Tehsil is under investigation.

(c) The proposal for extending the Gandak irrigation channels across rivers Robin and Pyas by the construction of aqueducts for providing irrigation in Pharenda Tehsil was not considered feasible and was, therefore, dropped by the State Government.

(d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh had some years back envisaged construction of a multipurpose dam at Jalkundi on the river Rapti for irrigation and flood control and had prepared a preliminary report. The scope and details of the project are yet to be decided by the State Government. The project report will then have to be prepared after detailed investigations.

Central Assistance for Completion of Selected Major Irrigation and Power Projects

3373. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the critical short-falls in agricultural production and power generation Government have considered the possibility and need for emergent completion of selected major Irrigation and Power Projects in a stage of advanced construction by concentrating massive Central assistance and effort; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Seven selected power generation projects in an advanced stage of construction are being considered for additional central assistance in the current year for expediting their construction programme. Owing to the constraint of resources, it has not been possible to provide any special central assistance for speeding up selected irrigation projects.

Proposed Bridge over Gandak River

3374. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed bridge over River Gandak at Chittauni Bagha will only be Rail bridge or a Rail-cum road bridge and what will be the cost thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct the sixty mile long Gorakhpur- Maharajanj- Nichlual- Chittauni Railway line to enable the people of the Gorakhpur District to make fullest use of the new bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Restoration of Bagaha-Chhitauni M. G. rail link including the bridge across the river Gandak, has been sanctioned on 9-11-1973, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.74 crores. The Government of Bihar have been requested to offer their views on having a rail-cum-road bridge. The reply of the State Government is awaited. A final decision will be taken after hearing from the State Government. The cost of the bridge at present proposed as rail bridge is Rs. 3.87 crores. The cost of a rail-cum road bridge can be assessed only after the requirements of the State Government are known.

(b) Fo.

Diversion of Yamuna by Haryana

3375. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Haryana Government to divert Yamuna; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Haryana have reported that they have no proposal for diversion of river Yamuna.

Bodra Oil Exploration near Sonarpur in West Bengal

3376. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh survey and effort has been made for Bodra Oil exploration near Sonarpur, 24 Parganas, West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A fresh seismic survey using the modern digital technique was carried out in Bodra area. However, the results obtained were not significantly different from those obtained by earlier seismic surveys, and hence, no further drilling at Bodra structure is contemplated.

Progress on Haldia Petroleum and Chemicals

3377. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress on Haldia Petroleum and Chemicals projects;

(b) how many people will be benefited by this; and

(c) what will be the net expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The required information is as follows:—

1. Haldia Refinery

(i) The engineering and procurement activities in respect of Haldia Refinery have been completed almost fully. The construction work is in an advanced stage of completion and the refinery is expected to be ready for commissioning in the first quarter of 1974.

(ii) The total number of workers engaged at present in construction of Haldia Refinery Project is 2900, of these 1941 are skilled and semi-skilled. On completion only about 800 persons will be needed for the maintenance/operation of the refinery. A committee has been constituted with the representatives of IOC, FCI, EIL and the Government of West Bengal to work out the possibility of engaging as many of the workers retrenched from the project as possible in the fertilizer plant which is being taken up at Haldia and in other projects in and around Haldia.

(iii) The sanctioned cost of Haldia Refinery Project is Rs. 67.50 crores.

2. Haldia Fertilizer Plant:

(i) The design and engineering of the various sections of Haldia Fertilizer Plant are in progress. A major share of the imported and indigenous equipment and supplies has been ordered. The land has been acquired and civil work is in progress.

(ii) The total staff requirement including non-technical cadre for the project is estimated at 1400.

(iii) According to current estimates, the project is likely to cost about Rs. 136 crores.

Scheme for Allotment of Petrol Stations to Young Engineers

3378. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been announced by this Ministry to encourage the young engineers for having petrol Station of Indian Oil and Oil India all over the country; and

(b) if so, what are the results and how many young engineers have been benefited by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes. In November, 1969 IOC adopted the system of allotting its dealerships of Retail Outlets and distributorships of Kerosene, LDO and Indane Gas to suitable unemployed graduates and qualified engineers from amongst the lower income groups. Immediately after the hostilities in December, 1971, this scheme was kept in abeyance and with the approval of the Government, IOC has taken up a scheme whereby its agencies are allotted on preferential basis to the disabled defence personnel/their dependants and ex-Servicemen. Upto 1972-73, IOC had appointed the following number of

dealers/distributors under its unem ployed engineers/graduates scheme:—

	Retail Outlet	SKO/LDO	LPG	Total
Dealerships/distributorships	130	69	69	268
Number of individual beneficiaries (Some dealerships/distributorships being partnerships).	171	89	93	253

Oil India is not a marketing company and does not have any such scheme.

Quota of Berths in New Delhi in Mangalore Jayanthi Janatha at Renigunta Station

3379. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of berths in the New Delhi-Mangalore Jayanthi Janatha made available at Renigunta Station in Andhra Pradesh for the convenience of Tirupati Pilgrims and others; and

(b) whether the quota of berths is not sufficient for the pilgrims and if so, whether arrangements will be made earmarking a suitable quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is a quota of six third class sleeper berths for Renigunta station by 131 Dn. Jayanti Janata Express. In addition a quota of six third class sleeper berths has also been allotted for passengers booking tickets at Tirupati East station and joining this train at Renigunta. No quota has been allotted by 132 Up New Delhi-Mangalore/Ernakulam Jayanti Janata Express.

(b) The quota of third class sleeper berths for Renigunta/Tirupati East was increased from three berths to six berths each with effect from 4-10-1973. Instructions have been issued to the Railways concerned to allot a separate quota to Renigunta station by 132 Up Jayanti Janata Express also.

Effect of Construction of Mokameh Bridge and Farakka Bridge on Draining out of Flood Waters in Gangetic Region of Bihar

3380. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the construction of the Mokameh Bridge and the Farakka Barrage, the draining out of the flood waters in the Gangetic system has been interfered with, increasing as a result the severity and the duration of the floods in the Gangetic regions of Bihar;

(b) whether it has also caused vast erosion problems in the Districts of Patna, Monghyr and Bhagalpur;

(c) whether the effects of new Ganga Bridge near Patna on the floods and erosion have been fully studied; and

(d) if not, whether Government would undertake a comprehensive study of this problem in view of the damage that the floods are causing every year in the State of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Farakka Barrage is only a diversion structure. During floods all the gates are kept open and as such it does not obstruct flood flow. Adequate waterway has also been provided for the Mokameh bridge and observations made during floods have indicated that there is negligible afflux.

(b) Erosion along the Ganga has been going on even before the construction of Mokameh bridge and the Farakka Barrage; Erosion occurs due to changes in the river regime caused by a number of factors such as variation of discharge, amount of sediment, slope of river and composition of bed and bank material. The erosion along the Ganga is also a part of the overall problem of change of meanders of the river which is a natural process in alluvial rivers.

(c) Yes, Sir. The studies have been made in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona and these have shown that the bridge will not have any effect on the flood flow or regime conditions of the river.

(d) Does not arise.

विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए रुस से आयात किए गए उपकरणों के बारे में शिकायतें

3381. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इ-आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि विभिन्न विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए रुस से आयात किए गए उपकरण और कल-पुर्जे बहुत पुराने पाये गए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई उच्चस्तरीय जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Heavy Manual Allowance to Stores Khallasis

3382. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stores Khallasis who have to do and are doing arduous and hazardous nature of jobs in Store Depots are not paid Heavy Manual Allowance as is paid to workshop staff doing similar nature of work; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The scales of pay of all class IV staff on Railways including those of Stores Khallasis and unskilled staff in workshops have been allotted on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Whereas a special pay of Rs. 3/- p.m. was recommended by the Second Pay Commission to such of the unskilled staff in workshops whose work was exceptionally heavy or whose duties involved special risk, no such special pay was recommended for the Stores Khallasis.

Upward Revision of the Daily Wages to Casual Labour

3383. SHRI THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Employees Progressive Union of Southern Railway has drawn the attention of the Railway Administration to the increased cost of living due to the spiralling prices of all essential commodities and the need for an upward revision of the daily wages paid to the casual labourers employed on that Railways;

(b) whether the daily wages paid to the casual labourers employed in Railways is far below than that of the casual labourers employed in certain State Government Departments and some other Central Government Departments; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Railway Administration to revise the daily wage of the Railway Casual labourers?

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

Replacement of English by Hindi on Railways

3384 SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India or the Home Ministry have issued any direction recently to the Railway Board to replace English by the fast introduction of Hindi in the Railway Administration;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the direction; and

(c) whether the Railway Board has instructed the Zonal Railways to change the Zonal Codes and numbers on carriages and wagons to Hindi script alone?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Upward Revision of Limit for Income-Tax Assessment

3385. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move from the Railway employees or from any Unions of Railway employees for upward revision of Income-tax limit for Income-tax assessment to protect the real wages of the staff in view of revision in the pay structure; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railway Administration thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Representations have been received from certain Unions for the upward revision of the Income-tax exemption limit to at least Rs. 10,000.

(b) The representations of the Unions have been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance, which is the concerned Ministry in this case.

Imported Zinc Ingots and Slabs Found Missing from Wagons at Meerut City Station

3386. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3888 on the 20th March, 1973 regarding imported zinc ingots and slabs found missing from wagons at Meerut City station and to state:

(a) whether the enquiry has been completed;

(b) if so, result thereof; and

(c) action taken against the staff at fault?

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

(b) Despite best efforts the place of occurrence of theft could not be localised.

(c) Departmental action is being taken against 4 Railway Protection Force personnel and one shunting Jamadar of Meerut City station (Northern Railway) for negligence of duty.

Fifth Plan Proposals for Development of Railways

3387. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan proposals for development of railways have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals for the development of Railways are under finalisation by the Planning Commission. The main features of the Plan are the development of additional freight and passenger traffic, envisaged during the plan period, besides modernisation and improvement in the fields of traction, signalling and telecommunication, rolling stock, track maintenance, workshop equipment and techniques including Research and Development.

An outlay of Rs. 2350 crores is tentatively proposed by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan for the Railways.

Electrification of Villeges in Quilon District of Kerala during 1973-74

3388. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the names of villeges in Quilon District of Kerala proposed to be electrified during 1973-74 under the Rural Electrification Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Kerala State Electricity Board proposes to electrify 13 villeges in Quilon District of Kerala during 1973-74 under the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation. The names of these villeges are given below:

1. Vadasserikara.
2. Konnithazham.
3. Soornad South.
4. Muthuvilakad West,
5. West Kallada,

6. Pavithreswaram.

7. Vongoor.

8. Muthayil.

9. Edaon.

10. Edappalayam.

11. Maniyar.

12. Karayara.

13. Kokkad.

Survey for Miraj-Latur Conversion Work

3389. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHI-NDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Traffic-cum-Engineering Survey has been sanctioned to finalise the alignment in the portions of Miraj-Latur Conversion work from narrow gauge to broad gauge, on South-Central Railway where diversions are considered necessary;

(b) whether the survey work has been started; and

(c) if so, when the same would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Traffic-cum-Engineering survey was sanctioned on 6th April, 1973.

(b) Survey work has just been started.

(c) Likely to be completed by June, 1974.

Investigation into the Affairs of India Tobacco Company

3390. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the India Tobacco Company, which is a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Company of U.K. and which already holds a dominant position in the ciga-

rette making industry in this country, has also ventured out in a big way in hotel industry, marine fishing and trawler building industries and in the export of packaging materials, bicycle parts, engineering and automobile spares; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have the affairs of the Company investigated by the M.R.T.P. Commission under Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act from the point of view of concentration of economic power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Approval under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has been accorded to The India Tobacco Company Limited for setting up of three hotels, one each at Agra, Delhi and Madras. An application of the company under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for the establishment of a new undertaking for processing of Marine Products, which envisages setting up of three processing units at Dapoli (Maharashtra) Paradeep (Orissa) and Haldia (Roychowk, West Bengal) respectively, each with a capacity of 3000 tonnes per annum is under consideration of Government. The proposal envisages import of trawlers. No proposal under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has, however, been received for approval of the establishment of any trawler building industry.

The company has, through its letter dated the 23rd October 1973, informed Government that during the six months ended the 30th September 1973, it exported Marine Products, Wrapping/Packing Materials, Cigarettes, Myrobalsams, Manufactured and Blended Cigarette Rag, Packet Tea, Leather Goods, Bicycles/Parts, Engineering spares, Silk Materials, Hessian Cloth, Tamarind Concentrate, and Recorded Advertising Tapes.

(b) No, Sir.

M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company

3391. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Chairman and a Director of M/s. Sime Darby and Company of Singapore who hold more than 38 per cent of the shares of M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company through 100 per cent owned subsidiary of theirs M/s. R. G. Shaw and Company of U.K. have been arrested on a charge of fraud and misappropriation; and

(b) if so, whether this incident has any connection with late take-over bids concerning M/s. Shaw Wallace and Company by People of doubtful credentials?

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

(b) No information is available with this Department.

12.00 hrs.

Re. CALLING ATTENTION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : कालिग अटेंशन के बारे में मुझे भी यह कहना है कि सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर यह आ रहा है कि हमारे पास पूरी सूचना अभी नहीं आई है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं वही कहने जा रहा हूँ

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन के दूतावास से जो काठमांडू में है पूरी सूचना नहीं आई है तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस को अभी होल्ड घोवर किया जाय और जब पूरी सूचना आ जाय तब हम लोगों को जानकारी दें, तब हम लोग इस के ऊपर चर्चा करें।

श्री मधु लिखते : मेरा भी यही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न था। जब बैंक आफ इंडिया के बारे में मैंने सूचना दी थी, तो आप को पता होगा, मंत्री महोदय ने जब कहा कि मैं नकारात्मक उत्तर देने जा रहा हूँ मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है तो मेरे कहने पर उस को टाल दिया गया था और पूरी जानकारी जब आई तब लिया गया। इसी प्रकार से मैं माननीय विभूति मिश्र जी के सुझाव का सम्मर्थन करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब पूरी सूचना आए तब इस को लिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: The points of order are quite valid. I think this should be postponed till tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The Minister of Commerce is dealing with it. There has been some difficulty in communications also. We could not speak to him on the telephone early enough. I do not know if the report will be ready even by tomorrow. I will let the secretariat know if I get any information today.

MR. SPEAKER: If he gets the information today, it will be put down for tomorrow. Otherwise, it will be put down at a later date.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can allow one more notice under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a windfall for you? I will try.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
COCHIN REFINERIES LIMITED

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin

Refineries Limited, for the year ended 31st August, 1972.

- (2) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year ended 31st August, 1972 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5896/73]

REPORTS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND
RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—
 - (i) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay and the Order dated 1st June, 1972 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (ii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Carborundum Universal Limited, Madras and the Order dated 1st October, 1971 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (iii) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Vidyut Metallics (Prop. Panama Private Limited) Calcutta and the Order dated 16th July, 1973 of the Central Government thereon.
 - (iv) Report under section 21(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Systronics (a division of Sarabhai Sons Private Limited) Ahmedabad and the

[Shri Badanbrata Barua]

Order dated 20th July 1973
of the Central Government
thereon.

(v) Report under section 22(3)
(b) of the said Act in the
case of M/s. T. V. Sundram
Iyengar and Sons Private
Limited, Madurai and the
Order dated 2nd December
1972 of the Central Govern-
ment thereon.

(vi) Report under section 21(3)
(b) of the said Act in the
case of M/s. Hindustan Alu-
minium Corporation Limited,
Bombay and the Order dated
31st July, 1973 of the Central
Government thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) explaining the
reasons for not laying the
Hindi version of the above
Report and orders of Govern-
ment thereon simultaneously

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-5897/
73]

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED REGISTRATION OF INDIAN
COTTON MILLS FEDERATION UNDER
INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT TO AVAIL
EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX.

श्री मधु लिमये बांका : अध्यक्ष महोदय में
ओ प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण
है। इनकम टैक्स अधिनियम की धारा 11
के तहत चैरिटेबल परंप्रजेज के लिये जो
आमदनी होती है वह इनकम टैक्स के लिये
मानी नहीं जाती है। उसे माफ किया जाता
है और उसी के तहत भारत की ट्रेड यूनियन्स
भी आती हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन कानून का दुरुपयोग
कर के इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन ने जो
भारत के सरकाराने दारों की सब से शक्तिशाली,
जमात है, उसने अपने को इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन
ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड करवाया। इंडियन
काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन ने उस से शक्तिशाली

जमात कोई और नहीं है, उस ने अपने को
रजिस्टर्ड करवाया।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) नहीं हो
सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ।
नहीं तो मैं इस सवाल को उठाता क्यों ?
अब कैसे उन्होंने अपने को रजिस्टर करवाया,
रिश्त दे कर किया होगा या कैसे कि
होगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता। दस साल तक उस
का रजिस्ट्रेशन इस कानून के तहत बम्बई
में रहा। मेरे पास इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट
है। उस में ट्रेड यूनियन की परिभाषा की गई
है—पृष्ठ 2 पर 2(एच) में है :

“Trade Union means any combina-
tion, whether temporary or perma-
nent, formed primarily for the pur-
pose of regulating the relations be-
tween workmen and employers or
between workmen and workmen or
between employers and employers
or for imposing restrictive condi-
tions on the conduct of any trade
or business and includes any fede-
ration of two or more trade unions”.

इस की कभी परिभाषा नहीं हुई और
उस का फायदा उठा कर इन्होंने रजिस्ट्रेशन
लिया जिस के फलस्वरूप दस साल तक इन
के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगा। मैं हिसाब
लगाया है, इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन को
इन्कमटैक्स के तहत इस तरह की छूट बिलकुल
नहीं मिलनी चाहिए थी। क्या वह इंडियन
ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर हो सकते
हैं या नहीं वह अलग सवाल है, उस का खुलासा
संबंधित यंत्री महोदय करेंगे। लेकिन अहां तक
वित्त मंत्रालय का सवाल है मेरा यह कहना है कि
इन को इनकम टैक्स में छूट तो बिलकुल नहीं
मिलनी चाहिये। दस साल में लगभग 90
लाख रुपये का घाटा वित्त मंत्रालय को हुआ
है इनकम टैक्स को लेकर। ता मैं संतो महोदय
से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ...

श्री शक्तिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
बहु घाटा वसूल किया जाय।

Rule 377

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी लिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। एक तो मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के संगठनों को कानूनी ढंग से रजिस्टर किया जा सकता है? अगर वर्तमान कानून में कोई दोष है तो क्या उस को दूर करने का वह प्रयास करेंगे क्यों कि जिस जे के आर्गनाइजेशन का मामला अध्यक्ष महोदय, आया था उस ने भी अपने को इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर किया है। ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट का सीधा मतलब होता है कि मास्टर सर्वेंट रिलेशन होना चाहिए.....

MR. SPEAKER: Which Ministry do you want to reply?

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों को। ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट के तहत क्या यह रजिस्ट्रेशन हो सकता है? क्या कानून में दोष है या रजिस्ट्रेशन करने में गलती हुई है? और दूसरा यह कि वित्त मंत्रालय की बात तो इस में बिलकुल साफ है, इन को छूट तो बिलकुल ही नहीं दी जा सकती सरकार का इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट के तहत पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल पुराने केसेज को खोलने की इजाजत है। तो क्या इस को फिर से खोल कर 90 लाख रुपये या इस से भी अधिक हो सकता है, एक करोड़ या सवा करोड़ भी हो सकता है, उस को वसूल करने का काम वित्त मंत्रालय करेगा? सरकार को इस वक्त ग्रामदनी की कमी भी है। तो पेट्रोल, केरोसिन और गरीबों की दूसरी चीजों के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने के बजाय इस तरह की चोरियों को बन्द कर के ग्रामदनी बढ़ाने का काम सरकार करे। अगर सरकार उत्तर के लिये अभी तैयार नहीं है तो आज दिन में किसी भी समय इन दोनों बातों का खुलासा किया जाय।

(ii) REPORTED SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BELGAUM IN CONNECTION WITH KARNATAKA MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE.

MR. SPEAKER: I really very much wanted to allow Shri S. M. Banerjee to raise a matter under Rule 377

Rule 377

about Air Corporations Employees' Union decision that Air India employees will boycott charter flights for I.A. He is not here.

Where is Shri Samar Guha? We will fix it for tomorrow—not very much committed, but I have a mind to do it.

Now, we pass on to the next item...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given notice to raise a matter under Rule 377. A very serious law and order situation has developed on the Mysore-Maharashtra border....

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking the Deputy Speaker to allow you to raise it after lunch. This is not to be raised after lunch. That will never be accepted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will just make a reference to it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made Rule 377 also like a Call Attention. My ruling is that this is never a right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is true. You may overlook that. Please permit me to raise it. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: This is my final ruling. You can say a word or two now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to draw the attention of the House to a very serious development that has taken place yesterday in Belgaum. There are serious disturbances creating a serious law and order situation for the Government. Though disturbances started because of the expression of the demonstrators' wrath against the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; this is a State matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a Central matter, an inter-State matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Even an inter-State matter does not come in here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ultimately the disturbances that have

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

developed in Belgaum developed because the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute has remained pending for long and the Centre is not doing anything. Unfortunately, the two linguistic groups started against each other. Ultimately it became a bone of contention between those who stood for inclusion of border areas in Karnataka and those who stood for inclusion in Maharashtra. My contention is this. A delegation came on behalf of Maharashtra and met the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister gave an assurance. I will look into the matter; let the people on both the sides maintain peace there'. Because nothing has been done and because the dispute has been kept pending, both the sides are agitated and as a result of that, these disturbances are taking place. Therefore, Sir, I want that the Prime Minister should try to look into the matter. My only demand is that the Central intelligence should be deputed, the CBI investigation should be made into the disturbances and the matter should be settled as early as possible. The Deputy Commissioner of Police was present when these disturbances were created. This is a matter of very serious consequence and the Centre should take note of the situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: One professor is enough.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: One is professor of physics and the other is professor of chemistry.

MR. SPEAKER: But both have combined together.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was told that it would be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it tomorrow. I called your name. You were not there. Therefore, he got his chance. I allowed it only because there was no call-attention motion and you did not avail of your chance.

12.13 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—
contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 3rd December, 1973, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. B. V. Naik was on his legs. He has already taken 13 minutes. Therefore, he will not be given much time today. He may, therefore, try to wind up his speech.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kānara): Yesterday I was on my last sentence in which I had said that, under these circumstances, unless we are able to increase production which need not come in conflict with the principles of distributive justice, unless we are able to gear up our governmental machinery for this task, there was no salvation. I have made the principal points. I have only to wind up as you suggested, Mr. Speaker. I had thought that this small piece of legislation which has aroused considerable amount of interest would come in the form of an accelerator for our industrial growth from whichever sector it may come, because the solution to the concentration of economic power or the growth of monopolies or the growth of hegemones or oligopolies will not lie in putting a brake on our production, whether it is of essential goods or luxury goods or the goods which cater to the comfort of the people. As long as we have a built-in capacity for production, putting a brake on this built-in capacity would amount to a reduction in the gross national product of our country. We cannot distribute things which we do not produce. On the basis of the forwarding remarks made by the hon. Minister, I thought that, hereafter, while we rationalised the increased production, it would act more as a brake. I wish it is not used as a brake. There has

also been a considerable amount of controversy about the production capacity versus installed capacity. I would like to give a very simple analysis as I was trying to tell some of my friends. Let us say that the installed capacity of a Tata's Mercedes truck is 10 tonnes of iron ore or any other commodity. But clever drivers are able to carry 12 tonnes. Then take any small car, say the Standard Herald. It is a four-seater car. But there is nothing to prevent a family of six or seven members sitting and travelling in it. So, installed capacity or what the manufacturer says or the supplier of the given goods says that this is the capacity of this particular production machine is not very material, but it depends upon the user of the particular machine or the tool of production to maximise its utility. So, I do not think that there is inherently any conflict between the concept of production capacity and the installed capacity. Production capacity is a fact whereas the installed capacity is hypothetical. It depends upon a given set of circumstances and as long as production is going to be conducive for the economy of our country, I do not think that we should do any hair-splitting and try to place a premium on the effective production and on the effective utilisation of whatever capacity we have in the industrial sector. I say this because whatever we produce, whether it be cigarettes or any other goods.... (Interruptions) yes, even liquor, take it in the public sector, why do you give it to the excise contractors? That is why there is an element of corruption in it. Certainly, whatever be the goods, as long as it has a market, whatever the goods that are produced, I may not be misled into the direction that I am trying to encourage future growth of luxury goods. I am saying that as long as you have got the production capacity built in here, whether it is for lipsticks or, let me touch upon the highly controversial nylon undergarments, as long as you have got a production capacity, not to utilise it fully would be a folly. You refer to a capitalist economy or a socialist economy or a Communist economy, you will come to the same conclusion.

Non-production will have a deleterious effect because it has a multiplier effect....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The controversy is not about utilising the installed capacity to the full I would like my friend to tell us whether he is in favour of expanding the capacity illegally beyond the installed capacity.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The future expansion of the entire industrial sector, as the hon. Member knows, has been clearly spelt out. We have also been participating in the Plan discussions and that the socially desirable results of production would be taken care of by the Plan document. What I am saying to-day is: for heaven's sake, do not keep our installed capacity idle because of ideological grounds as it will have a multiplier effect.

I will conclude by saying that even radical economists will agree that there need not be a conflict between growth and social justice. Growth is essentially an act of investment and investment produces growth. What we have to take care of is the conflict between production and social justice. If there is no production and fuller utilisation of our installed capacity, there will be nothing with us to distribute.

To conclude, it does not need a profound thinking economist to come to the conclusion that it should not be the classic tale of Hans Christian Anderson where it was left to the child to comment that the emperor was not clothed but was in his birthday suit. I hope our friends will be able to understand the simple wisdom in that story and guide the future of our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri C. M. Stephen—*not here.*

Shri Ramsingh Bhai.

श्री रामसिंह भाई (इंदौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मूल बिल में संशोधन किया गया है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। प्लान-

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

पीरियड के अन्दर यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि शासन के पास आवश्यकता और पूर्ति का अनुमान होना चाहिये, इसके साथ साथ उत्पादन और वितरण में भी मेल होना चाहिये। जो हमारा मूल ऐक्ट है उस में वैसे बहुत सो-खामियां हैं और उन खामियों को दूर करने के लिये मैं मानता हूँ कि सारे ऐक्ट पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं ने पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है, लेकिन जो अभी संशोधन लाया गया है वह भी बहुत जरूरी है। कुछ मित्रों ने इस पर एतराज किया है और उस को एक चुनाव स्टन्ट का नाम दिया है। कुछ टूटि थी और मंत्री जी ने बहुत सावधानी से, सतर्कता से उस टूटि को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया है। मेरा जीवन 16 वर्ष की आयु से इंडस्ट्री और लेबर के साथ रहा है, और मैं ने जो अध्ययन किया है उस के आधार पर मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

मूल कानून में जो माहिती मांगी गई है उस में मासिक स्थापित क्षमता की जानकारी मांगी गई है, दूसरी जानकारी मांगी है पारियों की संख्या और तीसरी जानकारी मांगी है मास में काम के दिन, और यह कि जिस रोज से यह कानून अमल में आया है उस से तीन वर्ष पिछले के प्रोडक्शन फिगरस मांगे गए हैं। अब जो अमेंडमेंट आया है उस में उन्होंने उत्पादन क्षमता की जानकारी मांगी है। कुछ मित्रों को स्थापित क्षमता और उत्पादन क्षमता के सम्बन्ध में गलतफहमी है दोनों भिन्न हैं। इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी, प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी और ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन, इन तीनों में अन्तर है हम जो रोज देखते हैं इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी क्या चीज बताती है, प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी क्या है और ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन क्या आता है। सवाल केवल पारियों की संख्या क्या है, काम के दिन क्या हैं इतने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा किन्तु कुछ और भी बातें हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार बार अपील की है कि संडे वर्किंग होना चाहिये। आज से नहीं अंग्रेजों के जमाने से ही मैं संडे वर्किंग का समर्थन करता रहा हूँ क्योंकि सीधी सी बात है कि देश की सारी इकोनामी, सारी नेशनल इन्कम प्रोडक्शन पर आधारित है। प्रोडक्शन न हो, चाहे ऐग्रीकल्चरल और चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल, और खाली नोट छापते जायेंगे तो बुरी हालत होगी। इसलिये समय और शक्ति का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये। इस संशोधन द्वारा मंत्री जी ने जानना चाहा है कि प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी क्या है जो कि बहुत जरूरी है, प्लान पीरियड के अन्दर मांग और पूर्ति के आधार पर हर एक इंडस्ट्री के उत्पादन की फिगर मिनिस्ट्री में होनी ही चाहिये। और बड़े इंडस्ट्री हो या छोटी इंडस्ट्री, इसमें मंत्री महोदय ने यह सावधानी रखी है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के कारण छोटी इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान न पहुंचे। उस का कारण है, रा-मेटोरियल मिलने की तकलीफ पैदा होती है। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वाले तो खारीद लेते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास वर्किंग कैपिटल ज्यादा होता है जो कि छोटे लोगों के पास नहीं होता है। उस के साथ साथ पावर का मामला भी है। बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले तो पावर न मिलने पर जैनरेटर लगा कर भी पावर पैदा कर लेते हैं लेकिन छोटी इंडस्ट्री वाले तो जैनरेटर नहीं लगा सकते या रिश्वत देकर पावर प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। फिर उन के सामने बाजार की समस्या भी होती है क्योंकि जहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्री होता है उनको उत्पादन कौस्ट कम आती है और छोटी इंडस्ट्री में उत्पादन कौस्ट ज्यादा आती है। तो ऐसी कितनी ही बातों का विचार करना पड़ता है।

ऐक्सपेंशन की बात कही गई है। मैं ने स्वयं कितने ही यूनिट का ऐक्सपेंशन कराया है। टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है उस में

लूमस ज्यादा हैं और स्पिन्डल कम है उन बैलेन्सड है और उसके कारण समय समय पर श्रमिकों को ले आऊँ किया जाता है और प्रोडक्शन गिरता है। ऐसे यूनियों के लिए हम ने मांग की है कि जहाँ जहाँ 500 लूमस हों वहाँ 25000 स्पिन्डल होने ही चाहिये। लेकिन लूमस हैं 700 और स्पिन्डल हैं 20,000। इसलिये 500 लूमस के लिए जरूरी है कि 25,000 स्पिन्डल हों। इस मामले में उद्योगपतियों की पहल हम ने की और इस आधार पर स्पिन्डल बढ़वाये। देवास के अन्दर एक टेक्स्टाइल मिल है उस के अन्दर 25,000 स्पिन्डल से कम हैं और लूमस भी 500 से कम हैं, अनबैलेन्सड अन्ड्रकोनोमिक हैं मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि उन्हें 5,000 स्पिन्डल और दीजिए। आप कहेंगे कि मोनोपली हाउसेज का पक्ष ले रहा है। लेकिन लैबर लीडर होने के नाते देश और श्रमिकों की भलाई के लिए ऐसा करना पड़ता है। हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि कारखाना कौन चलाता है, बल्कि यह देखना है कि ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिले, अच्छा वेतन मिल, प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो। आप चाहें तो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को गोली मार दीजिये, या फासी पर लटका दीजिये मेरे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मिल, माननीय दशरथ देव टीका कर रहे थे कि यह संशोधन चुनाव स्टैण्ड है। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि 1957 में केरल के अन्दर आप के नेता नम्बूदरीपाद ने बिड़ला के साथ क्या समझौता किया था पल्प मिल डालने का, शायद उन्हें पता नहीं कि वह कितना खराब श्रमिक विरोधी पूँजीवादी समर्थक समझौता किया था। उस समझौते में इसका कोई विचार नहीं रखा गया कि मजदूरों को क्या वेतन दिया जाय, बल्कि उन का प्रोबिडेंट फंड काटा जायगा, न बोनस दिया जायगा। सब बिड़ला को मरजी पर छोड़ दिया गया था। और यहाँ आप बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हो, लेकिन जहाँ आपकी पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने

बिड़ला के साथ कितना बुरा समझौता किया था जिस प्रश्न को मैं ने 1958 में इस सदन में उठाया था।

हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कोरिटी, प्रोडक्शन कोरिटी के बावजूद प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा आ सकता है और यह कितनी चीजों के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। एक मिनट में 50,000 स्पिन्डल हैं, उस में ऐवरेज 20 काउन्ट का मूत चलता है, 6 इंच का लिफ्ट है, डायमीटर डेड इंच का है और मोसत प्राडक्शन 8 घंटे में प्रति स्पिन्डल 4 आउन्स आता है। उसी मिल से 50,000 स्पिन्डल लगे हुए हैं, उन पुरानों मशीनों को बदला गया लेकिन लिफ्ट को 6 इंच की जगह 8 इंच रखा गया और डायमीटर डेड इंच की जगह पौने दो कर दिया गया जिस की वजह से उन का प्रोडक्शन प्रति स्पिन्डल 4 आउन्स की जगह 6 आउन्स आने लगा। उसका ऐक्सपेंशन नहीं हुआ है, लिफ्ट का वर्किंग नहीं बढ़ा है केवल आज को बनी हुई मशीन डालने और पुर्व बदलने से जहाँ प्रोडक्शन 4 आउन्स आता था उस की जगह 6 आउन्स आने लगा। अगर काटन फ्राइबर के बजाय स्टेपिन फ्राइबर इस्तेमाल किया जाय तो 9 से 12 आउन्स प्रति स्पिन्डल आ सकता है। अगर इस तरह से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाता है तो हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है और प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार लाखों १० मासिक खर्च कर रही है। जो प्रोडक्टिविटी काउन्सिल है उस के जरिये ट्रेड यूनियन्स हैं, उद्योगपति हैं, उन को ट्रेन्ड किया जाता है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि हमारी प्रोडक्टिविटी न बढ़े, एफिशिएंसी न बढ़े, तो क्या हालत हो। विरोधी सदस्य एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं बढ़ रही है, एफिशिएंसी नहीं बढ़ रही है, और जब बढ़ाने के यह तरीके इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि पूँजीपतियों का पक्ष लिया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबान चलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस शरीर को

[श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा]

श्रीर मगज को चलाने से काम चलेगा ।

मैं एक बात श्रीर कहना चाहता हूँ । आप ने कहा है श्रीर जैसा बिल में बतलाया गया है, आमतौर से मासिक काम के दिन 26 माने गये हैं, लेकिन आज बहुत से यूनिट ऐसे हैं जहाँ 26 दिन काम नहीं बल्कि 30 दिन काम होता है । संडे वर्किंग होता है । कोई कारखाना जहाँ 26 दिन काम चलता था, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अपील पर उन्होंने संडे बांकाग शुरू कर दी । इस तरह से एक साल में बजाय 310 वाकग डेज के उन में 51 वर्किंग डेज श्रीर जुड़ गये । फिर रिलीविंग सिस्टम शुरू किया कि पांच घंटों के काम के बाद आधे घंटे का रेस्ट इंटरवल होना चाहिये । वहाँ आदमियों को रेस्ट इंटरवल देकर जहाँ तीन शिफ्ट चलती हैं वहाँ रिलीविंग सिस्टम लागू करके रोजाना 24 घंटों में डेढ़ घंटे का फ्रक और पड़ता है । अगर डेढ़ घंटे का फ्रक यहाँ पड़ा तो साल में 19 दिन कार्य के और बढ़ गये, और कुल प्रोडक्शन 70 दिन का और अपने आप बढ़ गया ।

मेरे मित्रों के ज्ञान में जो बात है, मैं उन्हें समझाना चाहता हूँ । इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी, प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी और ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन में बहुत फ्रक है । इसलिये प्रत्येक यूनिट में क्या ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन होता है इस के फिगर्स चाहिये । अगर ऐक्चुअल प्रोडक्शन के फिगर्स हमारे पास होते हैं तो हम देख सकते हैं कि हमारी मांग और पूर्ति क्या है और हम को किस चीज का कितना उत्पादन करना चाहिये और कितना नहीं ।
अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं जल्दी समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

मैं आप के सामने नेपा नगर की बात बतला रहा हूँ । पहले नेपा नगर की जो प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी थी वह 100 टन रोज की थी । उस का एक्स्पेंशन कर के

ढाई सौ टन किया । आज हम कह सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर हमारी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 250 टन की है, लेकिन हुआ क्या है ? हम जो पेपर मशीन चला रहे हैं, उनकी कैपेसिटी 250 टन की है । किन्तु पल्प मशीन की जरूरत है, उसकी कैपेसिटी 100 की है । जब पल्प मशीन आ जायेगी तो हम कहेंगे कि हम ने 250 टन कर दिया । लेकिन चूँकि पल्प मशीन के बजाय पेपर मशीन है इस से काम लिया जाता है तो प्रोडक्शन कम होगी ही ।

मैं आप से होशंगा बाद की बात करूँ । वहाँ पर नोट छापने का कागज बनता है, लेकिन वहाँ पर 2 या 3 टन पर डे से उस की क्षमता 9 टन रोज की है, ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन नहीं आता । मैं ने बीच में पड़ कर समझौता कराया कि अब सब 6 टन प्रोडक्शन रोजना देंगे । परिणाम यह हुआ कि 9 टन की प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी होते हुए हम ने 6 टन पर समझौता कराया, लेकिन आज 11 टन पर डे का प्रोडक्शन आ रहा है । यह समझने की बात है ।

छटन से जितना आता है उस से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है । प्रोडक्शन बोनस मजदूरों को मिलने से वह खुश हैं, वित्त मंत्री भी खुश हैं कि ज्यादा कागज बनेगा और नोट छापने का काम ज्यादा चलेगा । आज भले ही और कोई प्रोडक्शन न हो रहा हो, ऐग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन न बढ़ रहा हो, नोट तो छप रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इन चीजों को सामने रखने की जरूरत है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो संशोधन रखे हैं, मैं हृदय से उनका स्वागत करता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण करूँ उस के पूर्व मैं ने जिस प्रस्ताव की नोटिस दी है, उस को लेने का मेरा विचार है । अगर आप का हुक्म हो तो उस के बारे में कुछ कहूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि इस बहस को आगे चलाने के पहले संविधान की संबंधित धारा की तहत भारत के अद्वितीय जनरल को यहां बुलाया जाय और तीन मुद्दों पर उन की राय सुनी जाये । मैं यह सुझाव इस लिये दे रहा हूँ, और मैं ने लिखित भी दे दिया है कि (1) आज सबेरे औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से हम लोगों की बात चीत हुई, और बात चीत के दौरान उन्होंने हम को यह बतलाया कि किस आधार पर उन्होंने कानून मंत्रालय की राय जाननी चाही थी । उन्होंने उस को सारांश में बतलाया । आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि कानून मंत्रालय ने परन्तर विरोधी राय दी थी, कंटेन्डिक्टरी प्रोपीनियन, और इसलिए उन्होंने दुबारा जानना चाहा था । अन्त में कानून मंत्रालय ने कहा कि बाई वे आफ्रिकन प्रॉडक्शन जो अधिकार वर्तमान कानून की तहत है उनको इस्तेमाल करने के बजाए नया विधेयक लाया जाए । यह उन की अंतिम राय थी—बाई वे आफ्रिकन प्रॉडक्शन । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रश्न आप पूछगू उसी के अनुसार जवाब आयेगा । अगर गलत प्रश्न पूछा जाएगा तो जवाब भी गलत आएगा । इसलिए उन की अड़चन यह थी कि वर्तमान कानून के अन्दर जो नियम बनाए गए हैं और जो फार्मस बनाए गये हैं—ए, बी ऐप्लिकेशन फार्मस—दूसरे जो रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनियों को सर्टिफिकेट दिए जाते हैं, जिस की तफसील निश्चित करने का अधिकार सेक्शन 30 की तहत उन्हें दिया गया, रूल मैकिंग पावर में, उस में प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी और इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का जिक्र नहीं है । रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनियों की उत्पादन शक्ति हम लोग निश्चित नहीं कर सकते, जैसा कि कल श्री साठे ने कहा था । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

मेरा यह कहना है कि सेक्शन 10 (3) की तहत सरकार को सर्टिफिकेट देना है और

सेक्शन 30 की तहत सरकार को नियम बनाना है, और मेरी राय में ऐप्लिकेशन फार्म क्या हो या सर्टिफिकेट में कौन सी तफसील हो, इन को तय करने का अधिकार नियमों के अन्दर उन्हें दिया गया है । सवाल यह है कि इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के सर्टिफिकेट के मूल फार्म में जो खराबी या खामी आई उन को इन लोगों ने दूर क्यों नहीं किया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यह कानून 1951 में बना । उस के बाद जो भी ऐप्लिकेशन आई होगी वह सरकार के दफ्तर में होगी । कुछ गायब हो गई होंगी, यह दिक्कत भी उन्होंने बतलाई । इस बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन की ऐप्लिकेशन सरकार के पास हैं उन के बारे में तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर कोई ऐप्लिकेशन उस के पास नहीं है तो उन का सारांश या उन की तकल उन कम्पनियों में मांगी जा सकती है । वह लोग अपने प्रोडक्शन की रिपोर्टें देते रहते हैं, उन रिपोर्टों का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इर्नालिज प्रोडक्शन रिपोर्ट होती है । उन को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, मेरी राय में नियमों और फार्मस में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करके वर्तमान कानून की तहत रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनियों की प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी सरकार निश्चित कर सकती है । जहां तक इस की बात कही गई कि बाई वे आफ्रिकन प्रॉडक्शन काशन, तो प्रॉडक्शन काशन की बात नहीं है । सीवी बात यह है, मैं जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग कल आप उन पर जाइए क्योंकि हर एक की अपनी शैली होती है । आप को उसका बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिये—कि

This is a method of legalising high-way robbery.

जो अन्यूटलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी या एग्जिटिंग कैपेसिटी है उस को हम तय करेंगे । यह एक इंटरप्रेटेशन का सवाल है । आप कहते हैं कि

आप एग्जिस्टिंग कर्पोरेशन को लीगलाइज करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि you are legalising highway robbery.

आप इन्वॉल्व एक्स्पेंशन को लीगलाइज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी अपनी राय है, आप की अपनी राय हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं एक प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। उस में तीन बातों के बारे में मैं एटार्नी जनरल की राय जानना चाहता हूँ। वे तीन बातें इस प्रकार हैं :

- (1) whether Government has sufficient powers to change the registration application form and the particulars mentioned in the certificate of registration under its rule-making powers under section 30;
- (2) whether the Government cannot legally enter the capacity in the certificate on the basis of the installed capacity/productive capacity claimed by the concerns in their applications for registration under the Act (forms 'A' and 'B'); and
- (3) whether in order to determine the capacity of the registered concerns, it is necessary at all to have a new amending legislation on the lines of the Bill now before the House.

मैं ने इस को बहुत स्पेसिफिकली फ़ॉर्मूलेट किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ला मिनिस्टर ने कान्ट्राडिक्टरी राय दी है। आप ला मिनिस्टर को भी सुन लीजिए। उस के बाद आप मुझे इस प्रस्ताव को बाकायदा पेश करने का मौका दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I am sorry the hon. Member's motion is completely misconceived. He wants to say that this could be done under the rule-making power instead of amending this. We have gone into the question fully and

have come to the conclusion that amendment is necessary. Otherwise, it would lead to legal difficulties later on, of persons going to courts and uncertainties being further created. This is a very simple matter. I do not think the Attorney-General is necessary here. As a matter of fact, the Law Minister also was involved in giving the opinion on this and on that basis, we have brought this.

MR. SPEAKER: His point is that they met the Law Minister.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, he met me.

MR. SPEAKER: They met the Minister.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have taken into account all the points he has made. Something is obsessing him that there has been a highway robbery. He does not know what is robbery and what is highway robbery. He thinks increasing production is highway robbery. But that is for him to decide. This has nothing to do with any of these things. We are confronted with a situation where there is an anomaly between registered units and licensed units. We are just removing the anomaly, nothing more than that. There are no complicated law points involved in it to draw the Attorney-General into the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि ला मिनिस्टर ने कान्ट्राडिक्टरी प्रोपीनियन दी है।

MR. SPEAKER: If there is something basically or constitutionally wrong, that is a different matter. Suppose they are wrong and they do not admit it is wrong; they say they have examined it. Then leave it to the courts. Why delay the Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये : कोर्ट का सवाल नहीं है। एटार्नी-जनरल को बुलाया जाये।

Let him say whether new legislation is necessary. That is the end of the matter. I accept the Attorney-General's opinion. I am not more learned than the Attorney-General.

MR. SPEAKER: They have got it examined.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not for the Attorney-General to say whether it is necessary or not. Is it constitutional, is it beyond the powers of the House?—These are the questions which the Attorney General may be called upon to answer. If it is within the province of the House, it is for the House to decide.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing of a basic or constitutional issue. This is something about a provision having to be made. In many Acts there may be some lacunae in drafting. As for looking into it, they say they have looked into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : ला मिनिस्टर को सुना जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप का खयाल है कि यह बिल उन दोनों के आपस में सलाह मशवरे के बिना रखा गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कान्ट्राडिकटरी राय दी है ।

That is why the question of hearing the Attorney-General arises. He is there to help the House. He is the servant of the House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I dealt with it a long time back. I do not recollect, everything. As far as I remember, we have examined very carefully the constitutional and legal validity of this aspect of this matter. When we came to the conclusion that it was valid, we advised the Ministry of Industrial Development that it is a perfectly valid provision. I do not know what was the contradiction referred to. I do not think there is any contradiction.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Were the opinions placed before, Sir?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let me clear the contradiction. One suggestion was that sec. 13 should be amended. That was the first. Then I said amending sec. 13 for this purpose would lead to further complications.

I said—why not we amend sec. 10? This matter was considered and the Law Minister gave the opinion, 'Yes, it is better to amend sec. 10 rather than sec. 13.' This is the only contradiction which came about. The hon. Member having had some idea of some contradiction, without even knowing the substance of the contradiction, now wants to drag in the Attorney-General.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इस बारे में लीगल प्रोपीनियन लेने में क्या दिक्कत है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you raise certain constitutional issues, it is all right; we can call the Attorney-General; but not over the interpretation of what they have brought in the Bill. If it is basically wrong, they will suffer; not you.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not I; the country is suffering; the people stand to suffer.

यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है । मैं देश की बात कर रहा हूँ । देश को चाटा हो रहा है, हम सफर कर रहे हैं ।

उन्होंने अभी स्वयं कहा है कि

"Instead of modifying section 131, why not modify section 10?"

मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सैक्शन 30 में उन को अधिकार है ।

Why not modify the form of certificate? Why not modify the application form?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने सब तथ्य आप के सामने रखे हैं । अगर आप समझते हैं कि इस में कोई कानूनी बात नहीं है, तो आप न मानें । आप मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव रखने दें ।

"That the Attorney-General be invited to address the House on the following points:

- (1) Whether Government has sufficient powers to change the registration application

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

form and the particulars mentioned in the certificate of registration under its rule-making powers under section 30;

- (2) Whether the Government cannot legally enter the capacity in the certificate on the basis of the installed capacity/productive capacity claimed by the concerns in their applications for registration under the Act (forms 'A' and 'B'); and
- (3) whether in order to determine the capacity of the registered concerns, it is necessary at all to have a new amending legislation on the lines of the Bill now before the House."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you were not here at that time; the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair right at the very moment when the debate was initiated. Some of us not only on this side but on the other side also. Members like Dr. Kailas and Shri Vasant Sathe—raised the point.

MR. SPEAKER: We have seen it. You need not repeat them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But let me repeat it for my own benefit.

MR. SPEAKER: For your own benefit, it is all right. But the House knows it also. It happened in the House. You need not repeat it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just a minute, Sir. I only wish to apprise you that even in the other House, practically all the Members made that point. Now, after 22 years, this lacuna is being rectified; whether it was really rectified or not is one thing. That is the first point. Secondly, the point was that there should be a comprehensive legislation. They did refer to the other sections of the Act which need rectification. You

have said that if there is some lacuna, the Government will suffer. There is no question of the Government suffering, because, ultimately, the Government is by the people and the people will suffer.

The point is that the monopoly houses still enjoy the benefit of the monopolies, and even after the passing of this Act, because of certain mistakes....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not avail yourself of this opportunity to make a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not making a speech. I have made a speech. I am tired of speaking, and today I am having a hoarse voice. I only request that the Attorney-General should be called to address the House on the three questions raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. It is open to the Attorney-General to tell us that it is not necessary at all. Yesterday, all sections of the House consisting of all the parties said that the legal opinion may be laid on the Table of the House and be circulated. That is why Shri Madhu Limaye has made the suggestion. I would request you to see that the Attorney-General comes here; let him answer those questions.

I fully support the views of Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I also support him.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Now, the question is:

"That the Attorney-General be invited to address the House on certain points mentioned by Shri Madhu Limaye relating to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8]

[12.56 hrs.

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kiruttinan, Shri Tha

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Panda, Shri D. K.

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

*Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
 Singh, Shri D. N.

NOES

Kadannapalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kader, Shri S. A.

Kailas, Dr.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Khadilkar, Shri R. K.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mahajan Shri Vikram

Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Naik, Shri B. V.

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Patnaik, Shri Banamall

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Achal Singh, Shri
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Pannalal
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dbusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gogol, Shri Tarun
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is Ayes: 16; Noes: 83.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another motion on this Bill which I have received from Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already sent the motion to you and I seek your permission under rule 109, Rule 109 says that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved

with the consent of the Speaker. Yesterday, a similar motion was moved by Shri Limaye. When the hon. Minister agreed to the demand made by the Members to have some sort of a discussion with him, he did not press that motion. After that meeting, my hon. friend, Shri Limaye informed me that the minister in his wisdom did not agree to accept any of those amendments or move certain amendments which will benefit the country and make the Bill fool-proof against the growth of monopolies. Some of us have written to the Prime Minister seeking an interview with her for a discussion on this matter. So, till we are able to have a discussion with the Prime Minister and explain to her our difficulties, we want that the debate on this Bill may be adjourned. It may be today or tomorrow. I move:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned."

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion moved by Mr. Banerjee seeking the adjournment of the debate on this Bill.

The question is:

"That the debate on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be adjourned till the 5th December, 1973."

Those in favour may kindly rise in their seats.

There are 10 in favour.

Those against may kindly rise in their seats. A very large number are against. So, it is lost.

The motion was negatived.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

* Shri Devendra Satpathy also recorded his vote for NOES.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL
 —contd.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the purpose for which this Bill has been brought before the House.

While rising to speak on the Bill, two questions immediately come up to my attention for being answered: one is whether an inscription of the capacity in the registration certificate is necessary; and the other question is whether as contended by my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, and others, a statutory amendment such as the one before the House is after all necessary for the purpose of getting this done.

With regard to the first, namely, the necessity for inscription of the capacity in the registration certificate, I feel that there is an abundant need. When I say that, it appears to me to be necessary to have a view of the scene of the licensing policy and the real picture of the industries covered by the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act. It may be recalled that about 20 years have gone by since the parent Act was enacted—for the purpose of getting the country to the goal adumbrated by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Many things have gone by during this period of 20 years. The licensing policies had to be reviewed from time to time in the light of the developments that were coming up. The Estimates Committee went into the question of licensing policy twice or thrice. It was done in 1955-56. Again, under your Chairmanship, this licensing policy was gone into by the Estimates Committee. The Swaminathan Committee then the Dutt Committee and a number of other committees went into the whole question, and time and again the attention of the country was drawn to the fact that the way the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was being implemented was proving to be a spoke in the wheel of industrial advancement rather than a propeller in the matter of production which was the main goal of the Industrial Policy declared in 1956; so much so, it became necessary from time to time to invoke section 29(B) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and grant exemptions to different establishments and classes of establishments. The latest one is the notification dated 1-1-1972.

Now, Sir, the present picture is that no licence is necessary if the total investment on immovable property is upto Rs. 1 crore. Beyond Rs. 1 crore, for substantial expansion, as contemplated by the Act, no special sanction is necessary if the expansion is to the extent of Rs. 1 crore provided it does not exceed the total of Rs. 5 crores. Then again, no special sanction is necessary today for diversification to the extent of 25 per cent of the licensed capacity. Again, no special sanction is necessary for expansion to the extent of 25 per cent of the licensed capacity. As per the latest notification of 1-1-1972, with respect to 54 industries to which, I understand, about 11 industries have now been added, i.e., with respect to these 65 industries, the position is that they are free to expand their industries to the extent of hundred per cent of their capacity. It has been raised from 25 per cent to 100 per cent. This is the picture which is emerging. I am placing this picture before the House to emphasize one important fact. Whether it be substantial expansion or whether it be diversification or whether it be near expansion, for all these purposes, the basic figure is the licensed capacity. The question of licensed capacity attaches itself to those industries which sought licence after the enactment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. That is 8th May, 1951. With respect to industries which were before that, which were either running or which have taken effective steps for imple-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

mentation, there is no provision where under the Government can fix the capacity or the Government can show the capacity. That is the present picture of the Act. The result is that the licence which is granted to any industrial house after 1952, the crucial date on which the Act came into force, will show the licensed capacity is so much. The substantial expansion can be judged, the permissible expansion can be judged and the permissible diversification can be judged on the basis of the showing of the licence which was granted to them under the rules whereas with respect to those industries which were registered, the document would not show what exactly the capacity permitted is. There is also no provision to fix a particular capacity. Whatever was applied for at the time of registration had to be taken as the capacity. Now, I think this is the lacuna which is sought to be covered. It is only for this purpose this lacuna is sought to be covered.

Now, the principle that the emphasis must be on production is something which has been accepted by everybody. My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye was calling this as a sort of a highway robbery, something like that. The latest thing, as I submitted, was the notification of the Government dated 1-1-1972. The basis of the notification is this:

"The need for a fuller utilisation of the installed capacity in various industries in the country was being felt in the Ministry of Industrial Development for the last few months. A fuller utilisation of the installed capacity appeared desirable from various considerations. One of these was the fact that capital and in many cases foreign exchange, had already been invested on the installation of this capacity and it appeared reasonable that better use of this investment of capital and foreign exchange should be made. The present slow rate of growth in organised industry and the need to

take urgent steps for pushing up industrial production was another factor which was taken into consideration."

It was with this consideration that the new policy was declared.

The Estimates Committee had an occasion to take evidence on the desirability of this new Notification. The Estimates Committee which has on it the representatives of all Opposition Parties also considered this and this, under your chairmanship, was the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee.

"The Committee welcome the relaxations announced by Government on the 1st January, 1972 for fuller utilisation of installed capacities by taking advantage of rationalisation of production and modernisation of equipment in 54 specified industries."

What is the extent of the relaxation granted? Wherever the licence issued to a party has mentioned a certain capacity specifically on the basis of one or two shift working, the party would be allowed an increased in the licensed capacity on the basis of the maximum utilisation of plant and machinery. In other cases, the present relaxation upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity has to be enhanced to 100 per cent. The fullest and maximum utilisation of the capacity of the machine which is put up must be the aim and must be the guiding principle in the matter of production policy of the Industry Ministry. This principle has been accepted by the Estimates Committee and the representatives of the opposition parties have all subscribed to this view or this recommendation and they have all welcomed this relaxation. The policy of the Government has been evolved in such a way that the licensing policy has to ensure that the installed capacity and the production capacity of this country does not go to waste, I may say, even by a frac-

tion. To condemn that approach now is to go back on a commitment they made through the Estimates Committee by their sacred signature which they appended to this report. That is what I particularly wanted to emphasise. If the permissible capacity means utilisation of the installed capacity with respect to the industries set up after May 1952, then, what should the guiding principle or policy regarding the capacity to be fixed for the industries before that. Clearly the same as this, namely, what exactly is your installed capacity, what exactly is your product capacity, that is to be the capacity which will be inscribed into the certificate. An attempt to give that certificate is not robbery. It cannot be an infringement or anything of that kind. Whatever we do has to be in tune with the guiding policy which has been accepted by the Government. This has been ratified by the Estimates Committee representing this House. So, regarding this point of regularisation there is nothing irregular about it. This is my respectful submission. It is logical and in conformity with this basic principle. Let there be nothing discriminatory between industries which are before 1952 and which have come after 1952. Both the certificates, whether the registration certificate or licence, clearly show what exactly is the installed capacity sanctioned so that if the expansion is necessary further, then, this could be the basis on which one could judge whether there is expansion capacity or not.

Then the question arises whether the statutory amendment is necessary or not. With all respect to the Minister, I am inclined to agree with Mr. Madhu Limaye. With respect to amendment of the certificate under Section 30, regarding rule-making powers, I think we can do that. The Minister says, he has examined the legal aspect. I have nothing more to say about it. The little knowledge of law which I have, compels me to hold to the view....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You cannot have retrospective effect for rule-making and that is all that I have to say.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not what we are attempting also. What exactly we are attempting is this. The guiding principles are given. It is not on the basis of 1952. What you say is this.

"In specifying the productive capacity in any certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3) the Central Government shall take into consideration the productive or installed capacity of the industrial undertaking as specified in the application for registration made under sub-section (1), the level of production immediately before the date on which the application for registration was made under sub-section (1) the level of the highest annual production during the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 1973."

You are incribing in the capacity on that basis. This is as per the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1973. There is nothing retrospective about it. It is prospective and the inscription of capacity is purely prospective. It has only prospective application.

What I submit that rule-making power gives enough jurisdiction to the Government. It is however a question of law and if you say you have examined it. I have nothing more to say.

Having said that, Sir, I would like to refer to quite a few amendments which have to be made in the Act. Take for example the definition of installed capacity. This was urged by the Estimates Committee in 1966 and again this was reiterated by the Estimates Committee in 1972.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The Government, before the Committee on Estimates (Action taken report) gave this undertaking:

'that the term 'substantial expansion' would admit of a clearer definition. A greater measure of definiteness in this regard will be sought to be introduced when the IDR Act is amended'.

Now, this is a commitment made to the Estimates Committee. I am submitting that if an adjournment of the Bill is asked for, it should be on this basis only. I am not asking for an adjournment of this Bill. I say that this bill may be passed on the basis of this commitment which has been made to the E.C. repeatedly. You said that when you would seek an amendment to the IDR Act, you would bring forth a clearer definition for the term 'substantial expansion'. Now, you are asking for amendment of this Act but still your commitment to the E.C. remains unredeemed.

There are certain other things also. For example, there are small-scale industries and large-scale industries. You will please tell us what is the correlation between these two. I would like to quote here what is contained in Action Taken report of the E.C. On page 7 of their report, this is what they say:—

'The Committee on Drafting Legislation on Small Scale Industries has since submitted their Report which, among other things recommends statutory provision to take care of the ancillary relationship between the large undertakings including public sector undertakings and the Small Scale units.'

Sir, the Ministry of Industrial Development made a commitment before the E.C. and you, Mr. Chairman, will remember that they have promised to bring before us a statutory provision. I do not want to catalogue the whole list in this regard. What I wish to submit is this. When you see the

stamp of this Parliament to amend the Act, let us proceed on the basis that this is a very serious matter and let us not rush through the Parliament for amending the Act here and there. When an amendment is contemplated, let that be done in as comprehensive a manner as possible.

In my judgment, the amendment which is now sought is something which could have been avoided. And the same result might be brought about under the rule-making power. The other amendment remains to be so. I would only appeal to the Minister to consider bringing about the necessary amendments comprehensively. One word more and I have done. My hon. friend, Shri Naik said that our policy must be for more and more production. This is a maxim which underlines the objectives of this Bill. And this is reflected repeatedly in the reports of the Estimates Committee. Unless there is production there is no solution to the economic ills of this country. Whether there is monopoly or no monopoly, I am saying that production can be increased by following this maxim. We want to raise the production in this country. The future of this country depends primarily upon the availability of goods. If that is the purpose of bringing forward this Bill, then, with all humility, I support this Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह (मुरैना) :
सम्बन्धित महोदय, यह औद्योगिक विकास संशोधन बिल जो प्राया है, मैं इस का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं बरि क्योंकि सरकार के पास पहले से ही काफी अधिक अधिकार हैं और उन का यदि सरकार उपयोग करती, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य मुझे ऐसा लगता है, यह है कि कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों को या भारत में जो कुछ इने-गिने चार, छः दूढ़े

बराने हैं, उन को लाभ पहुंचाना है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार इस बिल के माध्यम से जो देश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं, उनको दबाना चाहती है। जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं और जिन की उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत ज्यादा है, उन को ही लाभ पहुंचाने का इस बिल द्वारा प्रयत्न किया गया है और जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं उन को दबाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। मेरा कहना यह भी है कि उद्योगों के विकास के लिये समिति बनी है और उस ने समय समय पर जो रिपोर्ट दी हैं, उन में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन को सरकार अमल में नहीं लाई है। पता नहीं क्यों मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को लाए हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो मौजूदा कानून हैं, उनको अगर अच्छे ढंग से कार्यान्वित करते, तो जो बहुत सी बातें वे इस विधेयक के जरिये से करना चाहते हैं, उन बातों को वे उन्हीं कानूनों से पूरा कर सकते हैं। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से कुछ बड़े उद्योगों और विदेशी कम्पनियों को य लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, वे इसलिये पहुंचाना चाहते हैं ताकि आने वाले समय में बड़ी मात्रा में उन से चन्दा ले सकें।

सभापति महोदय : यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से आरौप लगाना ठीक नहीं है। आप मोटिव इम्प्यूट मत कीजिए।

श्री सुकम चन्द कछवाब : बड़े उद्योगों को लाभ पहुंचाना इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य है और इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस बिल को वापस लीजिए। आप के पहले से जो अधिकार हैं, आप उन का उपयोग कीजिए आप के पास पहले ही बहुत ताकत है और इस लिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप इस बिल को वापस लें और जो पहले से नाना प्रकार की भ्रांतियां फैली हुई हैं उन को दूर कीजिए और जो समिति आप ने बनाई है और उस ने जो समय समय पर सुझाव दिये हैं उन सुझाव पर आप अमल कीजिए ताकि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का विकास हो। अगर आप उन अधिकारों का उपयोग करेंगे और जो सुझाव समिति ने दिये

हैं उन पर अमल करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मंशा आप की इस बिल के लाने की है, वह पूरी हो जाएगी।

श्री मधु लिखड़े (बाका) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों के बीच में व्यापक दृष्टि रखने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाड़ी विश्वव्यापी करने वाले भी मौजूद हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ, सभापति महोदय, जिसको देशभक्त कहने में शर्म नहीं लगती। मैं इतना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाड़ी नहीं हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त के बाद भी 26 साल हो गये उसके बाद भी विदेशी कम्पनियों यहां पनपने का खास कर ऐसे क्षेत्र में जो कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्रीज का या गैरवाणिज्यक उत्पादन का जो क्षेत्र है, उन क्षेत्रों में पनपने का, जनता को चूसने का और अपने मुनाफे में से एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लगातार विदेशों में भेजने का सबसर दिया जा रहा है, मैं उसका हामी नहीं हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Does it apply to Nepal also?

श्री मधु लिखड़े : नेपाल की कौन सी बड़ी कम्पनियां यहां हैं नायक साहब।

श्री बी० बी० नायक : उसके बारे में आपने काल-एटेंशन मोशन दिया है।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : उस समय मैं बोलूंगा। मैं समय पर ही बोलता हूँ। इस वक्त मैं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस विधेयक का मतलब यह है कि जिन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने पिछले 20 वर्षों में अपने उत्पादन की शक्ति को गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बढ़ा कर यहां की स्वदेशी कम्पनियों और स्वदेशी उद्योगों को मारने का काम किया है, उसको अगर आप कानूनी जामा पहनाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान कानूनों के अन्दर इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर रोक लगाने का इनके पास पूरा अधिकार था लेकिन जानबूझकर इनके मंत्रालय के अन्दर सर्टिफिकेट का फार्म बनाते समय, एप्लीकेशन का फार्म बनाते समय, जानबूझकर धांधली की गई है। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने माना है कि उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय में कई मंत्री आये, कई मंत्री चले गये। आप तो केजुअल सेबर की तरह हैं, आते हैं, जाते रहते हैं, लेकिन जो सरकारी अफसर हैं, आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस०....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are also casual labourers.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ हम आते हैं और चले जाते हैं लेकिन हम जनता की इच्छा पर आते हैं और आप प्रधान मंत्री की इच्छा पर निर्भर करते हैं। हम लोग जनता की इच्छा पर निर्भर करते हैं।

श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) : इनके पीछे क्या जनता नहीं है?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रधान मंत्री के बल पर यहां आये हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को सरकारी अफसरों पर, (ध्यक्षबान) मैंने कहा कि जनता की इच्छा पर हम लोग आते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप विल पर बोलिये।

श्री बलराम साठे : प्रधान मंत्री के पीछे जनता नहीं है क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता ने मुझको यहां भेजा है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ और आपको भी आपके क्षेत्र के मतदाताओं ने भेजा है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा मुद्दा यह था कि सरकारी अफसर सेवा निवृत्त होने तक रहते हैं और इसलिये जब वे विदेशी कम्पनियों या बड़े उद्योगपतियों से गठबन्धन करते हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि उस पर मंत्री महोदय को काबू पाना असम्भव हो जाता है।

अब घुमा फिराकर मंत्री महोदय का रोना क्या है ? 21 साल पहले की बात है। अगर 21 साल पहले की बात है तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? क्या यहां पर 21 साल तक हमारी सरकार थी ? सरकार तो मंत्री महोदय के दल की थी। तब क्या वजह थी कि जब आपको रूल मेकिंग पावर की तहत एप्लीकेशन फार्म और सर्टिफिकेट के नमूने को तैयार करने का अधिकार था, आपने उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया ? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मुझे चाहिये।

दूसरी इस बात का उत्तर चाहिये कि क्या इस फार्म में परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार मंत्री महोदय को नहीं है ? आज भी स्टडीफेन ने भी माना है कि अधिकार है, यह रूल मेकिंग पावर में आता है, सर्टिफिकेट और एप्लीकेशन फार्म को बदला जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय पूछते हैं कि क्या हम ऐसा रिट्रास्पेक्टिवली कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्वयं जो प्रार्थना पत्र भेजा है उसके आधार पर उसका फार्म बदल कर उसकी कंपैसिटी तो मंत्री महोदय दर्ज कर ही सकते हैं। इसमें कोई रोक नहीं है। जो कुछ मांगा नहीं गया है उसको सरकार देना चाहती है। उन्होंने अपने एप्लीकेशन फार्म में कहा है कि मेरी इतनी कंपैसिटी है। उन कंपैसिटी का ही मान लीजिये, इसमें तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन असल में इसमें मांगा तो सरकार की दूसरी ही है। उनकी मांगा यह है कि गैर-कानूनी ढंग से जो भी काम किया गया है उस पर कानून की चादर

बिठायी जाये। सरकार साफ कह दे कि उसकी कोई नीति नहीं है प्राथिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकने के लिये। वह साफ कहे कि हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है स्वदेशी उद्योग-धन्धों को प्रोत्साहन देने की। इसमें मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन झगड़ा नहीं होगा। हम समझेंगे कि सरकार की यह नीति है और हमारी उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। आखिर झगड़े की बनियाद क्या है? दिक्कत यह है कि वह यह भी कहते हैं कि हमारी नीति है कि स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, यह भी कहते हैं कि प्राथिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोका जाय और विदेशी कम्पनियों पर रोक लगाई जाये। जब उनका लक्ष्य और हमारा लक्ष्य समान है तो फिर ऐसा काम क्यों न किया जाये? यह मेरा सवाल है।

दूसरी बात के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। फिलिप्स कम्पनी है, उसने कैसेट्स और मैग्नेटिक टेप्स का उत्पादन करने का काम शुरू किया है। यह चीजें मार्केट में आ गई हैं। एलेक्ट्रानिक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि फिलिप्स इंडिया लिमिटेड को मैग्नेटिक टेप या कैसेट्स बनाने का कोई लाइसेंस एलेक्ट्रानिक्स डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है फिर भी अखबारों में आया है कि उन के टेप्स आने लगे हैं, उन के कैसेट्स आने लगे हैं। आखिरकार इन कम्पनियों की जुर्रत कैसे होती है ऐसे काम करने की। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक संशोधन दिया। आज सबने उन से कहा गया था कि 1972 के अन्त तक की लिमिट लगाई जाए, लेकिन वह नहीं किया। अब वह एक नया अमंडमेंट ले कर आये हैं कि इंट्रोडक्शन आफ बी बिल के तीन साल पहले इसका इंट्रोडक्शन हुआ था अगस्त में। जब मंत्रालय में बिलों पर चर्चा शुरू होती है तब अफसरों की माफत खबर बाहर जाती है। जब कम्पनियों ने देखा कि इस तरह का बिल आ रहा है तब

सारे कानूनों को तोड़ कर उन्होंने अपनी कर्पसिटी को बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया। मैं ने इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी का उदाहरण उसी समय मंत्री महोदय के पास भेजा। उस कम्पनी के एक अफसर ने मुझे यह जानकारी दी हमारी कम्पनी प्रोजेक्ट प्रोवरलैंड के नाम पर तीन महीने से सारे कानूनों को तोड़ कर लेट आवर में भी काम कर के अपनी कर्पसिटी बढ़ाना चाहती है क्योंकि उन्हें पता है कि नया बिल आने वाला है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को तुरन्त जानकारी दी। मैं उस अफसर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उस में कुछ देशभक्ति का अंश था हालांकि उसको अपना पेट भरने के लिए इस कम्पनी में तौकरी करनी पड़ रही है, लेकिन उस ने कहा कि इस कम्पनी में इस तरह का काम चल रहा है।

अब आप मंत्री महोदय के नये अमंडमेंट पर आइये। उसमें है :

"at the time of the introduction of the Bill"

बिल कब इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ? स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राजेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन की तारीख 18 अगस्त बी हुई है। इस का मतलब है कि जून के महीने में आप को इसला देने के बाद, सारा समाचार आप को भेजने के बाद, उन की इस इल्लीगल कर्पसिटी को भी आप इस नए अमंडमेंट के जरिए स्वीकार करना चाहते हैं। हमारे मित्र डा० कैलास ने हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना की आज सबने कि आप इस में 1972 के अन्त तक की सीमा लगाइये। उस के तीन साल पहले। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सोचेंगे, लेकिन अमंडमेंट कौन सा ले कर आये? उन्होंने उस में इंट्रोडक्शन आफ दि बिल कर दिया। अगर हम आरोप लगाते हैं कि इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी से सरकार को चन्दा मिलता है तो मंत्री महोदय बिगड़ जाते हैं।

समाप्त महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य बिना सबूत के जो चाहेंगे कहेंगे? आखिर कोई मर्यादा रखी जायेगी या नहीं?

[सभापति महोदय]

इधर के लोग उधर के लोगों पर चाञ्ज लवायें और उधर के लोग इधर के लोगों पर चाञ्ज लवायें, यह कहाँ तक ठीक है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप की खिदमत में उदाहरण पेश कर रहा हूँ। उस समय तो मुझे पता भी नहीं था कि यह बिल आने वाला है। जैसे ही उस अफसर से मुझे खबर मिली, मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा। मंत्री महोदय इंकार नहीं कर सकते। कम से कम उस पत्र के बाद तथा तथ्यों का पता लगने के बाद जो प्रमैडमेंट वह लाये उस को उन्हें नहीं लाना चाहिए था।

मैं कोई अन्वियोग नहीं बना रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह समझा जाना चाहिए कि इस प्रमैडमेंट का उद्देश्य क्या है। इस लिए मेरा तीसरा मुद्दा है कि सरकार इस कानून में जो संशोधन करने जा रही है, उन के पहलुओं को, उन के अर्थों को उसे ठीक तरह से समझना चाहिए। अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मधु लिमये हाईवे राबरी का मतलब नहीं जानते। मैं बिल्कुल जानता हूँ। उन का उत्तर है मेरे पास। पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रॉफिट्स के रूप में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा विदेशों को चली गई, इसके बारे में वित्त संजालय का कोई अंपूर्ण ध्योरा नहीं है। 450 करोड़ से अधिक की रकम चली गई है सब कम्पनियों की। इस का ध्योरा भी नहीं है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What has that to do with this?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why not? The ITC increase production, profits increase.

प्रॉफिट्स यहां रहते तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना था, यहां मैं इतना फर्क करना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं फर्क करूंगा विदेशी और देशी कम्पनियों में। इस बुनियादी फर्क को भी आप नहीं मानते हैं। आप ने महादेव गोविन्द

रानाडे का नाम सुना होगा। कुछ पुराने घादमी हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : दादाभाई नौरोजी।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री महादेव गोविन्द रानाडे की एक किताब मेरे पास है। उन्होंने क्या लिखा है। मैं दादाभाई नौरोजी और महादेव गोविन्द रानाडे का अनुयायी कहलाने में कोई शर्म महसूस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यहां के विश्वव्यापी दृष्टि वाले लोग जो हैं उन्हें शर्म लग सकती है, मुझे नहीं लगती। इस बात को ले कर उन लोगों के पेट में दर्द नहीं है, हम लोगों के पेट में दर्द है। महादेव गोविन्द रानाडे ने लिखा है :

"The political domination of one country by another attracts far more attention than the more formidable, though unfelt domination which the capital, enterprises, and skill of one country exercise over the trade and manufacture of another."

यह दादाभाई नौरोजी और महादेव गोविन्द रानाडे की सलाह है जो मैं इस वक्त इस सदन में दे रहा हूँ। उधर के लोगों को शर्म लग रही है लेकिन उन महात्मा लोगों ने कहा कि यह केवल राजनीतिक वर्चस्व का सवाल नहीं है, इससे भी आगे सवाल इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को विदेशी पूंजीवाद और साम्राज्यवाद से मुक्त करने का है यह इन लोगों ने देखा। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि पिछले 26 वर्षों में उन्होंने इस सिद्धान्त पर अमल नहीं किया। यहां पर आप की नीति आनी चाहिए, इस तरह के छुट पुट प्रमैडमेंट ला कर हरबीज को लीगलाइज करने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरे प्रमैडमेंट को स्वीकार करने का मतलब है कि जब आप कैपिटली निश्चित करेंगे तब आप को सभी पहलुओं का विचार करना चाहिए कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर चली जायेगी, या विदेशी कम्पनियों जो हैं उन को भारतीयकरण

रहा है या नहीं, इन्फिटी का भारतीयकरण हो रहा है या नहीं, उन की लेबर पालिसी क्या है, टेक्स लाज के बारे में अगर कोई गलत काम किया है उन लोगों ने, करों की चोरी की है, तो वह सारे मुद्दों को धाप ले लीजिए ।

सरकार कहती है कि हम विदेशी कम्पनियों के साथ कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । यह उन को शोभा नहीं देता । अपने उद्योगों को संरक्षण देने की नीति को धाप डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कहते हैं ? अगर आजादी के बाद भी सरकार स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगी ; विदेशी कम्पनियों के फैलाव पर रोक नहीं लगायेगी तो फिर इस आजादी का फायदा क्या हुआ ? इस के लिये डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कहना एक गलत बात है । लानत है इस तरह की आजादी पर, यह आजादी नहीं है । किसी ने कहा कि क्या प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना कोई अपराध है, कोई शरबरी है । मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ, लेकिन प्रोडक्शन विदेशी कम्पनियाँ बढ़ाएँ, इस का मतलब यह होगा कि जहाँ से विदेशी मुद्रा कली जायेगी । और अन्ततोनत्वा अगर धाप राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो जिस तरह से धाज सरकार ऐतों को 17 करोड़ खपवा दे रही है, उसी तरह से दूसरों को भी देना पड़ेगा । सरकार को एक एक कम्पनी को देना पड़ेगा । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ ।

अगर मंत्री महोदय उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कामिप्रहेंसिब विधेयक लाते और उस में बर्गीकरण करते — जो करनी चाहिये तो हम उस का समर्थन करते । इस सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी क्या है ? उस में कहा गया है कि कौर सेक्टर में पब्लिक सेक्टर रहेगा, फलां में प्राइवेट सेक्टर रह सकता है, फलां में विदेशी

कम्पनियाँ नहीं रह सकती हैं । यह इंड-स्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन क्या है ?

क्या यह विषय व्यवहार है ? इस को डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं कहा जा सकता है । इस लिये मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसा विधेयक लायें, जिस में एक सम्यक औद्योगिक दृष्टि हो और उस में एक नियम यह होना चाहिए कि कानज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री नाम एंसेंशल इंडस्ट्री, में विदेशी कम्पनियों की इनक्रीजड कैपेसिटी को हम बिल्कुल नहीं मानते ।

डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज बिल को लाने में सरकार की मंशा यह थी कि पिछड़े इलाको में कारखाने लगाने के लिये बिग विजिनेस हाउसिज को कुछ सुविधायें दी जायेंगी । मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि उस का इस से क्या संबंध है । इसी तरह सी० प्रो० बी० के बारे में भी वह कहेंगे कि उस का इस से क्या संबंध है । क्या वह औद्योगिक नीति को अनेक हिस्सों में काट सकते हैं ? वह एक चीज है और उस का एक पहलू है विदेशी कम्पनियाँ, दूसरा पहलू है बिग विजिनेस हाउसिज तीसरा पहलू है स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, चौथा पहलू है को अपरेटिब्ज पांचवां पहलू है स्टेट सेक्टर और छठा पहलू है जायंट सेक्टर, जिस को सरकार धभी लाई है ।

अगर मंत्री महोदय एक सम्यक औद्योगिक नीति का समावेश करते हुए एक कामिप्रहेंसिब बिज लाते हैं, तो उस का स्वागत होगा । कोई उस का विरोध नहीं करेगा । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरी एमेंडमेंट के बारे में सोचें । मैं फिर एक दफा कहूँगा कि यह बिल आज ही पास हो जाये, यह जरूरी नहीं है । इस की कोई जल्दी नहीं है । धाज ही बैठक के बाद मैंने उन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

को और प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है कि वे हम को बात करने का मौका दें। प्रधान मंत्री और श्री सुब्रह्णम् दोनों रहें। कम से कम हमें उन को कनविन्स करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। आज सवा घंटे बात की और नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह एमेंडमेंट ले कर भाये हैं; लेकिन वह असन्तोषजनक है। हम और बात करना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह जानता हूँ कि सत्कार्क दल को दो तिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त है। मंत्री महोदय जो चाहेंगे, वह कानून पास हो जायेगा। तो फिर वहस काहे के लिये, आपस में विचार विनिमय काहे के लिये? इस लिये मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह जरा सब्र करें और हम लोगों से बातचीत करें। हम लोग भी देश का हित चाहते हैं और वह भी उसी भावना से प्रेरित हैं, जैसा कि उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट आफ् आबजेक्टस एंड रीजन्स में कहा है तो क्या वजह है कि कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल रहा है? अगर वह भी स्वदेशी को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं, आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण रोकना चाहते हैं और विदेशी कम्पनियों के विस्तार पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं, तो क्या वजह है कि कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल रहा है।

14.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

यह एक टेकनिकल बात है कि यह बात इस बिल में नहीं आ सकती है। मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को वापिस ले ले और एक नया काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाए और उस पर वहस हो। अगर समय का सवाल है, तो हम रात भर बैठने के लिये तैयार हैं। शनिवार और इतवार की छुट्टियों को रद्द कर दिया जाये। हम बैठने के लिये और बिल पर वहस करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह एक सम्यक् औद्योगिक नीति वाला एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायें। दादाभाई और

राणाडे के जमाने से देश भक्तों ने जो काम किया है, उसको मिट्टी में मिलाने का काम न करें।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill proposes to empower the Government to call for the registration certificate from any class of undertakings granted before the passing of the Industries Regulation and Development Act for entering the production capacity of the industrial undertakings and other things. The undertakings which existed at the time of the passing of the Industries Development and Regulation Act were required to get themselves registered but the registration certificates issued to them under the rules did not contain any column for specifying industrial capacity. Now, it has come to the notice of the Government that certain industries and certain registered undertakings have increased their production to a much higher level than was reported by them at the time of registration. Such increases are likely to be detrimental to the interests of the small and cottage industries; besides it puts them at a disadvantage as compared to the industries which are licensed after the passing of the 1951 Act. The Bill, therefore, has been brought forward with a view to putting the two categories of industries on the same level, in the interest of regulated development of industry and with a view to putting greater discipline in industrial development. Because of this, I believe the provisions of the Bill are fair and the Bill deserves to be supported by this House.

There has been a lot of discussion that this Bill is unnecessary. I will not enter into that, but I am convinced that the Bill is necessary because under the rule-making authority, Government could not have provided for imposing a penalty. The Bill before us provides for a penalty. For that purpose and for the clarification of the industrial policy and simplifying the procedures regarding licensing, this Bill has become necessary.

The Bill has come at a time when there is considerable anxiety about industrial production and a good deal of mis-understanding and misapprehension about changes in our industrial policy and licensing procedures. Recently, the industrial production in our country has been much below the target. It was 3 per cent in 1971-72 and 7 per cent in 1972-73. 1973-74 threatens to be even worse. From the provisional data for the first five months, it is found that industrial production may increase by only 0.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The position since last year is understandable because of the drought in six large States, the consequential scarcity of raw materials, shortage of power which in the case of Tamilnadu was to the extent of 50 to 75 per cent, coal shortage and strikes which unfortunately in our country are endemic. Though some of these difficulties have now disappeared, industrial production is not still picking up. With this background, I think Government has rendered some service in clarifying our industrial policy and streamlining the licensing procedures. Our industrial policy is based on the Directive Principles of State Policy. To achieve the objectives of that policy, it is necessary to accelerate the rate of economic growth and to speed up industrialisation and in particular to develop heavy industries and machine-making industries, to see that the public sector occupies a dominant place, to build up a large and growing cooperatives sector and to encourage the widest diffusion of ownership of management in private industry. The industrial policy resolution further underlines the need for prevention of private monopolies and concentration of economic power. The role of cottage, small-scale and medium industries is also recognised by the industrial policy as also the need for the balanced economic development of different parts of the country.

Complaints are often heard not so much against the industrial policy as against our licensing procedures, which have caused a good deal of delay and exasperation and have come

in the way of speeding up the process of industrialisation. The steps recently taken by Government largely due to the vigorous efforts of our hon. Minister for Industrial Development to speed up the process of licensing are welcome. The Government have adopted a new definition of large industrial houses, namely, houses whose assets, including assets of inter-connected groups, are not less than Rs 20 crores. With this widening of the definition, the M.R.T.P. Commission will be able to function more effectively in curbing monopolies in this country.

Some hon. Members have referred to the monopoly problem. I think, this is a case of misplaced emphasis. Our industrial problem is so big that monopoly or large industrial houses is a small problem. We have sufficient instruments, a large armoury of powers to curb them. For instance, we have not only the M.R.T.P.C. but we have also changed and are changing the provisions of the Companies Act. Then, we have made many alterations in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. All these powers, I believe, will enable us to control effectively the monopoly or large industrial houses in this country.

There is one misunderstanding that I would like to clear up. Some hon. Members say that these large industrial houses should not be allowed to grow. I, think, that is a mistake. If you allow the large industrial houses to exist, you must allow them to grow. Growth is the essence of life of an industrial undertaking. If you say, "You stop to grow" you stop the undertaking. It then ceases to be profitable; it runs into losses and it loses its life. No industrial undertaking can be stabilised at a particular level. You cannot stabilise production of an industrial undertaking at a particular level for all times to come. If we cannot control them, we should take them over. We cannot say that it should not grow. I would submit that it is a wrong understanding of the industrial economics.

(Shri Y. S. Mahajan)

As far as the production aspect is concerned, an objection has been brought against this Bill that it has been brought to regularise the illegal expansion of capacity by large monopoly houses. What a misrepresentation? When the Act of 1951 was passed, there were thousands of undertakings, small, medium and large which came under the Act. There are thousands of small, medium and large houses whose certificates do not contain information about their capacity. Why should you pick out only large industrial houses? There are thousands of units. Some of them have even gone out of production and some of them have increased their production. Do you expect that an industrial undertaking should remain static for 20 years or more? If it remains so, it cannot exist. If these thousands of units have increased their capacity, I say, they have rendered good service to the country.

As far as licensing procedures are concerned, the Government have appointed a Special Secretariat for Industrial Approval and a Project Approval Board. They have also taken the step of delinking investment upto Rs. 1 crore. These are all parts of a package which will ease the situation considerably improve the industrial climate and make for a higher industrial growth in the future.

In spite of these clarifications and improvements, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make sure that these new bodies function efficiently, discharge their work expeditiously, and that the bureaucracy does not develop in attitude of negation or obstruction which is characteristic of it in our country.

On this occasion, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister two or three important points. The large business houses resort to some mal-practices in the form of pre-empting capacity, taking up licences and not taking steps to establish industrial units. For instance, in the

case of paper industry, there is famine of newsprint and paper....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, this is outside the purview of the Bill.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: As regards paper, our production capacity is not increasing sufficiently rapidly and, therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to make sure that those who have taken up the licences establish the units. The same thing applies to cement industry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things don't come within the purview of the Bill.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The industrialisation can proceed faster if we attach greater importance to small-scale industries. It is only by that process that we can increase production....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are quite different subjects.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: ...increase employment and make the country prosperous.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill, and while doing so, I would like to make a few observations concerning the justification for the Bill with special reference to backward areas. The Bill may be looked at from different angles. On the one hand we have to curb the unauthorised over-production by the large houses, but on the other hand we have to encourage the large houses to go to the backward areas and give a start to industrialisation of the backward areas. It was very rightly observed by a number of my hon. friends that India, taken as a whole, is industrially backward excepting a few pockets....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you read the Bill?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the Bill about? We are not talking about the industrial policy of the country.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I know that the Bill has a limited scope, but within that limited scope I want to mention certain factors regarding industrialisation of backward area....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to shut you out. This Bill only provides that there should be a mention of productive capacity of the industry. How does industrialisation of backward areas come within the scope of this Bill?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I do not challenge what you have said, Sir. You have rightly mentioned the scope. As we are discussing a Bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, I thought I would take advantage of this opportunity. You also represent that area, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do, but here I am concerned with the scope of the Bill.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: As I was saying, Sir, there are only some pockets in our country which are industrially good. But taken as a whole, the country, as such, is industrially backward. Particularly in the eastern sector, we have taken political decisions to establish small States. These small States have to be economically viable, and the issue of industrialisation is unfailingly linked up with that. We cannot ignore the fact that, in order to make the country as a whole as well as the various pockets self-dependent in production as well as in distribution and employment, the face of industrialisation must be quickened in the backward areas.

We have to see that a survey—merely giving Annual Reports but a survey—is made. The question is this

Have we made a survey of the whole country and in the light of that survey, are we going to make a comprehensive legislation as an improvement on the main Act, so that we shall not have to come every time with these amendments? What I suggest is that we have to take a very comprehensive view of the whole country and see that we help the backward areas industrially. And in that, the purpose of this Bill is to control the production element. Then, what is the meaning of the implication of Controlling of production? It is with the objective of controlling of over production in one sector and to encourage other sectors. What are the other sectors? Medium and small-scale industries. The question is how can we encourage the small-scale and medium industries? Either we encourage the small-scale industries by putting a stop to unauthorised over production in the large houses, or by encouraging them by sufficient legislation to go to the backward areas in order to remove the disparity that we have to-day. We have to work in order to fulfil the massive mandate the people have given us which is to remove the industrial disparity in the country.....

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what the Bill says.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: But, mere controlling of production in one sector will not be sufficient. It implies encouraging of the other sectors too. Therefore, I would like to plead that we just make a complete survey of the whole country and on the basis of this survey we take certain measures to be implemented with a firm hand. Only then, we will be going in the right direction. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): In this Bill what we find is that all the regulatory measures taken in the past have proved a failure in curbing the monopolies or giving any incentive or encourage-

(Shri D. K. Panda)

ment to the medium or small industries. Such is the experience of the last 21 years. My humble suggestion will be that the hon. Minister will make a review from our own past experiences as to the working of these regulatory measures.

We know the Industrial Policy Resolution is there. But, in spite of that, the Monopoly Houses have grown and only during the last one or two years we find that in 1971, 76 monopoly houses have increased and another six houses have been created in 1972. So, the more the regulatory measures are, the more the number of monopoly houses. It has been admitted by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha also that it is very difficult to control and curb these monopolies and in the name of growth, it has been also found that in certain cases there is a shortage of production. That is also the mischievous machination of these monopoly houses. In certain cases they have also exceeded their installed capacity illegally. In both the cases, they want to maximise their profits.

Now, as we find, in Form B in the application for registration and also in the application for licence, there has been a mention of the installed capacity. In spite of this, the monopoly houses, whenever they wanted or whenever it suited them, they have gone beyond their capacity illegally and also when the Government is demanding the return, every time it has been found that they are mentioning their present capacity. Therefore, what I want to draw the attention of this House is that in spite of previous arrangement that the monthly installed capacity has to be mentioned in the application for registration and also in the licence application, in spite of this they have been carrying on these illegal acts. Now, by this particular amendment, what will happen? We are not going to curb it, rather now they will say that the installed capacity is the existing capacity. But all these illegal acts for the last 21

years since 1951-52 are now going to be regularised, legalised, under the provisions of this amendment. That is my respectful submission. This should not be passed simply by their majority. Mr. Sathe has already pointed as to why we cannot take the installed capacity at the time of registration, at the time when licence was granted. Questions were asked as to why that should not be taken as the licensed capacity, as the installed capacity or production capacity. According to that, if they had gone beyond the scope and expanded, why should there not be a penal provision in regard to that? That is the main question. If there are persons who have amassed wealth by expansion, who have created shortages and made profits, why should they not be booked? Why should we not have a penal provision to punish those people? That is the solitary question which agitates the minds of the opposition as well as some of the hon. Members on that side too. That is why Mr. Madhu Limaye brought that proposal. I do not want to go into the details. These are the realities of the situation which have got to be faced. We find growth of monopoly year by year. You may say that certain measures will be effective, will be stringent, and so on. But those are not going to solve the problem. It is clear that even under whatever amendments you have made, these monopolists have been getting more and more and amassing more and more wealth to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores. These are the Tata and Birla houses. Would you control them? So, these are the types of capitalist methods which they follow. You would agree with me that the law of capitalism is much more powerful than these regulatory measures. This has been our past experience.

Sir, things which cannot be mended have to be ended. That should be our endeavour. That should be our approach. There should be a sort of self-intersection by the hon. Minister. In the name of increasing production, what these monopoly houses

are doing is that they are increasing their own assets, their own profits. Even the Prime Minister made a declaration the other day in the House. She said, even in spite of our efforts, we could not succeed. But we were accused on behalf of our party when we said that in backward areas no monopoly houses should be allowed to expand. We were accused, but we told that based on our experience. Even the Prime Minister made a categorical declaration. From our common experience we found that these monopoly houses are no more interested to go to any backward areas for development. Why? Because there is no infra-structure. They might be incurring some losses. So, they want only to concentrate on those areas where they will get profits, more and more profits, because they want to amass their own profits. That is only their main purpose. To suit that very purpose, they have not gone to these backward areas.

Then, in the name of production, even if you grant licences to them to go to backward areas, it has become our experience that in the name of production, you cannot give them any further concessions.

What we want is an effective measure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You know that you, as a Member of the Estimates Committee, have signed the report welcoming the notification by the Government sanctioning the expansion of the existing industries by 100 per cent. You were a signatory to that welcoming the notification of Government sanctioning the expansion of the existing industries including large houses.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I do not remember that. I can still stoutly oppose this. I am totally opposed to these monopoly houses being allowed licences in the backward areas.

श्री मधु लिंगये : मेरा पॉइंट प्राफ़ आउट है। अभी माननीय स्टीफ़न ने एस्टीमेट कमिटी के अन्दर ज़रूरी चर्चा हुई है उसका उल्लेख किया है। एस्टीमेट कमिटी को जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसमें अब तक मुझे तो पता नहीं है कि मिनिटस प्राफ़ डिबेट देने की परम्परा है? मेरा ख़याल है कि नहीं है। इसलिए अगर किसी मੈम्बर ने विरोध भी किया होगा और बहुमत से कोई राय बनती है तो माननीय साठे ने या माननीय पंडा ने विरोध किया है तो आपको उसकी चर्चा यहां पर नहीं करनी चाहिए। नहीं तो एक नई परम्परा डालिए कि सारी मिनिटस और चर्चा को सदन में रखा जाये। एस्टीमेट कमिटी का आप हवाला दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उसमें किसी मੈम्बर ने क्या कहा यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह ग़लत बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, as far as I understand from Shri Stephen, he was referring to a report that was laid on the table of the House.

Now, it is true that in all these Committees, except the Select Committees on Bills, normally, there is no note of dissent. Notes of dissents are not allowed. It is not also normal that we should refer to the different opinions which, in the course of the discussions, may come up in the deliberations of these Committees. That is not desirable.

But the point is this. I think there is some kind of implication that because Shri Panda had signed the re-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

port, which he is expected to do because no note of dissent is allowed and if he raised an opinion, here I do not think we should even imply that he said something different or signed something different because that will lead to a controversy as to what he said in the deliberations of this Committee which is not desirable. Please go on.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am of firm opinion and I have this conviction that from our experiences the backwardness of Orissa or any other backward State is only due to the growth of monopoly.

Therefore, the question of allowing them the monopoly to go to backward areas for increasing production or for industrialisation of those backward areas does not arise. What I want to know categorically from him is this whether the Government is going to make a survey or a review when new challenges from all these big monopoly houses come up and, after making such a review, from the rich experience gained whether you are going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill. This is my first question on which I want an answer from the hon. Minister. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government believes that by such a tinkering, it can curb the monopoly houses. If that is so, then whether the hon. Minister can give a guarantee that after this amendment, when the production capacity is to be mentioned, whether there won't be any further expansion beyond the installed capacity. Are the licensing applications sent to the Task Force? If so, on what basis are they going to them? I would like to know exactly the basis on which or the principles on which the task force can dispose of these applications for licence, whether there is going to be any ad hoc basis or there are going to be any definite principles laid down in this regard,

Lastly, as far as the medium and small-scale industries are concerned,

especially those on which the real industrialisation of the backward States depends, I would like to know whether Government are going to start industrialisation of the backward areas by starting small and medium industries there. Especially, I would like to know whether the cement industry in Orissa in respect of which an application is pending before the Industrial Development Ministry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going too far.

SHRI D. K. PANDA:....will be sanctioned immediately, and similarly whether the applications pending before the other Ministries also will be sanctioned quickly.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): While supporting this Bill, I cannot but voice a little bit of concern for some of the small-scale industries since in my constituency the oil engine industry is rather large, and they will be facing some problems in the light of this Bill. Those engines are produced as much by Kirloskars as by the small-scale industries in Kolhapur. If Government are going to legalise the higher production, that is, the production to an extent more than what is licensed for Kirloskars....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This would not be applied to licensed units. This is for registered units. Kirloskars are a licensed unit.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: In that case, my problem is solved. Since the hon. Minister is going to protect the small-scale industries, I have no objection.

Now, I would like to answer a little objection raised by Shri Panda that monopoly houses should not be allowed to go to backward areas. I am of the opinion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different question.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: But I must answer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not to answer it. The hon. Minister has to answer. But even so, I am pointing out that that is outside the scope of this Bill.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: Why did you not point it out before?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been pointing it out, and I shall point it out again now. We are not discussing about the industrial policy of India, where industries should be set up, in what way etc.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: The whole malaise arises in my opinion due to the following reason. The reason why this particular Bill is necessary is also this. Actually, I wanted to start where my hon. friend Shri Stephen had left off, namely that we have to increase production in this country, and in my opinion, increased production is not only for the sake of bringing down the prices but it will also entail more industrialisation and more employment. I do not believe that there is any other way in which we can tackle the problem of *Garibi Hatao* except through full employment. If a Bill is brought forward here in order to facilitate that full employment or at least more employment, I do not see why anybody in this House should grudge the hon. Minister this privilege.

Some hon. Members have pointed out that under this Bill, monopolies have been left off. I do not see how monopolies come into the picture here. The reason why I wanted to answer the question in regard to monopolies was this. I do not understand why while licensing, in the manner in which licences are given, the plums should be left to the monopoly houses whereas the other people are expected to go into the backward areas. This should not be the case. I believe that if anybody is going to have the plums from the pudding, he should also have the other side and he should be able to suffer a little more for the people of our country. I think the monop-

lists particularly should be approached in such a manner in which they will realise their responsibility which is much more than the responsibility of the smaller industrialists towards the people of this country. Shri Madhu Limaye talks about patriotism. I do not think we should always condemn industrialists as if they were no Indians at all. I think the better way of approaching the problem is to get them...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Foreign companies.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: Why should not even foreign companies which are earning their bread here think in terms of doing something for this country?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They send out money.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: Even if they do, that is not something which should be looked at this way. (*Inter-ruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Apart from being outside the scope, this is likely to be a very explosive point.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): You don't want it to be mentioned because it is explosive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Besides being controversial and explosive, why go into something not within the scope?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: That explosion will work to his detriment. Therefore, he should not create it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should explode at the proper place.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: Whatever cynical motive the Opposition sees in this, as I see it, it is going to help increase production. Therefore, I am for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dharnidhar Das.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहस जब विस्तृत हो जाती है, तो प्राप घंटी बजा देते हैं। इस में मुख्य मुद्दा जो है वह रजिस्टर्ड कंपैसिटी और सर्वेफिकेट और एप्लीकेशन का है। जब थोड़ा इधर उधर हो जाते हैं, तो प्राप घंटी बजा देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When it goes outside the scope, I ring the bell; otherwise, I don't.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। इस पर अगर प्राप को बहस ठीक ढंग से चलाना है, तो जो स्टेटमेंट इन्होंने ला मिनिस्ट्री को भेजे हैं और उन का जो प्रोपीनियन है, वह सदन की मेज पर रखें। कल तिवारी जी ने जो कि उस समय सभापति थे, कहा था :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a point. There is no point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Point of order is addressed to the Chair.

इसलिए मैं प्राप से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि अगर प्राप चाहते हैं कि यह बहस बिल का जो दायरा है, उस में चले, तो यह निहायत जरूरी हो जाता है कि ला मिनिस्ट्री को जो इन्होंने स्टेटमेंट भेजा था, उस पर ला-मिनिस्ट्री ने जो पहली प्रोपीनियन दी और उस के बाद जो दूसरा नया स्टेटमेंट भेजा और उस पर जो ला मिनिस्ट्री की दूसरी प्रोपीनियन आई, वे आज हमारे सामने आएँ और हम उन को पढ़ें कम से कम बिब्लिक पर विचार करते समय हम लोगों को मौका मिले। प्रश्नी इसके संबंध रखिय प्रश्नी चाहिए। कल सभापति जी ने कहा था कि बहस के दौरान

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we come to that particular clause, we will see.

I was not in the House to listen to what happened. But I understand this question came up earlier in the debate and some kind of decision was taken on that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should it be brought up again?

श्री मधु लिमये: वह दूसरा था। जो सबसे बहस हुई वह एटोर्नी जनरल को बुलाने के लिए हुई और वह रिजेक्ट हो गई थी। मैं अब एटोर्नी जनरल को बुलाने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो जो लीगल प्रोपीनियन्स आए हैं उन को सदन के पटल पर रखने की बात कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise something on which the House has given its decision. I will listen to you later on. This is no point of order. The only point of order now is whether we can go on with this debate or not. I had called Shri Das.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the legal opinion is put before the House, your task will become easy, Members may not divert from the main theme.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Can they reflect on any decision of the House?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is the decision of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to follow (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the legal opinion, as it has been made available to the Minister, is placed before the House, your task will be eased because members will not divert from the original scheme.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What happened within the Secretariat in respect of the Bill is not a matter for the hon. Members. The Bill is before the House. If they want legal opinion from somebody, they can take the legal

opinion. But they cannot ask me to give the legal opinion on what my Secretary said or the Under Secretary said.

श्री कच्ची लिमये : प्राप बिना समझे रूलिंग देंगे, तो ठीक बात नहीं होगी। प्राप मेरी बात को समझ लीजिए। प्राप ने मुझे बोलने का पूरा समय नहीं दिया, इसलिए मैं एक बात प्राप से कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात नहीं है कि ग्रन्डर-सेक्रेटरी ने इन के काम में क्या कहा या इन की बीबी ने क्या कहा, इस की मांग हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम लोग इतने मूर्ख नहीं हैं। हम तो जो इन्टर-डिपार्ट-मेंटल, इन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिये हैं और ला मिनिस्ट्री ने जो लीगल प्रोपीनिन्स दी हैं, उन की मांग कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point? What do you want? (Interruption) Order, please. Mr. Limaye, you please address me and tell me in simple, precise language, what you want.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want the legal opinion submitted by the Law Ministry on which the Bill is based. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I think what the Minister said (Interruption) Order, please; I think what the Minister submitted is the correct position. If he does not want to place certain papers before the House, we cannot compel him. (Interruptions). We cannot compel him. The Bill is before the House. It is for you to say whatever you want to say on this Bill. It is for him to say whatever he wants to say on the Bill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What advice he has got.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is nothing secret.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What advice was given to him, what opinion he has got, it is his business. (Interruptions) Order, please.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He is trying to conceal it from the House.

SHRI B. V. NAIK rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I have given my ruling on this. There is no more point on this. Shri Dharnidhar Das.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, there is a separate point of order which I want to raise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another point of order?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This Bill has been brought before this House to remove some....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We all know what the Bill is.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: We want to know whether there is any difference between the opinion given by the Law Ministry and that given by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to reply. Now, Shri Dharnidhar Das.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: If there be any difference between the opinion of the Law Ministry and the opinion of the Industrial Development Ministry, the Members are interested to know what the difference is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will take note of this and reply to it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: What is the difference of opinion between the Law Ministry and the Ministry of Industrial Development has not been brought to the notice of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Shri Dharnidhar Das.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I crave your indulgence to broaden the scope of discussion on this Bill. As regards the provisions of the Bill, there is the parent Act, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and this Bill seeks to amend certain Provisions of that Act. The pros and cons of the amendments have been discussed by the various Members. But here, what I want to stress is the aim and principles of the parent Act. For that, I request you to allow me to bring to bear on the discussion, the basic principles—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you, but you could have cut out all this preface which is not necessary.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: This Act, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was the outcome of the industrial policy resolution of 1948.

AN HON. MEMBER: 1956.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: 1948. The principle underlying that policy was explained by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह तो पालिसी में है, इस में पब्लिक जी को रोक नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What policy? Industrial policy?

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Yes; I say that this Act of 1951 was the outcome of the industrial policy resolution of 1948.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But we are not discussing that Act now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I want to discuss the principle here, on which this Act was based.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister who explained the Industrial Policy Resolution saying that it clearly demarcated the spheres of the three sectors of the economy: public sector, co-operative sector and the private sector. This Bill seeks to curb the expansion of the monopoly and private sector. While enunciating

that policy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the aim was a socialist economy; he added:

“Public sector must act as a canon at the hill top and, control the private sector at the foothills, that must be surrounded by a massive co-operative sector.”

The idea was to establish a socialist economy where the public sector and the co-operative sector would rapidly grow. Gradually the private sector has to be squeezed out by the expansion of the public and co-operative sectors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Bill now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I will not repeat the points mentioned by other speakers. I am going to stress the principle on which the Act was based and I am seeking your indulgence...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Asking my permission to say something which is the relevant.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: The decision of the House is to curb monopolies. But on the contrary how monopoly hold has increased. The assets of Birlas were Rs. 40 crores in 1947 when we attained Independence. In 1970 it rose to Rs. 600 crores. In spite of our attempts to curb monopolies, it is increasing. About the role of the private sector, I want to say something and to quote what JRD Tata himself has said. I quote it from the Domestic World, November 29, 1973:

“Sham businessmen have damaged the reputation of private sector through degradation, misdeeds and conspicuous expenditure of a few individuals heading large enterprises and who in their pursuit of wealth, profit and self-aggrandisement have want only disregarded public interest.”

This Bill is intended to serve public interest. The monopoly houses are against public interest.

"Tax evasion, black-marketing, illegal foreign exchange transactions bribery and corruption and political intrigues have been the main instruments of personal gain used by such anti-social elements."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: These are the problems we have been discussing here in this House. About the problem of price rise, which is another name for profit rise, I should say that monopolies are responsible for it and we cannot curb monopolies without considerably expanding the public sector to take their place and strictly, controlling the profit motive. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Anyway I support the amendment because it is a step to curb the monopolies. Industrial development is more important in the backward regions than in advanced regions. So, I have to refer to the role of monopoly houses in backward areas. These monopoly houses go, exploit and drain the economy of backward States. Therefore, I am opposed to it. We have driven out wholesale traders in foodgrains in Assam by State takeover of this trade through cooperatives. These monopolists should not be encouraged to go to backward areas. To plunder the people in the name of industrial development. Assam has the bitter experience of it. The growth of few industries by big capitalists from outside in the last two decades has been the cause of greater poverty of the people. So we are demanding rapid industrialisation in the Public and cooperative sectors to remove the regional imbalance.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम यहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट, 1951 में अमेंड-

मेंट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आर्थिक स्वराज्य की कल्पना कर रहा है, देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति चीजों के दाम न बढ़े इस की कल्पना कर रहा है, देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह सोच रहा है कि यहाँ बेकारी न हों, लेकिन जब मैंने इस अमेंडिंग बिल को पढ़ा तो ऐसा समझने लगा कि श्री मुशतूफ़ुल्लाह तीन चार बातों पर बिना विचार किये इस अमेंडिंग बिल को लाये हैं।

पहले तो मंत्री महोदय को यह ब्याख्या रखना चाहिये था कि हम देश में अब ज्यादा चीजों की आवश्यकता नमश्ते हैं, परन्तु क्या मोनोपॉलीज को हम इस एमेंडमेंट से बढ़ा रहे है या नहीं हमें इस तरह के कदम बढ़ाने है कि देश में चीजों के दाम न बढ़ें और चीजें ज्यादा बने। तथा मोनोपॉलीज भी ज्यादा न बढ़ सके। दूसरी बात यह सोचनी चाहिये थी कि मोनोपॉली हाउसेज जिन चीजों को बना रहे हैं क्या वह ही हमारा लभल स्केल सेक्टर भी बना रहा है या नहीं। इस को सोचने के बाद ही मंत्री महोदय अमेंडमेंट लाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। तीसरी बात उन को यह देखनी चाहिये था कि एस्टिमेंट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी व कमेटी अन्डरटैकिंग कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं तथा उन में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं कहीं यह अमेंडमेंट उन के विरुद्ध तो नहीं है।

जब मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा तो मेरी समझ में ऐसा आने लगा कि हम मोनोपॉली हाउसेज को इसके द्वारा ताकत देने वाले है या नहीं अगर उन की ताकत को बढ़ने से रोका तो आज तक जो इतना धन लगा है, करोड़ों रुपये तो इन्से देश का वह धन खर्चा हो जायगा। दूसरी दलील कि अगर हम उन की ताकत को बढ़ने से रोके तो शायद हमारे बहुत से भाई बहिने बेकार हो जायेंगे लेकिन 1973 में सब उद्योगपति और व्यापारियों को

[डा० कैलाश]

इस एमेंडमेंट का मालूम हो गया था कि इस तरह मैं एमेंडमेंट सरकार लाने वाली है तब उन्होंने जरूर यह प्रयत्न किया कि वह एक्स्पेंशन चुपचाप कर लें और प्रोडक्शन भी खूब बढ़ायें और शायद दूसरे साधियों को भी उन्होंने इस तरह की राय दी इसीलिये मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ यही कहना है कि जो उन्होंने तीन वर्ष की अवधि रखी है उस को छुटा कर के 1970 से 1972 तक जोड़ें अर्थात् उन कंपनियों के 1970, 1971 और 1972 के प्रोडक्शन पर ही हिसाब लगायें। अगर आपने 1973 को भी हिसाब में रखा तो व्यक्तियों को लाभ होगा पर देश को नुकसान। क्योंकि जनवरी, 1973 में उद्योगपतियों को मालूम हो गया था। मंत्री महोदय जो एमेंडमेंट लाये हैं, उस का लाभ देश को तो होगा या नहीं लेकिन जो उद्योगपति भाज मोटे हैं, वे और मोटे हो जायेंगे, उस का लाभ उन को नहीं मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर दिसम्बर, 1972 के बाद का या जनवरी, 1973 से उन्होंने जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया, हो, या उन को जो भी प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी रही हो, उस को अगर माना, जाये, तो उन को दंड देने के बाद ही माना जाये। मेरी इस प्रार्थना के बाद श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम यह एमेंडमेंट लाये हैं कि क्लाज 2 में लाइन 13 में "कमेंसमेंट" की जगह पर "इन्ट्रोडक्शन" और लाइन 14 में "एक्ट" की जगह पर "बिल" रख दिया जाये : लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के प्रति पूरा न्याय नहीं किया : मैं उन को फिर भी सुझाव दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि उस से कोई घड़बड़ नहीं घाने वाली है, अर्थात् 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 का ही प्रोडक्शन देखें न कि अगस्त, 1973 तक।

मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट आफ फ़ाब्रिकेशन एंड रीजन्स में बताया है कि 1951 में मंचली इन्स्टाल्ड कॅपेसिटी, नम्बर आफ सिस्टम और नम्बर आफ बकिंग डेज आदि

के बारे में जानकारी मांगी गई थी, लेकिन शायद वह नहीं दी गई थी। यह भी कहा जाता है कि 21, 2 वर्ष हो गये हैं, रेकार्ड खो गये हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हो सकता है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है जो जानकारी आप आज मांग रहे हैं, क्या बीस साल बाद वह सुरक्षित रहेगी। पहले हम इन्स्टाल्ड कॅपेसिटी की बात किया करते थे, पर आज हम प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी की बात करने लग गये हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्स्टाल्ड कॅपेसिटी तो 100 परसेंट होती है, लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी उन्हीं मशीनों पर 150 या 200 परसेंट भी की जा सकती है या बनाई जा रही है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी ऐसा हो रहा है और यह एक शुभ लक्षण है : मान लीजिए कि इन्स्टाल्ड कॅपेसिटी "एक्स" है, तो प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी "एक्स प्लस एक्स" भी हो सकती है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने सरकार और जनता को धोखा दे कर अगर कुछ काम किया हो, तो उस को इस एमेंडमेंट में ऐसी अवधि बता कर लीगलाइज न किया जाये बिना दंड दिये यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मेरे और मंत्री महोदय के विचार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। जो कागज खो गये हैं, उन को दोबारा इस एमेंडमेंट के जरिये बंगवाया जाये : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय वह सोच ले कि क्या करना चाहते हैं। इस बिल में प्रोडक्शन कॅपेसिटी रखी गई है। तो बाद में और कोई नया शब्द न आ जाये। क्या आज से पन्नीस साल के बाद किसी व्यक्ति को मरदा देने के लिए—देश को मरदा देने के लिए नहीं—किसी और शब्द का उपयोग किया गया, तो वह देश के साथ अन्याय होगा। ऐसा भ्रम जनता में है उसे दूर करने का प्रयास करें :

मैं इस बिल का हासिक सचबन करता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम का नाम बड़ा ऊंचा है, वह घानेस्ट हैं और उन की इन्टेंट्रिटी पर

कोई शक नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन जब मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति को भी, जो कांग्रेस का भक्त रहा है और जिस को कम्युनिस्ट भाई और सो-काल्ड कांग्रेसी कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि तुम रेट्रोग्रैड स्टेप के समर्थक हो और तुम राइट रीएक्शनरी हो, ठीक वर्ष मुकर्रर नहीं करने के कारण शंकाये उत्पन्न हुई हैं तो फिर वे दूसरे व्यक्तियों को तो जरूर इस बारे में संदेह और संशय करेंगे, जो राइट रीएक्शनरी नहीं हैं, जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं। तो मंत्री ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं यह समझ में नहीं आता।

भ्रन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेरा एमेंडमेंट मान लिया गया होता, तो कांग्रेस की छ्वाति और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का आधिक स्वराज्य का स्वप्न भी जल्दी साकार हो जाता मैं तो चाहता था कि यह कार्य श्री सुब्रह्मयम के द्वारा साकार हो। लेकिन वह तभी हो सकेगा, जब इस बिल में दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी को माना जाये। तथा मानोपलीज का जिन्होंने देश के साथ गद्दारी की, रोका जाये। पर अगर 1973 के प्रोडक्शन को मंजूर किया गया तो आप मोन्डोपोली को ज्यादा मजबूत बना देंगे।

भाषा है मंत्री जी देश का तथा कांग्रेस के सिद्धांतों का ध्यान रख कर कार्य करेंगे।

श्री अश्वि भूषण (वसिष्ठ बिल्डी) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह एमेंड-
 मेंट ला कर चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक बढ़े। उन की सिनिसेटिटी और उन के काम की मैं सराहना करता हूँ। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि किन-जोनों को एक्स-
 पेंशन मिलेगा। पिछले दिनों हम ने देखा है कि जो फारेन कम्पनीज इस देश में खरीदारी मुद्दम बनाती हैं, जब उन्हें पता लगा कि इस प्रकार का एमेंडमेंट माने वाला है, तो

उन्होंने अपनी प्रोडक्शन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा कर दिखाने को कोशिश की। सहारन-
 पुर की घटना हमारे सामने है। उन्होंने इतवार को भी, और छुट्टियों के दिन भी, फैक्टरी चलाई, ओवरटाइम भी दिया, एक्स्ट्रा पैसे भी दिये, ताकि वे अपनी मैक्सिमम कैपे-
 सिटी को बढ़ा कर दिखा सकें। चाहे वायलर फटने का डर हो, लेकिन दिखाने के लिए काम मैक्सिमम होना चाहिए, ताकि उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाइसेंस मिल जाये।

हमारे बगल में गांधिवाद में, एक फैक्टरी बराबर शराब बनाती थी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी नहीं देती थी। उस ने एक्सपेंशन कर ली और लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी बढ़ा ली। उस ने दरखास्त दी, लेकिन सरकार ने उस का लाइसेंस बढ़ाना मुनासिब नहीं समझा। इस एमेंडमेंट से तो उस का लाइसेंस भी बढ़ जायेगा। सरकार उस को और चार पांच कारखाने बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दे, दे लेकिन जो लोग सरकार की निगाह से चोरी कर के अपनी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा रहे हैं उन को एक्सपेंशन देना अच्छा नहीं लगता है। अगर बिड़लाजी की केबल-फैक्टरी अपनी कैपेसिटी को डबल कर ले, तो केवल बनाने वाली छोटी फैक्टरियां खत्म हो जायेंगी।

मुझे इस बात का खतरा है कि इस बिल के पास होने से इस देश में फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स को बढ़ावा मिलने वाला है। अगर मंत्री महो-
 दय बता दें कि जो फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स यहां लक्सरी गुड्स बनाते हैं, उन को एक्सपेंशन नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करूंगा। मैं नेशनल मानोपलिस्ट्स को तो एक बार बर्दाश्त कर भी सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। जिली में हम फारेन कार्टेलज की कार्यवाहियों का नतीजा देख चुके हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते के बजाये देश में ही अधिक

[श्री शशि भूषण]

से अत्रिक प्रोडक्शन किया जाये। लेकिन क्या लिपिस्टक, शराब, पाउडर, और कोका कोला वगैरह प्रोड्यूस किया जायगा? टायर, दूध और काफी वगैरह ग्राम इस्तेमाल की जो चीजें फारेन कम्पनीज यहां बनाती हैं, अगर उन को एक्सपेंशन देना है, तो जापान, जर्मनी आदि कई देश हमारा सारा प्रोडक्शन करेंगे लेकिन वे देश को खंबला कर देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने भा देश को इनना नहीं लूटा था, जितना आजादी के बाद फारेन कम्पनीज ने लूटा है।

हमारा यह मैनिफेस्टो है, हमारी पार्टी की लाइन है कि हम फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स को बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे। अगर इन बिल के द्वारा उन को एक्सपेंशन मिलना है, तो सही कांग्रेसमैन की हैसियत से, जिन्हें स्वदेशी और स्वराज्य के लिए सत्याग्रह और एजीटेशन करनी पड़ी थी, हम फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स को यज्ञ बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। अपने देश की इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय चाहे जो करें। अगर सस्ता कपड़ा बनाना है, तो कौन चाहेगा कि एक्सपेंशन न दिया जाये; हम सस्ते कपड़े के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट से अपील करेंगे। सरकार इस के लिए नई मशीनरी भी दे। लेकिन लकसरी गुड्स के लिए एक्सपेंशन देना मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

इस देश की जनता का हमारी पार्टी पर विश्वास है। समाजवाद की आस्था को लेकर हम चले हैं तो फारेन मानोपलिस्ट्स को इस देश की धरती पर हम आगे नहीं बढ़ो देंगे, यह हमारा प्रण है और इसी लाइन को रखते हुए आप कोई भी एक्सपेंशन करें, उनमें हमारा पूरा समर्थन आप के साथ है।

15.51 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the chair]

SHRI B. K. DASCHGWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Though the Bill is very simple, it has got certain very

serious implications. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we have seen two points have been emphasised, accepting the fact that in spite of certain regulations, some of the industries have exceeded their capacity. I do not know why and how in the face of the Government, in the face of so many officials and so much administrative machinery, could they expand to such an extent that after 22-23 years the Government have come to realise that it would have to be checked in the interests of the growth of small scale and medium industries and their production capacity or the authorisation of the capacity must have to be regulated. These are the two facts under which this Bill is pioneered by the hon. Minister.

I understand whatever has happened in the past we must have proper statistics of the production capacity of the industries concerned for an overall development and regulation and for the total planned economic development of the country. Out of this, two things that are coming before us are: whether the Government can ill afford to waste or ignore the existing resources available in the country and the existing investment so far made and whether the Government can afford to ignore this fact. Secondly, will the Government take proper measures or take steps to see that the authorisation of capacity is made according to the full utilisation of the machines and its full production capacity to be utilised in the sense that the Government must have a proper check? In view of these two things, we can ill afford in view of the present economic stagnation in the country that the existing resources and the existing investments that have been made should remain idle. That is true. But that should have been seriously thought of. How should these existing resources and the existing investment be utilised? Should it be utilised only for production of non-essential items ignoring the demand for production of mass consumption items? Does it meet the needs of the country? To-day, in the overall national economy and the national

needs, production is the need of the hour. But should we not classify what sort of production we must need to-day. Priority, according to our own nomenclature and according to our planned economy, should be to the production of goods of mass consumption. I do not find anything in the Bill that the Government tries to differentiate as to what are the processes which should meet the basic needs of the country. Notwithstanding that certain industrialists and monopoly houses have been touched upon, that they are just taking away large profits to foreign countries, but, at the same time, they are also earning foreign exchange for the country. We should also consider that. Keeping all these in our view, it was imperative on the part of the Government to have come forward with a comprehensive Bill as suggested by some of the friends—a comprehensive Bill as to how these production capacities are to be regulated, whether it should be for essential items or for non-essential items or for luxury items and secondly, in regard to the expansion or regularisation, whatever it be, of such illegal things or the production capacity that has been increased beyond the knowledge of the Government in the name of regularisation, should the advantages that some of these biggest monopoly houses are getting be scaled down. I am sorry we have not seen anything of such a measure. Then again the question is raised here about production. It has been stated that you will have the level of the highest annual production during the last three years immediately preceding the introduction of the amendment by the hon. Minister, that is to say, the introduction of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1973. How can this be calculated? With regard to this point, I would submit, it will be very difficult for you to come to any conclusive decision in this regard because, in this country, production is hampered for many reasons, there are labour troubles, there are administrative troubles and power failure, there

are non-supply of raw materials etc. and these troubles are all spread throughout the country, as a whole. You cannot say that there are no labour troubles in the western sector. Nobody can say that there are no troubles in the eastern sector. Nobody can say that in Punjab and Haryana power production has become so much successful that there is no failure of power. Well, it is true, that at certain sectors at certain point of time, the power failure was more than some other sectors and therefore their production had been hampered more compared to some other sectors, at certain point of time. It is an accepted fact that power generation throughout the country, throughout the year, has never been uniform, and as a result thereof and due to power failure, production had been hampered to a large extent.

It was 30 per cent or 40 per cent or 50 per cent. If you go on calculating the highest annual production during the last three years immediately preceding the introduction of this amendment, when due to labour troubles and due to power failure, etc. their production had been hampered, how will you arrive at the correct figure? Therefore, my submission is that the basic tenets and the basic purpose of this Bill will be defeated if you go on calculating on an average basis. Because, the basic purpose is to conserve our investment resources.

Various points have been made about production capacity, installed capacity etc. I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister one point that if a particular industry has come to a certain figure of production, that means, it has come to the capacity to produce say X quantity of goods. Now, if this capacity has been hampered due to labour troubles or due to power failure or labour troubles etc. We cannot come to the conclusion that this industry

(Shri B. K. Daschoudhuri)

has not got the capacity to produce these things.

So, I submit, let there be some more clarification as to what should be the proper calculation to be done to assess the productive capacity. I seek some clarification on this point from the hon. Minister. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider the labour troubles, the power failure, the non-supply of raw materials and other relevant factors when giving this final certificate of the utilisation of the production capacity of any industry. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is of a very limited scope. In spite of that, the discussion has been very wide-ranged. I would like to impress upon the hon. Members that the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act does not lay down the Government's Industrial policy.

16 hrs.

This is only an instrument for the implementation of the industrial policy. If the hon. Members would look into the Act itself, they will find that this is for the purpose of making certain industries to be brought within the control of Parliament because, under the Constitution, all industries, except those which are declared by Parliament to be of importance and to be regulated by Parliament, are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

Therefore, it is only by a Parliamentary Act, to bring certain industries under the purview of Parliament, under the jurisdiction of the Government of India and for the purpose of regulating those industries, we have this Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act. If the hon. Members go through the provisions of this Act, they will find that this does not make any reference to public sector, private

sector or the cooperative sector, this does not make any reference to foreign owned companies, individuals or partners or any such thing. It does not make any reference to industrial policy statements arising out of it. On the other hand, this only gives the power to Government to regulate industries by the issue of licences, and all the other constitutional things are laid down. Lately we have also introduced certain provisions. But for that, the hon. Members will not find any mention with regard to many of the important policy discussions which take place here. Therefore, it is in this context that you should also look into the amendment. No doubt, in considering this, naturally, hon. Members were very particular with regard to the policy which the Government was following for which this instrument was being utilised. But, still, with great respect to the hon. Members, perhaps, it was spreading a little beyond the rules of debate to go into the regular policy formulation. But, since certain matters have been raised, I think I should not allow those to go unanswered because, inside the House as also outside the House, charges are being made that the policy is being distorted, particularly distorted in favour of the larger houses.

I would like to put the record straight and place before this House what is really the policy of the Government of India, and if the hon. Members think of something else, I would like to hear from them as to what should be the policy and on what basis they would like us to alter this policy.

Sir, I am a Minister for Industrial Development and I propose to function as a Minister for Industrial Development for a healthy industrial development and I am not going to function as a destroyer of industry. And therefore our policies will have to be on the basis of the development of industries no doubt, in a healthy manner, taking into account the secto-

economic objectives we have. It is on this basis throughout our policies have been regulated. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India requires that:-

'The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing--

- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

Government have pursued these two objectives of policy through a variety of measures, both positive and negative, and the concerted approach to this problem has been given in this House on more than one occasion and it has been repeated again and again. Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 to which we all subscribe contains a list of industries in which further growth was exclusively reserved for the public sector. The adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector.

The Industrial Policy Resolution has been re-affirmed in the recent statement of 2nd February, 1973. I would like the hon. Members to point out one instance where Schedule A has been taken out of the public sector. As a matter of fact, even certain of the other industries which were in Schedule A and which were in the private sector, even though under the Industrial Policy Resolution, those that exist already in the private sector should be allowed to continue, we

have taken over many of these undertakings into the public sector by an Act of Parliament.

It has also been noted in this restatement of policy that the State will have to take direct responsibility for the future development of industries over a wide field in order to promote the cardinal objectives of growth, social justice, self-reliance and satisfaction of basic minimum needs. So, it is not confined to Schedule A or Schedule B industries.

There has thus been no dilution of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which was framed by our revered Jawaharlal Nehru. Government have also not hesitated to take over several important industries or units such as the Indian Copper Corporation, IISCO, coking and non-coking mines, which belonged to industries in Schedule A.

Schedule B of the Industrial Policy Resolution contains a list of industries in which the State will generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but in which private enterprises will also be expected to supplement the efforts of the State. Schedule B was neither meant, nor has it operated in practice, to restrict the entry of the public sector into other fields as well. So, that is not confined to Schedule A or Schedule B alone.

The Industrial Policy Resolution clearly recognises that it is always open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production, whether it is included in Schedule A or Schedule B.

In pursuance of this approach, the public sector has its presence today in several industries which were not included in either Schedule A or Schedule B, such as cement, paper, newsprint, earth-moving equipment, engineering goods, electronics, instruments, cables, insecticides, salt, photo goods, bakeries, footwear, teleprinters, hotels and contraceptives.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Public sector investment in industry has significantly grown from Rs. 29 crores at the commencement of the First Plan to about Rs. 4500 crores at the present time.

In addition to that, I am sure hon. Members are aware that we have taken over 103 textile mills and they will continue to be in the public sector. They are not going to be returned to the private owners, and these will form a big chunk of the textile industry so that we could not only have production in these but perhaps give a lead to the textile industry with regard to production policies, with regard to pricing etc.

In a developing country which has adopted a socialist pattern of society, the public sector will have to assume an increasingly important role in several fields to meet production targets for reducing concentration, to save imports, to promote exports and to ensure availability of mass consumption goods. The policy that is followed is not to promote private enterprise and especially private investment from large houses and foreign companies. Wherever the public sector can contribute. This applies not only to new undertakings but also while promoting expansion and diversification of existing private sector units. All such proposals are subjected to the scrutiny of the public sector angle at the licensing stage, priority being given to public sector production.

Moreover in key commodities like cement where the public sector has made a relatively recent entry, future plans for growth have been scrutinised from the point of view of maximising the role for the public sector. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Cement Corporation of India and the State Governments are being stretched to the utmost extent of their capacity to put up new cement plants. It is only for the balance, after having loaded the Cement Corporation belonging to the Government of India and all the State Industrial

Development Corporations, it is only after loading them fully that we have gone out to find out for the rest of the capacity where it could be loaded. Even there, wherever there were new and medium entrepreneurs outside the larger house, they were given the first preference and then only we went in for expansion of the existing units and for production of slag cement etc. That is how we have gone into it.

In the case of paper also, where production has got to increase during the Fifth Five Year Plan, we have loaded the Paper Corporation to the utmost extent, even to the point of strain, and it is only after that that we are trying to find out how far it would be possible to minimise the loading of the private sector.

This is where hon. Members will have to take a decision. Suppose the public sector capacity is limited, and it is limited today, and we want more production, taking into account the volume of investment, and the expertise required, only a larger house can put up these paper factories or cement factories.

Do you want us to say: 'No, no; let us not give to the larger houses; let us either import it or suffer this scarcity'? What is the option? This is where the House, particularly the hon. members who are taking a particular attitude, have to take a decision. What do you want us to do when we find it impossible to further stretch the public sector.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the larger houses going to bring in their own money or will they take public finance?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have taken note of the point and I am answering it.

Therefore, this is the point which you will have to take into consideration. So if now it is within the capacity of the larger houses to put up these factories and that capacity is not possible to be put up by small

or medium entrepreneurs, the choice is whether we have the production or shall we go without it, either import it or suffer the scarcity.

In the Policy Statement of February 2, 1973, a list of industries which are opened along with other items—it is not as if it is reserved for larger houses—for the participation of industrial houses as defined in the MRTP Act was formulated. This list has been drawn up in the context of the Fifth Plan requirements and includes core industries of importance to the national economy in the future industries having direct linkages with such core industries and industries with a long-term export potential. Formerly large houses and foreign companies were allowed to invest in the list of core industries and in the heavy investment sector, namely, where the value of the investment was Rs. 5 crores or more. The list of industries in appendix I to the policy statement of February 1973 consolidates, updates and rationalises these classifications. The concept of the heavy investment sector has been given up in favour of a consolidated list of priorities because we should not go on the basis of the size of the investment alone and should rather look to the priority of the industry involved. It is important to note that while this list is only in the nature of a broad list of eligible investments, the actual policy in regard to large houses will continue to be restrictive. The policy statement has categorically declared that "Government's policy will continue to be to encourage competent small and medium entrepreneurs in all industries including those listed in Appendix I. Such entrepreneurs will be preferred *vis-a-vis* the larger industrial houses and foreign companies in the setting up of new capacity". Another important change made in February 1973 was to bring in line the definition of larger industrial houses for purposes of licensing policy in conformity with the MRTP Act 1969, *viz*: on the basis of assets of Rs. 20 crores or more. The adoption of this lower limit (as compared to Rs. 35 crores earlier) is in order

to enforce a more effective control on the concentration of economic power. We are bringing a larger number of houses into this large house category.

Outside the list of eligible industries contained in Appendix I, large houses and foreign companies can invest only if production is predominantly for exports. They will have to accept a 60 per cent export obligation if the industry is one not reserved for the small scale sector and a 75 per cent obligation if the industry falls in the small scale reservation list. In the case of foreign companies, further criteria such as dilution of foreign equity,—it is not under this Act but under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act—technological inputs involves and the overall effect on the balance of payments are also being enforced. It is also the policy to encourage co-operatives and small and medium entrepreneurs to participate in the production of mass consumption goods with the public sector also taking an increasing role. Large house will be allowed to enter the production of mass consumption goods only if there are tangible advantages such as sizeable economies of scale resulting in reduced prices, technological improvements, large investment requirements, substantial export possibilities or as part of modernisation. Several loopholes which permitted the backdoor entry of large houses into industries to which they were normally not eligible have also been plugged in the Policy Statement of February 1973. Government have made it clear that "the joint sector will not be permitted to be used for the entry of larger houses, dominant undertakings and foreign companies in industries in which they are otherwise precluded on their own". So, the joint sector is not for the purpose of giving the industries to the new areas. They are already entitled to these new areas. Instead of allowing them a free hand, we want to have a joint sector in that area.

It has also been underlined that the Government will ensure for itself

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case. Suitable instructions to enforce these guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments.

Restrictions on large houses have also been combined with a positive and promotional policy for encouraging small, medium and new entrepreneurs. Because, however much we may wish, automatically new and medium entrepreneurs do not come into existing and they would not be able to take up industries. Therefore, a positive and promotional policy will have to be evolved and implemented. Efforts made in this direction are as follows: firstly, procedures for investing in the delicensed sector of less than Rs. 1 crore have been simplified exclusively for small and medium entrepreneurs with such liberalisation not being available for large houses and foreign companies. Even if it is below Rs. 1 crore foreign companies or large houses will have to take a licence. It is only outside the foreign companies and large houses that this Rs. 1 crore exemption is allowed.

Then, guidelines for as many as 110 industries were published in August, 1973 in order to assist small, medium and new entrepreneurs to come up with investment proposals that conform to Government's policies and priorities. It is proposed to issue such guidelines on an annual basis. In the past, even to get this information was almost impossible for any new entrepreneur. He had to go on knocking from door to door to find out what were the things in which there were possibilities for investment. They were available only to select groups of industrialists who had their own PROs etc. But today, this is made public. Everybody is entitled to know where additional capacity is required and what should be the steps to be taken for that purpose. All that is made public so that it is available to everybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

do not want to interrupt, but you must have noted that everyone was pulled up for going out of the main purpose of the Bill, but the hon. Minister has not come to the Bill at all

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have departed much from the purpose of the Bill and everybody was saying that monopolies have grown, and so I will have to answer them. I do not know why he should feel nervous about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

am not nervous. I am very happy about it. But I am only saying that while many of us were pulled up because they said we were digressing up till now, the Minister has not come to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Members from this side as well as from the other side were raising questions of policy. And that is why he is answering them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In addition, a Committee to suggest concrete measures for the promotion of small and medium entrepreneurs under Shri R. S. Bhatt, Chairman, Indian Investment Centre, was set up and it has submitted its report. Arising from the report, it is proposed to take a series of steps for promoting the growth of small and medium entrepreneurs and for achieving a wider diffusion of ownership in industry.

Hon. Members made mention about the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for simplifying the proposals. Even in the past, it was always possible for the bigger houses to get the files moving whereas it was almost impossible for anybody else. Today, it has become obligatory that the files should move irrespective of the fact as to who is the person concerned. Time-limits have been fixed and they have got automatically to move. Otherwise, there are penalties and punishments involved for violating those rules.

The policy for reserving items for exclusive production in the small scale sector has been continued. Government have also made it clear that the area of such reservation will be extended consistent with the potentialities and performance of the small scale sector. It may be mentioned that as against 47 items initially reserved for production in the small scale sector in 1967-68, the list has currently been expanded to include 124 items. Only two days back we have added another 26 items to this list. In this area, only the small scale sector can enter and nobody else can enter. All this is reserved for the small man.

The Government have accepted the principal of according parity in the allocation of imported raw materials for the small scale sector on the same basis as for units in the larger industries. Therefore, you will find that our policy is oriented towards helping the new and medium entrepreneurs to come up and take up as much as possible in the public sector, as many industries as possible and not reserve them to Schedule A and B industries alone. Yet, allegations have been made and are repeated not only here but in the press and elsewhere that this Government is adopting a policy of liberalisation, in favour of larger houses. I would like to know what you would like the Government to do under these conditions. I do agree that there are persons who say: take over all these industries, all the large houses. I am prepared to do so if a guarantee is given that once it is taken over, there will not be trouble in production. We have taken over so many industries, but as soon as we take them over perhaps labour difficulties get intensified. Certain hon. Members, I charge, are today aware of that. Particularly in nationalised industries like coal they

are creating more difficulties than ever before. We have the sorry spectacle of the Indian Airlines being locked out. They were some of the highest paid officials, still we have sympathy only for them. That is an unfortunate fact.

AN HON. MEMBER: Denationalise them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Some people may say: Denationalise them, but what is more important is to create an atmosphere so that when the industry is in the public sector, there is better relationship, better production and better atmosphere. Then there will be greater encouragement for more and more of nationalisation. Today anybody is afraid to touch these things. They say: what do you gain by taking it over? You will be purchasing more trouble. That is the atmosphere which has been created.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): Looking into all these difficulties what does the Minister envisage? Should we give up the policy of taking over and permit private houses to go on? Should we go in for nationalisation? What does the Minister want?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We want you, not only you but entire House, to help in bringing about more healthy labour relations in the public sector. That is the first thing and the most important thing. We have never hesitated when it is in the interest of the country to take over any industry... We shall continue to follow that policy, but at the same time if should also be ensured that by taking over we do not create more difficulties for ourselves. This will also have to be kept in mind. With regard to the policy, if Members be-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

longing to my party or belonging to the other parties think that some changes should be made and if they make the suggestions I have an open mind and I am prepared to give full consideration to the suggestions so made

In the present context hon. Members should be aware that industrial production is stagnating. Even the Fifth Plan has got bogged down mainly for want of growth. In this situation do you want to take steps to promote growth, to promote more production and by more production there will be more employment, because production alone is not important, employment is also important. Or should we go on restricting these areas? That is the most important thing you will have to take into consideration. It is from this angle that I should like the hon. Members to look into the provisions I am making with regard to the registered units.

In the registered units whether we like it or not, certain mistakes have happened in the sense when the registration certificate was issued no capacity was mentioned. This is a hard fact which happened about 20 years ago. Perhaps we can have another Commission which might hold responsible many of the dead officials and dead Ministers also. Some people are asking: you allowed this for 22 years. This is unfortunately the atmosphere here. If you slip away without taking any action, nobody will blame you, but if you take action even at least after 20 years they will ask: for 20 years no action was taken and why action is being taken now? But the question is whether action is necessary or not. Simply because for 22 years we did not take action, it does not mean that we should allow this to continue for ever.

The position is this. During the last 20 years and more, these registered units have been expanding their capacities quite openly. There is no doubt about it. They have been reporting their production also to the

D.G.T.D. and we have been collecting taxes on them. Therefore, this is an accepted fact, whereas licenced units were applying for expansion and they were expanding the registered units, took advantage of the non-mention of this and they have been expanding their capacity and they have reached certain levels of production. The question is, how to deal with the situation. Mr. Sathe has said, you go back to the application made 20 years ago and fix the capacity according to that application. If I do that, it means that all the investments that have taken place for the purpose of increasing the capacity will have to be de-invested.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not necessary. We can ask them to compensate for the default in the manner we think best. We can levy penalties or restrict certain things only for export or impose certain other restrictions. Why condone it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall come to penalties later. If I restrict the capacity to the capacity on the date of application, what will happen to industrial production and, more than that, what will happen with regard to employment? I wish there is some important factory of this sort in Mr. Madhu Limaye's constituency where I could restrict the capacity to what it was 20 years ago and throw out at least a thousand labourers and see how he is able to face them. Then perhaps he will start an agitation to find them employment.

श्री वसु लिनेये : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। ये इन्ड कर्षों नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैंने बीच में इन्ट्रूट नहीं किया। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में इन को तकलीफ क्या है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not yielding. He can put his questions after I finish. If I restrict the capacity to what it existed 20 years ago.

I will be not only restricting production to that extent but also throwing lakhs and lakhs of people out of employment at a time when we want to increase employment. It will create chaotic conditions. You have to take facts into consideration. If this House, in its wisdom, makes a recommendation "Doesn't matter whatever the consequences with regard to production and employment. Go back to the capacity 20 years ago!" then perhaps the Government may have to consider it. But in my view, that will be a fatal step. (Interruptions). I am not yielding.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): On a point of order, Sir, The minister has been pleased to observe that the Chair has allowed interruptions, implying that it was a gratuitous permission, while interruptions are a parliamentary practice which are perfectly permissible. I should think in all propriety if a doubt arises in the mind of an hon. member whose arguments are being answered at that particular time an interruption should be conceded and the Minister should yield. I don't like this reflection on the Chair giving permission to interruptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not permit any interruption. When the minister yielded, I permitted it. In the case of Mr. Madhu Limaye and second time in the case of Mr. Sathé, he did not yield. So, then the Minister is not yielding, I cannot force him. I will allow questions when he sits down after making his speech. (Interruptions) No please; he is not yielding.

श्री मन्त्री विनिवेश : हमें टोका जाता है तो हम बठ आते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को क्यों इतनी तकलीफ हो रही है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं कोई रॉनग कमेंट्री नहीं कर रहा था।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, today we have to evolve some formula to find out what exists today

and regularise it so that this idea of going on expanding without any restriction whatsoever cannot take place hereafter. At least in the future, we have to see that they do not go beyond what already exists to the detriment of small-scale industries and more than that, particularly in non-essential areas, they do not consume more raw materials for non-essential things than for essential things. We have to put a stop at least for the future with regard to expansion. It is only with reference to that we are trying to find out what estimate we should make with regard to existing capacity.

What have we done here? Some people seem to think that simply because somebody has produced at the highest level, automatically, that should be accepted. It is not so. We have provided that in specifying the productive capacity in any certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), the Central Government shall take into consideration the productive or installed capacity of the industrial undertaking at the time of application, not what they are producing now.

We are also introducing one thing more now. If there has been under-utilisation of capacity for any cause, that also may be taken into consideration. There may have been labour troubles or raw material shortage or power shortage during the relevant period. Then, that also should be taken into consideration. This is the rationale underlying it.

Then, the hon. Member, Dr. Kallas, brought out one thing that it should be made 'December, 1972' as if simply because somebody shows production in one month or anything, we have to accept that, and take it as that. Unless it is established that what they showed as production has been affected for any cause, for labour troubles or shortage of raw materials or shortage of power, certainly, the annual production will be taken into consideration.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Now, where the production capacity could not be fully utilised, then alone we go to monthly figures and try to find out what will be the real capacity to be recognised, not otherwise. This is what we are formulating here.

Some other hon. Member said that it should be '1st June, 1972'. I can very well understand the financial year end or the calendar year end or the date of introduction of it or the commencement of it. I do not know where from he got '1st June, 1972'. Then, somebody else may suggest '1st July, 1972'. There should be some limit to it. That is why we thought, after the introduction of the Bill, if some new capacity has been created, then, certainly, that cannot be recognised. "Introduction" means introduction in the original House. Taking that into account, we have made these changes.

Once the scope of the Bill is understood, with great respect to the House, I would say that it is a simple one. Other things, no doubt, are very important, that is, the policy with regard to larger houses, the policy with regard to particularly foreign houses. I am one with the hon. Members when they say, particularly, the foreign domination here will have to be reduced, not only reduced but ultimately eliminated also. There is no doubt about it. We will take all possible measures for that purpose. That can happen only when we develop our own scientific and technological capabilities. Why do we ask foreigners to come here? It is because we lack technological expertise. That is why we are giving importance to the development of science and technology within our country so that we have our own expertise, our own capability, to put up factories. Therefore, as far as that is concerned, it is the considered policy of the Government to see that the foreign-owned companies will be lessened, that their role will be lessened, as we go along and that absolute care will be taken to see that they are not allowed to enter the field unnecessarily. Only in very essential

areas where we are not able to get the technology, where we are not able to get continuously the technological development, in these cases only we consider it and that too after a great scrutiny with regard to the terms and conditions under which they agree; and many of the restrictive terms which they put with regard to export of those articles, we are now gradually removing them. Therefore, nobody need be under the impression that this Government is in favour of foreign-owned companies. That is one aspect.

The second aspect is this. They speak as if we are in love with larger houses. It is compulsion of circumstances which allow us to tolerate them, if I may use that word. It is a question of how to deal with that; it is a matter of strategy which we will have to work out in a phased manner, and we shall try to work out that strategy.

DR. KAILAS: How would you protect the small scale industries?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In respect of industries reserved for small scale entrepreneurs, neither a medium entrepreneur nor a large scale entrepreneur is allowed to enter; only small scale entrepreneurs are allowed to enter. It is already there and there is no difficulty with regard to that.

Much was made about this point: could this not have been done by amending the rules? It was a possibility which we discussed. But we thought, considering the stakes involved, considering the parties concerned, it was likely to be taken to the courts. And once it goes to the courts,—it will go to the High Court, and also to the Supreme Court,—it will take three or four years by the time we get things settled. My saying four years is a very optimistic time limit. That is why, to be on the safe side, we thought that we should amend the Act. After all, even if some people find it superfluous, we make it abundantly clear that they cannot go to court. This is provided by the statute itself. That is why we opted for the surer thing

rather than take the chance of amending the rules and then its being disputed in the court of law. Maybe, lawyers would have been very happy about it, that another dispute had arisen. But the time lag would be very long. That is why, we thought, in order to remove all doubts so that nobody may be tempted to go to court and drag it on, it was better to amend the Act itself. This is the justification.

Mr. Stephen made a very relevant point. I wish I had known that point earlier; then I might, perhaps, have included the other things also. I was not aware of it. He brought to my notice that the Estimates Committee had made recommendations that the other amendments also should be brought with regard to this Act. I have verified. These are being processed and I will try to hasten them and whatever amendments are necessary, certainly I shall try to bring them forward. I am indebted to Mr. Stephen for having pointed out this lacuna with regard to my approach to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

I would respectfully submit this to the hon. members and particularly to Mr. Madhu Limaye who has put in this thing—'at once'. He always approaches the Government with a suspicious attitude. After having brought this legislation, he thinks that we will not bring it into effect. He says that it should come into effect at once. (Interruptions) Let me say this about Mr. Madhu Limaye, the attitude which he adopts; it is an attitude that he alone is the protector of all the things and that Government will have to be goaded and will have to be whipped by Mr. Limaye and then only we will follow. I have a great admiration for the home work which Mr. Limaye does, the persistence with which he puts forward things. But he is also capable of making the most acceptable thing not acceptable by the way in which he puts. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to him that, if he wants to get things done, there

is also something like the method of approach. We might say, this is my way of doing things'. Still, I think, it is never too late. He can take this advice as a friend to a friend; I am suggesting it in all earnestness for his consideration. Even in his letters—I mentioned it the other day—he goes out of the way to wound the feelings of others, all unnecessarily. I can understand, when it is necessary for him to hit hard, certainly he should hit hard. But unnecessarily he goes out of the way to use wounding words in letters and debates, in the course of making his points. He will be a much more effective member if he gets out of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ और एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का बहुत आभारी हूँ उस उपदेश के लिए, जो उन्होंने मुझे दिया है। उस पर मैं ऊपर विचार करूँगा। लेकिन मैं भी उन को थोड़ा उपदेश दूँगा, जिस पर वह भी विचार करें। यह काम एकतरफा नहीं, म्युचुअल होना चाहिए। बिगत साल 9 अगस्त को वह उद्योग मंत्री बने और उन को मैंने जो पत्र लिखा, उस की पहली एक दो लाइन मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"I do not know whether I should congratulate you on your resumption of the responsibilities for the Ministry of Industrial Development or whether I should offer you condolences. You are faced with a very heavy responsibility and I can only wish you good luck."

क्या यह पत्र पोलाइट नहीं है? (व्यवधान)
 जब इस पत्र का एकनालिसमेंट भी नहीं आता है, तब अगले पत्र में मुझे तीसरी जगहान का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है। सभी मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं—कबल भी मुझ पर ध्यान नहीं—कि मेरी किसी से व्यक्तिगत डर नहीं है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That has become your nature.

श्री जयू लिमये : मैं किसी से भी द्वेष नहीं करता हूँ और किसी को भी घृष्टता के भाव से नहीं लिखता हूँ, लेकिन जब लोग रेसिप्रोकेट नहीं करते हैं, तब जरा तीखी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है, लेकिन वह अलग बात है। (अध्यक्ष) मैं ने कहा है कि मैं सब को बहुत नम्रता के साथ लिखता हूँ, लेकिन जब असम्भता का व्यवहार किया जाता है, तो तीखी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री म. लिमये : मेरी कोई सन्देह की दृष्टि नहीं है। क-पनियों के तीन बां हैं एक तो सी० प्रो० वी० है, एक रजिस्टर्ड है और एक लाइसेंस है। लाइसेंस के बारे में तो पूरा अधिकार है। इस में एक कनसर्न का सवाल नहीं है ब्रिटनिया बिस्कुट्स को लीजिए। उस की लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी 7152 टन थी, लेकिन उस ने प्रोडक्शन किया 29 हजार टन। नतीजा यह हुआ कि छः इंडियन कम्पनियों की कैपेसिटी 43 परसेंट से ले कर 4 परसेंट तक घन्यूटलाइज्ड रही। यही स्थिति बैटरी सैल्व के बारे में भी है। मैं कम से कम सो उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री जयू लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 22 साल की बात छोड़िये, कम से कम 1969 से, जब कांग्रेस में परिवर्तन आया, चार साल से मैं भी फ़्लाइंग अली ग्रहमद, श्री दिनेश सिंह, श्री मोहनल हक चौधरी और श्री मुबहमम्यम् को पत्र लिख रहा हूँ; चार साल तक एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I can give this assurance that in case of every letter which he has written—perhaps, in respect of one letter which he wrote when he was not a Member, because of the language he used, I said that we need not reply, I wish inspite of that I had acknowledged it but that was quite a different thing, but I was also provoked not to acknowledge it—after he became a Member subsequently, on every letter of his I have initiated action and as soon as the information was ready, I have given it to him. No doubt, it took some time. He does not give me simple cases, he gives me all complicated cases and naturally, it takes a little more time.

श्री जयू लिमये : मैं लोगों को बुलाता नहीं हूँ। लोग मर रहे हैं इस लिये वे मेरे पास आते हैं।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: So, whenever the information is ready, I have always been writing to him giving the information and the result of the investigation. I am sure he will not deny the replies I have given him along with the results of our investigations and the action we have taken. Therefore, he cannot blame me. For that matter, not only with respect to the hon. Member, but with respect to all hon. Members, whenever I receive any letter from them, I mark it for action, not merely for acknowledgement alone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of section 10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up Clause 2. There are a large number of amendments.

Honourable Members who want to move their amendments may do so now.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2,—

for "within such period as may be specified in such notification" substitute "within sixty days" (2)

Page 2, line 5,—

after "capacity" insert—

"which shall include capacity created by the undertaking indirectly through contracting out," (3)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "highest" substitute "average" (4)

Page 2, line 12,—

after "three" insert "calendar" (5)

Page 2, line 15,—

after "export" insert—

"if a foreign company, the extent and rate of the Indianisation of its equity capital and personnel and the likely effect on remittances of foreign exchange, the impact on employment, the reasonableness of the wage level in the undertaking, its record in the matter of conforming to the foreign exchange regulation and tax laws" (6)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I beg to move: ,

Page 2, lines 1 and 2,—

for "within such period as may be specified in such notification" substitute—

"within two months" (10)

Page 2, line 15,—

after "export" insert—

"if a foreign company, the extent and rate of the Indian

share of its equity capital and personnel and the likely effect on remittances of foreign exchange, the impact on employment, the reasonableness of the wage level in the undertaking, its record in the matter of conforming to the foreign exchange regulation and tax laws" (12)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17,—

add at the end—

"including the extent of under-utilisation of capacity, if any, during the relevant period due to any cause." (28)

In page 2, line 13 of the Bill,—

substitute "commencement" by "introduction in Parliament" and in line 14, substitute "Act" by "Bill". (43)

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

for "the commencement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1973," substitute—

"First June, 1973" (44)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no other amendment to clause 2. Should I put all the amendments together?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलना है। मैं तो घ्राप से कह रहा था कि क्लाज नम्बर 1 पर मुझे बोलना है।

सभापति महोदय : क्लाज 1 तो पीछे घ्राएगा। तब उस पर बोलेंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं क्लाज 2 पर बोलता हूँ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My amendment number 44 is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been moved already. You should not move now. Your name is there...

SHRI D. K. PANDA: But, I want to speak on my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the amendment comes you will be given a chance.

सभापति महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये, आप के जितने अमेंडमेंट्स हैं सब पर एक ही मते बोल लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा कैसे होगा ? शायद मेरे बोलने से मंत्री महोदय का मन बदल जाये । ऐसा अक्सर होता है । मैं तो अब ऐसा बोलूंगा कि जिस से यह मान ही आएगा । लेकिन अलग अलग बोलने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, मेहरवानी कर के सब पर एक साथ ही बोल लीजिए । अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 2, 3, 4 और 6 पर आप बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्लॉज यही है, इसलिए इस पर जरा विस्तार से बोलने की इजाजत दीजिए । मैं एक साथ ही बोलता हूँ ।

मेरा पहला अमेंडमेंट यह है कि विधेयक कानून में परिवर्तित होने के बाद 60 दिनों के अंदर इस पर अमल होना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय को इस में क्लॉर्डिनेशन नहीं होनी चाहिये । एक लम्बे अरसे इस पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं । इसलिए इस को मान लेने में कोई तकलीफ उत्पन्न नहीं होगी ।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 3, 4 और 5 पर है । इसमें मैंने उत्पादन की शक्ति की

परिभाषा करने का प्रयास किया है और मैंने यह कहा है कि इस तरह से आप इस की परिभाषा कीजिए :

"which shall include capacity created by the undertaking indirectly through contracting out,"

अब इसका मतलब क्या है ? कई कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं और खास कर के विदेशी कम्पनियां, वे इस वक्त इतनी हावी हो गई हैं कि उनके पास सारी मॉकटिंग फैसिलिटीज हैं । इसका नतीजा क्या होता है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के लिए आप सुरक्षण देंगे, उनको जमीन देंगे, कर्जा देंगे, लेकिन यह सब करने के बाद भी क्योंकि विक्री का संरक्षण उनके पास नहीं है, वह विदेशी कम्पनियों के सामने टिक नहीं पाती । नतीजा इसका यह है कि भारतीय कम्पनियों की जो भी उत्पादन की शक्ति है वह अपने प्रोडक्ट को पैदा करने के बजाय विदेशी कम्पनियों के प्रोडक्ट्स को पैदा करने लगती हैं । उस पर उनको कमीशन मिलता है और वह विदेशी कम्पनियों के ब्रांड पर विकता है । मैं एक एक इंडस्ट्री का उदाहरण देता हूँ ।

पहले आप सिगरेट इंडस्ट्री को लीजिए । इसमें मैं इसलिए जानकारी रखता हूँ कि हम लोगों को ट्रेड यूनियन्स इसमें हैं । एक ब्रान्च की पास्टर्स टुबैको कम्पनी है । इसने अपने प्रोडक्ट को पैदा करना बन्द कर दिया । यह इम्पीरियल टुबैको कम्पनी, जिसका नाम अब इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी है, उसका प्रोडक्ट बनाने लगी । फ्लाउन टुबैको कम्पनी है, यह भी इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी के लिए बना रही है । यूनियंसल टुबैको कम्पनी हैदराबाद है, वह भी विदेशी कम्पनी के लिए माल बना रही है । नेशनल टुबैको कम्पनी बहुत बड़ी कम्पनी थी । अब वह इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी के लिए अपना प्रोडक्ट बनाती है । हैदराबाद सिगरेट कम्पनी है, यह भी इंडियन टुबैको कम्पनी, विदेशी कम्पनी के लिए बनाती है । इंटरनेशनल टुबैको कम्पनी है यह ग्रांडे फिलिप्स के सिगरेट बनाती

हैं। तो सिगरेट इंडस्ट्री में सारी भारतीय कम्पनियां मर गईं। आप मेरे दृष्टिकोण को समझ लीजिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कई भारतीय कम्पनियां पनपें, उनमें काम्पैटीशन हो, प्रोडक्ट्स की क्वालिटी सुधरे और दाम घटें। लेकिन नाम के बावते अब ये भारतीय कम्पनियां हैं। इनकी सारी पैदावार की शक्ति एक विदेशी कम्पनी और ग्राउफे फिलिप्स के लिए खर्च ही रही है। यह जो माल बिकेगा उससे जो फायदा मिलेगा, वह भी इस देश में नहीं रहेगा। मुनाफा सब विदेश में चला जायेगा। अब यह मैं कहता हूँ कि इस के ऊपर आप रोक लगाइए। प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी आंकते समय इस का भी ह्याल कीजिए और इस को करते हुए आप इस की प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी को घटाइए। और जब ये अपने प्रोडक्ट बनाने लगेंगे तो आप इन को छूट दीजिए। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि इन के ऊपर कोई रोक तब लगे। अगर ये अपने प्रोडक्टम बनायेंगे तो आप प्राडक्शन की बात करते हैं न, उस वक्त आप इन को छूट दीजिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि रोक लगाइए। इन को आप सब मौका दीजिए।

तो एक तो इस कम्पनी का हुआ। इस के बाद अब मैं ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। यह लाइसेंस में आती है। अभी जो मैं ने उदाहरण दिया वह रजिस्टर्ड में आती है। अब लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी का देखिए। 'ब्रिटानिया' कम्पनी की तीन फैक्ट्रीज हैं। इन की लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी 7152 टन थी—एन्थ्रैसिल कैपेसिटी। प्रोडक्टम किया 1972 में 29375 टन यानी चार गुने से भी अधिक। लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी इन के पास है: सारे अधिकार हैं, 25 परसेंट बढ़ाने की इजाजत आप ने इन को दी थी लेकिन बढ़ाया है 400 परसेंट। अब इस से हुआ क्या यह मैं बताता हूँ। जे० बी० मंधाराम खालियार की फैक्ट्री है। इस की कैपेसिटी मि० 24 परसेंट यूटिलाइज्ड है। जे०बी० मंधाराम हैदराबाद है, इन की कैपेसिटी

43 परसेंट यूटिलाइज्ड है। लिली कैंकटा की 37 परसेंट, रीनाउन बाम्बे की 38 परसेंट कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज्ड है, संप्रीना बाम्बे की 4 परसेंट और सन्तोष कैंकटा की दस परसेंट कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज्ड है। आप मुझे समय देंगे तो मैं एक एक इंडस्ट्री का ऐनलासिस करने के लिए तैयार हूँ क्योंकि मैं कहता हूँ कि ये भारतीय कम्पनी वाले डरपोक लोग हैं। मंत्री महोदय से ये डरते हैं। अगर ये डरना छोड़ दें और पालियामेंट के सदस्यों के पास आएँ, अपनी कहानी कहें और उन की बात हम लोग आप के सामने रखें तो कोई चीज बन सकती है। मैं प्रोडक्शन का शत्रु नहीं हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ, मैं रो रहा हूँ इस के ऊपर कि 4 परसेंट, 10 परसेंट कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज्ड है।

समापति महोदय, आप एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। कैसे बढ़ेगा? रानाडे साहब का एक वाक्य मैं ने दिया कि केवल राजनैतिक गुलामी नहीं है—कैपिटल, स्किल एंड एन्टर-प्राइज आफ फारेन कन्ट्रीज—इन का भी दबाव है। आज हम प्रभुभक्ता सम्पन्न देश हैं। लेकिन आज हम लोग घटते हैल्प्लेस हैं..... (व्यवधान) मैं ने अभी तो शुरूआत की है। कौन सी बात इरेलिवेंट मैं कह रहा हूँ? नई नई बातें मैं लाना चाहता हूँ। प्रोडक्टिव कैपेसिटी के बारे में आप ने कहा है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि स्वदेशी कम्पनियां मरें नहीं, छोटी छोटी कम्पनियां, नये नये एन्टरप्रेन्योर बड़ें तो मंत्री महोदय को मेरे इस संशोधन को मानने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अब जो फैक्टर्स ये लोग बिचार में लगे उन पर मैं आ रहा हूँ। क्लॉज-1 के सब-क्लॉज (5) पर आ रहा हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कान कौन ने फैक्टर्स लगे

The productive or installed capacity of the industrial undertaking as specified in the application

[श्री मधु सिमये]

for registration, the level of production immediately before the date, the level of the highest annual production during the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1973 and the extent to which the production during the said period was utilised for export and such other factors as the Central Government may consider relevant."

यानी यह एग्जास्टिव लिस्ट नहीं है, "ग्रदर-फैक्टर्स" भी विचार में लेंगे। इस लिये मैंने कहा है कि ग्रन्त में सत्ता इन की है। मेरे एग्जेंटों के पास होने में कोई चीज प्राोमेटिक नहीं होती है, निर्णय प्राप करने वाले हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि "ग्रदर-फैक्टर्स" के साथ इस को भी लें—

'and such other factors as the Central Government may consider relevant'.

मैं पूछता हूँ, मैंने जो फैक्टर्स मेन्शन किये हैं क्या वे इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी के लिये रिलेवेंट नहीं हैं ? मेरे ग्रमेन्डमेंट को मानेंगे तो उस के बाद इन्हीं को प्राधिकार रहेगा, सटन-डिजायरेबिल प्राब्लेक्टिब्ल को हासिल करने की डिस्क्रिशनरो पावर इन को रहेगी, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक सोचें।

"if a foreign company, the extent and rate of the Indianisation of its equity capital and personnel and the likely effect in remittances of foreign exchange, the impact on employment, the reasonableness of the wage level in the undertaking, its record in the matter of conforming to the foreign exchange regulation and tax laws."

17 hrs.

सभारत महोदय, कई कम्पनियां इस्ली-गल प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ाती हैं, फारन-एक्सचेंज को बायोलेट करती हैं, टैक्सों की चोरी करती

हैं, फिर भी प्राप उनका यह प्रवसर देंगे— यह क्या चीज है ? इण्डस्ट्रीयल पालिसी के उद्देश्यों को हासिल करने के लिये ये सारे रिलेवेंट फैक्टर्स हैं—इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से हाथ जोड़ कर प्राथना करता हूँ, करबद्ध प्राथना करता हूँ कि मेरी इस ग्रमेन्डमेंट को मानें, इस से उन की डिस्क्रिशनरो पावर खरम नहीं होती है। उन्होंने जो "सब-ग्रदर-फैक्टर्स" कहा है, मैंने उस को प्राीर प्राधिक स्पैल प्राउट करने की प्रावश्यकता समझी है प्राीर इसी लिये संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस संशोधन को मानेंगे।

मेरा एक प्राीर संशोधन है—जो सं० 5 है। ग्रभी बात प्राई—किस तारीख के या दिवस के पहले 3 साल। ग्रभी प्राप ने एक ग्रमेन्डमेंट भी रखा है इस में कमन्समेंट कहा गया है, मतलब है कि राष्ट्रपति की नुमति मिलेगी या इम्पलीमेंट होगा, उस दिन से। प्राप ने स्वयं तरमीम की कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन से, प्राब इन्ट्रोडक्शन हुआ है प्राग्रस्त के ग्रन्त में या सितम्बर के प्राारम्भ में—राज्य सभा में। मैं किसी एक कन्सर्न की बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन प्राई०टी०सी० के एक ग्रफसर ने, जिस की प्राप भी तारीफ करेंगे, जब कम्पनी ने गलत काम किया तो वह पैट्रियोटिक प्राफिसर डिटरूज भ्रजता है, बरना इस ग्रन्दरूनी बात का किसी को पता नहीं चलता। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को भी पत्र लिखा है। उन्होंने ग्रपने पत्र में 11 प्वाइन्ट्स दिये हैं, मैं उन को पढ़ कर बैठ जाता हूँ.....

सभारत महोदय : नहीं, इतना समय नहीं है।

श्री मधु सिमये : इस के न पढ़ने से वास्तविकता का पता नहीं चलेगा। मैं दो मिनट से प्राधिक नहीं लूंगा। मैंने जो पत्र इनके पास भेजा था, उस के प्वाइन्ट्स ये हैं—

"(1) ITC Sharanpur factory is running 34 machines instead of 30 since the last days of May 1973. (The table is enclosed);

(2) Machines working during lunch and dinner breaks. This is an infringement of the Factories Act.

(3) 300 men work on Friday, a factory holiday in the name of so called "maintenance".

(4) Machine sheets are being made only for 30 machines where, as a matter of fact, 34 are working.

(5) Production on the 4 extra machines is distributed among the 30 authorised machines.

(6) If as a result of this practice, the "output of 30 machines" as over 100 per cent efficiency, this can be explained as extremely efficient running and changed over to high speed tools

(7) There are instructions that if MRTP or Company Law Board inspector arrives to inspect the factory, 4 machines should be shut off immediately

(8) All proof is directed to be destroyed regarding the running of 34 machines. Nevertheless, the payment of overtime allowance to the operators and their helpers leaves behind sufficient proof of excess working.

(9) A number of employees who are working are to be marked off. These workers will be compensated by giving them a day off next month.

(10) A secret register is to be maintained containing these details under lock and key and is to be destroyed after payments have been made.

(11) Mr. Haksar who is the Chairman of the ITC has built a house in Maharani Bagh and has rented it to the company as Guest House although he is using it himself."

इस में 11 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं। यत्र प्राप समझते हैं कि ये 3 कैलेण्डर ईयर्स क्यों दे रहे हैं? क्योंकि इस तरह का कानून बन रहा है, इस का पता कई कन्सर्ज को लग गया है मेरे पास और भी कई उदाहरण हैं, यह तो मैंने एक इलस्ट्रेशन के तौर पर प्राप के समाने रखा है। इस लिये "एण्डप्राप 1970-71, 1972" में जो हायेस्ट कैपेसिटी थी, उस को लीजिये। कोई लेबर ट्रबल या स्ट्राइक की बात है जैसा मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, तो मैं इतना प्रनरीजनेबिल नहीं हूँ। प्राप उसके लिये एक्स्प्लान करना चाहते हैं तो प्राप उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं, पीछे 3 साल लेबर ट्रबल रही है कोल शार्टेज रही है ऐसे केसेज पर जरूर विचार किया जाय, लेकिन इस तरह से भारतीय कम्पनियां भर रही हैं, तबाह होती जा रही हैं। उनका क्या होगा? आई० सी० आई०, यूनियन कार्बाइड ये सारे भारतीय कम्पनियों को चोपट कर रहे हैं। मैं दादाभाई और रानाडे के नाम पर मुजहम्मयम साहब से विनम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूँ—जरा इन बातों का भी ख्याल रखें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, before the Minister replies, I would also like to speak. I have my amendments. (Interruptions) I will try to be as brief as I can. I am only submitting that as far as the commencement of the Act is concerned, the Minister himself is eager that this has already taken long and it should come into force as early as possible. Then, why don't we ourselves specify in the Act when it will come into force, instead of leaving it to a notification in the official gazette, etc.?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Any-way, it will have to be notified.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I know, but it may take time. If it takes time, the effect will be that it will not come into force from the date of introduction. (Interruptions) My only fear is that if the gap happens.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

what will happen in the gap, no one knows. If somebody increases the capacity—

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have put not "commencement" but "introduction."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thanks. That is all right. Now, he says, "production specified in this behalf." As it is, we are going to include only those industries which we will include in the notification and not all the industries that are there. When we are doing this, why do we further introduce a restriction by saying, "...by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, produce, within such period as may be specified in such notification, the certificate of registration..."? Why can't we fix the period as two months, within which period they must do it? Otherwise, it will again become indeterminate, as he himself said, namely, this tendency of allowing things to be indeterminate has to be done away with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody is making a speech at this stage. That is not proper.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have to speak on my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak only on your amendment Nos. 10 and 12.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: "I am speaking on those amendments only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take as little time as possible on your amendments. Do not kindly make a speech. You are not making an original speech. You are speaking on the amendments only. Be as brief as you can.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the capacity is concerned, I entirely see the point that Shri Madhu Limaye made. The big undertakings should not utilize the small industries by indirectly contracting them. You know that big undertakings by contracting it, utilizes the small industries,

for the purpose of their own expansion. This must not be allowed. So, this may be considered and accepted. Accepting this will in no way be derogatory to the objective that we are having in mind.

When the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha with the Statement of Objects and Reasons in clause 5 we see: "The level of average annual production during the three years immediately preceding". Was it amended there to read "the level of highest annual production during the three years" How much premium are we going to pay on this default? The highest level in one year or one particular month? Is that what you will allow? The amendment which has been moved here should therefore be accepted. About the restriction on foreign concerns, an amendment has been moved by me and by Shri Limaye. I support this amendment. This will help the purpose and the object that we are having. So, I request the Minister to accept these amendments.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): I have given an amendment to the effect that this Bill will come into effect from 1st June, 1973, because when the idea of amending this Bill came up, the interested persons in the Government gave this information to the industrial houses. It was known to all the big industrial houses and so they went on enlarging their productive capacity. They went to take benefit within the amended provisions. So, I want that even prior to the introduction of this Bill, which is the amendment of the hon. Minister, the provisions of this Bill should be given effect to.

We have heard many things from Shri C. Subramaniam about the industrial policy resolutions, M.R.T.P. Act etc. In spite of this we have seen what has happened in Calcutta and in other places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he has said does not concern his amendment. Please confine yourselves to your amendment.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: In spite of these regulations and provisions, the monopoly houses have grown like anything. Between 1967 and 1969 there was a recession. Between 1969 and 1973 there was crisis, coal crisis, energy crisis and so on. In spite of these they have been enlarging and expanding their capacity, exploiting the labour and the people of our country. The whole nation wants to know what is going to be done by the Ministry. He has enunciated many policies, but what has been the result? What have they followed in practice? Therefore, I oppose this Bill. My amendment should be accepted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the second mover of the same amendment, I would like to say that the purpose of this amendment is only to plug a small minor loophole. Instead of saying "preceding the commencement of the Act" which means a future date, why not we take a date earlier than that? Therefore, I put this amendment that it should be "1st January, 1973".

We know, in Hyderabad, there is an Asbestos Company which was started by Birlas. Now, again, another Company has been started by Khemka to supply rubber to the same Company.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is that relevant to your amendment here?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My amendment is to plug the loophole. That is why I suggest we take an earlier date. What I want to say is that when another Company has also been started for supplying rubber to the sister Company, how can that be also brought within the purview of this Bill?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I have taken note of these amendments. In my main reply, I have dealt with almost all the amendments. Therefore, I am sorry I am not able to accept any of the amendments except the two amendments that I have moved, that is, Nos. 28 and 43.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I put all the amendments together?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which amendment do you want to be put separately?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will not press for a division on amendment No. 2. But I will press for other amendments. I want all other amendments to be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 2, line 5,—

after "capacity" insert—

"which shall include capacity created by the undertaking indirectly through contracting out," (3).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9] [17.23 hrs.

AYES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyaa, Shri S. P.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dutta, Shri Biren
Halder, Shri Kirshna Chandra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Panda, Shri D. K.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Verma, Shri Pool Chand

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhary, Shri B. K.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomangó, Shri Giridhar
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibbhu
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Misra, Shri S. N.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Panedy, Shri Damodar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saini, Shri Mylki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shestri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Bejpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Berupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kallas, Dr.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the discussion is: Ayes 13; Noes 76.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the permission of the House I am asking the office to keep the doors closed to save the time of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I do not stand on technicalities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 2, line 12,—

for 'highest' substitute 'average'." (4)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] [17.25 hrs.

AYES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Lalji Bhaj, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES. Shri Pratap Singh Negi, Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil, Shri T. Sohanlal and Shri M. S. Purty.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Misra, Shri S. N.
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri B. V.
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Nimbalkar, Shri
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Purty, Shri M. S.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.

Sinha, Shri Dharam Btr
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 13; Noes: 79.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 5 by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

Page 2, line 15,—
after "export" insert—

"if a foreign company, the extent and rate of the Indianisation of its equity capital and personnel and the likely effect on remittances of foreign exchange, the impact on employment, the reasonableness of the wage level in the undertaking, its record in the matter of conforming to the foreign exchange regulation and tax laws" (6)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11] [17.28 hrs.

AYES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dutta, Shri Biren
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joarder, Shri Dinesh

*Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil also recorded his vote for NOES.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulkí Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad

NOES

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the decision is:

Ayes: 13; Noes: 77

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am withdrawing my amendments Nos. 10 and 12.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 12 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put amendment No. 44 by Shri Dinesh Joarder to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, lines 13 and 14,—

for "the commencement of the industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1973,"

Substitute—

"First June, 1973" (44).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

[17.30 hrs.

AYES

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dutta, Shri Biren

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Panda, Shri D. K.

Singh, Shri D. N.

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Bist, Shri Narendra Singh

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chawla, Shri Amar Nath

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engli, Shri Biren

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kader, Shri S. A.

Kailas, Dr.

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Misra, Shri S. N.

Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Naik, Shri B. V.

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Nimbalkar, Shri

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Purty, Shri M. S.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 11; Noes: 77.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

In page 2, line 13 of the Bill, substitute "commencement" by "introduction in Parliament" and in line 14, substitute "Act" by "Bill". (43).

Page 2, line 17,—
 add at the end—

"including the extent of under-utilisation of capacity, if any, during the relevant period due to any cause" (28)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the doors may be opened.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 24)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I move:

Page 2, line 21,—

add at the end—

'and (ii) to sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that if any person contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of sub-section (4), of section 10, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or shall be punishable with a fine at the rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* of any increase beyond the productive capacity in the Certificate of Registration if this involves additional foreign exchange

*Shri Madhu Limaye also recorded his vote for **AYES**.

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

remittances or creation of additional accrued liabilities by foreign companies." (7)

मैं यह संशोधन इस लिये पेश कर रहा हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल उठाया कि 22 सालों से भूल हो गई और उत्पादन शक्ति बढ़ गई। कुछ मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। अगर हम अतीत में चले जायेंगे तो क्या यह सम्भव होगा कि जो उत्पादन शक्ति उत्पन्न हो गई है उसको खत्म किया जाये या मजदूरों को काम से हटाया जाये? इस लिये मैंने सोचा है कि मूल कानून में जो दण्ड दिया गया है उस को हमें संशोधित करना चाहिये, और मैंने उपर्युक्त संशोधन पेश किया है।

हम को यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि अगर भविष्य में इस कानून का उल्लंघन किया जायेगा तो सख्ती से, कड़ाई से कार्रवाई की जायेगी। इस लिये मैंने कहा कि यदि सरकार कड़ाई से कार्रवाई करना चाहती है तो एक साल तक की सजा दी जाय और जो उन का आर्थिक उत्पादन है उस का 25 परसेंट तक जुर्माना के तौर पर बसूना किया जाये। इसमें किसी मजदूर के ब्रेकार होने की बात नहीं है और उत्पादन घटने की भी कोई बात नहीं है। भविष्य में जो भी कानून का उल्लंघन करेंगे और स्वदेशी कम्पनियों को खत्म करने का प्रयास करेंगे उन को दण्ड देने का प्रावधान मैंने किया है।

मैंने इस पर भी जोर दिया है कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने के कारण यदि विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर चली जाती है, और ऐडिशनल ऐंक्रूड लायबिलिटी होती है और भारतीयकरण अथवा राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कम्पेन्सेशन देना होता है, जैसे एसो को 17 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं ऐंक्रूड लायबिलिटी की वजह से, तो उस के लिये मैंने यह बात रखी है कि 25 परसेंट ऐडवेलोरेम उत्पादन के मूल्य

तक जुर्माना किया जा सकता है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस को मान लेंगे।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am unable to accept the amendment. This is the only country where as a matter of fact we penalise production. There is no action for those who do not produce. Still, because they are contravening the clause, we are making some punishment for that. This punishment has been in existence for quite a long time. There is no need to change it when we are just amending it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 7 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of the First Schedule)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move my amendment No. 8.

Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 26, insert—

- (3) Magnetic tapes.
- (4) Mercury tubes.
- (5) Sweets, including chocolates.
- (6) Inks and colours.
- (7) Boot polish." (8)

स्वयम मंत्री महोदय ने मिसलेनिअस इंडस्ट्रीज की सूची को बदलना चाहा है। उसमें वह "लिनोलियम, व्हेदर फेल्ड बेन्ड आर जूट बेन्ड" जोड़ना चाहते हैं। मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मग्नेटिक

टेप्स, मर्करी ट्यूब्स, स्वीटस इन्क्लूडिंग चाकोलेटस, इक्स एंड कलर्स, बूट पालिश आदि उद्योगों को भी मिसलेनिअस इंडस्ट्रीज में ले लें तो भविष्य में उन को नियंत्रित करना, विकसित करना और एक दिशा देना, उन के लिये आसान हो जायेगा। आखिर यह विधेयक है क्या ? इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट में हम मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। मेहरबानी कर के इन अधिकारों को वह स्वीकार करें और उन का इस्तेमाल भी करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के द्वारा इस संशोधन का विरोध किये जाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a question of taking certain industries from the State jurisdiction to the Central jurisdiction. Well, this can be done only in consultation with the State Governments. Therefore, I shall take the suggestion of the Hon. Member.

Now, as far as linoleum is concerned there is a history behind it because the Tariff Commission was appointed and they have gone into it. We want to regulate it and it could be regulated when it is brought under the schedule. That is why this lone item has been brought in.

There is no justification, therefore, to include Boot-polish and various other things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put amendment No. 8 by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 1.—(Short title and commencement)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment, Amendment No. 1 in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not necessary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill. The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Under Rule 93(2) where a Bill has undergone amendments, the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

Sir, normally what happens is that when an amendment is made—at least, we had two amendments having been moved by the Minister and accepted by the House—in all fairness, we should have the third reading tomorrow. I did not attend the earlier stages of the proceedings but, because this Bill appears to be important and in

view, specially, of the exhaustive answers given very considerably by the Minister in the consideration stage. I think that the third reading stage is also somewhat important. Therefore, I suggest that in view of this rule, you be pleased to adjourn the matter till tomorrow so that we can have the third reading tomorrow. We can have half an hour or so in the third reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not allow the motion.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : सभापति महोदय, थर्ड रीडिंग को एलाऊ करने से पहले आप मेरी बात को सुन लें।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप ने जल्दी में कर दिया है। हो सकता है कि हम लोगों की बातों को सुन कर आप कलविन्स हो जाते। (व्यवधान) मैं आस करता रहता हूँ, यहाँ मिले या न मिले।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने अपना क्लिन्ग दे दिया है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, are you extending the time of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not extending the time because there is some function. Otherwise I will adjourn.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

I think it is the inherent right of this House and of individual Members to have a third reading discussion of a measure which goes to the root in

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee] so far as economic life is concerned. I consider it rather undesirable that for extraneous circumstances this House should be hustled into passing a legislation of this description. Do I take it that this is a kind of precedent which has to be followed? Even if it is supposed to be a precedent, are we to take it that because the leader of one of the parties of this House is giving a reception in honour of somebody, the business of this House should be hustled? I do not understand this business. The person who is the guest in the function is a person for whom I have the highest regard. But, that does not mean to say that the work of this Parliament should be expedited in this kind of undesirable manner. Some function in Vigyan Bhavan does not mean the adjournment of the House before time—before we have an opportunity of discussing. I have been a Member of this House for long. When the amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act came into the picture I had some idea of the expectations of the country. About this also I draw the deductions from what the Minister has said at the consideration stage. You also attach greatest importance to the consideration of this measure. And in spite of that, would you consider it proper to let this House be hustled into passing this legislation? Then I have nothing to say. On grounds of order and propriety, I suggest that the third reading should be postponed, particularly when that rule is very clear that the discretion of the Speaker can only be exercised after considerable deliberation, I think in this matter, if you do not choose to do so, I have nothing more to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member is not justified in saying that the Bill was not discussed thoroughly. This Bill was discussed thoroughly by members from both sides of the House. And to-day is the third day. It is another matter that the hon. Member was not present in the House and he did not participate in it. The

hon. Members have got a right to speak at the third reading. I am not denying that right. They have the right to speak on the third reading. But, I am not postponing this consideration because of the plea that on the same day the Bill should not be passed. That is the only thing. You have got the right to speak on the third reading. If you like, you can speak. I shall be happy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I do not wish to speak only in order to hear my own voice which I have heard long enough. I have risen on a point of principle. If that principle is not considered, I do not care a rap about speaking in this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक रास्ता निकालना चाहता हूँ। आप इस बहस को छः घंटे तक चलने दीजिये और कल भी आप प्रायः या तीन घंटा दे दीजिये, ताकि हम नये मुद्रों पर बोल सकें। मैं भी कुछ नये मुद्रों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। श्री मधु दंडवते भी बोलना चाहते हैं। प्रो० मुकर्जी का भाषण अगर मंत्री महोदय नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो हम तो जरूर सुनना चाहते हैं। हमारी बर्तन इच्छा है कि प्रोफेसर सहाय को मुना जाये। अगर आप सभापति के नाते नहीं तो एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के चैयरमैन के नाते तो जरूर उन को सुनना चाहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री दंडवते और श्री नायक ने लिख कर दिया है कि वे बोलना चाहते हैं। जो अगर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, मैं उन को मना नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि इस डिगकशन को पोस्टपोन किया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम पोस्टपोन करने की बात नहीं कहते। इस को कल भी कान्टीन्यू किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: During the observations made by the hon. Minister, one of the points on which the opposition to this Bill was based has not been adequately met at all. Hon. Members had given statistics to indicate that in spite of the provisions of the Bill, it is an established fact that there has been a manipulated inflation of capacity of production. That particular point is valid not only in one set of industries but in all the industries. The industries are divided into three categories, licensed, registered and COB. In all the three cases, you will find, whether there are statutory powers or not, that there has been manipulation of increased capacity, and, therefore, the question of statutory power is not relevant at all. The remedy is to be found, somewhere else.

It was pointed out by the hon. Minister in his initial remarks that the Bill was an extremely short one and it had only restricted scope. But very often an extremely small measure has the potentiality for a great mischief. In this particular case, I would like to point out to you one particular discrepancy between the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the pronouncement of the hon. Minister himself.

On 26th March, 1973, in connection with foreign companies, the hon. Minister Shri C. Subramaniam had said:

"Naturally if the foreign-owned companies are allowed to expand further, then there would not be any scope for competition for Indian-owned companies. Therefore, we are already taking action on that basis. As soon as certain legal points are overcome, we propose to put a ceiling on their production, taking into account their original capacity....".

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Sir, kindly mark the words 'original capacity'. There was reference to original capacity.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Here also I have made a reference to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this very statement, there is a reference to original capacity. Now, the original capacity is to be compared with that on the date that is being fixed up here, namely the introduction of the Bill. Therefore, this will be a great discrepancy which will be there.

Many points were introduced in the course of the debate. One point needs further elucidation. It is a question with which not only the problems of production are related and not only the problems of the malpractices are involved but also the manner in which the industries have been able to manipulate increased production far beyond what actually they had indicated earlier.

It must be remembered here that not only the ethical norms but all the trade union norms and the Factories Act have also been violated. I do not want to repeat what Shri Limaye has already raised. The officer concerned had given him eleven or twelve reasons and the various categories under which the malpractices had been introduced. By increasing the shifts, by increasing the number of hours of work and by violating all other rules, by violating all the provisions of the Factories Act the capacity has been manipulated. It is a sad commentary on the manner in which Government are carrying on the governance of the country that even trade union norms have been violated, even the Factories Act has been violated and more shifts have been introduced and even the MRTP Act has been violated. The MRTP Act was introduced in this country in order to see that restrict-
actually instructions are given that
inspectors under the MRTP Act go,
were imposed. But when the

certain machines are to be closed down so that the violation of the Act cannot be actually noticed. All these things are happening. All these malpractices are continuing. Therefore, we feel that the Bill if adopted exactly in the form in which it is now with the date of implementation as prescribed even in an amended form, we will be putting a premium on illegality, corruption and violation of all ethics.

Therefore, I strongly oppose this Bill and even at this stage, I would plead with the Minister: still give us some time; let us sit across the table, discuss and debate all the problems involved, and probably if better counsels prevail, in a better form the Bill can be brought forward and can be adopted unanimously.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण)

सभापति महोदय, मैंने मुबह मुद्राण्यम साहब से बात की, यी तो बड़ी कृपा कर के वह यह अमेंडमेंट नं० 43 यहाँ पर लाए। मेरी एक यही प्रार्थना उन से है कि 70-71-72 का जो भी प्रोडक्शन हो उसको ही ले क्योंकि इंडियन टुवैको कम्पनी का प्रोडक्शन 72-73 का जितना देखेंगे और 73-74 का का पना लगेगा कि वह 300 और 400 परसेंट ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन किया गया है। क्या उसको मेनिपुलेशन मानें या नहीं? दो सालों का कितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ उससे मुकाबला अवश्य करना। अगर वह तीन गुना और चार गुना 1973 में हुआ है तो मिनिस्टर साहब को समझना चाहिए कि कुछ मेनिपुलेशन से हुआ है और उस पर उनका प्रीमियम नहीं मिलना चाहिए, उनको शाबासी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि उनको दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Now that this Bill is going to be enacted into an Act, I want to say this. As I said at the earlier stage, the hon. Minister

has made declarations in this very House that the monopolies are playing a hide and seek game. If we plug one loophole, we begin to discover some other loopholes. He has said that if some loophole is plugged somewhere, some other loopholes are found somewhere else. This goes on like that. This is a game of which the hon. Minister is aware.

Therefore, the question is whether some more loopholes are to be found out or you are allowing the Opposition members to have a discussion across the table with you so that there emerges a comprehensive legislation which will plug the largest possible number of loopholes.

श्री मधु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जी मेरे मित्र श्री दण्डवते जी ने इन के भाषण का एक उद्धरण दिया उस की गंभीरता की और सदन का ध्यान नहीं गया। इन्होंने यह आश्वासन पार्लियामेंट का दिया था। उस में यह कहा था :

"Naturally, if the foreign-owned companies are allowed to expand further, then there would not be any scope for competition for Indian-owned companies. Therefore, we are already taking action on that basis. As soon as certain legal points are overcome, we propose to put a ceiling on their production taking into account their original capacity".

अब ये श्रीरोजिनल कैपेसिटी के आधार पर नहीं चल रहे हैं। ये चल रहे हैं एग्जिस्टिंग कैपेसिटी के आधार पर। यह बड़ा वाइटल डिफरेंस हो गया। इन्होंने जानते जाते यह कहा :

"We are the only country which penalises increases in production".

इस का मतलब है कि इन का अपनी नीतियों पर ही विश्वास नहीं है। अगर आप इस को गलत समझते हैं तो इस का

मतलब होगा कि फौरन कम्पनीज और मोनोपली हाउसेज के ऊपर कोई रोक नहीं रहेगी और छोटे लोग, स्वदेशी लोग बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाएंगे। तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि यह दुविधा वाला बात क्या है? अगर इन को विश्वास नहीं है इंडस्ट्रियल रेगुलेशन के ऊपर तो इस की वह खत्म कर, पूरी छूट दे दें। अगर विश्वास है तो घोषित नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इस हाँबधार का वह इस्तेमाल करे। इतना हम कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I do not want to take much time, and I know the anxiety of the House to get this through. The entire argument has been anti-monopolistic and we have been pro-production. I would urge upon the Minister to find out not the symptoms but the causes of the entire disease, and the causes are the unnatural concessions. I would urge upon the Minister, as a Minister of Industrial Development, to institute a Commission to investigate into the industrial concessions of an unnatural nature which have been granted to big, small, medium and every type of houses, so that the root cause of the menace will come up and so that we do not find the symptom but the disease.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I would like to answer only one question, and that is, I have given the assurance that the original capacity will be taken into account. As a matter of fact, this has been mentioned also in the Bill. "In specifying the productive capacity in any certificate of registration issued under sub-section (3), the Central Government shall take into consideration the productive or installed capacity of the industrial undertaking, as specified in the application for registration made under sub-section (1)...". This is also one of the factors which we have included. I have not excluded that.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Therefore, that is also included. And once the capacity is specified, there is no question of further expansion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are only three minutes more.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Adjourn the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, this is the opinion of the whole House. All right.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 5, 1973/Agrahayana 14, 1895 (Saka).