

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 2—Tuesday, July 23, 1968/Śravaṇa 1, 1890 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Member Sworn	483
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 31 to 34	483—516
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 35 to 60	517—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 296 to 305, 307 to 323, 325 to 331, 333 to 365, 367, 369 to 398, 400 to 448, 450, to 484, 487 to 562, 564 to 567 and 569 to 577	541—759
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Tear-gassing of demonstrators at Soviet Information Centre in Delhi	759—71
Business of the House	772—73
Papers Laid on the Table	774—78
Parliamentary Committees—	
Summary of Work	778
Central Industrial Security Force Bill—	
As passed by Rajya Sabha	779
President's Assent to Bills	779—80
Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to Consider	780—93, 799—842
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	780—85
Shri Sradhakar Supakar	785—87
Shri Dattatraya Kunte	787—89
Shri Rundhir Singh	789—93
Shri S. M. Joshi	799—802
Shri D. C. Sharma	802—04
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	804—08
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	808—09

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham .	809—111
Shri Sheo Narain	811—113
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	813—116
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	817—118
Shri Jagannath Rao	819—23
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	824—31
Motion to pass, as amended	831—41
Shri Jagannath Rao	837—38
Shri S. M. Joshi	832
Shri Lobo Prabhu	832—33
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	833—35
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	836—37
Shri George Fernandes	837
Re. Strike of Bihar Govt. Employees and Working Journalists	793—99
Border Security Force Bill	841—904
Motion to Consider	841—904
Shri Y. B. Chavan	841—45
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	848—51
Shri Himatsingka	851—57
Shri N. K. Somani	857—62
Shri Bal Raj Madhok	862—74
Shri Indrajit Gupta	874—85
Shri Randhir Singh	885—92
Shri George Fernandes	892—904
Business Advisory Committee—	
Nineteenth Report	904

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 23, 1968 | *Shravana 1,*
1890 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI BINDHESHWARI PRASAD
MANDAL (Madhapura—Bihar):

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Royalty payment on coal and iron
ore to Bihar

*31. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL,
MINES AND METALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the
National Development Council meet-
ing held in New Delhi in May, 1968,
the Chief Minister of Bihar urged
upon the Central Government for an
increase in the payment of royalty
on coal and iron ore to Bihar;

(b) if so, the response of Govern-
ment to it; and

(c) the royalty presently paid to
Bihar vis-a-vis the Bihar's percent-
age of the total minerals available
in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a)
and (b). The question raised in the
meeting was of a general nature.
The rates of royalty on major mine-
rals, with the exception of coal and
iron ore, have recently been revised.
The revision of royalty on coal and
iron ore is still under consideration.

(c) The royalty earning of Bihar
during 1966 was Rs. 5,33,35,163. The
important minerals produced in
Bihar represent varying percentages
of the total production in the coun-
try. However, Bihar accounted for
thirtyseven percent in total value of
major minerals produced in India
during 1967 against thirty-eight per-
cent during 1966.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : प्रश्न महोदय
कदम कदम पर बिहार की ओर उपेक्षा हो
रही है । आप जानते हैं कि बिहार हिन्दु
स्तान में वह राज्य है, जिस में कुदरत की दृष्टि
है, जिस की मिट्टी में जाफरान है और जिस के
पास जन-शक्ति है । इस के बावजूद
केन्द्रीय सरकार के निष्पत्ति और उस की
उपेक्षा की वजह से आज बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ
और अ विकसित रखा गया है । बिहार के
खनिज पदार्थ वहाँ पर इस्तेमाल न हो कर
बाहर जाते हैं—हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी जाते
हैं । बिहार की जनता को इस से फायदा नहीं
हो रहा है । वहाँ पर जो कुछ भी उद्योग हैं,
वे मंटे तोर पर बिहार के कोने में हैं । औद्यो-
गीकरण की दृष्टि से मारा बिहार पिछड़ा
हुआ और अ विकसित है । कोयला और
लोहा अर्थ व्यवस्था की रीढ़ है और बिहार उन
का भंडार है । उन का भी फायदा सारी
जनता को नहीं हो रहा है । इस संदर्भ में
मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि
परमंटेज की टर्म में और एम्बोल्ड टर्म में
कितना कोयला और लोहा बिहार में मिलता
है, उस में से कितना बिहार में इस्तेमाल
होता है, कितना बिहार से बाहर हिन्दुस्तान
के दूसरे भागों में होता है और कितना हिन्दु-
स्तान से बाहर होता है ।

इस्पात, खान तथा वायु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जहाँ तक रायल्टी से आमदनी का ताल्लुक है, बिहार स्टेट की आमदनी सब स्टेट्स से ज्यादा है। मिनरल्स की रायल्टी को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में बिहार और अन्य स्टेट्स की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस रायल्टी को बढ़ाया गया है। बिहार में पैदा होने वाले खनिज पदार्थ दूसरी स्टेट्स में कितने इस्तेमाल होते हैं, इस का ब्रेकअप देना इस वक्त मुश्किल है। यह सम्भव भी नहीं है कि एक स्टेट में पैदा होने वाले खनिज पदार्थ उसी स्टेट में इस्तेमाल हों और वे दूसरी जगह न भेजे जायें। यही सोच कर अगर सारे कोयले का इस्तेमाल केवल बिहार में किया जायेगा, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का क्या होगा ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार के खनिज पदार्थों का इस्तेमाल केवल बिहार में न हो बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हो, इस भावना को सामने रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले और लोह की खानों के मालिकों को प्रति-वर्ष उनसे कितना मुनाफा होता है—कितना ग्रास और नेट प्राफिट होता है। उस मुनाफे का फायदा सारे देश को हो, इस उद्देश्य से क्या सरकार कोयले और लोहे की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा ही है, अगर हाँ, तो कब; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक कोयले का सम्बन्ध है, 6,79 लाख टन कोयले के उत्पादन में से 3,13 लाख टन का उत्पादन इस समय बिहार में होता है। फिलहाल कोयले की खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई मुआव सरकार के समक्ष नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्यों नहीं है ? सरकार इस मामले की जड़ में क्यों नहीं जाती है ? यह मुनाफाखोरी का साथ दे रही है।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: For the last many years, the various State Governments have asked for a revision of the royalty rates for the different ores. May I know whether Government have taken any decision to allow the State Governments to increase the royalty rates on iron ore or manganese ore or different other ores?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Royalty rates in the matter of many ores except coal and iron ore have been increased. The question of royalty rates with regard to coal and iron ore is still under consideration. Recently, the Coal Advisory Council has taken a decision that even with respect to coal, the royalty rates should be on the tonnage basis. Now, the question of increasing the royalty is still under consideration.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: In view of the fact that coal and crude oil are very close associates, and the question of royalty on both is connected together, may I have an assurance from the hon. Minister that when the reconsideration of the question of royalty on coal is taken up, the reconsideration of the question of royalty on the crude oil will also be taken up?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the question of royalty on crude oil is concerned, I am sorry I would not be in a position to say anything. With regard to the royalty on coal, certainly we shall take into consideration the overall picture and the decision of the Srinagar meeting of the Ministers that there should not be violent disturbances in the rates of royalty.

श्री यमना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या यह सही है कि मई में होने वाली एन० डी० सी० की मीटिंग से पहले भी कई बार बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बात का आग्रह किया था कि उस की गरीबी को देखते हुए उस के मिनरल्स की रायल्टी को बढ़ाने के लिए

कोई बड़ी कमेटी बनाई जाये या उस प्रश्न पर फिर विचार किया जाये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : रायल्टी के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए डीकास्टा कमेटी बनाई गई थी । उस की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है और स्टेट्स की मांग को देखते हुए रायल्टी रेट्स को बढ़ा दिया गया है । सेक्शन 9(3) के अनुसार वर्तमान रायल्टी रेट्स में 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा इजाज़ा नहीं हो सकता है । डीकास्टा कमेटी की सिफारिश है कि 20 परसेंट वाले सेक्शन को हटा दिया जाये । सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ।

खले माल डिब्बों में से जाया जाने वाले गेहूँ की क्षति

+

- * 32. श्री भद्रल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री चपलाकांत भट्टाचार्य :
श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री देवेन सेन :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री कं० हाल्दर :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल को भेजा जाने वाला गेहूँ वर्षा के कारण खराब हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है;

(ग) इस हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त गेहूँ के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने बन्द माल डिब्बे मांगे थे जबकि उसको खुले माल डिब्बे दिये गये थे;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्षा से गेहूँ को बचाने के लिए कुछ खुले माल डिब्बों को तिरपाल से भी नहीं ढका गया था ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) A small portion of the wheat transported by rail in recent months to stations in West Bengal by the Food Corporation of India was damaged due to rain.

(b) About 900 tonnes.

(c) None was held responsible.

(d) The Food Corporation had agreed to utilise covered as well as open wagons for the movement of wheat from Punjab and Haryana in order to maximize despatches before the monsoons. As such, open wagons were supplied to a limited extent against requisition for covered wagons.

(e) Some of the wagons loaded during dry weather were not covered with tarpaulins.

(f) Considering the huge quantities to be moved, some use of open wagons was inevitable. Acute labour shortage at several destination points, however, held up unloading and the turn-round of wagons and tarpaulins was, therefore, seriously

slowed down. In the circumstances, despatch of grain in some open wagons without tarpaulin was resorted to as an additional emergency measure on a very temporary basis.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 900 टन, यह तादाद कम होती है। मैं नहीं समझता पंजी महोदय किस नियम से इस तादाद को कम बताते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने आदेश दिए हैं कि जो चीजें बरसात में खराब हो सकती हैं वह चीजें खुले हुए डिब्बों में न भेजी जायं और अगर उन्हें भेजना जरूरी हो तो कम से कम उन्हें तारपोलिन से ढका जाय ? यदि यह आदेश दिया गया है तो अनाज भेजने के संबंध में इस आदेश का पालन क्यों नहीं किया गया और क्या रेलवे मंत्री महोदय जिस आदेश के द्वारा उन्होंने इस बात को छूट दी कि खुले डिब्बों में अनाज भेजा जा सकता है, क्या उस आदेश की एक प्रतिलिपि टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The abnormal detention of loaded wagons at the unloading points has created a great problem for the railways to get the empties back in time.

SHRI RANGA: Has there been any strike there?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I am coming to that point. Now, the question is why this abnormal time has been taken. This point has already been brought to the notice of the Food Corporation of India, and the reason for this abnormal detention is that there has been an acute shortage of labour because of which the wagons could not be unloaded in time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is there shortage of labour?

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Where?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: At the unloading points.

श्री कान्वरलाल गुप्त : साढ़े नौ करोड़ लॉग अनएम्प्लायड हैं।

What is the hon. Minister talking about?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I can quote just one instance. In the Eastern Railway there has been a detention of 1800 wagons for a prolonged period. Since we had to move the foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana and since there has been no adequate storage facility at that end, there was no other alternative but for the Railways to give open wagons without tarpaulins, because the tarpaulins that were sent were not coming back in time. That was the main reason for sending some of the wagons without tarpaulins.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो जवाब दिया गया है उस से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि अनाज उतारने के लिए मजदूरों की कमी क्यों हुई ? क्या मंत्री महोदय का अभिप्राय यह है कि कलकत्ते में मजदूरों की कमी हुई ? क्या सरकार टेम्पोररी लेबर, रोजाना की मजदूरी पर मजदूर भर्ती नहीं कर सकती थी ? एक ओर तो कहा जाता है देश में बेकारी है, लोग बिना काम के फिर रहे हैं और सरकार यह यत्न बनाना चाहती है कि अनाज उतारने के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिले।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा कि खुले डिब्बों को ढकने के लिए तारपोलिन कम थे क्योंकि जो जानते थे वह वापिस नहीं आते थे तो क्या यह रेलवे कोरपोरेशन का दावा है कि जो तारपोलिन चने गए वह वापस नहीं आते और क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इतने तारपोलिन अपने पास नहीं रखता कि अगर खुले डिब्बों में माल भेजने की जरूरत हो तो उन को तारपोलिन से ढका जा सके ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The volume of traffic, particularly the movement of foodgrains from Punjab this year has reached an unprecedented level as compared with the previous years. During the previous years, movement during May-June was of the order of 2 to 2.5 lakhs tonnes per month. This year, during May, it was 5.97 lakhs tonnes as against 2.23 or 2.25 lakhs tonnes, and in June it was 7 lakhs tonnes. This unprecedented volume of foodgrains movement towards the various points from Punjab had created certain difficulties so far as transportation is concerned. Particularly in the direction of Bengal, the movement of foodgrains which was organised by the Food Corporation and the Food Ministry was handled faulty to their satisfaction. But in certain respects, because of the early breaking of the monsoon, we had to rush our programme, and therefore many special trains were run to handle this unprecedented quantity of foodgrains movement. In this there were occasions when we had to load a few wagons without cover. They were about 3,000 wagons as against the total number of 30,000 that were moved. At times during emergency periods, it does become necessary to take a limited calculated risk to move; otherwise, the foodgrains would have remained in stock and could not have moved in time. Therefore, to clear all the accumulations of stock at the delivery points, we had to organise very heavy movement of foodgrains. In this there were occasions when we could not provide tarpaulins. A very small percentage went without cover and there to the loss due to wet conditions was about 900 tonnes. I do not think this is a bad performance on the part of the railways.

SHRI RANGA: This is a scandalous state of affairs on the railways. Why is he satisfied with it?

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : मुझे मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी सहानुभूति है कि भगवान कभी भी भारत के मंत्रियों का ब्याल नहीं करता और या तो इस देश में गलत टाइम पर सूबा पड़ा देता है या अगर बारिश करता है तो यह नहीं देखता कि यहां पर कुछ ट्रेन के डिब्बे अनकवर्ड जा रहे हैं, त्रिपाल नहीं है और मजदूर नहीं हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह बात जानने का अधिकार है कि इन सब दुर्घटनाओं के लिए मंत्री महोदय जिम्मेदार हैं या हमें भगवान की तरफ ही दृष्टि डालनी होगी? अगर आप जिम्मेदार हैं तो आप ने ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाए कि जिससे भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Every care will be taken to move all priority item goods by railways to the extent the demand is there. During this period, we had also to handle general traffic along with this increased volume of foodgrains movement. We have done our very best and will continue to render service to the best of our ability. Instead of criticism, the railways, I think, deserve a compliment for having handled this much of traffic with this level of efficiency.

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : प्रमो मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ बताया वह पश्चिमी बंगाल के मिनसिले में बताया। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि और भी दूसरी जगह इस वर्ष के बारिश और इन्ही वैगन्स के ढके न होने के कारण नुकसान हुआ है जैसे कानपुर के निकट सरकारी गोदामों में माल भेजा गया और वहां भी बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में खराब हुआ, यहां तक खराब हुआ कि गेहूं उग आया है। तो पश्चिमी बंगाल के अतिरिक्त और सब जगह मिला कर कितना गेहूं इस प्रकार खराब हुआ है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The total quantity of foodgrains loaded from Punjab and Haryana which got

damaged due to wet conditions is about 1,900 odd tonnes all over India, during this particular period. In the Bengal area alone, it is about 900 tonnes. The railways are primarily responsible for transport. For the loading and unloading operations, at the loading and destination stations respectively, they are not entirely responsible, and other agencies will have to do the clearance. If there is some delay, for whatever reason it may be the railways could not be held directly responsible.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए इस बात को प्रकट करने की चेष्टा की कि वह जो उन्होंने ओपेन वॉगन्स में गेहूं लोड किया है वह एन्ड पर जाकर मजदूर नहीं मिले और उन्हें उतारा नहीं गया इसलिए खराबी हुई है। परन्तु मैं आपकी जाकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले एक दिन मोरादाबाद स्टेशन से 534, 514, 732, 532 और 512 डाउन ट्रेन्स में ओपेन वॉगन्स में अनाज भर कर ले जाया गया, और वह वर्षा में रास्ते में भीगता हुआ गया इस कारण अनाज डेमेज हुआ है। आप मजदूरों की कमी का नाम लेकर अपने इस उत्तरदायित्व से नहीं बच सकते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ओपेन वॉगन्स में अनाज ले जाने के लिये क्या निगम ने आप पर जोर डाला था जब कि देश में अनाज की कमी है, इतने बड़े स्टॉक को खराब करने के लिये रेलवे ने अपनी रिस्क पर उस अनाज को ओपेन वॉगन्स में भेजा। क्या खाद्य निगम ने रेलवे विभाग को ओपेन वॉगन्स में भेजने के लिये मजबूर किया था अपने अपने ऊपर स्वयं यह उत्तरदायित्व लिया ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: There was, as I have explained earlier, necessity to utilise open wagons because we wanted to clear the stocks before the onset of the monsoon. Unfortunately, the monsoon had advanced and came a little bit earlier. So, during transit also they were

caught in rain, but all that has been cleared, they were not allowed to get damaged, and the Food Corporation has made special efforts to get them unloaded and have them dried and stocked; they have done everything, so that the grain that got wet during transit was not allowed to deteriorate.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। क्या आपने अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर अनाज को ओपेन वॉगन्स में लादा या निगम ने आपको विवश किया। वहाँ पर अनाज सेक रखा हुआ था, आपने अपने ऊपर यह खतरा क्यों लिया ?

श्री शिव नारायण : निगम से पूछो।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The question has not been replied to. The question is whether the open wagons were used on the instructions of the Food Corporation, or the railways sent open wagons at their own risk.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: The indent was for covered wagons, and when we explained that that number of covered wagons were not readily available, food Corporations agreed to the loading of a certain quantity in open wagons.

SHRI RANGA: So, both were guilty.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Over and above the damage caused by rain, it has been reported in the papers that a large amount has been lost by extensive pilferage throughout the way when the wheat was carried in open wagons. Has the Railway Minister any idea as to the amount lost by pilferage; if so, what is the amount or the possible amount that has been lost by pilferage?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I would like to have notice of this question.

I will certainly collect the figures if the hon. members wants the information.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I regret to say that the story does not end there. It has been brought to my notice by authentic sources that the wheat which had sprouted in certain cases and putrified in certain others is now offered to the flour mills to be crushed, into atta which would be distributed in ration shops for human consumption.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think the Railway Minister can answer the question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is it a fact that the flour mills in West Bengal are being pressurised into crushing this damaged wheat? I will take it up with the Food Minister when the time comes. Will the Railway Minister inform why he does not fix responsibility on those officers who have been guilty of this act, which has resulted in so much loss?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: Nobody was guilty.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान प्रश्न के (डी) भाग की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें लिखा गया है कि फूड कारपोरेशन ने क्वार्टर वैगन्ज रिक्वीजिशन की थीं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि उन्होंने ब्लोज्ड और अपन दोनों वैगन्ज रिक्वीजिशन की थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें क्या सच है? दूसरे—जब गेहूँ सादा जाता है, तब क्या रेलवे का या फूड कारपोरेशन का कोई रेस्पॉन्सिबल आफिसर स्टेशन पर होता है ताकि वह देखे कि तारपोलिन का इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? तीसरे—हरियाणा में इस साल बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गेहूँ पैदा हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ पर रेलवे

या फूड कारपोरेशन का कोई बड़ा गोडाउन है, जहाँ पर गेहूँ को रखा जा सके। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि अभी भी वहाँ पर 30 हजार टन गेहूँ सड़ रहा है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: As explained earlier, the Food Corporation of India had indented for covered wagons. When it was brought to their notice that covered wagons were not available in that number for carrying 15,000-19,000 tons of wheat per day, they agreed that a certain number of uncovered wagons could be used. At each loading point the officials of the FCI and the Railways were present to supervise the loading operations.

MR. SPEAKER: I find a number of members rising. I will have to call the names that appear in the question list; there are twenty names already. The questions are becoming repetitive and so are the answers and we are losing time. I cannot call any other Member.

श्री शिव कुमार शारदा : अध्यक्ष महोदय वर्षा से भीगने के कारण अन्नक्षति हलदी बार नहीं हुई है। गत वर्ष भी हजारों टन गल्ला इसी प्रकार जाया हुआ था और इसी प्रकार प्रश्न पूछे गये थे। अगर आपकी स्मृति इनकी धंधली है कि कुछ ही महीनों में भूल जाते हैं तो आगे आप कैसे गेहूँ को बचा सकेंगे। इसके लिये किसी को उत्तरदाई न ठहराना एक अनुचित बात है। क्या आप इसके लिये कुछ व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी ठहरा रहे हैं ताकि उनको इस प्रकार का दण्ड दिया जा सके, जिससे कि क्षति-पूर्ति हो सके?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: If any damage has occurred due to any lapse on the part of any individual, proper action will be taken. But where no one can be held responsible and it

is beyond the control of any one, nothing could be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Unfortunately, you do not know that the wheat that had been damaged is dumped in the flood affected Assam for human consumption.

MR. SPEAKER: Dumping is done by the Food Ministry; only spoiling is done by the Railways.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Railway Minister accuses the Food Corporation and they accuse the monsoon for coming earlier. He has not accused himself. That is the trouble.

Iron Ore Development

*33. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the negotiations with American and Japanese companies for collaboration in iron ore development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reason for seeking such a collaboration;

(d) whether Government have received any offer from any other country for collaboration; and

(e) if so, the names of the countries and the details of the offer made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). It is presumed the question relates to Kudremukh in Mysore State. The Government have approved a proposal for conducting the feasibility studies and pilot plant

tests on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Deposits in Mysore at a cost not exceeding Rs. 45 lakhs, by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., with technical collaboration and financial partnership of M/s. Marcona Corporation of USA and three Japanese Companies viz. (i) Mitsui & Co. Ltd. (ii) Okura Trading Co. Ltd., and (iii) Nissho Co. Ltd. The approval is subject to certain conditions being fulfilled for which the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., are negotiating with the foreign collaborators.

(c) As exploitation of low-grade magnetite-quartzite iron ore within the country is being attempted for the first time, it will be necessary to supplement the know-how available within the country with foreign expertise for carrying out pilot plant tests, interpretation of metallurgical data, design of the mine and plant, transportation system for the ore and its beneficiation etc. Foreign collaboration is unavoidable to undertake a venture of this nature.

(d) No, Sir. In the beginning some interest was shown by Antipodes exploration Ltd. of Canada, which did not materialise.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: May I know from the Government whether the reason for seeking foreign collaboration is because of our technical inability to develop the iron industries by ourselves or whether there is any other reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As has been said in the main answer to the question, this is a magnetite ore with 30 per cent ferrous content and it is therefore entirely a new process of beneficiation which has to be

entered into. Secondly, the question of transportation of this particular ore will have to be considered: whether we can export pellets or in the form of concentrates of slurry form. This type of knowhow is not available at present in the country. This will be the first project of this type in the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the appointment of a cabinet Minister for this portfolio? Has it been referred to the Employment Exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The Minister of State does not appoint Cabinet Ministers.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: May I know whether it is a fact that in Kerala State, iron deposits are found in places like Calicut and Cannanore and whether there is any proposal by the Kerala Government to exploit the iron ore in those places and whether there is any proposal to set up a steel factory there?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This question does not arise out of this question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The iron ore of high percentage is being exported to Japan and other countries for their steel mills, with the result that the people who are engaged in the excavation of lowgrade iron ore are facing very serious difficulties. Keeping this in view, may I know whether this beneficiation programme that has been undertaken in a particular mine in Mysore State be also extended to such of those areas in Andhra Pradesh, for example, veldurthi and other areas, where many people are engaged in the low-grade excavation and where the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation is refusing to take the stock from them an account of the inferior variety.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are undertaking pilot studies with regard to this, and it is likely to take 16 to 18 months. If we succeed in this, cer-

tainly we shall undertake the other proposals also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the fact that they are exploring the possibilities of starting the iron ore or steel industries and setting up steel plants with the collaboration of other countries, I would like to know the intention of the Government, whether there is any kind of pressure or political influence, and whether this Government would promise on the floor of the House that they would not change or shift their proposal to start a steel mill in Mysore State, because there are no other possibilities of extracting any iron ore in any other State except Mysore State where there are iron ore and other mineral deposits, and in view of the fact that Mysore State stands first in the country in this respect? In view of these facts, may I know whether this Government would implement the proposal to start a steel plant in Mysore very soon and give an assurance on the floor of this House to that effect and that they will not shift it?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have already explained that we will have to conduct pilot studies which are likely to take quite some time and if the project is economical, we will certainly undertake it.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में आइरन ओर होता है और जहाँ तक मुझे खबर है बिहार से जापान को आइरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट होता है। माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1967-68 में बिहार से कितना आइरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट हुआ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is a question about iron ore project in Mysore. The hon. Member is asking about export of iron ore from Bihar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: May I know whether it is a fact that India is exporting 14 lakh tonnes of iron ore to Japan every year instead of utilising

in our steel factories at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur and in that process it sustains a heavy loss; if so, is the Government giving serious consideration towards exploration of more iron ore and setting up more steel plants particularly in Kerala?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total production of iron ore in our country is round about 30 million tonnes out of which we are exporting to Japan not 14 lakh tonnes but 14 million tonnes—7 million tonnes from Goa and the remaining 7 million tonnes from other parts of the country. The total production takes care of the requirements of our steel plants. We have vast resources and therefore the expert possibilities will have to be expanded. Certainly, in the export we are losing but we are also earning valuable foreign exchange.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The hon. Minister stated that in the matter of collaboration only the Japanese Government were interested, a Canadian Government concern showed some inclination in the beginning and later on backed out. I would like to know whether it is sheer presumption on the part of Government or whether the Government has contacted any other Government or any other country where iron ore development technology is at a very high pitch; if so, what are those countries which they contacted?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: In the initial stages the Antipodes Company of Canada showed some interest and later on they did not show that much interest. Then we entered into negotiations with the Marcona Company and here we are entering into collaboration. The Marcona Corporation of USA owns 25 per cent of their shares and 24 per cent shares of three Japanese companies. They are experts as far as magnetite ore production and export is concerned.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि नो-हाऊ हमारे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है उसको वजह से हम कोलाबरेशन

कर रहे हैं। क्या ऐसा नहीं है कि जो नो-हाऊ हमारे यहां उपलब्ध नहीं है उसे हम कम कीमत पर खरीद सकते थे लेकिन हम कोलाबरेशन इसलिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे सामने स्वदेशी मुद्रा का संकट है, अपने ही मुल्क की करेन्सी सरकार के पास नहीं है, कोलाबरेशन के जरिए बाहर की करेन्सी मिलेगी और वह हमारी करेन्सी को रिप्लेस करेगी, क्या यह फैक्ट नहीं है? ❧

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसमें 51 परसेन्ट शेर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के हैं और 49 परसेन्ट शेर बाहर की कम्पनीज के हैं। यह बात सही है कि नो-हाऊ के साथ-साथ जं हमारी फारेन एक्सचेंज की रिक्वायरमेंट ह वह भी उनके 49 परसेन्ट शेर में हमको मिलेगी।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : 49 परसेन्ट के जं उनके शेर हैं, उसमें जितना पैसा आयेगा उससे अगर हम नो-हाऊ खरीदते और विदेशी मशीनें खरीदते तो कम पैसा लगाना पड़ता लेकिन स्वदेशी मुद्रा के संकट में हम सब यह कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इमें नो-हाऊ भी आयेगा और फारेन एक्सचेंज भी आयेगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is a well known fact that the Salem iron ore in Madras State is famous for its high content. It has been repeatedly agreed that a steel plant will be set up in Salem and talks were already held with Japanese collaborators and others. It has been hanging fire for such a long time. May I know whether Government are seriously considering the question of bringing into existence this Salem steel plant?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the question is about iron ore project in Mysore.

Strike by All India Railwaymen's Federation

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- *34. SHRI NAMBIAR:
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
 SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
 SHRI S. A. AGADI:
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the All India Railwaymen's Federation to go on one-day token strike on the 11th September, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The demands are contained in a resolution adopted by the General Council of the Federation held at Wardwar towards the end of May, 1968. A statement containing the 27 demands which have been listed by the Federation in the said Resolution, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

List of demands included by the A.I.R.F. in the Strike Resolution.

1. Full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living and the adoption of a suitable and acceptable measure to hold the price line.

2. Grant of Need-Based Minimum Wage.

3. Abolition of Casual Labour and 'Contract Labour' systems.

4. Introduction of subsidised grain-shops.

5. Merger of Dearness Allowance with pay.

6. Withdrawal of all means of 'Automation.'

7. Withdrawal of Government's proposals for retirement of Railwaymen at the age of 50 years or on completion of 25 years of service.

8. Restitution of full trade union rights under the Trade Union Act and constitution of India and re-instatement of victimised railwaymen, and condonation of break in service of Luluah, Ghaziabad, Matunga Workshops Staff and Loco Shed staff/Tin-nevelly.

9. Promotion of Class IV employees (unskilled) who have put in 10 years service to the next grade to remove stagnation and promotion of Basic Tradesmen and semi-skilled as skilled, by undertaking reclassification of semi-skilled categories for the purpose of upgradation to skilled grades; appointment of a Tribunal for class IV staff Promotions, and need to set up a fresh Tribunal to review the '1949 Artisan Classification Award.'

10. Provision of 50 per cent up-grading in the cadre of workshops, Loco Sheds, C. & W. Depots, Printing, Electric, Signal & Telecommunication, Traffic, Engg., Commercial and other open line Establishments bringing them at par with the ministerial staff in the matter of scales of pay in terms of assurances of late Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

11. Grant of casual leave and equal number of paid holidays to all class IV and class III staff with provision for additional Wages to employees when called upon to work on such holidays.

12. Withdrawal of unilateral economy measures including ban on recruitments filling up vacancies in the cadre.

13. Introduction of 8 hours duty for running staff from the time of signing on to signing off.

14. Implementation of provision of Factories Act in the Loco Sheds, C&W Depots, Engg. W/Shops, Signal W/Shops, Car Sheds, T.L. Sheds etc., and reclassification of those now on 12 hours shift in Loco Sheds to 8 hours continuous with provision for O.T.A. when working exceeds prescribed limit of 8 hours.

15. Provision for retirement pass for Class IV staff at par with Class III staff.

16. Revision of rate of running allowance and R.A.R.S. Rules.

17. Protection of pay, allowances and avenue of promotion of all categories of staff including running staff, on their being medically incapacitated.

18. Conversion of all temporary posts into permanent and confirmation of all temporary staff after completion of one year's service or on completion of one year's officiating.

19. Total stoppage of direct recruitment in intermediate categories and recruitment of apprentices in all the departments for a period of 5 years. All higher grade posts upto Class II should be filled by promotion from ranks by the order of seniority.

20. Immediate appointment of Tribunal as provided for in the PNM arrangement on all issues where disagreement has been recorded in various PNM minutes between the AIRF and the Railway Board.

21. Grant of Border Area Allowance.

22. All Class III employees stagnating in a grade for over a period of 10 years should be awarded promotion

to next higher grades by creating supernumerary posts, even beyond the prescribed percentages, wherever necessary.

23. Staff requiring to perform duties on running trains, e.g., Ticket Checking Staff, Attendants, All Technicians etc., should be treated on par with the running staff for all purposes.

24. Half day working on Saturdays for office staff or alternatively alternate Saturdays as full holidays as recommended by the II Pay Commission.

25. Restoration of scales and styles of Uniforms.

26. Appointment of a Joint Committee to re-examine and recommend improvements to the H.E.R. to suit the changed conditions.

27. Restoration of yardstick prescribed for working strength of various cadres of railwaymen which have been altered unilaterally.

(c) The matter is engaging the consideration of the Government.

SHRI NAMBIAR: May I know whether it is a fact that among the 27 demands made by the All India Railwaymen's Federation the question of full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living, the grant of a need-based minimum wage, abolition of casual labour, introduction of subsidised grain shops, withdrawal of all means of automation and introduction of eight-hour duty for running staff (drivers and firemen) from the time of signing on to the time of signing off are included? Though the All India Railwaymen's Federation has very wickedly signed an agreement with the Railway Board agreeing to 14 hours' duty for the running staff and firemen when a firemen's agitation was going on stabbing them in the back, despite that, will the Government consider all these demands including the reduction of working hours of drivers and firemen to eight hours as a part of the demand of the

all-India railway workers, not only of the Federation, and see that a serious dispute and a general strike on the Indian Railways is averted as early as possible?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Out of these 27 demands, some relate to the Central Government employees as a whole and, therefore, cannot be dealt with separately. But other demands, including the demand for reducing the working hours that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, have all been under consideration. We had a meeting with the unions on the 11th of this month and propose to have another meeting with them on the 25th of this month where all these points will be taken up and further discussed. Regarding the particular issue of working hours and the agreement that has been entered into by the organised federations and the Railway Ministry limiting the working hours to 14 hours subject to further revision, there is no question of stabbing the firemen in the back. That is a demand that has not been raised by the firemen alone but that is a demand that has been raised long ago by the two organised federations and this matter was under consideration. On the 11th July, 1968 also we were discussing that point and we have agreed as an interim measure to limit the overall duty period to 14 hours. If a workman, after completion of 12 hours duty, gives notice of two hours, he is entitled to have relief on the completion of 14 hours. That matter has been agreed upon and there is no question of stabbing anyone in the back. That matter is under further review.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Since there is admitted at the highest level of the Joint Council that whenever there is a difference between the organised labour, the federation or the confederation whatever it is called, the subject may be referred to an arbitration as per the terms of the agreement, may I know whether the Government would send this to an arbi-

tration, if not agree straightaway, and avoid a general strike by railwaymen in India which will be a very serious situation?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This point, along with other points, is now under consideration with the two organised federations. They have also raised that issue that in case of any disagreement between the Railway Ministry and the Federation the matter could be referred to an *ad hoc* tribunal. That has already been agreed to.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU: The railway is in rack and ruin. You cannot run the railway with half-starved workers; that is why it has become a machinery for killing people and destroying material. Under the circumstances may I ask if you have considered linking DA with the cost of living, revision of the wage structure and setting up a separate wage board for railway employees?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The two points that have been referred to by my friend concern not only the railway employees but also the Central Government employees. As such, there cannot be a decision in isolation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: My point is specific. Are you anxious to set up a wage board for the railway employees? Why tell us cock and bull stories?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all; there it ends. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, before I put my supplementary, I would like to point out to you that there is a discrepancy in the list of names in the English Question List and the Hindi Question List.

MR. SPEAKER: You follow the English one; I also follow the English one. You and I will follow the English one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister has said that there are

certain demands which are common to all the Central Government employees. We have read in the papers that, as far as those demands are concerned, a deadlock has been created recently in the negotiations by the Central Government's refusal to refer the question of dearness allowance and the question of minimum wages to any arbitration whereupon all the Central Government employees' representatives have threatened to go on strike unless those demands are made subject to arbitration at least. I want to know whether the Railway authorities, the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board, also share that view and whether, in relation to the specific grievances of the railwaymen, apart from the general ones, in case these negotiations do not lead to any settlement, they will independently be willing to refer those specific grievances to arbitration.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This is a matter which is still under consideration. Of course, they had one meeting in which there has been some agreement. But they are going to have another meeting on that particular issue. It is not possible for me to discuss hypothetical issues which will arise later on.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 27,000 स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों ने वर्क टु रूल के अनुसार काम चालू करने का फैसला किया है और यदि ऐसा किया है तो सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार कर रही है क्योंकि जहाँ तक इस वर्तमान प्रश्न का सवाल है अगर रेलवेमैन फेडरेशन हड़ताल करती है और स्टेशन मास्टर भी उनका साथ देते हैं तो फिर स्थिति बहुत ही खराब हो जायेगी?

दूसरा एक प्रश्न मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेमैन फेडरेशन की डिमांड्स की जो लिस्ट हमें दी गई है उसमें मैं देखता हूँ कि कुछ तो डिमांड्स ऐसी हैं

जिनमें रेलवे को पैसे खर्च करने होंगे और कुछ डिमांड्स ऐसी हैं जिनमें रेलवे का पैसा बचेगा मैं नहीं समझता कि इन पिछली मांगों को क्यों नहीं माना जाता। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि कुछ डिमांड्स ऐसी हैं जिनको स्वीकार कर लेने से आज जो हमारी रेल दुर्वटनाओं का शिकार हो रही है उनसे भी हमें राहत मिलेगी जैसे 8 घंटे काम करने का नियम। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस 8 घंटे काम करने के नियम सम्बन्धी जैसी मांगों को माननीय मंत्री को मानने के लिए आश्वासन देने में किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति होनी चाहिये। कानून के अनुसार 8 घंटे काम करने का जो नियम है वे कम से कम उसका तो पूरी तौर से पालन करने का आश्वासन दें।

मैं फिर दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में खर्च होता है उनको तो हम भले ही थोड़ी देर के लिए छोड़ दें लेकिन जिनमें खर्च कम किया जाता है जैसे आटोमोशन का चालू नहीं करना वैसी मांगों को मानने में क्या आपत्ति है और माननीय रेलवे मंत्री क्यों नहीं इस बात का आश्वासन देते कि रेलवे में तो वे आटोमोशन नहीं चालू करेंगे?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In my reply I had stated that these are the points which are under consideration. About the points on which we come to an agreement, we would give effect to them and the points on which we do not come to an agreement could be referred to an ad hoc tribunal. About the hours of work, that is an item which is under consideration.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: That is also a point which is under consideration.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of specifically linking the cost of living index to the dearness allowance to railwaymen.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As I have said, that relates to the Central Government employees and it would be decided at that level only.

श्री सीताराम फेसरी : रेलवे मंत्री साहब से यह आश्वासन चाहूंगा कि यदि संधि वार्ता फेल हो गई तो क्या रेलवे मंत्री जिन मांगों की पूर्ति के लिये नेगोशिएशन कर रहे हैं, उनको, निर्णय के लिये किसी बड़ी ट्राइब्यूनल को सुपुर्द कर देंगे ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I have already stated that we are discussing all these points and the points on which we agree would be implemented and the points which we might not agree could be referred to the *ad hoc* tribunal.

श्री रामाचलार झास्त्री : रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन ने दो दिनों की 'किंकेतिक हड़ताल की नोटिस दी है। मैं इस सिलसिले में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेमेन्स फेडरेशन तो अपनी जगह पर है ही लेकिन हमारे देश में रेलवे के अन्दर एक दर्जन से ज्यादा अनरिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स बनी हैं और उनकी मांगों भी करीब करीब वही हैं, तो क्या परमानेंट सोल्यूशन निकालने के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं होगा कि रेलवे के अन्दर जितनी भी रिकग्नाइज्ड या अनरिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स हैं उन सबको मिलाकर रेलवे मंत्री उनसे बात करें और कोई रास्ता निकालें ताकि सचमुच में कोई भी रेलवे का सेक्शन असन्तुष्ट न रहे और समझौते के बाद सब लोग उसको मानें और आगे चलें ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The demands that have been raised by the unrecognised unions are among the

demands that have been raised by the recognised unions. So, there is no occasion to consider the starting of a separate dialogue with the unrecognised unions. All these points have been covered by the list and that is under consideration.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: The Minister has said that so many points are under consideration. I would like to know whether these are under active consideration or passive consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Very very active consideration.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU: Our opinion is that 'active consideration' takes two years and 'passive consideration' takes ten years. That is why I wanted to know whether they were under active consideration or passive consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In these 27 demands, as the Minister has explained in reply to a question put by Shri Nambiar, the demands, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living, grant of need-based minimum wage, merger of Dearness Allowance with pay, withdrawal of all means of 'Automation' and withdrawal of Government's proposals for retirement of railwaymen at the age of 50 years or on completion of 25 years of service, are common demands which are common to all Central Government employees. I wish to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that it is not 12 or 13 lakh railway employees but also 3½ lakh Defence employees and other Central Government employees numbering 27 lakhs, supported by 15 lakhs of State Government employees that are heading towards a token strike in the month of September. In view of the alarming situation, I would like to know whether this question has been discussed with the Finance Minister who still feels that the matter should not be referred to arbitration because it will upset the budget—this is what he

said. The Joint Consultative Machinery in which some of the demands were likely to be discussed is dead and gone, it is no more in existence, it is in a permanent deadlock. Since the J.C.M. is not there, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has suggested to the Finance Minister to call a conference at the national level and discuss the entire matter to avoid the strike.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: The J.C.M. is not dead; it is very much there, and they will be sitting for another discussion on these issues . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee says it is dead, but the Minister says that it is not dead. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: As I have already said, those points which relate to all Central Government employees could be taken up at that level, and the other points, as I have already said, are under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Supposing the strike takes place, the Railway Minister or the Minister of State have to face the music of 14 lakh employees. My question was whether any consultation has been held with the Finance Minister to arrive at a negotiated settlement. He should reply to that point.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wants to know whether any discussions have been held with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: No, that stage has not come.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: In view of the fact that the strike-ridden and the strike-dogged Indian Railways can no more claim to represent the dynamic mobility of the socialist sector, does the hon. Minister of Railways propose to link up the railwaymen's pay scales right from the level of the general manager to that of the firmen to the running of the railways according to

schedule with progressive reduction for late running of trains?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: First, he will have to accept that it is not running to time; secondly, he will have to say that they will improve.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Pay scales could be linked to that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any estimate or 'gestimate' has been made of the financial implications of those 27 demands. Secondly, is the hon. Minister aware, although some of our friends are not, that this increase in the financial commitments of the railways has to be recouped from 216 million people who use the railways, through higher fares? Have Government considered whether it is fair that a small section of 1.3 million workers in the railway or 6 million workers in the remaining Government departments should be thus favoured at the expense of the remaining population?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: That is the matter which is very much under discussion at the JCM level.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: May I know whether the demand of the All India Commercial Clerks of the Railways Association, which has been submitting representations a number of times to the Ministry that the departmental promotion quota for them is much less than the quota for other categories and that though the workload has increased thrice ever since 1947, yet the strength of this department remains the same, are also under the consideration of Government?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This is also under consideration.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: It is a burning question in the railways that when the electrification projects are finished, the workers are very often thrown out of employment. May I know what steps have been taken to re-employ those people in some other projects? This matter has been placed before the Ministry time and again. It may be that this was one of the reasons for the strike.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: This matter refers to casual labour. That is normal feature on the railways and elsewhere. It is nothing particular during this year, but this is an annual phenomenon.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मजदूरों के जो मांगों की हैं उनको कबूल कर लेते तो आर्थिक बोझ बड़ जाता यह एक साक्षर बात है। मगर जब जे सी एम का ऐपीमेंट हुआ था तब भारविदेशन का क्लोज उसमें रक्खा गया था और जिम्मेदार गवर्नमेंट ने उसको रक्खा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब भारविदेशन का क्लोज उसमें रक्खा गया था तो अब क्यों सरकार उससे भाग रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Here, the question refers to the demands raised by the recognised federations of railwaymen, and we are having discussions. There are a certain number of demands which also concern the Central Government staff as a whole. So, at a higher level these matters are being discussed. So far as the railways are concerned, we had the first stage of special discussion on the 11th of this month, and we are going to have another series of discussions on the 25th of this month, and other things could be settled and what action needs to be taken after that. So far as the other

main point is concerned, I am not able to furnish an answer straight-away.

SHRI NATH PAI: Not to mention the gross dereliction of duty by the Railway Minister who when the railwaymen had gone on strike, was away in Moscow with a very lame excuse, though the President does not need his escort and somebody else could have taken his place—that shows a palpable dereliction of duty on the part of the Railway Minister, but we shall take that up on a suitable occasion later on—may I ask him whether it is not a fact that the discussions that were going on at a different level though not dead have become deadlocked because of the obdurate stand taken by the Government of India? I would not like him to be misguided by Shri Lobo Prabhu who never loses any opportunity to mislead this Government in any article in his paper. May I know what initiative the Railway Ministry is going to take in order to meet the legitimate demands of the railwaymen who are the persons who are actually keeping the railways moving against heavy odds and not this inefficient and incompetent Railway Board?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I do not think that Shri Nath Pai has attempted to put any pointed question for an answer. He has furnished his own views about other matters. I do not want to join issues during the Question Hour. I am very well prepared to meet any issue that he would raise specifically about me or the other things. But that apart, the Railway Board is very much concerned and it has always the best interests of the labour that is running the railways, at heart. We are, therefore, having continuous negotiations with them and our relationship has been very good so far, unless it be that somebody wants to throw an apple of discord to disturb the existing good atmosphere so far as labour relations are concerned.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Trade Delegation from U.A.R.

***35. SHRI ANBUCHERZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from the U.A.R. visited India recently.

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and how far it is likely to increase trade prospects between the two countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Tripartite Agreement between India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia on economic cooperation was reached during April last;

(d) whether both the Governments agree that little progress has been made in its implementation; and

(e) if so, the measures suggested for its implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.A.R. and Indian delegations finalised the Indo-UAR Trade Arrangements for 1968-69. This provides for trade exchanges between the two countries of the order of Rs. 64 crores. The question of closer industrial cooperation between the two countries was also discussed.

(c) The Indo-UAR-Yugoslavia Agreement on Trade Expansion and Economic Cooperation was signed in December 1967, and came into force on April 1, 1968.

(d) and (e). Positive results have been achieved in improving the trading conditions for goods of the three countries in each others markets. Steps are now being taken to achieve concrete results in industrial collaboration.

Railway Accidents

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

(a) after the revelation to the effect that there were "slackness" among the Railway Operating staff in observing the rules on "train passing" due to which rail accidents have been occurring, the steps which Government have taken to (i) enthuse obedience to rule on train passing, (ii) prevent recurrence of accidents, and (iii) punish the erring staff;

(b) the steps which had been suggested at the special meeting of some Members of Parliament, which was held on the 8th July, 1968; and

(c) whether it is a fact that accidents are deliberately caused by discontented members of the Railway staff?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The meeting, which was scheduled for the 8th July, actually took place on the 20th July. There was a preliminary exchange of views at this meeting on, among other matters, the steps to be taken to tackle the problem of human failure as a cause of train accidents. The discussion covered several aspects, such as the need for discipline among railway staff, rules relating to hours of work and rest, Union activities etc. It was decided that, after a note on the subject had been circulated, another meeting should be held in order to have a fuller discussion.

(c) No, sir.

Statement

(a) (i) Safety campaign which is primarily educative in content has been further intensified to bring home to the staff not only the prescribed rules and procedures but also their implications and the imperative need

of observing them meticulously. The Safety Organisation besides making extensive use of the available audio-visual media contacts, the staff in the operating categories on man to man basis to educate and motivate them. Inspections, surprise inspection and spot checks have been intensified to check that the staff act only according to rules and do not adopt short-cut methods. Apart from a thorough initial training, refresher training is imparted to the staff periodically to ensure that they understand the background of the various rules and the hazards involved in not observing them.

(ii) & (iii) There are adequate statutory provisions, both penal and investigatory in the Indian Railways Act itself. Under section 83 of the Railways Act occurrence of accidents is to be notified to Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety who are appointed Inspectors of Railways under section 4 of the Act, as also to the Magistrates, the Police and the Railway Authorities. Dependent upon the nature of accidents, inquiries are held into all accidents by the different authorities concerned to establish their causes and to take remedial measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Apart from punishing those held responsible for accidents one of the main purposes of inquiries into accidents is to look into both the immediate and antecedent causes of a particular accident to enable necessary steps being taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents regarding which the recommendations made in the report of the inquiries are examined and implemented to the extent considered necessary. In addition the trend of accidents is kept continuously under review and necessary preventive measures are initiated as may be necessary. Technological devices from rudimentary interlocking to Automatic Train Control are also be-

ing pressed into service (depending on the density and speed of traffic and availability of funds) to help the staff in the performance of their duties and to guard against their failures. Not only are the guilty staff punished but the staff who display special vigilance and alertness in preventing accidents also suitably rewarded. Subject to the constitutional provisions regarding Discipline & Appeal procedures, every effort is made to punish the staff promptly and deterrently.

Cooper Allen Units

*37. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the British India Corporation is planning to dispose of the Cooper Allen Units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the company to whom the Cooper Allen Units are being handed over and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):
(a) and (c). At the last Annual General Meeting of the British India Corporation held on the 28th June, 1968, the shareholders passed a resolution approving the sale or transfer of Cooper Allen Branch and North-West Tannery Branch of the Company as going concern to a company proposed to be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 under the name and style "Copper Allen and North-West Tannery Ltd." on the

terms and conditions providing *inter alia* that (a) the sale or transfer of the fixed assets, furniture, vehicles etc. pertaining to Cooper Allen Branch and North-West Tannery Branch of the Company to the new company (proposed to be registered) will be made in consideration of the assumption by the new company of all the liabilities in connection with absorption and retention or employment of the staff, employees and workmen in relation to the aforesaid two undertakings; and (b) in satisfaction of the part consideration of the sale or transfer of the stock-in-process stores and spare parts belonging to the aforesaid two undertakings (value of which shall be determined by the Auditors as mentioned in the Agreement) the new company shall allot to the Company 2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (being its entire subscribed capital for the time being) at par credited as fully paid up in the capital of the new company.

(b) As stated in the Directors' Report dated 25th May, 1968, in view of the continuous losses suffered by the Cooper Allen Branch and North West Tannery Branch and in view of the effect which such losses have had on the working of the British India Corporation as a whole, the Directors decided that these Branches could not be run in their present form.

Export of Shoes

*38. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shoes exported to rupee payment countries during the last five years (year-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that un-economical small leather footwear workshops in the country are respon-

sible for keeping prices of Indian exports down;

(c) whether our exports have been decreasing progressively; and

(d) if so, whether any efforts have been made by the State Trading Corporation to boost up the export of shoes and thereby increase our foreign exchange earnings?

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

(figures in
lakhs of pairs)

1963-64	5.91
1964-65	5.71
1965-66	6.03
1966-67	12.61
1967-68	12.30

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) S.T.C. is constantly engaged in increasing the export of footwear to various destinations abroad including rupee payment countries.

Railway Accidents

*39. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI S. N. MAITI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI D. B. RAJU:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI KASHI NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents which

occurred during the period from January to June, 1968, Zone-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured and loss to railway property caused thereby during the said period;

(c) the number of accidents which occurred during the corresponding period in 1966 and 1967, the number of persons killed and injured and loss to railway property as a result thereof; and

(d) whether in view of the abnormal increase in frequency of railway accidents, Government propose to ask the probe body to submit any interim report on preventive measures against these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1367/68].

(d) This is not considered necessary having regard to the position disclosed in the statement referred to in parts (a) to (c).

Manufacture of Small Car

*40. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI:
SHRI M. N. REDDY:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:
SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR:

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all aspects of the proposal to start manufacture of small cars in India have since been examined by Government;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on the subject;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and by what time Government expect to take a decision in the matter;

(d) what will be the annual production target of these cars and what will be their price; and

(e) whether the project will be in the public sector or in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) The availability of resources for the small car project during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being ascertained from the Planning Commission. On receipt of the views of the Commission, the other aspects of the proposal will be examined further. It is difficult to indicate at this stage when a decision will be taken in the matter.

(d) and (e). These aspects will be gone into after a decision is taken to proceed with the project.

प्रौद्योगिक प्रगति की गति

†41. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में वर्ष 1966 के दौरान प्रौद्योगिक प्रगति की गति 2.6 प्रतिशत थी और वर्ष 1967 में यह घट कर 1.4 प्रतिशत हो गई;

(ख) 1968 के दौरान अब तक इसकी गति कितने प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सन्वाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) जी हाँ। सामान्यतः औद्योगिक प्रगति औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांकों द्वारा बताई जाती है। वर्ष 1956 को आधार मानते हुए औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांकों से पता चलता है कि 1966 में वृद्धि की दर 2.4 प्रतिशत थी जोकि 1967 में गिरकर 1.5 प्रतिशत रह गई।

(ख) वर्ष 1960 को आधार मानते हुए औद्योगिक उत्पादन की नई श्रृंखला के अनुसार मार्च, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही में सम्पूर्ण रूप से 1967 के स्तर में 4.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) सरकार ने कई पग उठाए हैं जिनसे उद्योगों की कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार होगा। जिनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा विशेषकर रेलवे के द्वारा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की फर्मों को अग्रिम अर्बर देना; देश में पुनः बढ़ाने के लिए चुने हुए विशेषकर इंजीनियरी उत्पादों के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करना; उद्योगों पर नियंत्रण में ढील देना और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन पर पुनः बल देना है।

Accident at Banigunta

*42. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious accident occurred at Rami-

gunta Railway station (Southern Railway) on the 28th May, 1968 and several persons were killed and seriously injured as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total loss to the railway property?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,06,500/-.

Revision of Prices of Coal supplied to Railways

*43. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private coal mine owners have again threatened to stop supplies to the Railways unless an upward revision of coal prices takes place;

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

(c) what alternate arrangements are being made to meet the challenge of the mine-owners?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Financial Assistance to Corporate Sector

*44. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nine business houses have

managed to corner as much as about one fifth of the financial assistance given to the Corporate Sector by the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India during the five years ending in 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this cornering of aid from financial bodies by monopoly houses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi

*45. SHRI VISWANATH MENON:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Authorities of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have examined the report of the U.S.S.R. experts team on the Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details of the report and the recommendations made by the authorities on each point;

(c) the decisions taken thereon; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating

the recommendations made by the Soviet Expert Team and the action taken so far thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1368/68].

(d) Does not arise.

टायरों की कमी

†46. श्री रामगोपाल शासत्राली :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सवबाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में टायरों की कमी के कारण खुले बाजार में टायरों की विक्री नहीं हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में टायर निर्माताओं ने कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उमका न्योग क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सवबाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलशचरित शर्मा प्रहलद) :

(क) मोटर गाड़ियों के कुछ किस्मों के टायर उचित मूल्य पर न मिलने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। टायर उद्योग ने स्कूटर, ट्रक तथा ट्रैक्टरों की कुछ श्रेणियों के प्रस्ताव जिनकी कमी की पूर्ति प्रायात के द्वारा करना आवश्यक है, मोटरगाड़ी निर्माताओं की 1968 की टायर की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है।

विबरण

टायरों की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न-लिखित पग उठाए गए हैं :—

1. टायर निर्माताओं को कई बैठकें बुलाई गईं जिनमें उन्हें यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे उत्पादन को यथा सम्भव बढ़ाएं। उन्हें आश्वस्त कर दिया गया है कि सरकार टायरों के उत्पादन के लिये टायरों के ढांचे तथा अन्य संतुलन उपकरणों के आयात में उनकी सहायता करेगी। टायर बनाने के कुछ एकाकों को इस प्रकार के उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिये पहले ही लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं।

2. स्कूटर तथा ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादकों को उनके तीन मास के उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक संख्या में टायर और ट्यूबों के आयात की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

3. मोटर गाड़ी टायर तथा ट्यूब उद्योग को प्रतिबन्धित सूची में इत दृष्टि से हटा दिया गया है कि टायर और ट्यूबों के निर्माण की अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिये स्वोक्ति प्रदान करने के पग भी हाल ही में उठाये गए हैं।

4. 1967-68 में बम्बई स्थित फायर स्टोन कारखाने में, जो कि देश में टायर और ट्यूबों के कुल उत्पादन का 25 प्रतिशत उत्पादन करता है, लम्बी हड़ताल रहा जो लगभग 10 मास तक चली। इसका परिणाम यह निकला कि टायर और ट्यूबों की अत्यधिक कमी हो गई। कम्पनी ने अपना सामान्य उत्पादन अप्रैल, 1968 से पुनः आरम्भ कर दिया है और आशा है कि इससे स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो जायेगा।

Cobalt Ores in NEFA

*47. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will

the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cobalt ores have been discovered in the NEFA areas;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of availability of such ores;

(c) whether such cobalt ores will be exploited for extraction of metallic cobalt;

(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange that will be saved as a result of cobalt prospecting in NEFA area; and

(e) when and how cobalt extraction will be started in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Cobalt ore minerals have been discovered near Potin village in Subansiri district.

(b) The Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake investigation during the year 1968-69 to determine the nature and extent of the minerals.

(c) to (e). Do not arise at present.

Prices of Coal

*48. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mine owners have been demanding higher prices for coal supplied to Railways and other bulk consumers; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railways have agreed to price increases of Rs. 2/- per tonne

for Selected grades and Rs. 1/- per tonne for Grade I coals. As regards coking coal supplied to steel plants, coal washeries and cokeries a prices increase of Rs. 1.75 per tonne has been agreed to. An additional Re. 0.75 per tonne would be admissible on a satisfactory solution of mutually agreed formulae of sampling.

I.C.S. Officers in Railway Board

*49. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following a series of railway accidents he attempted to tone up the Railway administration by suggesting that the top posts in the Railway Board be manned by I.C.S. officers; and

(b) if so, how much ground he has gained in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a)

No such proposal has been under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Crisis in Non-Ferrous Industry

*50. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-ferrous industry is passing through an acute crisis with over 50 per cent of its capacity lying idle because of the fact that it almost entirely depends upon the imported material;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the extent of idle capacity in each of the years since 1965-66 and what were the import allocations made for this industry in each of these years; and

(d) what steps are envisaged to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity in the non-ferrous industry at least during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). There has been no idle capacity or crisis in the industry producing non-ferrous virgin metals, for want of imported raw materials. There has, however, been idle capacities in the industry manufacturing non-ferrous semis and alloys as they are dependent mainly on imported virgin non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel etc. This industry is in the 'non-priority' sector and in view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, it has not been possible to meet the requirements of imported raw materials, including non-ferrous metals, in respect of the non-priority sector, in full.

(c) Precise estimate of the extent of idle capacity in respect of the of the non-ferrous semis and alloys manufacturing units during the years since 1965-66 is not available.

However, in respect of units registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development it has been roughly estimated that the idle capacity in these years was about 60 per cent. Figures of foreign exchange allocation for the non-priority sector units for import of non-ferrous metals are not available separately. The availability sector units for import of non-ferrous metals are not available separately. The available information is given below.

During the year 1965-66 the foreign exchange position was very acute and a sum of Rs. 4.52 crores only was allotted for import of non-ferrous metals by the priority and non-priority industries. The break-up for non-priority industries is not available. During 1966-67, Rs. 10.52 crores were allotted to non-ferrous semi manufacturers registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development. The amount made available to the small scale sector manufacturers of non-ferrous semis is not readily available. During 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 10.26 crores was placed at

the disposal of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to meet the requirements of non-priority industries.

(d) In view of the continued difficult foreign exchange situation it is difficult to ensure full utilisation of installed capacity in the non-ferrous semis and alloys industry. The units, however, are permitted to diversify their production wherever feasible with a view to greater utilisation of their installed capacity.

Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal

*51. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal have established new firms after their affairs had been referred for enquiry;

(b) if so, the names of the new firms so established; and

(c) the reasons for giving permission to M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal for floating new firms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decontrol of Cloth

*52. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Industry has requested Government to decontrol cloth complete-

ly to enable it to solve the problems now prevailing in the industry;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No such request has been received since the announcement of the new cloth control policy.

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

Reorganisation of Railway Board

*53. SHRI JAYNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise and reconstitute the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction and the main points of the reorganisation plan proposed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No such proposal has been under consideration.

(b) does not arise.

Blacklisting of M/s. Bharat Barrels

*54. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1647 on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether guidelines of blacklisting code are also applicable in the case of blacklisting of M/s. Bharat Barrels;

(b) whether their blacklisting orders were not revoked even after they were exonerated by the Bombay High Court against judgement of Lower Court which had convicted them, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the unusual delay in revocation of their blacklisting order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The appeal preferred by the State of Maharashtra against the judgement of the High Court of Bombay, acquitting the firm, is pending before the Supreme Court. Pending the judgement by the Supreme Court, the orders of blacklisting have not been revoked. The blacklisting orders have, however, been kept in abeyance with effect from 23rd June, 1966 in compliance with the orders of the then Punjab High Court, on a writ petition filed by the firm.

Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd.

*55. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starref Question No. 1253 on the 16th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have information that the Public Accounts Committee of the Bihar Legislature has strongly pleaded for immediate take-over of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. by Government;

(b) whether Government have enquired from the Government of Bihar about the reasons for its inability to take over the mill;

(c) whether Government have made known to the Government of Bihar their willingness to supply the necessary amount as loan for taking over and running the mill;

(d) whether Government have information that the Birla and Dalmia Jain companies are pressing the Bihar

Government to get the mill liquidated; and

(e) whether Government propose to take over the mill and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) We have no such information.

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

(d) Government have no such information.

(e) No, Sir. This project in the present condition is not considered economically viable.

Import of Steel

*56. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the 1950's the Steel Ministry had made large scale purchases of steel from abroad out of the funds made available to Government by the United States;

(b) whether certain parties were discreetly approached and asked to import the steel on behalf of Government without inviting tenders;

(c) the total quantity thus imported, the names of the parties who made these imports and the prices paid per ton;

(d) whether any investigation has been made into the then prevailing international prices and the prices paid for these imports by the parties concerned with or without the approval of Government;

(e) if so, whether any discrepancy has been noticed; and

(f) if no investigation has been made, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. All purchases were made against global tender in accordance with the terms of Aid/Loan Agreements.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

Bomb Explosion on Railway Track in Northeast Frontier Railway

***57. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some workers of the Northeast Frontier Railway were killed in a bomb explosion while clearing the rail track on the 14th June, 1968, on the Torsa railway embankment near Hashimara area;

(b) if so, whether this was a case of sabotage by the anti-national elements;

(c) whether the pieces of the bombs have been taken over by the police for investigation;

(d) whether these bombs are country made or foreign; and

(e) the steps which Government are taking for the safeguard of railway line in that area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, Sir. 4, out of 6 Engineering Khalaasis, who were deputed to clear the jungle on the siding line of protection Bundh of Torsa river at a distance of 16,500 feet from the main line between Madarihat and Hasimara Station on the Alipurduar-Siliguri Section died due to the explosion.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). No piece of explosive could be traced out. In the absence of any part of explosive, it is not

possible to state whether the bombs were of country or foreign make.

(e) Does not arise.

Cooper Allen Unit

***58. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any units of the British India Corporation Limited particularly the Cooper Allen Unit were proposed to be taken over by the Defence Ministry for production of ordnance items; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Ministry of Defence to take over the Cooper Allen Unit of the British Indian Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Licensing Policy

***59. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many amendments have been made in the Industrial Licensing Policy since 1956 and what amendments were introduced during this period;

(b) which of the amendments introduced once were later withdrawn and what were the reasons for their withdrawal after some time;

(c) what is the comparative shape of 1956 Industrial Licensing Policy at present;

(d) whether this policy has resulted in a mono-polistic trend; and

(e) if so, what remedial steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No amendment has been made in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The Licensing Policy which is an important instrument to give effect to the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution, has, however, been varied from time to time to suit the needs of planned industrialisation of the country. Some of the important changes made in the Licensing policy are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The entire matter is under examination by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

Statement

1. In February, 1960 industrial undertakings which have fixed assets (viz. investment in land, buildings and machinery) not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value and which employ less than 100 workers were exempted from the licensing provision of the Act.

2. In June, 1964 industrial undertakings having fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in value (except industrial undertakings engaged in the few specified industries like coal, textiles manufactured or processed on power looms, roller flour milling, oil seed crushing, leather and matches) were exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act, irrespective of the number of workers in the unit.

3. A number of specified industries have been exempted from the licensing provisions from time to time since May, 1966.

4. Freedom has also been given to the industrial undertakings to diversify their production upto 25 per cent of the licensed/registered capacity on the following conditions:

- (i) no installation of additional machinery except minor balancing equipment is involved.

- (ii) no additional expenditure on foreign exchange is involved.

- (iii) no articles are manufactured which are reserved for the small-scale sector/public sector.

Similarly, freedom has been given to the industrial undertakings to increase their production beyond their licensed/registered capacity upto 25 per cent of their licensed/registered capacity if it does not involve installation of additional machinery except indigenous minor balancing equipment, foreign exchange expenditure and any additional demand for scarce raw materials.

Export of Wagons to USSE

*60. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the negotiations for the sale of Railway wagons to the U.S.S.R. have failed to make any progress and are virtually dead;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the present stage of negotiations and by what time a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The drawings and specifications for the wagons which were in Russian had to be translated. Some technical clarifications were required. This has been completed. The Commercial offer is now being prepared in consultation with the wagon manufacturers and as soon as the commercial offer is negotiated and accepted, work will be commenced on the production of proto-types.

Export of Manganese Ore

296. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity in tonnes and value in rupees of manganese ore exported during the last six years;

(b) the reasons for which our exports of manganese ore have gone down while other countries have increased their exports;

(c) the number of mines which have closed down or are on the verge of closing as a result of drop in exports of manganese ore;

(d) whether this is due to the inability of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) to push our sales; and

(e) if so, the immediate steps Government propose to take to boost the exports of manganese ore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Exports of Manganese ore from India (in quantity and value) during the last six years are indicated below:

Year	Qty.—'000' Tonnes Value: in 'laks of Rs	
	Quantity	Value
1962	908	897.05
1963	932	807.59
1964	1569	1364.51
1965	1369	1071.22
1966	1168	1191.56
1967	1083	1241.20

(b) to (e). Government have no exact information on the number of mines which have been closed down or which are on the verge of closing as a result of drop in exports. It is a fact that exports during the last two years have declined, compared

with those of the previous years. This has been largely due to emergence of new sources of supply near the consuming countries, development of captive sources of supply and lesser dependence on manganese ore in steel production due to technological advances. Closure of Suez Canal also has adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian ores. In spite of these adverse factors, MMTC has been able to sustain exports at a level which is about the average of the last few years.

The Corporation is keeping a close touch with the principal consumers through its selling agents. It has also been sending delegations abroad to negotiate export orders. It has been taking advantage of the services of Indian Embassies and Trade Missions abroad to maximise the export of manganese ore.

Blacklisted Importers

297. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9120 on the 30th April, 1968 and state:

(a) the names and addresses of 33 established importers who were blacklisted since 1964;

(b) the names and addresses of the printers of newspapers and journals who were also blacklisted;

(c) whether any other legal or departmental action was taken against them in addition to their blacklisting; and

(d) if so, the details in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and

(b) Do not arise.

Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1369/68].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

State Trading Corporation, Bombay

298. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats and floors rented by the State Trading Corporation in the building named 'Nirmal' on Nariman Point, Bombay with the dates of their occupation and the salient terms of the agreement;

(b) the amount of money paid as advance rent towards these flats;

(c) the amount of commission, if any, paid to rent brokers and the names and addresses of the brokers;

(d) whether similar flats have been hired or purchased by the State Trading Corporation in other cities of India and if so, the price paid towards them; and

(e) the reasons for which such luxurious flats are needed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The State Trading Corporation has hired the entire second floor in Nirmal Building measuring approximately 15,000 sq. ft. for a period of ten years as office premises. No residential flat has been hired by S.T.C. The Corporation occupied this building on 1st July, 1968. Salient terms of the agreement are:

(i) Rent to be paid @ Rs. 1.95 per sq. ft. per month.

(ii) Payment of advance equivalent to six months' rent adjustable from the monthly rentals during the last year of the agreement. This advance will carry interest at 8½ per cent per annum payable at the end of each year.

(iii) Payment of advance equivalent to two years' rent. This advance shall be adjusted

from the monthly rental during the entire licence period. Out of this advance a sum of Rs. 50,000 only will carry interest @ 8½ per cent per annum and the rest of the amount will be interest free. The sum of Rs. 50,000 together with interest thereon would be adjusted from the monthly rental of the 1st year of the agreement.

(iv) The above rental includes air conditioning and partitioning in the 1/3rd area of the accommodation.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been paid as advance rent so far.

(c) No commission or brokerage has been paid to any broker.

(d) Particulars of accommodation hired/purchased by the Corporation are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1370/68).

Export of Raw Goat Skins

299. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the value in rupee of the raw goat skins exported during the last three years;

(b) the reason for fall in their exports;

(c) whether restrictions on the export of raw goat skins have been imposed to encourage the export of tanned skin; and if so, to what extent the export of tanned skins has increased;

(d) whether it is a fact that as a result of these restrictions, several lakhs of raw goat skins are being smuggled regularly from Bihar to Pakistan from whom in turn Russia and Czechoslovakia buy these skins thus bringing more foreign exchange to Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the exact steps Government propose to take immediately to

check this smuggling and to regain Russia and Czechoslovakia as our direct customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Quantity and value of exports of raw goat skins during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs Quantity in lakh kg.	
	Goat skins and kid skins raw	Value
1965-66	107	8.40
1966-67	111	14.90
1967-68	66	6.77

(b) Restrictive policy on export of raw goat skins is responsible for less off take of raw goat skins during 1967-68.

(c) to (e). Restrictions of exports of goat skins have been imposed to encourage exports of semi-finished and finished leathers.

Exports of goat and kid skins (tanned) during 1965-66 upto 1967-68 were as follows:

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs Quantity in lakh kg.	
	Goat and kid skins (tanned)	value
1965-66	65	12.55
1966-67	104	31.69
1967-68	99	24.72

Exports increased during 1966-67 over 1965-66 level. Fall in exports of tanned goat and kid skins during 1967-68 is being investigated in consultation with the concerned Export Promotion Council. Reports about smug-

gling of raw goat skins from India into Pakistan have been examined and it has not so far been established that there was any large scale smuggling of goat skins into Pakistan.

Kuppam Train Accident

300. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims for compensation preferred by the victims and heirs of victims of the Kuppam train accident which took place on the 21st May, 1967;

(b) the number of cases decided by the compensation Commissioner; and

(c) the total amount disbursed towards compensation relating to the above accident?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) 162.

(b) 162.

(c) Rs. 5,10,458.

New Railway Line in Yeotmal District

301. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1205 on the 20th February, 1968 regarding construction of railway line from Chankha in Yeotmal District and state:

(a) whether Government are in receipt of firm data regarding the developments envisaged in the area of Yeotmal District of Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Certain data furnished by the State Government are under scrutiny.

Export of Edible Oils

302. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the fact that the decision to permit exports of groundnut oil, rape seed oil and mustard seed oil had failed to enthruse the traders much, owing to their bleak export prospects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the precise object and purpose of this decision and how far it has succeeded in achieving that object; and

(d) what modification is proposed to be introduced in this regard to achieve the said object?

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

(b) The main hindrance in the way of exports of these commodities is the huge disparity between domestic and international prices.

(c) This decision was taken as there were indications that the prices in the domestic market might fall significantly and thus make exports possible. Prices are still not competitive with the international prices.

(d) A Sub-Committee has since been set up by the Board of Trade to consider the ways and means of increasing exports of oilseeds, oils and oilcakes.

Import of Cylinders

303. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the category of following types of cylinders imported from 1964 onwards:

(i) Cylinders for storing Hydrogen, chlorine, Oxygen, Air, etc.

(ii) L. P. Gas cylinders for distribution of domestic gas; and

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange being consumed annually for importing these cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Freight on Industrial Goods

304. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have introduced the policy of equitable dispersal of railway freight on industrial goods so as to end the regional imbalance in the industries; and

(b) if so, on what category of industrial goods and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Railway freight rates are telescopic in structure so as to make long distance movement of industrial goods economically possible and thereby to help, to the extent it is possible for railways to do so, in mitigating geographical disadvantages.

(b) Telescopic rates are generally in force and in the case of industrial raw materials the level of rates is suitably pitched low so that the burden of freight rates over long distances is reasonable. Special rates are quoted in individual cases where justified. The extent of freight support is varying from commodity to commodity and is determined on the basis of all relevant considerations.

Trade Agreements

305. SHRI G. S. REDDI: SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trade pacts and agreements concluded by Government with fore-

ign countries for the promotion of our exports and foreign exchange earnings since the closing of the last Parliament Session till now;

(b) the benefits accruing to India from each of these pacts and agreements; and

(c) the percentages of transactions to be made by the private traders and the State Trading Corporation respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No trade pact or agreement has been concluded by Government of India with foreign countries for the promotion of our exports and foreign exchange earnings since the closing of the last Parliament Session. Trade plans for 1968-69 were, however, signed with UAR and Sudan.

(b) The Trade Arrangement with UAR for 1968-69, envisages an exchange of trade of the order of Rs. 64 crores and Trade Arrangement with Sudan envisages an exchange of trade of the order of Rs. 63 crores approximately.

(c) No specific allocations are made for the private trade and the STC.

Late running of Janata Express from Madras

307. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Janata Express from Madras always runs late and the passengers are put to great hardships thereby;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to run the train punctually?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The running of 17 Dn. Madras-Delhi Janata Express has not been satisfactory due to a variety of reasons

such as heavy incidence of Alarm Chain Pulling, loading and unloading of perishables traffic, detentions in crossings with other trains on saturated single section enroute etc. etc.

(c) Every effort feasible is being made to improve the punctuality of this train.

टिकटों पर स्टेशनों का नाम छापा जाना

308. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति रेलवे टिकटों पर स्टेशनों के नाम, किराया आदि हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छापने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धनवाद से पटना तक के स्टेशनों के लिये छापे गये रेलवे टिकटों पर ये नाम केवल अंग्रेजी और बंगाली भाषाओं में लिखे हैं और हिन्दी में नहीं लिखे गए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो धनवाद और पटना बिहार राज्य में होने के बावजूद उपरोक्त रेलवे टिकटों पर स्टेशनों आदि के नाम हिन्दी में छापने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री से० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) यह एक गलती है जिसके लिए रेलवे से पूछा जा रहा है। रेलवे को यह भी हिदायत दी जा रही है कि जब और टिकटें छापी जायें तो वह इस बात को ठीक कराने के लिये कार्रवाई करे।

रेलवे के रियायती टिकट

309. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री शारदा नन्ब :
 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह वतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश जमान में लागू नियमों के अनुसार स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के, यदि वे संख्या में चार हों, माता पिता संरक्षक के रूप में, रेलवे के रियायती टिकट ले सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि परिवार नियोजन अभियान के अनुसार एक सुखी परिवार में केवल दो अथवा तीन बच्चे ही होने चाहिए;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन परिवारों को रियायत सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने की दृष्टि से रेलवे के नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ). विद्यार्थियों को जो रियायत दी जाती है वही रियायत विद्यार्थियों के साथ चलने वाले अनुरक्षकों को भी दी जाती है। इस तरह की रियायत किसी भी उम्र के प्रत्येक चार छात्राओं और 12 वर्ष से कम उम्र के छात्रों पर एक अनुरक्षक की दर से दी जाती है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है विद्यार्थियों के साथ चलने वाले अनुरक्षक उनके माता पिता ही हों। यह भी अपेक्षित नहीं है कि चार की टोना वतान वाले विद्यार्थी एक ही परिवार के होने चाहियें। रियायत

अनुरक्षक को दी जाती है न कि माता-पिता को जैसा कि कहा गया है। इसलिये रियायत की मंजूरी में सम्बन्धित नियम का परिवार की संख्या में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और इस प्रकार परिवार नियोजन के आघाट पर नियम में परिवर्तन करना जरूरी नहीं है। कोई अन्य कारणों के लिए भी कोई परिवर्तन करने का कोई आशय नहीं है और न अपेक्षित है।

उद्योगों से लाइसेंस की अनिवार्यता हटाना

310. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री शारदा नन्ब :
 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
 श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ उद्योगों से लाइसेंस की अनिवार्यता हटाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग): सरकार की इस नीति को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए कि वही नियंत्रण रखे जायें जहां लोक हित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक हो, मई, 1966 में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नियंत्रणों से ग्यारह उद्योगों को हटाया गया था। तब से समय समय पर तीन से अधिक उद्योगों को लाइसेंस के उपबन्धों से छूट दे दी गई है पहिएदार वृषि द्रव्यदरों एवं शक्ति चालित खन जोड़ने के यंत्रों से फरवरी 1968 में लाइसेंस हटा दिया गया था और अभी जून,

1968 में 'कन्कास्ट' विधि से बनाये गये इस्पाती पिन या छड़े और सभी बोरमल लवणों तथा मिश्रणों से लाइसेंस हटा लिया गया है। अन्य उद्योग भी इसी प्रकार उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधि नियम के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त किये जा सकते हैं या नहीं, इस प्रश्न पर निरन्तर पुनः विचार किया जाता है। (उत्तर के साथ संलग्न उद्योगों की सूची पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है। देखिये संख्या एल टी—1395/68)

नैनी में टेलीफोन तथा ट्रेक्टर कारखाना

311. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नैनी में एक टेलीफोन कारखाना तथा रामनगर (वाराणसी) में एक ट्रेक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इन कारखानों के लिये बिजली पानी तथा भूमि प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के पास से यह प्रार्थना मिली है कि लम्बे फासले के ट्रांसमिशन उपकरणों के

निर्माण के लिए प्रस्तावित कारखाना नैनी (इलाहाबाद के निकट) में स्थापित किया जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि कारखाने के लिए पानी, बिजली व भूमि प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। उक्त सरकार की प्रार्थना पर अन्य राज्य सरकार की इसी प्रकार की प्रार्थनाओं के साथ साथ विचार किया जा रहा है। बि ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए भी प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस परियोजना के आर्थिक संभावनाओं संबंधी प्रतिवेदन पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है। प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यदि परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का निश्चय किया गया तो इसका कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले के रामनगर में स्थापित किया जायेगा।

Small Scale Rubber Cultivators

312. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7387 on the 16th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the problems of the small scale rubber cultivator has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The report of the Committee is understood to be ready and it is expected to be received by Government very shortly.

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

Textile Mills in Burma

313. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
SHRI NAMBIAR;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation propose to set up two textile mills in Burma;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions for their installation; and

(c) the names of the firms who will supply machinery for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c). STC has tendered for setting up of two complete textile mills against a global tender floated by the Government of Burma. The tender called for supply of the machinery on turn-key basis including erection and trial run after installation of the machinery. The tender has still not been awarded to STC.

STC has submitted the tender with the active cooperation from the Members of Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association of India. As different alternatives for setting up the mills have been made, names of firms who will supply machinery will be finalised after the contract has been negotiated and awarded.

Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat

314. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON;
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI;
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9140 on the 30th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the representation from Kerala Government regarding construction of a Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The various issues involved are under examination and decisions will be taken as soon as possible.

Crisis in Textile Industry

315. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
SHRI NAMBIAR;
SHRI UMANATH;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI S. KUNDU;
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to avert the crisis in the textile industry in South; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The textile mills in South India have been generally facing difficulties due to accumulation of stocks of yarn for the last 4½ months on account of poor off-take by handlooms and powerlooms. The following measures have already been taken to help the mills in overcoming their difficulties:—

- (i) Downward readjustments in the rate structure of excise duty on cotton yarn in respect of certain types of sized yarn as well as by exempting totally hank yarn in plain, straight reals of

new French counts 29 or more but less than 34;

- (ii) the Cotton Textile Exports Promotion Council is striving to assist by finding out-lets for yarns and thereby relieving pressure on the mills in the South;
- (iii) the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council have, on the basis of a report from the mills in the South, agreed to a special additional assistance of Rs. 2 per 10 lbs. for freight differential for cotton yarn on cones/cheese largely manufactured in the South for export to U.K.; and
- (iv) a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Madras for re-lending to the Apex Co-operative Societies to enable the latter to purchase and stock yarn.

2. Another relief measure under consideration of the Government is creation of a buffer stock of yarn for the mills in South India. It is hoped that the measures already taken and proposed to be taken will help the mills to reduce their stocks to a reasonable level shortly.

Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry

- 316 SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharathi Mills (Pondicherry) are running in full capacity after being taken over by Government;

(b) if so, whether there is any increase in its production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Investigation Committee which looked into the affairs of this mill had recommended that the mill be re-started under an Authorised Controller, in two stages. The first stage was to commission about 16280 spindles and 144 looms which could be re-started after cleaning, setting, etc. and this has been done. The question of re-starting the second stage is receiving consideration.

Cut in Textile Production

317. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the South Indian Mill Owners' Association's request to the All India Cotton Mills Federation to prepare a plan to curtail textile production throughout the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Rail Wagons to Poland

318. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has secur-

ed an order for the supply of 500 railway wagons to Poland;

(b) the total number of railway wagons to be exported during 1968 with the names of the countries thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost their exports to other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir; however, negotiations between the State Trading Corporation and Poland are in their final stage and a firm contract can be expected to materialise.

(b) The following contracts for export of wagons during 1968-69 are under execution:—

Name of countries	No. of wagons for which the contract has been signed.
East Africa (Kenya)	247
Hungary	500
South Korea	1050
Burma	14
Ceylon	40

(c) The following facilities are available against export of wagons—

- (i) Import replenishment at 20 per cent of f.o.b. value;
- (ii) Cash assistance on case to case basis;
- (iii) Supply of indigenous iron and steel at international price for fabrication for export;
- (iv) Export finance at preferential rate of interest;
- (v) Credit facilities for deferred realisation on case to case basis;
- (vi) Facilities of publicity, market survey, sales and study teams,

delegations, etc. through the Engineering Export Promotion Council; and

- (vii) Import of capital goods for export oriented industries.

Export of Agricultural Commodities

319. SHRI ANBUCHÉZHIAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA:
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have studied the possibilities of significant increase in the export of some agricultural commodities in the near future;

(b) if so, the names of such commodities;

(c) when are exports of these commodities likely to be effected; and

(d) the other main points brought out by the study?

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

(b) Vegetable oils, Oil seeds and cakes, Processed Foods, Marine Products, Cashew and Tobacco.

(c) These commodities are already being exported.

(d) The study carried out by the Commerce Ministry indicates that there is scope for significant increase in the exports of these commodities, if Special Promotional measures are taken.

Problem of Textiles Industry

320. SHRI ANBUCHÉZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA:
NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to

call a conference of Textile mill-owners and the labour representatives to discuss the problems confronting the industry;

(b) if so, when the conference is likely to be held; and

(c) the subjects proposed to be discussed in the conference?

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

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

Decline in Export of Shoes

321. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR;
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian shoes has gone down to a million pairs annually during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this decline;

(c) whether it is a fact that British, Italian and Pakistan manufacturers with mechanized units and export incentives oriented towards speedy purchase of machinery replacements are underselling Indian shoes by 20 per cent in the World market; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to compete with foreign countries in the shoe market?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). This matter is being investigated and suitable steps will be considered to remedy the situation, if necessary.

Electric Pump

322. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 27th June, 1968 that a group of three persons from Nagpur have invented an electric pump which can do away with the rotating parts in its conventional counterpart;

(b) if so, what encouragement are Government likely to give in order to enable them to accomplish their plans;

(c) whether there is any likelihood of producing devices like electric pump, automatic cigarette lighter, electric time-piece and the like on commercial scale for public benefit; and

(d) if so, what are the prospects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government have received no proposal in this regard.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Track Recording Car

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

(a) whether the efficiency of the "Track Recording Car" produced by the Research Division of the South-Central Railway at the Mettuguda workshop has been tested and found capable of recording the track strength precisely;

(b) if so, how is the device going to be utilized by the railways and what costs are involved in its production; and

(c) how does it compare with its foreign counterpart in so far as its cost, capacity, dependability and durability are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The manufacture of a track recording car produced by the Research, Designs and Standards Organization has been just completed. Trials and testing have not yet been done.

(b) The completely indigenous track recording car costs about Rs. 9 lakhs (approximately) and will be utilized for recording the conditions of the track.

(c) The cost of a similar imported track recording car, with indigenous bogie and chasis is approximately Rs. 8.50 lakhs. Capacity, dependability and durability of the indigenous car has still to be found out after trials.

Strike in Durgapur Steel Plant

325. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the melting shop of the Durgapur Steel Plant went on one day token strike on the 1st June, 1968;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand was for increase in the number of crane operators to 180 against 168 recommended by the Industrial Engineering Department and 178 suggested by the Deputy Labour Commissioner.

(c) The dispute is pending before the Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal for conciliation.

Investment Board

326. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create an Investment Board for the processing of applications for licensing of industries with foreign capital participation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a Foreign Investment Board for the expeditious processing of cases of foreign participation in industries.

The Board will have as its Chairman a Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Secretaries to Government in the Economic Ministries, Secretary to the Planning Commission, Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Director General of Technical Development will be the members. All cases of foreign investment and collaboration will fall within the jurisdiction of the Board.

Recession in Industrial Development

327. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

**SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:**
**SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to assess the impact of recession in industrial development in the country;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether there have been any signs of industrial upturn following a prolonged period of recession in the industry since January, 1968;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep up the trend?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) and (b). The progress of all industries and particularly those affected by recession, is being constantly kept under review with a view to taking such steps as may be possible, to help recovery. No formal report has, however, been prepared on the subject.

(c) to (e). As a result of the various measures taken there have been signs of improvement in various fields as evidenced by the index of industrial production which rose to 157.3 in the first quarter of 1968 as compared to 150.9 in the year 1967. The recovery has been particularly satisfactory in industries like Machine tools, Machine tools accessories, Portable tools, Furnaces, Lathe tools, Steel pipes and tubes, Steel wire ropes, Railway wagons, Heavy structures, Steel castings, C.I. spun pipes, Commercial vehicles including jeeps and cars.

Assistance to Jute Industry

328. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to the jute industry to tide over the crisis it is facing presently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees have been demanding higher wages and better service conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government have suggested to the industry to concede to the reasonable demands of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 5 crores has, however, been agreed to be given to jute industry for diversification of jute goods production for exports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These issues are still under discussion between representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and of the employees.

Industrialization of Faizabad Division

329. **SHRI R. K. SINHA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire Faizabad Division in Uttar Pradesh excluding Bara Banki has been classified as backward area to get preferential treatment for industrialisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government have worked out any scheme for the industrialisation of the Division?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):
(a) It has been reported by the State

Government that the entire Faizabad Division excluding Bara Banki has been classified as backward area requiring development of all facets of economy including industries.

(b) No special scheme for industrialisation of the Division is contemplated by the State Government but greater allocations would be made by them under the Fourth Plan schemes for backward regions including Faizabad Division.

Aeromagnetic Survey

330. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to carry out aeromagnetic survey in certain parts of the country to locate mineral deposits;

(b) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in this respect;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to carry out aeromagnetic surveys over an area of 138,000 sq. kms. in Dandakaranya and Sambalpur-Bolangir areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and parts of Andhra Pradesh with Soviet assistance.

(d) The Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.2 crores, including foreign exchange component of about 505,500 Roubles.

Purchases of Aircrafts from USSR

331. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent Indo-Soviet Trade talks in Moscow the U.S.S.R. Government have offered the sale of ships and aircrafts to India;

(b) if so, what were the terms of offer made in this respect; and

(c) whether India has accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). During the discussions in March-April, 1968 with the Soviet Delegation led by Mr. A. M. Zharsky, the Indian side showed interest in studying the possibilities of purchase of ships and shipping equipment. A Soviet exporting organization has offered to sell aircraft to Indian Airlines Corporation. During the recent Indo-Soviet trade talks in Moscow, the question of purchase of ships, aircrafts and helicopters was discussed. No specific offers were made during the recent talks.

जस्ते की खानें

333. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या इस्पात, खान तथा वायु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जस्ते की खानें कितनी हैं, उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा देश में इसकी मांग की तुलना में उसकी उपलब्ध कितनी कम है ;

(ख) क्या अब भी कुछ ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां जस्ते के निक्षेप उपलब्ध है परन्तु उन से जस्ता निकालने का काम नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और खनन परियोजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उपोत्पादों का व्योरा क्या है और उपोत्पाद के रूप में कितनी उपलब्धि हो रही है और क्या कुछ ऐसे पदार्थ भी हैं जिनका उत्पादन किया जा सकता है परन्तु इस समय किया नहीं जा रहा है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) देश की एक मात्र जस्ता खान, जो चालू है, जावर (राजस्थान) में है। इस का वर्तमान उत्पादन प्रति दिन लगभग 900 मेट्रिक टन अयस्क है जिसे देवरी (राजस्थान) के सरकारी क्षेत्र के जस्ता प्रदावक की, जिसकी क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 18,000 मेट्रिक टन जस्ता धातु की है, आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ती के लिये प्रति दिन 2,000 मेट्रिक टन अयस्क तक बढ़ाया जायेगा, देश का एक मात्र अन्य जस्ता प्रदावक केरल में अलवेई के स्थान पर प्रति वर्ष 20,000 मेट्रिक टन की क्षमता का गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रदावक है। इस एकक को आयातित संकेन्द्रकों के प्रयोग के आधार पर लाइसेंस दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) . जावर खानों तथा उसके संलग्न क्षेत्रों में मिलने वाले जस्ती के बड़े निक्षेपों के अतिरिक्त, देश में अन्य स्थानों पर भी जस्ती के पाये जाने की सूचना मिली है। भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था तथा हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा सम्मिलित रूप से जावर में अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों का पूर्वोक्त शायं हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। मद्रास राज्य में मामनदूर स्थान पर विस्तृत व्यपन कार्यों द्वारा 2.3 प्रतिशत जस्ता-युक्त 9 लाख मेट्रिक टन की उपलब्ध राशि की अयस्क की सूचना मिली है। राजस्थान में सलादीपुरा, सावर और दरीबा-राजपुरा में और गुजरात में अम्बामाता स्थानों पर व्यपन कार्य प्रगति

पर है। वाणिज्यक रूप से कार्ययोग्य निक्षेपों के सिद्ध कर लिये जाने पर खनन प्रायोजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जायेगा।

(घ) इस समय हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा निम्नलिखित अन्तिम उत्पाद उत्पादित किये जा रहे हैं :—

उत्पाद	वार्षिक क्षमता (मेट्रिक टनों में)
1. जस्ता	18,000
2. सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट	80,000
3. कैंडीमियम	80
4. सी. आ	5,000
5. चांदी (उपोत्पाद)	9,300 किलोग्राम
6. सलफ्यूरिक एसिड (उर्वरक में बदले जाने के लिए)	29,000

पायाराइट के अतिरिक्त ऐसा कोई अन्य उत्पाद नहीं जो मितव्ययी रूप से उत्पादित हो सके, परन्तु वर्तमान समय में नें उत्पादित किया जा रहा हो। पायाराइट के विषय में इस सामग्री को अलग करने के लिए प्लवन-सैल स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं।

चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

334. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सभवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने की देश की वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्तमान क्षमता के अनुसार गन्ना पेरने के कितने मिल स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल में कितना गन्ना पेटा जा सकता है तथा वास्तव में ऐसी कितनी मिल स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल में कितना गन्ना पैरा जा सकता है तथा वास्तव में ऐसी कितनी मिलें स्थापित की जा सकती हैं;

(घ) 1967 में कितनी क्षमता थी तथा उत्पादन कितना था;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी अत्यावश्यक पुर्जों आयात किये जाते हैं और चीनी मिलों की मशीनों के कुल मूल्य के 10 प्रति मूल्य की मशीनों का आयात किया जाता है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो शतप्रतिशत चीनी मिलों की मशीनों के देश के अन्दर ही कब तक बनाने की आशा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) चीनी मिलों की मशीनों बनाने की वर्तमान वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 1510 लाख रुपये की मशीनों बनाने की है।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष 13 पूरे चीनी सन्यन्त्र।

(ग) चीनी सन्यन्त्रों की उत्पादन क्षमतायें तीन नामों अर्थात् प्रति दिन 1000/1200/1250/2000 और 2500/3500 मीट्रिक टनों में प्रभावित कर दी गई है। 1968-69 के अगले बिछाई के मौसम में 6 नये कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादन आरम्भ करने की आशा है।

(घ) 1967 में 1487 लाख रुपये की उत्पादन क्षमता थी तथा 1058 लाख रुपये की चीनी मिलों की मशीनों का उत्पादन हुआ।

(ङ) इस समय प्रति दिन 1,250 मीट्रिक टन पिराई करने की क्षमता वाले स्टैण्डर्ड संयंत्र के लिये 10 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का आयातित सामान चाहिए। यह 8 प्रतिशत के लगभग आता है।

(च) पूर्ण आत्म-निर्भरता तभी प्राप्त की जा सकती है जबकि फोर्ज्ड स्टील शाफ्टों, रोलर ट्रांसमिशन चेनों, मिलों के लिए

हार्डट्राइलिक प्रणाली तथा शुगर सेंद्रीफ्यूगल और बायलरों के पुर्जों देश में ही बनाए जायें। यद्यपि यह तो नहीं बताया जा सकता है इसमें कितना समय लगेगा किन्तु इन चीजों को बनाने के लिए क्षमता स्थापित करने तथा आयातित अंश की मात्रा घटाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

कपड़े के कारखानों के लिये मशीनरी

335. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1966 की तुलना में 1967 में कपड़े के कारखानों के लिए कम मशीनों बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या यह सभी सच है कि कपड़े के कारखानों के लिए मशीनरी अब भी बड़े पैमाने पर आयात की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में देश के कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हाँ। कपड़ा उद्योग की मशीनों की मुख्य मदों का उत्पादन 1967 में (लगभग) 16 करोड़ रुपये था, जबकि 1966 में यह उत्पादन 18 करोड़ रुपये हुआ था।

(ख) उत्पादन में कमी का कारण वस्त्र उद्योग में मन्दी के परिणामस्वरूप मशीनों की माँग में गिरावट का आ जाना था।

(ग) वस्त्र उद्योग मशीनों के बड़े पैमाने पर आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती, केवल उन्हीं मशीनों के आयात की अनुमति दी जा रही है जिनका उत्पादन देश में नहीं

हो रहा है। जैसे कब्र, अंतिम रूप देने की बढ़िया मशीनें, विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े बनाने के लिये स्वचालित करघे, वेकार मूल के कातने की मशीनें इत्यादि।

(घ) भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित कुछ वस्तुओं की छींटा कर कर उद्योग की लगभग सभी मशीनों में आत्म निभरता के आम-पाम की स्थिति पहुंच गई है।

Accident near Howrah

336. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were killed and several injured in a railway accident near the car shed about two Kilometres from Howrah station (Eastern Railway) on the 20th June, 1968 when a passenger train collided with a local train;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured;

(d) the total amount of loss to the railway property; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). In this accident 5 persons were killed and 41 injured, of whom 5 sustained grievous injuries.

(b) This accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,01,450.

(e) The Safety campaign has been further intensified to bring home to the staff, particularly those connected with running of trains, the imperative need of observing the prescribed rules

and procedures meticulously. Spot checks have also been intensified to see that the staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods.

Collision at Gorakhpur Cantt. Station

337. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 75 Up Gorakhpur-Varanasi Passenger train dashed into the rear of a Stationary goods train at Gorakhpur Cantonment station on the 21st May, 1968 and five wagons derailed as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The collision occurred between 75 Down Gorakhpur-Varanasi Passenger and 2 MG Up Goods train at Gorakhpur Cantt. station on 21.5.68.

(b) *Prima facie* it appears that while goods train No. 2 MG Up was entering Gorakhpur Cantt. station on line No. 1, train No. 75 Down Passenger ran past the Starter signal of line No. 3 in the 'ON' position and collided with Goods train No. 2 MG Up.

Derailment between Gulmakhola and Sivok Stations

338. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some wagons of a goods train derailed and capsized between Gulmakhola and Sivok stations of the Northeast Frontier Railway 40 kilometres away from Siliguri on the 12th May, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes of derailment; and

(c) the total amount of loss to the Railway property as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the finding of the enquiry committee the accident was due to shifting of steel sheets in a wagon during the run of the train while negotiating sharp curves and variable gradients as the sheets had not been properly secured and loaded.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 19,000/-.

Collision between Electric Train and Electric Engine near Egmore Station

339. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some passengers died and several were seriously injured in a collision between an incoming electric train and an electric engine near Egmore railway station on the 2nd May, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of passengers killed and injured; and

(d) the total amount of loss to the railway property due to the accident?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (c). In the accident which took place at Madras Egmore on 1-5-68, no one was killed. However, 93 persons were injured, of whom 11 sustained grievous injuries.

(b) This accident was inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety. According to his provisional finding the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 12,200.

Lifting of Foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana States

340. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

1067(Ai)LS-4.

(a) whether it is a fact that railway wagons were not available for lifting the foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a), No.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Car Project

341. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made recently in Bombay by the Deputy Prime Minister that at this juncture the country could not afford to have another small-car project; and

(b) if so, whether the idea of pursuing the Planning Commission to agree to the setting up of the car project has been given up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, to a newspaper report on the subject. Attention is also invited to the reply by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to Starred Question No. 28 in the Lok Sabha on 22-7-68.

(b) The question of including the Small Car Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan is being pursued with the Planning Commission.

Khadi Industry in Orissa

342. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations were held between his Ministry, Khadi Commission and the Orissa Government's representatives for solving the deadlock created in the Khadi Industry in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken?

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

(b) (i) the State Government was to resume Khadi activity through voluntary agencies instead of continuing the old method of producing and selling Khadi through departmentally organised production centres. The Khadi Commission agreed to finance the voluntary organisations engaged in Khadi work which were ready to offer employment to retrenched workers.

(ii) As regards village industries, the Khadi Commission agreed to continue to finance the village industry programmes subject to the condition that the State Government would assume full responsibility for the funds already invested by the Commission for working societies; and

(iii) Regarding disposal of accumulated stocks of khadi and liabilities and assets of the ex-State Board, it was agreed that steps would be taken by the State Government in consultation with Khadi Commission to settle the accounts, dispose of stocks and collect the outstanding loans as expeditiously as possible.

Import of Soyabean Oil

343. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is now in possession of 69,000 tonnes of Soyabean Oil imported from the U.S.A. for which there are no bulk buyers;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation was having a stock of 42,000 tonnes of Soyabean Oil when it had made a deal with the U.S. Government for such bulk imports; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The S.T.C. at present has a stock of 32,698 tonnes of Soyabean oil. Another 26,920 tonnes are on the high seas and are expected to arrive in the country during August|September, 1968. Sales of Soyabean oil to vanaspati manufacturers however are in progress.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In the interest of stabilising internal prices and augmenting supplies of edible oils in the country, Government decided last year to have a buffer stock of edible oil and negotiated with U.S. Government allocation of soyabean oil for import into India. Accordingly, having regard to stocks in hand and likely sales to vanaspati manufacturers, the STC was authorised to purchase 26,920 tonnes of soyabean oil against the purchase Authorisation for 77,000 tonnes issued by the U.S. Government.

Establishment of Factories in Orissa

344. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the establishment of explosive factory, paper mill, Bear factory, Aluminium, Fertiliser, Alloy steel, cement and pellatisation factories in Orissa have been received by Government;

(b) whether they are to be in Public or Private sectors; and

(c) the names of applicants who have sent proposals for setting up of these new industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Licences in West Bengal

345. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new industrial licenses asked for and granted during the last three successive years in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that many issued industrial licences in West Bengal remained unoperated and many units after beginning of preliminary constructions suspended or altogether stopped further work;

(c) if so, the figures of such units;

(d) whether many industrial units have been shifted or are being shifted from West Bengal; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such industrial slump and shifting of industrial concerns from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cement

346. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement manufactured in India;

(b) the quantity that is required for internal consumption and export; and

(c) the names of the countries to which cement is exported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During 1967 the quantity of cement manufactured in India was 11,302,379 tonnes which was sufficient

for internal consumption. The production during 1968 is expected to be of the order of 12.6 million tonnes. Orders for the export of about 3,75,000 tonnes of cement by the end of 1968 have either been booked or being negotiated.

(c) Ceylon, Kuwait and Trucial States.

उद्योगों का विकास

347. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में 13 फरवरी, 1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 133 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खलील अहमद) : (क) और (ख) .जी नहीं । अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न अत्यन्त विस्तृत है और इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों से भी सामग्री मंगवानी पड़ेगी । सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध विभागों को जानकारी भेजने के लिये लिख दिया गया है । और अनेक राज्य सरकारों से अभी सामग्री प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । उनसे निवेदन किया गया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र करने तथा भेजने के कार्य में शीघ्रता करने के लिये तत्काल कदम उठाएँ ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक उपक्रम

348. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री 23 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8305 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका थ्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलहरौन अली अहमद) : जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1371/68] ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल

349. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष दल में व्यक्तियों की भर्ती के बारे में 12 मार्च, 1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3832 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गयी है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1372/68]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे के पदों का विज्ञापन

350. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय रेलवे के कुछ रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिये वर्ष 1966-67 में जूनवार, श्रेणीवार कितने समाचारपत्रों में कितने विज्ञापन प्रकाशित हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित होने वाले प्रत्येक विज्ञापन की एक एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) से (ग) . सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कारखाने

351. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री 7 मई 1968 के तारारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1966 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रयोगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकदीन जली ग्रहमव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1373/68]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Indo-Ceylon Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation

352. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Ceylon have recently signed an agreement to have a consortium of tea to regulate trade of tea in foreign markets;

(b) whether the agreement also envisages greater co-operation between the two countries in the sphere of economic development and joint ventures of both the countries;

(c) whether the details of the composition and functions of the consortium and the plans for increased economic co-operation have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In the recent agreement relating to tea between India and Ceylon, the two countries have agreed on the need for setting up a Joint Consortium for promoting the sale of blended and packaged tea in selected markets abroad.

(b) to (d). India and Ceylon have agreed to set up a Working Group, consisting of representatives of the two countries, to draft the Constitution and define precisely the objectives, functions, financial and administrative structure and scope of the operations of the proposed Tea Consortium.

By a separate agreement, the two countries have agreed to set up a Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation charged with the task of formulating and pursuing continuously measures between India and Ceylon in the field of economic Co-operation including joint ventures.

Bikaner-Marwar 95-Up Mail

353. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the timings of Bikaner-Marwar 95-Up Mail have been changed from the 1st April, 1968;

(b) whether as a result of this change in timings great difficulty is being experienced by the passengers particularly from Jodhpur;

(c) whether the Marwar Chamber of Commerce has already approached the railway authorities to make the departure time for this train from Jodhpur at 9 a.m.;

(d) what were the reasons which weighed with the Railway Ministry to effect the change in timings;

(e) whether Government have considered the appeal of the people for restoring the timings as at (c) above; and

(f) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (f). The timings of 95-Up Bikaner-Marwar Mail were changed from 1-4-68 in order to reduce the overall journey time for through passengers

from Bikaner. In view of the representations received about the difficulty experienced by Jodhpur passengers due to an earlier departure, it is proposed to start 95-Up Mail ex-Jodhpur at about 08.00 hours, as before, in the time-table to come into force with effect from 1-10-1968.

Tariff Commission Report on Car Manufacture

354. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission which was asked to enquire into the production cost of cars has in its report to the Government suggested doing away with price and distribution control on cars;

(b) whether the Commission has also suggested that unless the prices of cars are allowed to be raised, it may not be possible for the industry to improve the quality of cars in pursuance of the recommendations of the Pande Committee as the industry is sustaining heavy losses;

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Tariff Commission; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The report of the Tariff Commission in regard to the cost structure and the fair selling prices of different types of automobiles has not yet been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Textile Industry

355. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile mill-owners have requested

Government to declare the textile industry as 'Priority industry' in regard to imposition of taxes; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Recommendations of Mukherjee Commission

356. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Mukherjee Commission in respect of re-transfer of exploration wing to the Indian Bureau of Mines;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when is the decision likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It was decided not to retransfer the exploration wing to the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(c) Does not arise.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

357. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Soviet team of experts in the case of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur;

(b) the decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on each recommendation; and

(c) the extent to which these decisions have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A statement giving the relevant particulars is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—1374/68*].

Indo-Soviet Trade

358. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's target of trade with the U.S.S.R. estimated at Rs. 300 crores is likely to be achieved during this year instead of by 1970; and

(b) whether this increase in pace of trade with the U.S.S.R. has adversely affected India's trade with Western countries?

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

(b) No, Sir. The increase in trade with U.S.S.R. is mainly due to the export of such non-traditional and specially manufactured goods which are available in sufficient quantity for meeting all export demands.

Export of Steel Rails

359. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting steel rails in a big way; and

(b) if so, what will be the earnings from this export in terms of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). During the year 1967-68, 40,717 tonnes of rails were exported resulting in a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 2.6 crores.

Balance of Trade

360. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India had adverse balance of trade during the year 1967-68 and how it compared with the balance of trade with those countries in 1966-67;

(b) the countries with which India had favourable balance of trade during this period and how it compares with the corresponding figures for the preceding year;

(c) what was the overall balance of trade during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(d) the steps taken for eliminating the adverse balance of trade with each of these countries during the year 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Statement I and II are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1375/68*].

(c) The overall adverse balance of trade during 1967-68 and 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 776 crores and Rs. 922 crores respectively.

(d) The adverse balance of trade with majority of the countries is not likely to be eliminated in 1968-69 in view of the need to import essential requirements of raw material, machinery, food-grains etc., necessary for the economy of our country. Efforts are, however, being made towards import substitution and to

boost up exports to reduce the overall adverse balance in the trade.

Indian Projects in Malaysia

361. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of slow progress in the Indian projects being put up in Malaysia like the Textile mill of the Birlas, the Electric Meter Plant planned by Kamani's, was discussed by the Prime Minister during her visit to that country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Japanese, Taiwan and Australian projects which were also taken up side by side for the development of Malaysia have already gone into production;

(c) what are the main reasons for slow progress made by the Indian projects; and

(d) what specific proposals were made by the Malaysian Government in regard to the speedy completion of the Indian projects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The question of setting up of joint ventures in Malaysia was discussed generally, without reference to any specific projects.

(b) We have no information on the subject.

(c) and (d). Joint ventures are negotiated by parties within the framework of the regulations framed and the investment facilities provided by the Governments concerned. Delays sometimes occur in raising finances, sorting out technical details, terms of participation etc. The Government of Malaysia have welcomed joint ventures with Indian collaboration and have given certain facilities to foreign investors, including Indians, such as investment incentives, pioneer status, assistance in locating local entrepreneurs, arranging loans etc.

Plastic Industry in India

362. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the seminar jointly sponsored by the Indo-Japanese prototype production training centre of the National Small Industries Corporation and held on the 3rd June, 1968 in India with a view to evolving new avenues for further development of plastic industry in India;

(b) if so, what were the main suggestions and observations made in the seminar; and

(c) what broad programme, if any, has been laid down by Government in the light of these discussions with a view to developing the plastic industry in India with or without collaborations from Japan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Open House discussions and demonstrations were arranged by Indo-Japanese Prototype Production and Training Centre, Howrah and Small Industries Service Institute, Calcutta on 3rd June, 1968 with the objective of exchanging ideas for development of Plastic Industry in the Small Scale Sector and the role of the Prototype Production and Training Centre, Howrah in the developmental activities.

(b) (i) In view of the establishment of Petro-Chemical complexes, the amount of Plastic raw materials produced will be enormous; as such, machinery is necessary for its proper utilisation. For this purpose it will be necessary to develop new products and varieties of plastic raw materials. It would also create additional employment opportunities.

(ii) The PTC Howrah should form a nucleus of trained personnel for meeting the ever-increasing demand

of the Plastic moulding dies and take steps to train the available expert craftsmen in the modern technology of die manufacture.

(iii) There is room for establishing manufacturing capacities in certain types of Plastic raw materials as Nylon, Salfone etc. and the necessary additives for the raw material manufacture which are now entirely dependant upon import.

(c) As the Open House discussion was conducted primarily with the object of the role of the PTC Howrah in the development of the Plastic Industry the N.S.I.C. would take appropriate steps in this regard.

Fiat and Ambassador Cars

363. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat and Ambassador cars manufactured in the country annually separately;

(b) how many Fiat cars are reserved for Government quota annually;

(c) how many Fiat cars are reserved for Members of Parliament annually;

(d) whether it is a fact that Fiat cars were previously allotted to Members of Parliament after two years and they are now allotted after four years;

(e) if so, the reasons for this deviation;

(f) whether any representations have been made by Members of Parliament for the allotment of Fiat cars after two years; and

(g) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) The number of Fiat and Ambassador cars manufactured in the country during the last three years is as under:

	Fiat	Ambassador
1965	5,673	15,558
1966	7,030	19,469
1967	10,055	20,515
1968 (upto June)	6,060	12,188

(b) 1,200 Nos.

(c) 200 Nos. out of the number mentioned in (b) above. This is, however, flexible depending upon the actual demand for Fiat cars from the Members of Parliament.

(d) and (e). Prior to May 1966 a new Fiat car was not being allotted to any Member of Parliament (other than a Minister) before the expiry of 4 years from the date of purchase of the earlier car. This time limit was, however, reduced in May 1966 when the pressure of demand from Members of Parliament was comparatively less. In view of the heavy pressure of demand for Fiat cars from Members after the constitution of the Fourth Lok Sabha, it was decided in March 1967 to revert to the four year rule.

(f) and (g). There have been individual requests from Members for allotment of cars in relaxation of the 4-year rule and such requests have been considered on merits. There has, however, been no representation to the effect that the 4-year rule should be replaced by a 2-year rule.

Indo-Pakistan Tea Consortium

364. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made to set up an Indo-Pak,

consortium for tea trade; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed tea consortium would also keep in view the question of participation by African tea growers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Public Sector Undertakings

365. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council considered the question of Government interference with the functions of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Council in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) This specific question was not discussed or raised at the last meeting of the National Development Council held on the 17th and 18th May, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Donations by Companies to Political Parties

367. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Law has pointed out that the Bill to ban donations by the com-

panies to political parties would be ultra vires of the Constitution and has suggested withdrawal of the Bill;

(b) if so, on what ground this suggestion has been made; and

(c) reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). After taking into account the views expressed by all concerned including the Ministry of Law, Government of India decided to amend the Companies Act, 1956 with a view to ban donations to political parties by companies.

Running of A.C.C. with Frontier Mail from Bombay to Amritsar

369. SHRI YAJNA DATI SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-conditioned Coach which runs with the Frontier Mail from Bombay Central to Amritsar is detached at Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for detaching it at Delhi instead of running it upto Amritsar;

(c) whether Government have received any representation against the detachment of the Air Conditioned Coach at Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The full A.C. coach running by Frontier Mail ex. Bombay runs through to Amritsar in winter months. In summer, the full A.C. coach is detached at Delhi and in replacement thereof a partial A.C. coach is attached by Frontier Mail ex. Delhi for Amritsar.

(b) During summer months, the full A.C. coach running from Bombay is diverted to Pathankot because the through traffic in air-conditioned class for Pathankot is much heavier than for Amritsar. The limited A.C. through traffic between Bombay and

Amritsar is catered to by the full A.C. coach running on 25 Dn 26 UP Bombay-Amritsar Biweekly A.C. Expresses. With the introduction of Western Expresses from 11-7-68, a through A.C. service between Bombay and Amritsar has also become available by these trains on 2 more days in the week, throughout the year.

(c) Yes.

(d) The representation has been considered but running of the full A.C. coach from Bombay Central to Amritsar throughout the year has not been found operationally feasible for want of requisite A.C. coaches.

Railway Accidents

370. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high powered commission to go into the causes of the accidents and suggest remedial measures;

(b) if so, the personnel of the commission and its terms of reference;

(c) when the Commission is likely to submit its report; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Government have, on 3rd April, 1968, appointed a High Power Committee headed by Shri K. N. Wanchoo, Retired Chief Justice of India, to look into the causes leading to accidents on the Indian Railways and to suggest measures for minimising them.

(b) Composition of the Committee:

1. Shri K. N. Wanchoo, retired Chief Justice of India—Chairman.
2. Shri M. R. Masani, Member of Parliament—Member.
3. Shri S. R. Vasavada, President National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—Member

4. Shri F. C. Badhwar, retired Chairman, Railway Board—Member

5. Shri P. B. Aibara, Commissioner of Railway Safety—Member

Terms of reference

(i) To review the position of accidents on the Indian Railways since the appointment of Railway Accidents Committee—1962, in the light of recommendations made by it and the implementation thereof;

(ii) To suggest measures for further minimising the accidents.

(c) It will take a few months before the Committee submit their report. No definite date can be indicated at present in view of the complexity and volume of work involved.

(d) Does not arise.

British India Corporation

371. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British India Corporation Board has any Government directors on it;

(b) if so, the names of those directors;

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that some directors have misused their names as Government directors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir, ever since 1962, when the management of the British India Corporation was released by the Allahabad High Court to a Board elected by the shareholders, the understanding between the Govern-

ment and the Bajorias has been that the list of directors shall be approved by Government as another large shareholder. This understanding implies that the Government has a right to suggest the names of some persons for being chosen as directors in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company. Government, as a major shareholder, suggested the names of Sarvashri S. N. Bilgrami and Himmat Singh. They were duly appointed by the Board of Directors in the two vacancies on the Board. In the circumstances, it would be inappropriate to designate them as Government directors.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some directors were reported to have described themselves as Government directors in a telegram or letter addressed to the Chairman of the company.

(d) The position has been clarified to them.

Indian Galvanising Co.

372. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8983 on the 30th April, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for not taking any action against the Hind Galvanising in 1962 when they started reporting production of oil barrels in their returns without obtaining permission from Government;

(b) the name of the Defence department out of the names appearing in the list to whom barrels were supplied by them;

(c) whether the original licensed manufacturers were unable to cater to the requirements of Defence departments and oil companies;

(d) whether their statement that they purchased free sale steel sheets from Aminchand Pyarelal and Ramkishan Kulwantraï has been verified from these firms:

(e) whether they have utilised sheets allotted to them for manufacturing 5/10 gallon drums for the production of oil barrels; and

(f) if so, the action taken for this violation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5230 on the 26th March 1968 may be referred to. The firm had been representing to the Government for approval to their capacity for the manufacture of oil barrels. As explained in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November 1967, the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of this firm was accepted after due verification. In view of the recognition by the Government of the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of this firm as well as of others in the line, no other action was considered necessary.

(b) Items at 2 & 5 (for the year 1962) and 5 (latter half) (for 1963) under the third column of the list referred to.

(c) Information as to whether the other manufacturers were approached is not available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) After taking full stock of the circumstances in which this unit had utilised their quota meant for steel drums for the manufacture of 40/45 gallon oil barrels, it was decided to condone the irregularity.

Purchase of Drums by M/s. Hind Galvanising

373. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1685 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Hind Galvanising purchased from Indian Galvanising

Co. only the plant and machinery to manufacture 5/10 gallon drums;

(b) if so, the reasons for granting a Registration Certificate to them to manufacture all steel drums other than steel drums of 40/45 gallon capacity;

(c) whether they purchased plant only for 5/10 gallon drums and whether Government have sanctioned fresh capacity to them by allowing them to manufacture bitumen drums;

(d) the source from where they procured machinery for the manufacture of bitumen drums and whether permission for procurement of the same was given to them; and

(e) the specific reasons for not allotting bitumen drum sheets to licensed fabricators instead of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. purchased from M/s. Indian Galvanising Co. a complete plant for the manufacture of all types of drums including heavy duty drums of 45 to 90 gallon size but excluding the plant for manufacture of 40/45 gallon drums. It was for this reason that the Registration Certificate covered the manufacture of all steel drums other than steel drums of 40/45 gallon capacity. No fresh capacity for the manufacture of bitumen drums was created with the firm, as their existing assessed capacity for steel drums other than 40/45 gallon drums was split up to include 200 tonnes per annum of asphalt-cum-bitumen drums.

(e) A reference is invited to the reply by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3551 on the 11th March, 1968.

Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co.

374. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1542 on the 30th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether machinery as per details given were all in operation during the assessment period in 1964;

(b) if not, the details of machinery which were in operation and which kept as stand by separately;

(c) the details of machinery separately on the basis of which their capacity was fixed at 3700 tons provisionally and again at 6100 tons in 1961 after taking time and motion study;

(d) whether assessment reports are secret documents, if not, the reasons for not laying them on the Table of the House; and

(e) whether recognition of fresh capacity of the Hind Galvanising and allowance of unauthorised expansions of the Standard Drum in preference to allotment of raw materials to original licensed fabricators have solved the problem for increased supply of barrels?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). All the machinery, except one new machine, namely semi automatic body former and welder, which was on trial, were in operation at the time of assessment in 1964. No machines were kept as standby separately.

(c) The capacity of 3700 tons per annum was fixed provisionally in 1956-57 based on the peak consumption during the preceding periods. Two lists showing respectively machinery available with the firm in 1954 and 1961 when their capacity was assessed at 6100 tons per year, are laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-1376/68).

(d) The assessment reports from the technical officers were obtained only to enable the Government to take a decision and it is therefore considered not necessary to place them on the Table of the House.

(e) The registration of the capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and the re-assessment of the capacity of M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co. were explained earlier in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967. Production of barrels increased from 42164 tonnes in 1963 to 45846 tonnes in 1966. The increase in production of barrels is not substantial on account of shortage of 18 gauge steel sheets.

Coach Attendants

375. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3754 on the 12th March, 1968 regarding Coach Attendants on the Railways and state:

(a) whether the question of Coach Attendants coming under the commercial or the Mechanical Department on the Railways and of authorising them to demand tickets/passes from passengers for verification, has been finally decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The question whether the Coach Attendants posted in full corridor type First class coaches should be under the Commercial Department or Mechanical Department is still under consideration. Instructions have, however, been issued to Railways to authorise Coach Attendants to check tickets of passengers when they enter the coach if a TTE/Conductor is not there to exercise the necessary check.

High Speed Train

376. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3703 on the 12th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the trials and investigations on the running of trains at 120 kilometers per hour have been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof and the date by which the running of this train is to begin;

(c) whether the proposed train will exclude only Bihar from its halts and it will have two halts in U.P.; and

(d) if so, whether one halt at Patna by changing the route is also under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No. The investigations and trials on the running of trains at 120 kilometers per hour are still in progress.

(b) The date from which the train will run can only be decided at the conclusion of the investigations now in progress.

(c) and (d). No intermediate traffic halts are proposed for this train.

Trade Restrictions

377. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3701 on the 12th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.A., Argentina, Canada and some other Latin American countries have since removed the restrictions imposed on the import of non-essential products from India through the mechanism of import-quota system; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government against this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The import quota system of U.S.A. and Canada affects only few of our export commodities, such as cotton textiles, in U.S.A. and rayon fabrics in Canada. We are continuing to press for liberalisation of these quotas.

In case of Argentina and other Latin American countries a Trade Negotiations Committee has been constituted under the aegis of GATT to work for the removal of Tariff and non-Tariff barriers imposed by developing countries. The question of restrictions imposed by Latin American countries will be dealt with during these negotiations.

लोहे का निर्यात

378. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत जापान को 40 लाख टन लौह अयस्क (बैलाडिला, रायपुर) का निर्यात करता है ;

(ख) क्या यह लौह अयस्क भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, रुरकेला आदि भारतीय इस्पात कारखाने में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त निर्यात के बदले में जापान से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुएं भारत में नहीं बनाई जा सकती हैं ;

(घ) लौह अयस्क के इस निर्यात से सरकार को कितनी आय होती है और जापान से तैयार माल के आयात पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जापान को लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के कारण भारत को भारी हानि होती है ;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस्पात का अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का विचार यह निर्यात बन्द करने का है ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा चातु मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड ने प्रतिवर्ष 40 लाख मेट्रिक टन लौह-अयस्क पिंड का जापान को निर्यात करने के लिये बैलाडिला निक्षेप संख्य 14 पर प्राध्वारित एक यन्त्रीकृत खान का विकास किया है। सन्धन्त्र को जाँच के लिये अप्रैल, 1968 में चालू किया गया था। 40 लाख मेट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष की दर से निर्यात पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता के प्राप्त होने पर ही किया जाने का विचार है। तथापि, निगम ने हस्त खनन पद्धति द्वारा उत्पादित 5.92 लाख मेट्रिक टन अयस्क 30 जून, 1968, तक जहाज के द्वारा भेजा।

(ख) खानों का निर्यात कार्य के लिये चुनाव स्वदेशी इस्पात सन्धनों की आवश्यकताओं को विचार में रख कर किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). बैलाडिला से निर्यात किये गये लौह-अयस्क के बदले में जापान से कोई माल आयात नहीं किया गया है। जापान को निर्यात किये गये 5.92 लाख मेट्रिक टन फ्लोट अयस्क के द्वारा 408.48 लाख रुपये के बराबर विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है।

(ङ) बैलाडिला से लौह-अयस्क के निर्यात के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ रुपयों की हानि होने की सम्भावना है परन्तु इस हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति प्रतिवर्ष 27 करोड़ के लगभग अत्यावश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन से हो जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त निर्यात शुल्क द्वारा (10.50 रुपये प्रति मेट्रिक टन की दर से) कुल मिला कर 4 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सरकारी राजस्व में प्राप्त होगी।

(च) और (छ). देश में इस्पात के उत्पादन पर बैलाडिला से लौह-अयस्क के निर्यात का कोई दुष्प्रभाव नहीं होगा।

कल्याणी कताई मिल्स

379. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कल्याणी कताई मिल्स लिमिटेड की कल्याणी तथा नाडिया स्थिति दोनों शाखाएं भारी घाटे में चल रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि उपरोक्त मिल्स का प्रबन्धक-निदेशक शारीरिक तौर पर पद सम्भालने के पयोग्य है और 1964 में भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी विभाग तथा औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में तत्कालीन सचिव श्री मजूमदार ने उसके विरुद्ध लगाये गये कुछ आरोपों की जांच की थी और उसके विरुद्ध प्रतिवेदन दिया था, उसको पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान प्रबन्धक-निदेशक के कारण उपरोक्त कम्पनी की समूची प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट तथा अदक्ष हो गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त मिल्स के भारी घाटों तथा वर्तमान प्रबन्धक-निदेशक के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करने के लिये एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) उपलब्ध अधुनातन परीक्षित लेखे वर्ष 1966-67 के हैं जिनसे प्रकट होता है कि मिल ने लाभ कमाया है। वर्ष 1967-68 के लेखों को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति के पूर्व प्राप्त की गई डाक्टरों रिपोर्ट से ऐसा संकेत नहीं मिलता कि वे शारीरिक तौर पर अयोग्य थे। वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग विभाग के तत्कालीन सचिव ने उनके विरुद्ध कोई जांच नहीं कराई। भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग के जसने उनके विरुद्ध जांच की, प्रतिवेदन में

उनके विरुद्ध कुछ मामूली आरोप दृष्टिगत हुए हैं। उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति से पूर्व राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रतिवेदन को ध्यान में रखा था।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई जानकाकारी नहीं है जिससे यह धारणा बन सके।

(घ) राज्य सरकार, जो कि दोनों मिलों को चलाने वाली कम्पनी की मालिक है दोनों मिलों का तकनीकी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार रखती है तथा प्रस्ताव पर वस्त्रायुक्त द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को सुविधाएं

380. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विकलांग बच्चों को शिक्षा तथा रोजगार के मामले में विशेष सुविधायें देने के लिये कोई अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में इन बच्चों को और क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाबा) : (क) से (ग) एक अभ्यावेदन मिला था जिस में कहा गया था कि जो विकलांग बच्चे रेलवे की सहायता से, सम्भवतः कर्मचारी हित निधि से, शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं उनके लिये नौकरी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है इस काम के लिये कर्मचारी हित निधि से सहायता उपलब्ध है। जहां तक नौकरी का सम्बन्ध है रेलों पर विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नौकर रखने के सम्बन्ध में हिदायतें मौजूद हैं लेकिन रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को नौकरी देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष हिदायतें मौजूद नहीं हैं।

विशालांग बच्चों को कोई और सुविधाएं देने का विचार नहीं है।

Taking over of Warehouses by Tea Board

381. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for taking over the management of the public tea warehouses by the Tea Board;

(b) if so, the main grievances/demands contained in this representation;

(c) whether these demands also relate to the reconstitution of the Tea Board; and

(d) if so, the action taken on this representation?

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

(b) The Tea Board Employees' Association have in their representation urged that the Tea Board should take over public tea warehouses as, in their view, no specialised technical knowledge is necessary in running a tea warehouse and that the Board could earn considerable revenue by taking over the warehouses.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Tea Board has set up a Special Committee to go into the whole question of taking over the management and control of the Public Tea Warehouses. Its report is awaited.

Stopping of Goods Train near Gaya

382. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some two hundred persons stopped a goods train near Gaya in Bihar on the 17th

May, 1968 and looted foodgrains, jute and sugar;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made and looted goods recovered; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, the incident is reported to have occurred on 15th May, 1968.

(b) 7 persons including 3 women were arrested. 23 bags of barley, two bales of jute and one bag of sugar, valued at about Rs. 1,800 were recovered. Government Railway Police, Gaya registered a case on crime No. 6 on 15th May, 1968. Under Section 379/411/341 IPC. The case is still under police investigation.

(c) As a preventive measure in the affected section goods trains are being escorted.

Multichannel Microwave Radio-Telecommunication Net Work

383. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the multi-channel microwave radio telecommunication net work has been started on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the mileage of the work to be covered Zone-wise;

(c) the important railway stations and divisional headquarters to be connected by the end of 1968;

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) whether the work on the telecommunication system has since been completed on Nagpur-Bombay Divi-

sion, and if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The route kilometres to be covered Zone-wise is as under:

Railway zone	Route Kms to be covered
Central	423
Northern	1680
North Eastern	352
Northeast Frontier	350
Southern	2001
South Central	6 00
South Eastern	2140
Western	752

(c) The following important stations and divisional Headquarters are likely to be connected by the end of 1968:

Central.—Bombay, Karjat, Kalyan, Lonavla, Poona and Igatpuri.

North Eastern.—Sonepur, Samastipur and Garhara.

Southern.—Madras, Ongola, Bapatla and Vijayawada.

South Eastern.—Bilaspur, Anuppur, Sahdol, Katni and Jabapur.

(d) The estimated expenditure to be incurred is approximately Rs. 9 crores for the works mentioned in part (b) above.

(e) There is no work on Nagpur Division. The work on Bombay Division of Central Railway is expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

India's Participation in International Fairs

384. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will be participating in some of the

International fairs in the near future; and

(b) if so, the names of countries where these fairs are proposed to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A list of the International Fairs/Exhibitions in which India proposes to participate and the exclusive Indian Exhibitions proposed to be organised abroad is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1377/68] The countries where these events will be held have also been indicated in the said list.

Radio Active Deposits in Madras

385. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio active deposits have been found in Madras State;

(b) whether the other metals like manganese, Copper etc. have also been found there;

(c) if so, the area covered by these deposits;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a plant with U.N. Collaboration to explore the deposits;

(e) if so, the share of the Government of India and the U.N. in the proposed plant; and

(f) the time by which the plant will start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). I. Radio-active deposits: Some minor uranium occur-

rences in small areal extent in the districts of Salem, Madurai, Nilgiri, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari and substantial concentrations of monozite in certain portions of the coastal tracts of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts of Madras State have been found during the surveys carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy. In addition to the above, low order of radio-activity has been recorded in the phosphate nodules of Tiruchirappalli district and carbonaceous clay horizon in the Neyveli lignite mine in South Arcot district. Some radioactivity was also recorded in carbonatite located in North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts.

II. *Other Metals*: As a result of airborne geophysical survey carried out in Madras with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme, number of anomalies have been recorded, area covered by this survey is 14,000 sq. km. These will be followed up by ground survey after the final results and interpretation reports become available.

(d) to (f). Do not arise at present.

Jute Bags

386. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal demand for jute bags is likely to increase by the year 1970-71 as a result of larger production of foodgrains, fertilisers, cement and sugar;

(b) whether this increase in internal demand will adversely affect the country's exports of jute bags; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the area under jute cultivation and the yield so that export earnings are not reduced?

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

Yes, Sir, depending on the increase in production of other commodities referred to.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to increase the production of jute and mesta by double cropping in extensive areas, introduction of high-yielding strains and adoption of intensive cultivation methods.

Wagons Indented for Movement of Foodgrains

387. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons indented for the movement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India, other agencies, and private traders in April and May, 1968, State-wise;

(b) the number of wagon supplied against the above indents; and

(c) the back-log remaining?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). Information about wagon indents and supplies is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. The required information is accordingly furnished Railway-wise in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1378-68].

Taking over of Sick Textile Mills

388. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for taking over of the closed textile units in the country by the Textile Corporation;

(b) the number of closed textile units likely to be taken over by the said Corporation; and

(c) the progress made in that direction so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The National Textile Corporation would take over such of the textile units, whether closed or not, which have initially been taken over under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and placed under the management of Authorised Controllers and which would, with suitable reconstruction of would, with suitable reconstruction of labour and investment of a reasonable amount of public funds, be in a position to grow into viable units.

(b) and (c). It is not practicable to forecast the exact number of textile units that would be taken over by the National Textile Corporation. However, the cases of 12 mills that have been taken over by the Government under Section 18A of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are being examined, in the first instance, in the light of the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967 and a decision about their long term future is likely to be taken in the next few months.

Decontrol of Cloth

389. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain differences have cropped up between the Ministries of Commerce and Finance on the question of total decontrol of cloth with a view to revitalising the textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the views held by the two Ministries and the precise nature of differences between them; and

(c) the decision finally taken on this question?

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

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

Deposits of Copper in Orissa

390. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial deposit of Copper has been found in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Factories, Mandhar and Suwakhara

391. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project report of the proposed cement factories at Mandhar and Suwakhara (near Neemuch), Madhya Pradesh have been approved;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of these factories;

(c) the scheduled target date of commencing the production;

(d) the estimated quantum and value of cement to be produced as per installed capacity; and

(e) the employment potential of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The location of a Cement factory in

the public Sector by the Cement Corporation of India at Mandhar (M.P.) has been approved. The project Report for this site is at present under consideration of the Government and formal sanction is yet to issue.

Neither the project report nor the location of a factory at Suwakhara (Neemuch) have been approved by Government.

(b) The construction works at Mandhar have been completed for all the kiln foundations, mixer basin, coal pit, and additive pit. The construction of all other civil engineering works at Colony and Plant sites is progressing satisfactorily to synchronise with the schedule of erection work.

(c) During latter half of 1969.

(d) About 1 80,000 tonnes per annum valued about Rs. 1,72,80,000.

(e) 500.

Advisory Council on Trade

392. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Advisory Council on Trade along with the period since when they have been appointed;

(b) whether these members are represented on any other Committees of the Ministry and if so, since when;

(c) whether the members from industrial concerns are also represented on other Boards or Committees of the Ministry;

(d) if so, their names and the period for which they have remained members;

(e) whether it is a fact that a few big business houses are monopolising these Boards and Committees; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to reconstitute these Boards and Committees in order to eliminate monopoly of such big houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The names of the Members of the Advisory Council on Trade and the dates of their appointment are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1379/68.]

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

(c) The composition of the membership of the Board/Committees of this Ministry is determined with reference to their objectives. Consistent with the need for compactness, the different interests concerned are given representation. The members appointed, including representatives of business houses, are those who by virtue of their qualifications, experience, standing etc. are expected to best serve the objectives of such bodies which are generally advisory in character. The Boards/Committees are generally for a specified duration and are periodically reconstituted.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

सरकार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

393. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन के आधारे पर भूतपूर्व लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक श्री ए० एस० राम के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रान सेवक) : (क) श्री (ख). सरकार ने इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय (लोहा और इस्पात विभाग) के तारीख 10 मई, 1968 के संकल्प संख्या एस० सी० 11-14(3)/68 द्वारा, जो सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखा जा चुका है, सरकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार श्री ए० एस० वाम और अन्य अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का निश्चय किया है। इस काम के लिये एक सीनियर अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के शिष्यायें

394. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले पास/पी० टी० ओ० की रियायतों में कमी करने के बारे में 26 मार्च, 1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 848 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राक्कलन समिति द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सुझावों पर उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) प्राक्कलन समिति की सिफारिशों पर की गयी कार्रवाई से समिति को सूचन कर दिया गया है।

ऐनकों के लिये अज्जारों का निर्माण

395. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मन लोक-तन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य की कार्ल जेज कम्पनी ने ऐनकों बनाने के लिये अशिक्षित अज्जार बनाने में सहयोग देने के अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) श्री (ख). भारत सरकार ने अगस्त, 1964 में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत मैसर्स कार्लजिज जेना, जर्मनी के लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के सहयोग से कुछ वैज्ञानिक यंत्रों का निर्माण करने के लिए जि. में चर्मों के यंत्र भी शामिल हैं, सरकारी सूक्ष्म यंत्र कारखाना, लखनऊ के प्रस्ताव के लिए सिद्धांतरूप में सहमति दे दी थी। राज्य सरकार को 1965 में सहयोग की शर्तें कुछ रूप-भेद करने के लिए भेज दी गई थीं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने बाद में इस मंत्रालय को सूचित किया कि वह अशुभमूल्यन के कारण जिससे परियोजना की लागत तथा तकनीकी जानकारी परिश्रमिक में वृद्धि हो जाने से सहयोग करार को अंतिम रूप नहीं दे सकी है। सितम्बर, 1967 में राज्य सरकार ने यह बताया कि सहयोगी ने सहयोग का अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लिया है। अंततोगत्वा इस सम्बन्ध में दी गई स्वीकृति मार्च, 1968 में रद्द कर दी गई थी।

निकल का आयात

396. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9111 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस ने निकल के क्या दाम बताये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में दोनों देशों के बीच समझौता भी हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निकल का आयात मूल्य क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रान सेवक) : (क) सोवियत प्राधिकारियों ने भारत को 1968 के वर्ष में 400 मेट्रिक टन निकल—207 मेट्रिक टन

कैथोड के रूप में और बाकी 193 मैट्रिक टन कर्णों के रूप में देना स्वीकार किया था। रूसियों ने कैथोड के लिये 28,538 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन (लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा सहित) और कर्णों के लिये 27,400 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन (लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा सहित) का अन्तिम दाम बताया है। एलाय इस्पात संयंत्र, दुर्गापुर को, जिन के कहने पर, सोवियत प्राधिकारियों तक निकल की प्रदाय के लिये पट्टे की गई थी, कर्णों की विशिष्टियों को अपनी आवश्यकता के लिये तकनीकी रूस से उपयुक्त न पाया और केवल 207 मैट्रिक टन निकल कैथोड खरीदने की इच्छा प्रकट की। सोवियत व्यापार प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा निकल कैथोड का बताया गया मूल्य एलाय इस्पात संयंत्र, दुर्गापुर को स्वीकार नहीं। अतः अभी तक किसी संविदा पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये गये हैं। मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड ने 27,400 रुपये प्रति मैट्रिक टन (लागत-बीमा-भाड़ा सहित) की दर से 100 मैट्रिक टन निकल कर्णों के लिये, सोवियत संभरकों को 18 जुलाई 1968 को एक ऑर्डर दिया। सरकार बकाया 300 मैट्रिक टन सोवियत निकल को सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य क्रेताओं को, जो इनकी विशिष्टियों और मूल्य को अपनी आवश्यकताओं के उपयुक्त समझते हों, आवंटित करने की सम्भावनाओं की खोज कर रही है।

(ख) इस संबंध में दो सरकारों के मध्य किसी करार किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। संविदा भारतीय—सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के—क्रेताओं और सोवियत संभरकों के मध्य होगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rail Link between Dalli-Rajahara and Dantewara

397. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he assured the Mem-

bers of Parliament on the 2nd May, 1968 that a meeting between a senior Officer of the Railway Board and M.Ps. would be arranged to discuss the salient points of the feasibility report on rail link between Dalli-Rajahara and Dantewara in Bastar District;

(b) whether a decision was also taken that the officer of the Railway Board would thereafter hold a detailed discussion in this connection with the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether these discussions have been held and if so, the results thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). Further data for the discussions had to be collected. These have since been completed and necessary arrangements are now being made for the discussions.

Increase in the Price of Coal

398. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to an increase in the price of coal at their meeting held on the 28th June, 1968 with the coal industrialists;

(b) if so, the extent of increase made in the price;

(c) whether the price of coal meant for domestic consumption will also be increased; and

(d) if so, by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Railways have agreed to price increases of Rs. 2 per tonne for Selected grades and Re. 1 per tonne for Grade I coals. As regards coking coals supplied to steel plants, coal washeries and cokeries a price

increase of Rs. 1.75 per tonne has been agreed to.

(c) and (d). The agreements referred to above do not apply to coal meant for domestic consumption. Price being decontrolled, the price of such coals will be as mutually settled by the buyer and seller.

Indo-Soviet Trade

400. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Soviet trade is facing certain major problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far the Minister's recent visit to U.S.S.R. is likely to help in solving those problems;

(d) whether Government have examined possibilities for further expansion of trade between the two countries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). There are no major problems relating to Indo-Soviet trade. With the recent contract for steel and proposal for purchase of wagons from India by the USSR, Indian exports will increase considerably thereby strengthening our trade relations.

(c) As a result of Commerce Minister's recent visit to U.S.S.R. it has been emphasised that trade between the two countries will be developed further by industrial cooperation, adaptation of the pattern of imports and exports to the changing requirements of the two economies.

(d) and (e). The Government is continuously examining the possibilities of further expansion of trade between the two countries. Efforts are being made to explore new fields of economic co-operation such as the possibility of setting up industries in India with technical assistance and equipments from U.S.S.R. which could sell end-products in Soviet markets. Purchase of new items like ships, aircrafts and other sophisticated machinery from U.S.S.R. is also under consideration. Possibilities of getting more raw materials and base metals from U.S.S.R. are being explored.

Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar

401. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3673 on the 12th March, 1968 and state:

(a) the names of the Chairman and of the members of the investigation committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar;

(b) whether the Committee have finalised and submitted their report to Government;

(c) if so, their findings and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) 1. Shri G. N. Vaidya—Chairman.

2. Shri R. N. Bansal—Member.

3. Shri Y. L. N. Achar—Member-Secretary.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report containing the findings of the Investigation Committee is a confidential document and it would not be in order to disclose its

contents. The report is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Projects on Western Railway

402. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway projects pending with the Western Railway to carry out, stating the year of Government's approval to the proposed projects;

(b) whether the preliminary and detailed survey work has been completed and the plans and estimates prepared and finalised;

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon;

(d) whether the Administrative and technical sanctions have been accorded, stating the year of sanction; and

(e) the expected time limit for starting the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No sanctioned projects are pending with the Western Railway.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Rail link between Wagrod and Bhiladi Stations

403. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4149 on the 30th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the further progress made in laying a railway line between Wagrod and Bhiladi stations on the Western Railway;

(b) whether the plans and estimates for the project in question are ready and under scrutiny of the Railway Board;

(c) if so, the estimated amount and the expected time limit for taking up the work in hand; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA):

(a) to (d). The question of construction of a rail link between Wagrod and Bhildi is being examined as a part of the over-all scheme of increasing line capacity on the Delhi-Ahmedabad route, and further investigations in this regard are in progress. A decision on the construction of Wagrod-Bhildi rail link or for the adoption of alternative measures for increasing line capacity on the Delhi-Ahmedabad route, will be taken after these investigations are completed.

G.C.I. Sheets and Galvanised Plain Sheets

404. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of production of G.C.I. Sheets and galvanised plain sheets in India during 1964-65 to 1967-68 and how far it has satisfied Government and Public demands;

(b) the ratio of supply of G.C.I. and galvanised Plain Sheets to Government and public as compared with their demands during these years;

(c) is it a fact that the demand for these sheets is much more than their production; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to manufacture adequate quantities of these sheets to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

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

Introduction of additional train on Ambliyasani-Vijapur Section

405. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is heavy rush of passengers in trains on the Ambliyasani-Vijapur Section of the Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that since the opening of this section thirty five years ago no additional train has been introduced to cope up with the passenger load;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the public for introducing additional trains; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government the etc and the action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA):

(a) An analysis of occupation of existing services on Ambliyasani-Vijapur Section has revealed that the accommodation available is adequate for the existing level of traffic.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal lacks traffic justification.

सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन

406. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर गेज लाइन पर सोनाई स्टेशन को एक फ्लैग (शॉर्टी) स्टेशन बनाने के लिये सरकार ने 25 मई, 1968 और 2 जून, 1968 के बीच कोई सर्वेक्षण किया था, यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ था;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यदि इस स्टेशन को वर्तमान सोनाई स्टेशन से दो मील राया की ओर ले जाया गया तो सामान आदि बुक कराने की कठिनाई के अतिरिक्त, यात्रियों को लूट लिये जाने और उनकी हत्या कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस के रिकार्ड के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र में सोनाई की अपेक्षा, चोरी, लूटमार और हत्याओं की घटनाएँ अधिक होती हैं, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस नये स्थान पर स्टेशन बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) मथुरा-हाथरस मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर मुरसान और राया स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित सोनाई स्टेशन पहले से एक फ्लैग स्टेशन है। मुरसान और राया के बीच एक पार स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है और प्रस्तावित पार स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए स्थान की व्यवहारिकता के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे के वर्तमान अनुसंधान कर्मचारियों द्वारा हाल में 29-5-68 से 1-6-1968 के दौरान जांच की गयी थी और इस काम पर कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) सोनाई स्टेशन को वर्तमान स्थान से हटा कर प्रस्तावित पार स्टेशन से मिलाने का प्रश्न समपार स्टेशन के लिए चुने गये स्थान पर निर्भर करता है जो अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया गया है और स्थान की व्यावहारिकता के सम्बन्ध में अभी जांच की जा रही है। पिछले दो वर्षों से सोनाई और राया स्टेशनों या सोनाई और राया के बीच के खण्ड से जिस पर प्रस्तावित पार स्टेशन बनाया जाने वाला है, चोरी, लूट और हत्या के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। अगर ऐसी कोई घटना खण्ड के नागरिक क्षेत्र में हुई है तो उसकी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) अभी तक कोई स्थान चुना नहीं गया है लेकिन पार स्टेशन के लिए स्थान का चुनाव करने में परिचालन की व्यावहारिकता ही सर्वोपरि आधार है।

मण्डुआडीह वाराणसी स्टेशनों पर चोरियां

407. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के मण्डुआडीह-वाराणसी स्टेशन पर चोरियां होने के कारण रेलवे विभाग को काफी हानि उठानी पड़ी है और यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय रेलवे सुरक्षा अधिकारियों का भी इन चोरियों में हाथ है और 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 को एक पारपेण (ट्रांसशिपमेंट) क्लर्क ने कुछ रेलवे सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा था और उनके विरुद्ध सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के पास शिकायत दर्ज की गयी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री. जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद के सहायक महा निरीक्षक के अनुसार 1965 से 1967 के दौरान मण्डुआडीह वाराणसी स्टेशनों पर लगभग 9,727 रुपये के मूल्य की चोरी का अनुमान है।

(ख) कथित चोरी के बारे में 1-10-1967 को रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गयी। चोरी के मामलों में किसी सुरक्षा अधिकारी का हाथ नहीं पाया गया लेकिन 1965 के तीन मामलों, 1966 के तीन मामलों और 1967 के एक मामले में रेल कर्मचारियों का हाथ था। इस सम्बन्ध में 1965, 1966 और 1967 में क्रमशः 4, 6 और 9 रेल कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये।

(ग) 1965 में जो 4 कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे उनमें से एक को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया, एक के विरुद्ध अन्तिम रिपोर्ट सही सिद्ध हुई और 2 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कचहरी में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। 1966 में जो 6 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे, उनमें से 2 को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया, एक को विभाग द्वारा चेतावनी दी गयी, एक को सजा दी, एक के विरुद्ध अन्तिम रिपोर्ट सही सिद्ध हुई और एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की जानी बाकी है। 1967 में जो 9 रेल कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे उनमें से एक को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया और 8 व्यक्तियों को के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की जानी बाकी है।

बरहान और एटा स्टेशनों के बीच रेल-लाइन विछाना

408. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उत्तर रेलवे के बरहान तथा एटा स्टेशनों के बीच भूमि खरीदने, शार्टर बनाने तथा रेल-लाइन विछाने पर कितना धन व्यय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय यह रेल लाइन बहुत अलाभप्रद है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितना घाटा हो रहा है; और

(घ) इस रेलवे लाइन से रेलवे प्रशासन को घाटा न होने देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री. जे० मु० पुनाचा)

(क) 1.22 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) 1966-67 में इस खण्ड पर लगभग 10.5 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

(घ) अभी इस मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है।

Export Policy

409. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMECE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Trade had made certain recommendations in regard to the export policy of Government to boost the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Board of Trade; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). Presumably the Question relates to the formulation of an Export Policy Resolution. A Sub-Committee of the Board of Trade was constituted to suggest a draft of the Export Policy Resolution. The Sub-Committee has produced a draft, which is being further examined in consultation with other Ministries. Hence the final acceptance of the recommendations of the Board of Trade will have to await the completion of these procedures.

Royalty on Minerals

410. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of Royalty on minerals has been increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rise in the mineral royalty yield likely to be effected as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (CHOWDHARY RAM SHWAK): (a) and (b). The rates of

royalty in respect of some of the important major minerals has been increased with effect from 1.7.1968. The revised rates are given in the Ministry's notification No. 1(44)/67-MII dated 29.6.1968, a copy of which is being laid on the Table of the House today. Revision of rates of royalty on iron ore and coal is under consideration.

(c) The rise in the mineral royalty yield, in respect of minerals for which it has been possible to calculate the increase, will be of the order of approximately Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2.00 crores per annum on the basis of 1968 figures of mineral production.

British India Corporation

411. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry wrote a letter to the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) on the 20th April, 1968 for transferring 200 shares of the British India Corporation to Shri Bilgrami;

(b) if so, the reasons for writing such a letter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the British India Corporation has protested to the Government against this action?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a suggestion to transfer 200 shares out of the block of shares held in the British India Corporation in the name of the President of India, to Shri S. N. Bilgrami was considered on a reference from Shri Bilgrami who was coopted on the Board on the suggestion of Government as a shareholder. But he was advised to acquire the qualification shares which he did.

(c) No, Sir.

रेलवे की भोजन व्यवस्था

412. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की भोजन व्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योम क्या है;

(ग) इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अलगसेन समिति के प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में देर करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1966 और 1967 में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या रेलवे वार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT--1380/68]

(ग) यात्रियों के लिए सन्तोषजनक सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य रेलों का सदा रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं उनमें अच्छी किस्म का कच्चे सामान की खरीद और गलाई के लिए पर्यवेक्षण कार्य को मजबूत बनाना, भोजन तैयार करने के लिए समुचित अनुसूची तैयार करना, बुशल रसोइयों की नियुक्ति और निरीक्षण कार्य को तेज करना शामिल है । खान पान सेवा के स्तर में सुधार लाने और खास कर शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए किये गये इन उपायों के अलावा, प्राप्त प्रत्येक शिकायत की ध्यानपूर्वक जांच की जाती है

और उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(घ) और (ङ). अलगसेन समिति की रिपोर्ट 1954 में मिली थी और सभा सफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया था ।

Benami Transactions in Indian Iron Shares

413. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that Benami transactions of a large number of shares have been made in the purchase of Indian Iron Shares recently, and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Government received certain reports that some parties have made large purchase of equity shares in Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited. In this connection, the Company Law Board have ordered inspection of the books of accounts of some companies.

Trade Agreements with Socialist Countries

414. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SASTRI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI J. K. MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the Soviet Union and some other East European

countries recently for finalising long term trade agreements with these countries;

(b) if so, whether terms and dimensions of trade have been finalised with them; and

(c) what are the specific proposals which have emerged as a result of his talks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Commerce Minister recently visited USSR and Yugoslavia. In USSR, the talks covered further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries new forms of economic co-operation for increasing volume and range of goods to be exchanged between the two countries, purchase of Rail wagons from India by USSR, possibilities of purchase of ships, aircraft, helicopters and other sophisticated Machinery from USSR. Both sides agreed that negotiations will be held in 1968 and in the first part of 1969 to finalise the new trade agreement for 1971—1975.

2. The Commerce Minister visited Yugoslavia for the regular meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Commission. The talks covered exchange of views on the economic situation of the two countries, the result of closure of Suez Canal Pound devaluation, establishment of warehouses visits of businessmen and participation in fairs and exhibitions. Serious consideration was given to the question of balance of payments position and steps to improve the position. Long term industrial co-operation and joint ventures in third countries were discussed. It was agreed that negotiations will take place in November, 1968 for negotiating new long term Trade and Payments Agreement between the two countries.

Utilisation of Funds to Purchase Stores of Another Company

418. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:** Will the Minister of INDUS-

TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large funds of Indian Express Ltd. and National Company Ltd. have been utilised to purchase the Indian Iron Shares by Shri Ramnath Goenka and his family;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible to transfer such funds from one company in order to enter the exchange market to buy shares of another company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Available information indicates that a large block of shares of the Indian Iron and Steel stands registered in the name of Express Newspapers Private Limited. The Company Law Board have ordered inspections of the books and accounts of some companies.

(b) and (c). Subject to the compliance with the requirements of Sections 295, 370 and 372 of the Companies Act, it may be possible for a company to obtain funds from another company for making investments in the shares of a different company or invest its own funds in the shares of another company. These Sections are not applicable to some categories of companies specified in the aforesaid Sections. The further action to be taken will be considered after scrutiny of inspection reports.

Production of Textiles and Handloom Cloth

416. **SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:**
SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of textiles and handloom cloth during the year 1967-

68 separately and the per capita consumption thereof;

(b) whether any increase in their production is anticipated during this year as compared to that in the last year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Production and per capita availability of cotton textiles during 1967-68 are as follows:—

Item	Production Per capita availability	
	(M. Metres)	(Metres)
Mill made cloth	4256	7.44
Handloom cloth (including powerloom cloth)	3253	6.27

(b) Production during current year is expected to be more than last year.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Silk

417. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and the value of silk imported during the last three months; and

(b) the amount of import duty collected therefrom?

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

(a) and (b). The table below indicates the imports of raw silk into India during April and May 1968; its value and the amount of import duty collected during the same period:—

Quantity	C. I. F. Value	Import duty collected.
Kg.	(Rs. in lakhs)	(R. in lakhs)
1968	3.98	0.92

The statistics for June, 1968 are not available as yet.

Wrist Watches

418. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA
SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged regarding the non availability of H.M.T. wrist watches during the last three months;

(b) the action taken in the matter;

(c) what is the procedure followed for the sale of watches to the public;

(d) how many tokens are issued to the public; and

(e) how many token-holders are unable to get watches and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) As the demand for wrist watches could not be fully met by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, some complaints have been received by the Company regarding non-availability of wrist watches. The Company has reported that no statistics of such complaints have been maintained by them. The exact number of complaints received is not, therefore, available.

(b) The present production of 2,40,000 watches per year is proposed to be stepped up to 3,60,000 watches per year, to meet the increasing demand for H.M.T. wrist watches.

(c) watches are sold at the counters of watch sales Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Madras, Poona, Pinjore on a 'first come first served' basis.

(d) No tokens are being issued to the public now.

The practice of issuing tokens to the public which was in vogue in the Company's show rooms at Delhi, and Calcutta, due to the limited availability of watches, has since been dispensed with, as supply position of watches in these show rooms has improved.

(e) Does not arise.

Filling up of post; in Lower Gazetted Service on South Eastern Railway

419. SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the lower gazetted service during 1967-68 in the South Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them which were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA):
(a) 34.

(b) No reservation is made in Lower Gazetted Service posts on Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Delegations

420. SHRI DHULESHWAR
MEENA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations which visited India and the number of Indian Trade delegations which went abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of the countries with which trade agreements were entered into during the year 1967-68?

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

(a) Five foreign trade delegations visited India and 3 Indian trade delegations were sent abroad during the last three months.

(b) India entered into Trade agreements/Arrangements with Rumania, Mangolia, Cameroon, Philippines, Iran, Afghanistan, B-azil, Iraq, Sudan, Jordan, U.A.R. & Finland during the year 1967-68. Apart from the agreements with Burmese & Ceylonese Governments were also signed for supply of Coal to them.

Monopoly Enquiry Committee

421. SHRI SRADKHKAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the resignation of Prof. M. S. Thacker from the Monopoly Enquiry Committee on the Hazari Report the Committee has been reconstituted and its meeting held;

(b) if so, the details of the reconstituted Committee; and

(c) the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir. (It is presumed that the reference is to the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, of which Prof. M. S. Thacker was the Chairman).

(b) The membership of the reconstituted Committee is as follows:—

1. Shri S. Dutt—Chairman.

2. Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam
—Member

3. Dr. H. K. Paranjape—Member

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of January, 1969.

Cloth Production

422. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the extent to which the new cotton and cloth policy announced on the 1st May, 1968 has resulted in the increase in the production of cloth in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): It is too early to assess the impact of the new policy on the production of cotton textiles.

Decontrol of Paper

423. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lifted the control over all varieties of paper since 7th May, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last five years no major schemes for setting up new paper mills has fructified because of low profitability. It was, therefore, decided to lift the control on prices of all varieties of paper with a view to encouraging further growth of the paper industry.

1067(Ai)LSD—6

M/s. Cooper Allen Company, Kanpur

424. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9967 dated the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have studied the Inspectors' report regarding certain serious allegations against the management of Messrs. Cooper Allen Company of Kanpur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when examination is likely to be completed and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). One of the allegations contained in the representation which the Kanpur Industrial Workers Association addressed to the Chairman of the British India Corporation on the 20th February, 1968, relates to the misuse of the provident fund contributions of the employees of New Victoria Mills Limited by its executive director, who subsequently became the General Manager of the Cooper Allen Unit of the British India Corporation. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner filed an F.I.R. with the Superintendent of Police, Kanpur, on 17-1-1966 complaining that the concerned director and the chief factory manager had failed to pay provident fund dues for certain periods. The Superintendent of Police submitted his final report on 30.10.1967. The Provident Fund Commissioner has requested the State Government to take up the matter with the District Magistrate, Kanpur.

The British India Corporation Limited has been requested to indicate the action taken on the representation. The Corporation sent an interim reply on the 20th June, 1968, indicating that the delay on its part in sending the required information is due to the fact that it was awaiting the comments from the Cooper Allen Branch on the various allegations. The Corporation's final reply is awaited.

The Inspection Report is under examination.

Exploration of the Artesian Belt

425. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state if arrangements are being made for the exploration of the artesian belt in North Bihar especially in the Border Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India proposes to undertake exploration of artesian belt in North Bihar during the field season 1968-69.

इस्पात पर से नियंत्रण हटाना तथा
इस्पात के मूल्य

426. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात के मूल्य और उसके विनियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका धीरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस्पात प्रयोग में लाने वाले उद्योगों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (श्री राम सेवक): (क) से (ग) 1 मई, 1967 में सभी प्रकार के लोहे और इस्पात

पर से कानूनी नियन्त्रण हटा दिया गया था और उसी तारीख से मूल्य निर्धारण और विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात के लिए इन्डेंटों के अधियोजन और वितरण का काम संयुक्त सन्वन्त्र समिति को सौंप दिया गया था।

संयुक्त सन्वन्त्र समिति ने 2 मई, 1967 को विभिन्न प्रकार के इस्पात के मूल्यों में संशोधन किया था। संयुक्त सन्वन्त्र समिति द्वारा घोषित किये गये मूल्य विनियन्त्रण के समय विक्रेय इस्पात के मूल्यों की तुलना में औसतन 53 रुपये प्रति टन अधिक है (इसमें प्रमुख उत्पादकों द्वारा इर्जनियरी सामान निर्यात सहायता निधि को 5 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से दिया जाने वाला अंशदान भी शामिल है)। फिर भी इस्पात को प्रयोग में लाने वाले उद्योगों पर इसके प्रभाव का सही अन्दाजा लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि यह बहुत सी दूसरी बातों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे किस सीमा तक उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि का प्रभाव उद्योगों से हटकर उपभोक्ताओं पर पड़ा है; उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि, बाजार की स्थितियाँ, इस्पात के स्थान पर दूसरे कच्चे माल को काम में लाना आदि आदि। मई, 1967 से इस्पात के वितरण के तरीके में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

अनाज ले जाने के लिये माल डिब्बों का
बिया जाना

427. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फालतू अनाज वाले राज्यों में कमी वाले राज्यों को अनाज ले जाने के लिए पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कितने अतिरिक्त माल डिब्बे दिये गये हैं;

(ख) खुले माल डिब्बे दिये जाने के कारण कितनी मात्रा में अनाज का क्षति पहुंची है; और

(ग) आगामी महीनों में अलग अलग कितने खुले तथा ढके हुए माल डिब्बे दिये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (जी. व्ही. सु. पुनाक) :

(क) अनाज ढोने के लिए रेल माल डिब्बों की अतिरिक्त संख्या की सूचना राज्य वार नहीं बल्कि रेलवे वार रखी जाती है। मध्य-पश्चिम, दक्षिण, उत्तर, दक्षिण-पूर्व और पश्चिम रेलों फालतू अनाज वाले राज्यों से अनाज ढोने का काम करती हैं। 1 जनवरी से 30 जून 1968 के बीच इन रेलों से बड़ी लाइन के 1,29,119 माल डिब्बे और मीटर लाइन के 40,975 माल डिब्बे देशी अनाज से लादे गये जबकि इनही तुलना में पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में बड़ी लाइन के 65,248 और मीटर लाइन के 39,427 माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे।

(ख) लगभग 2,000 मीटरिक टन।

(ग) अगले महीनों में कितने माल डिब्बों का आवंटन किया जायेगा यह सरकारी एजेंटियों और व्यापारिकों दोनों की ओर से का जाने वाली बात पर निर्भर करता है।

Rise in prices of Steel

428. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rise in prices of steel is imminent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The main producers have represented to the Government for increases in the prices of various categories of steel on account of the escalation of costs of production as a result of various factors such as increase in freight rates, and impact of wage board awards. The matter is under consideration.

Steel delegation to Japan

429. SHI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three member delegation of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. left for Japan to discuss and negotiate the details of the contract so as to achieve a major breakthrough in steel exports this year; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A three member delegation of Hindustan Steel went to Japan in April-May, 1968 to study the market for pig iron and negotiate business with interested parties for sale of pig iron to Japan. As a result of the delegation's visit to Japan and subsequent follow up action, orders for export of 340 000 tonnes of pig iron to Japan have been booked by Hindustan Steel Limited.

Raisina Publications and United Publications Limited

430. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of shareholders and donors of the Raisina Publications and United Publications Limited;

(b) whether he has made any probe to find out if any foreign assistance has been received by these companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The list of shareholders of Raisina Publications Limited and United India Periodicals Private Limited is available with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and is open for inspection.

tion to the public on payment of nominal fee. Under Companies Act, companies are not required to file with the Registrar of Companies the names of the donors.

(b) and (c). The report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign funds in General Elections and for other purposes is under examination in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Casual labourers in Railways

431. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers in the Railways at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to regularise their service; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The strength of casual labourers on Railways is about 3.3 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Casual Labour are not entitled to automatic absorption in regular railway service. They are considered for appointment to regular posts if they are selected by a duly constituted Selection Board in the approved manner. There is at present no proposal to regularise the services of all casual labourers.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

432. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been running at a loss;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred so far;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken to run the Corporation on a profitable basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative loss from its inception upto end of 1967-68 is Rs. 19.5 crores.

(c) The Production Units of the Project, particularly the Fertilizer and Briquetting and Carbonisation plants, have not been able to work their full capacities owing to various technical and other difficulties.

(d) Following steps have been taken to minimise and eliminate losses:

1. The sale price of Neyveli Power supplied to Madras Grid has been increased from 5.2 paise to 5.9 paise per KWhr with effect from 1-4-1968.
2. Modifications and improvements in the fertilizer plant recommended by the Study Group of experts who looked into its operation, are being carried out, in order that the plant may achieve the rated capacity.
3. The retention price of Neyveli Urea has been increased from Rs. 582 to Rs. 743 per tonne from 1-4-1966.
4. The price of 'Leco' has been increased from Rs. 160 to Rs. 175 per tonne from January, 1968.
5. Arrangements are being made to procure additional mining machinery to increase the mine output in order to meet the full requirements of lignite of various units of the project.

Newsprint

433. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement for newsprint in the country;

(b) how much of this requirement is met by indigenous production;

(c) the total amount spent for the import of newsprint in the last three years;

(d) whether Government have worked out any plan to make the country self-sufficient in the production of newsprint; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) About 1,70,000 tonnes. This is expected to rise every year and requirements for 1969-70 are placed at 2 lakh tonnes.

(b) About 30,000 tonnes of newsprint and 20,000 tonnes of white Printing Paper.

(Rs. crores)

(c)	
1965-66	6.18
1966-67	11.78
1967-68	9.44

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Two projects—One in Public sector and one in private sector with a total capacity of 135,000 tonnes are expected to be taken up for implementation during the IV Plan period. Besides, the capacity of the existing newsprint mill, viz Nepamills, is being expanded from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per annum and this expansion is expected to be fully implemented during 1969-70.

Durgapur Steel Plant

434. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI P. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of senior officers of the Durgapur Steel Plant are being sent to the United Kingdom to purchase spares for the plant;

(b) whether due to want of these spares some units of the Durgapur Steel Plant are lying idle or are not

working at the rated capacity for years together;

(c) whether the plant authorities are sending these officers without the prior permission of the Hindustan Steel Limited; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). A proposal to send out a Team of officers drawn from Hindustan Steel Ltd. Headquarters and Durgapur Steel Plant for expeditious negotiations to acquire spares for the Plant is under Hindustan Steel Ltd.'s consideration. The spare parts in question are reported to be required urgently to provide for better maintenance and production to optimum capacity.

Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission

435. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asoka Mehta Committee on the reorganisation of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has already submitted its report;

(b) whether the Committee has suggested *inter alia* that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission be reorganised *inter alia* that the Khadi and Commission;

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

(d) whether the recommendations made by the Asoka Mehta Committee

regarding streamlining the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are being implemented speedily; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Yes, Sir. The report of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries had been placed on the Table of the House on 7th May, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The report of the Committee is being examined by the Government in consultation with the State Governments.

Prices of Coffee

436. SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden rise in the retail and auction prices of coffee in the internal market;

(b) whether Government have assessed the implications and factors leading to the sudden spurt in prices; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There was a rise in the prices of coffee in May, 1968. This was partly due to a short crop in the 1967-68 season and partly due to some apprehension among the trade that adequate quantities of coffee would not be available for the internal market after meeting export commitments. The following steps which were taken by the Coffee Board to check the rise in prices have, however, resulted in the prices moving down:

(i) Additional quantities of coffee were released for sale in the internal market;

(ii) Adequate quantities of coffee were made available to consumers at reasonable prices through all Coffee Boards' Depots; and

(iii) Easy availability of coffee at prices specified at the Boards' Depots. was publicised through the Press.

Textile Cut Pieces

437. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Mercantile Association has urged Government to withdraw the order restricting the length of textile cut pieces to only one and half metres; and

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

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

(b) It has not been possible for Government to accept the Association's request.

Manufacture of Scooters

438. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great demand for scooters in the country;

(b) whether the private sector is willing to set up units for manufacturing scooters; and

(c) the reaction of Government particularly on the question of improvement of quality and design of scooters manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to meet the growing demand for scooters in the country, Government have decided to license one additional unit of a suitable economic capacity; in the private sector, for the manufacture of scooters.

All the models of scooters, at present, produced in the country, are being manufactured in collaboration with reputed firms and according to the standards and designs of these collaborators. In approving collaboration arrangements, Government invariably insist that the Indian parties should set up facilities for research, design and development so that continued dependence on the foreign collaborators is dispensed with at the earliest and the Indian parties could improve the quality and design of their products to suit the requirements of the market.

Excise Duty on Cotton Textiles

439. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for substantial reduction in the excise duty on cotton textiles;

(b) whether Government propose to stimulate the demand for cloth which has fallen sharply;

(c) whether Government also propose to encourage the textile units to replace their obsolete machines; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of measures to stimulate demand for cotton textiles as were mentioned in the statement made by the Deputy Minister in the House on the 1st May, 1968 have already been taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps to be taken in the matter have not yet been finalised.

National Coal Development Corporation

440. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. S. PRASAD:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 1.55 crores during the year 1966-67;

(b) if so, the main reasons which have contributed towards the loss; and

(c) Government's estimate about the profit/loss position of the Corporation during 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) The Corporation suffered a loss of about Rs. 1.58 crores during 1966-67.

(b) The loss is attributed mainly to the following reasons:

(1) Production from revenue collieries fell by about 0.2 million tonnes as compared with the previous year, although three new collieries were brought on to revenue account during the year.

(2) As the new revenue collieries were working well below their capacity, there was a loss of Rs. 32.83 lakhs on their working.

(3) Maintenance expenditure amounting to Rs. 25.79 lakhs for mines where development activities have been suspended/closed has been charged to the revenue account instead of being capitalised as before.

(4) The depreciation charge on first-class-non-factory buildings has increased as it has been decided to change depreciation on straight-line method for the period of the life

of the project, instead of at the usual rate provided in the Income Tax Schedule. The additional charge on this account is Rs. 20.00 lakhs approximately.

- (5) It has been decided to write off the capital expenditure on immovable assets for suspended/closed mines over a 10 year period. This has resulted in addition of Rs. 30.10 lakhs to the revenue account of the year.
- (6) The provision for doubtful debts has been increased by Rs. 5 lakhs and provision for deterioration in closing stocks by Rs. 5.21 lakhs.
- (c) The accounts for the year 1967-68 have not been finalised and audited as yet.

Rise in Coal Prices

441. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds on which the recent rise in coal prices has been approved by Government; and

(b) the extra expenditure which will be incurred annually thereby by (i) the Railways and (ii) public sector steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The ground on which increase in coal prices was sought by the industry was increase in the cost of production.

(b) The approximate additional expenditure to be incurred by the Railways on the recent increase is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1.2 crores per annum. Similar figure in respect of public sector steel plants is of the order of Rs. 2.3 crores inclusive of the proposed additional cess.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

442. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of unsatisfactory working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur—a public sector project established with the Soviet collaboration;

(b) whether it is a fact that apart from the chronic labour unrest the plant is suffering from mismanagement, and absence of proper planning and organization, leading to a fall in production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The difficulties faced by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited are partly attributable to the lowering of coal production targets and to the slower rate of mechanisation of private coal mines which resulted in lesser orders for conventional coal mining equipment for which the plant had been primarily set up. The increase in production has also been slower than earlier anticipated, largely because labour productivity has not increased to an adequate extent. A team of Russian Experts visited the plant recently and have made various recommendations regarding increase in production and productivity, need for a comprehensive incentive system, streamlining of procedures etc. The Report of the Expert Team is under implementation at present.

Deraiment between Pratapkhata and Choutra Stations

443. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication on the Fakiragram-Alipurduar section of the North-East Frontier Railway was interrupted on the 2nd June, 1968 owing to the derailment of a goods train between Pratapkhata and Coutra Stations;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the estimated loss?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b). According to the finding of the enquiry committee and;

(b) and (c). According to the finding of the enquiry committee the derailment was caused due to mechanical defect for which responsibility has been fixed on the railway staff.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 49,500.

Remunerations to Company Directors

444. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Department has made any efforts to check excessive remunerations paid to the top company directors and executives;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the success achieved in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The payment of remuneration to executives in companies, who are not

members of the Board of Directors, is beyond the scope of the Companies Act, 1956. The remuneration of Directors in private limited companies is also, not regulated by the Companies Act. The remuneration of Directors including managing and whole-time Directors in public limited companies is subject to statutory limits laid down in the Act and the Department of Company Affairs regulates the remuneration of such persons under the appropriate sections of the Act.

(b) A managing or whole time Director in a public limited company can ordinarily get remuneration not exceeding 5 per cent of the net profits of the company. Where there are more than one managing or wholetime directors, all of them together can be paid remuneration upto 10 per cent of the net profits. The part-time Directors can together get remuneration upto 3 per cent of the net profits where there are no managing or wholetime Directors. If there is a managing or wholetime Director, a part-time Director can get remuneration only upto 1 per cent of the net profits. Certain large companies with annual, net profits of Rs. 50 lakhs or over are in a position to pay their managing or wholetime Directors very high salaries within the statutory limits. This has been controlled by imposing a ceiling of Rs. 1,80,000 on the annual remuneration of an individual managing or wholetime Director by way of salary, dearness allowance and commission etc., at the time of approving his appointment. If a person is appointed as managing director in two public limited companies, his remuneration is limited to a ceiling of Rs. 2.70 lakhs per annum.

(c) The success in this matter has to be judged from the fact that the remunerations of managing/wholetime Directors of companies ordinarily making profits have been kept within the statutory limits and in cases of very large companies where the law allows very high remunerations, these

have been kept within the administrative ceilings imposed by the Company Affairs Department.

रेलवे का "खोया पाया विभाग"

445. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाजी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेशन मास्टर्स द्वारा रेलवे के "खोया-पाया विभाग" को ठीक प्रकार से बांध-बनेट कर सामान भेजे जाने के बावजूद, रेलवे अधिकारी सम्बन्धित लोगों को इस प्रकार से एक अग्रप्रेषण-नोट भरने के लिये बाध्य करते हैं कि सामान का दावा नहीं किया जा सकता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि तीन महीनों में भी "खोया-पाया विभाग" पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं देता तथा पूर्व सूचना दिये बिना ही वह माल की नीलामी कर देता है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर "नहीं" हो तो मेरठ नगर तथा मेरठ छावनी रेलवे स्टेशनों (जिस में आउट एजेंसिज भी शामिल हैं) से वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में कितनी मात्रा में माल बुक किया गया था तथा कितनी मात्रा में माल "खोया पाया विभाग" भेजा गया तथा ऐसा माल कितना था जिस के बारे में किये गये दावों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री से० मु० पुनाखा) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) खोये माल के कार्यालयों से आभा की जाती है कि जनता से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर शीघ्र दें । यदि विलम्ब से दिये उत्तरों के विशेष दृष्टान्त बताये जाते हैं तो समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है । खोये माल के कार्यालय माल की नीलाम तभी करते हैं जब उनका स्वामित्व का पता नहीं चलता या बिना दावे

के पड़े रहते हैं । ये नीलाम जनता को समुचित सूचना देने के बाद किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में मेरठ सिटी और मेरठ छावनी (आउट एजेंसियों को मिला कर) से भेजे गये माल के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :

	1965-66	1966-67
परेषणों की संख्या	11,687	12,574
परेषण वा भार (क्विटलों में)	3,30,285	5,29,531

उपलब्ध समय में यह पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है कि उक्त माल में से कितना खोये माल के कार्यालयों को भेजा गया था । सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

1965-66 और 1966-67 में इन स्टेशनों से बुक किये गये माल के दावे रेलों पर बकाया नहीं है ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण

446. श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाजी : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी अपने मकान बनाने के लिए रेलवे की ईंटों, और लोहे आदि का खुले रूप से उपभोग करते हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली तथा कुछ अन्य नगरों में रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों में लगी ईंटों तथा बाँहे के नलों आदि की परीक्षण के रूप में सरकार का जांच करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) ऐसा कोई मामला हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामला हमारे ध्यान में लाया गया तो उस पर तारंबाई की जायेगी।

(ग) संवाल नहीं उठता।

माल की बुकिंग

447. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी माल बुक करते समय "टिप" मांगते हैं;

(ख) क्या रात के समय इस "टिप" की दर बड़ी गुना बढ़ जाती है;

(ग) क्या "टिप" न देने वाले लोगों का माल बुक तो किया जाता है किन्तु वह अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर उस माल की तुलना में देर से पहुँचता है जिसकी बुक कराने के लिये "टिप" दिया जाता है;

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर नकारात्मक हैं तो क्या रेलवे के बुकिंग क्लर्कों तथा चीफ बुकिंग क्लर्कों के मासिक व्यय तथा उनके द्वारा अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा पर किये जाने वाले व्यय पर सरकार का विचार निगरानी करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) एकाध ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं जिनमें माल बुक करने के लिए नाजायज बूस की मांग करने का आरोप लगाया गया है।

(ख) इस धांधल का कोई आरोप ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ग) रास्ते में देरी हो जाने के मामलों को जांच करने में इस तरह का कोई सामान्य संकेत नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). टिकट बाबुओं और मुख्य टिकट बाबुओं के खर्च और बच्चों की शिक्षा पर उनके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले खर्च की रकम पर निगरानी रखना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन कर्मचारियों द्वारा उनकी आमदनी के ज्ञात संधतों से अधिः परिसम्पत्ति रखने से सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट शिकायतों पर विचार किया जाता है और उन पर समुचित तारंबाई की जाती है।

रेलवे के विद्युत दावों का निपटारा

448. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माल सम्बन्धी दावों के निपटारे की अवधि तीन वर्ष तक बढ़ा दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित पक्ष को कारण बताये बिना ही दावों के निपटारे में विलम्ब किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो मेरठ छावनी और मेरठ शहर रेलवे स्टेशनों (घाउट एजेंसियों समेत) से वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान कुल किये गये माल में ऐसा माल कितना है जिनके सम्बन्ध में दावे अभी तक नहीं निपटारे गये हैं; और

(घ) ख.ई.डूई सम्पत्ति कार्यालय (उत्तर रेलवे) में कुल कितने दावे अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा कब से ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) :
(क) जी नहीं। दावों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र निबटाये जाने की सम्भावना रहती है।

(ख) बचपि क्षति प्रति के दावों को निबटारने में लगभग एक महीने का अधिक समय

लगता है लेकिन कुछ विवाद-ग्रस्त मामलों और ऐसे मामलों को जिनमें लम्बी जांच करनी पड़ती है और जिनमें माल का दूर तक पता लगाना पड़ता है तय करने में विलम्ब अशुभ होता है। जहाँ इस प्रकार का विलम्ब होता है दावेदार प्रगति के बारे में पता लगाने रहते हैं और इस तरह की पूछताछ का उपयुक्त उत्तर दिया जाता है।

(ग) इस तरह दावे अनिर्णीत नहीं बड़े हुए हैं।

(घ) खोया सामान कार्यालय में कोई दावा नहीं निबटाया जाता।

Charges against British India Corporation

450. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges of misuse of funds, manipulation of accounts, selling of shares at low rate etc., have been levelled against the management of the British India Corporation at the 48th annual general body meeting of the shareholders of the company held recently at Kanpur;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into these charges;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Several shareholders present at the last annual general meeting wanted clarifications on various points covering different aspects of the working of the Woollen Branches and Copper Allen unit of the Company, sale of shares in Sugar Companies, perquisites given to Shri B. L. Barjoria, circumstances in which some Directors could not sign the audited accounts of the Company, etc. A few shareholders

also gave advance notice of the questions they proposed to put at the meeting.

(b) to (d). In view of the paucity of time to deal with the questions at the meeting, a Committee was appointed at the meeting to examine the questions raised thereat arising out of or concerning the accounts. The Committee is required to submit a report on such questions to the Company Law Board with a copy to the Board Directors of the Company. The Committee is expected to submit its report as early as possible.

Trade agreement with U.A.R.

451. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new trade agreement has been signed with the U.A.R.; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Trade Agreement of 8th July 1953 between India and the U.A.R. continues to be valid and no new trade agreement between the two countries has been signed recently. However, in June 1968 the trade plan for 1968-69 between the two countries was finalised. This trade plan provides for goods worth Rs. 64 crores to be exchanged between the two countries, during the period 1st July, 1968 to 30th June, 1969.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

452. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four man-hole covers were purchased for

Rs. 16.220 by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and same to light during the store inspection;

(b) whether the matter was investigated by the Central Intelligence Bureau and they had submitted their report in which seven people were found guilty;

(c) whether no action has been taken against those persons although three years have passed;

(d) whether many such cases have come to light but no action has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Four inspection man-holes were purchased by the Heavy Engineering Corporation in 1964 at a price of Rs. 4050 each. The purchase of these man-holes at high cost came to light during inspection of the stores in July, 1965.

(b) and (c). The case was inquired into departmentally and also by the Special Police Establishment, Patna. Departmental action is proceeding against three persons.

(d) and (e). Suitable action in accordance with prescribed procedures is taken whenever cases of this type are detected.

Export of wagons

453. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of the wagons proposed for export to Communist countries;

(b) what will be the total fiscal relief including cut backs on taxes.

(c) what is the difference in the price per wagon as compared to the

price paid to us by other countries; and

(d) what is proposed to be imported in exchange for the wagons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., which has been handling the export of wagons to Socialist countries of East Europe contracted in March, 1966 to supply 500 wagons to Hungary at a value of Rs. 2.5 crores approximately and this contract is nearing completion. During 1968-70, it is proposed to export wagons of the value of Rs. 30.5 crores approximately as given below:

Poland	Rs. 2.3 crores
U.S.S.R.	Rs. 20 crores
Hungary	Rs. 7.7 crores

(b) A cash subsidy at 20 per cent on a case to case basis subject to a prescribed ceiling of 20 per cent of import content in the product exported is allowable on export of railway wagons. In addition, drawback of excise and customs duties is also admissible to the extent of duties actually paid on the materials and component used in the manufacture of the export product.

(c) The prices of the railway wagons differ according to the types and specifications which vary widely. There is no country-wise distinction in the prices quoted by the Indian exporter because in the competitive conditions in which wagons have to be sold, the international price level has to be kept in view.

(d) The export of wagons forms part of the overall trade between India and the Socialist country concerned. Such trade is on a bilateral basis there is no specific linkage between the export of wagons and the import of commodities from the country concerned.

Inquiry into accident at Luckeesarai

454. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second rail accident at Luckeesarai was due to the failure on the part of the Railway officials to implement the recommendations made in the Inquiry Report relating to the first rail accident which occurred at the same place in October, 1966;

(b) if so, the action taken against the Railway officials concerned; and

(c) the reasons for not publishing or laying on the Table of such inquiries on accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All reports on train accidents are not published or laid on the Table of the House. Only those reports are published where the Government consider their publication to be useful.

However, the report on the accident which took place at Luckeesarai station on 24-10-66 will be placed on the Table of the House, when it is finalised by the Commission of Railway Safety.

Textile Mills

455. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance to rehabilitate any of the textile mills that have closed in the State;

(b) if so, when the representation received and the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether similar representations have been received from other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereto?

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

(b) In the last week of April, 1968. The Maharashtra Government have suggested that the Government of India should draw up a phased programme to be spread over a period of 10-15 years, to provide financial assistance for rehabilitation, renovation or modernisation through the financial agencies such as I.D.B.I., the banks and the recently set up National Textile Corporation. Their suggestion is not merely to provide financial assistance to closed mills. It is for the textile industry as a whole.

(c) The suggestion is under examination. A Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India is already examining the question of relaxation of credit limits and margins on loans by Commercial Banks to textile mills to provide for additional finance for modernisation and working capital. Its final report is expected shortly. An assessment of the requirements of modernisation and expansion of the textile machinery manufacturing industry for the Fourth Plan period is also being made by another working group.

(d) and (e). The Government of West Bengal have requested the Government to take over the closed and sick mills in that State and to restart them after renovation and modernisation through the National Textile Corporation. Government of Madras had suggested setting up of Investigation Committees to enquire into the affairs of 20 closed mills in that State with a view to decide what assistance, if any, was desirable.

Wagons for Lifting Salt at Kandla Gandhidham

456. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the number of wagons required by the salt manufacturers at Kandla Gandhidham to lift the salt to the markets across the country;

(b) if so, the number of wagons required daily;

(c) whether there has been considerable short supply of wagons and consequently tremendous loss to the salt manufacturers; and

(d) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No such assessment has been made. However, the Salt Commissioner draws up an annual programme indicating requirements of wagons for movement of salt for human consumption from different sources. According to this scheme, the Salt Commissioner has fixed a monthly quota of 170 wagons for movement of programmed salt from Kandla and Gandhidham. Salt, not covered by the above programme, moves as per demand received from time to time from the traders.

(c) and (d). The allotment of wagons for salt is mainly governed by the class of priority to which the traffic is entitled and the date of registration. Salt programmed by the Salt Commissioner and approved by the Railway Board moves in priority class 'C', salt as raw material for industry in priority class 'D' and all other salt in priority class 'E', the relative priority being in the alphabetical order.

The number of wagons indented and loaded with salt at Kandla and Gandhidham during the period Janu-

ary to May 1968 are indicated in the following table:—

	Quota as per programme	No. of wagons indented	No. of wagons loaded
Programmed salt	848	1113	879
Non-Programmed salt	..	395F	2283

It will be observed that the number of wagons loaded with programmed salt was more than that programmed by the Salt Commissioner. All the indents of non-programmed salt could not be cleared as this movement comes under the lowest priority and the seasonal demand for the same has to be cleared evenly spread throughout the year. During the period January to May 1968, 3162 wagons of salt were loaded at Kandla and Gandhidham as against 2141 wagons during the corresponding period of last year.

Expansion of Railway Network in Kutch District

457. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to expand the railway network in the Kutch District;

(b) if so, whether any definite time-bound programme has been drawn up and the details of such programme; and

(c) the total financial outlay involved in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). At present only one new line from Jhund to Kandla is under construction in this part of the country. The line is expected to be completed by October, 1969 and is estimated to cost Rs. 15 crores. There are no plans at present for the construction of any other new lines in the Kutch District.

मोटर गाड़ियों का आयात

458. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 30 जून, 1968 तक कुल कितनी मोटर गाड़ियों

का आयात किया गया और उनमें से कितनी मोटर गाड़ियों को राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से बेचा गया तथा कितनी मोटर गाड़ियों का वितरण अन्य साधनों से किया गया;

(ख) इन मोटर गाड़ियों का आयात किन साधनों से किया गया;

(ग) क्या इन मोटर गाड़ियों का आयात सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आयात परमिटों पर किया गया अथवा किसी अन्य माध्यम से; और

(घ) विभिन्न साधनों से कितनी मोटर गाड़ियों का देश में आयात किया गया?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के उपायुक्त (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी में) सभा-पटल पर रखा है जिसमें अप्रैल 1967 से मार्च 1968 तक आयातित रोड मोटर गाड़ियों के ब्यौरे दिये गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टो०—1381/68]। 1 अप्रैल 1967 तथा 30 जून 1968 के मध्य किये गये आयातों के बारे में अभी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 30 जून 1968 तक राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 707 गाड़ियां बेची हैं। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि उन से कितनी गाड़ियां इस अवधि में किये गये आयातों से थीं। गाड़ियों का आयात भारत में विदेशी राजनयिक मिशनों के विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त अधिकारियों द्वारा अथवा लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत अथवा सीमा शुल्क निकास परमिटों पर किया जाता है। आयात के स्रोतों और अन्य विषयों पर इस समाज के द्वारा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पूर्वा तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जौनल क्षेत्रों का तबादला

459. श्री मन्थु जय प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वी तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जौनल क्षेत्रों का तबादला करने या

उनमें परिवर्तन के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन जौनल क्षेत्रों का विवरण तथा सम्बन्धित रेलवे का नाम क्या है जिनका तबादला अन्य रेलवे को करने का मुझाव दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या इन प्रस्तावों के विरोध में इन जौनल क्षेत्रों के निवासियों, सार्वजनिक निकायों तथा समाज सेवकों से सरकार को कोई विरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाब) :

(क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य का स्पष्टतः आशय मण्डलीकरण की उस योजना से है जो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर लागू की जाने वाली है।

(ग) और (घ). पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा दोनों रेलों के मण्डलीकरण से सम्बन्धित एक मिली-जुली योजना पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Amalgamation of Bokaro Steel Limited and Hindustan Steel Limited.

460. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the Bokaro Steel Limited and Hindustan Steel Limited under the administrative control of one combined corporation; and

(b) whether Government consider that there is large scope for economy if much of the work of these different units in regard to supply, construction and also sales and export is coordinated and done by one agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There is at present no pro-

posal to bring Bokaro Steel Limited and Hindustan Steel Limited under the administrative control of one combined corporation. Although such an amalgamation could lead to certain advantages, it would have several disadvantages also.

Manufacture of Barrel

461. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2848 on the 5th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether uniform and equitable allocations of steel sheets were made to all barrel fabricators *pro rata* to their capacities during 1966-67;

(b) if not, reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that total allocations of steel sheets given to barrel fabricators from 1961-62 to 1966-67 were less than 3000 tons per month and target rate of needed supply of 4700 tonnes could not be achieved due to acute shortage of steel sheets; and

(d) if so, reasons for undertaking reassessment of capacities of barrel fabricators during 1963-64 and giving effect to the same for purpose of allocation of steel sheets?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) and (b). During 1966-67 an emergent situation had arisen in respect of the requirements of oil companies for barrels. To meet this situation the Iron & Steel Controller had made a special allotment of steel out of his reserves to be allocated to the different barrel fabricators in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals recommended that allotments against the special quota should be made in proportion to the orders already with the different manufacturers from oil companies. Some advance allocation had also to be made

to certain manufacturers with a view to avoiding hardship and preventing the closure of the units. The advance allocation as well as allocation made in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals were made to meet certain emergent situation subject to adjustment in future allocations to bring all the fabricators at par on the basis of assessed capacity. The Joint Plant Committee has been advised of the adjustments to be made.

(c) The total quantity of steel made available for the manufacture of barrels during 1963-64 and 1966-67 was a little more than 2000 tonnes per month, being 37,110 tonnes and 36,618 tonnes, respectively. It is a fact that the target rate of needed supply of 4700 tonnes per month could not be achieved due to insufficient availability of the material from indigenous sources.

(d) As explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2848 on the 5th March 1968, the reassessment of capacity was undertaken to meet the requirements of the petroleum industry and other users.

Barrel Manufacturing Units

462. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1698 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licensed capacities of original barrel fabricators were 45640 tons per annum on single shift during 1963-64;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allocating steel sheets to these units to the extent of their licensed capacities;

(c) whether increasing demand for barrels could have been met easily by allocating steel sheets to these units on two shift basis; and

(d) whether the information asked for in parts (b) and (c) of Starred Question No. 1698 dated the 7th May,

1968 has since been collected and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allocation of steel quota was being made only on the basis of single shift assessed capacity and as such the question of allocation on double shift basis did not arise.

(d) Information is being collected.

Manufacture of Cars

463. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued any specific directives to the manufacturers of cars to improve the quality of cars following the Pande Committee's recommendations on the subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the car manufacturers have implemented these directives and whether any improvement has been noticed in the quality of cars since then?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. Statutory directives, under section 16 of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951, were issued to the Car manufacturers.

(b) A copy of the statutory directives issued to the Car manufacturers is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1382/68].

(c) The reactions of the Car manufacturers to these directives have been received and are, at present, under examination. The quality of Cars manufactured in the country is expected to improve when these direc-

tives are fully implemented by the Car manufacturers. This, by the very nature of the directives, will take some time.

British India Corporation

464. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British India Corporation has incurred a loss of over Rs. one crore in 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to run the company on profitable basis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directors' Report dated the 25th May, 1968, on the audited accounts for the year 1967, indicates *inter alia* that "the heavy drain on the financial resources of the Corporation due to the losses that have been incurred at Cooper Allen & North West Tannery Branches seriously affected the working of the Woollen Branches during the year under review. Urgently required raw materials and stores could not, due to non-availability of financial resources, be procured by the Woollen Branches of the Corporation in time to maintain production targets which had been planned. Production, thereby, was at a considerably reduced rate in both the Woollen Branches during the year 1967.

(c) It has been indicated in the Directors' Report that actual production achieved by the Woollen Branches for the period up to 30th April 1968, is considerably higher than their production during the corresponding period of the last year and that is approximately 52 per cent of the total production achieved last year. The Directors are reported to be taking every possible action to ensure that

the production targets of the Woollen Branches for 1968 are not affected and that financial resources generated by the Woollen Branches are retained for utilisation by them so as to maintain their production targets.

India's Exports

465. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's export performance during the first half of 1968 and how it compares with the corresponding periods during the years in 1965, 1966 and 1967;

(b) the value of imports upto June, 1968 and for corresponding periods in the past 3 years;

(c) whether the exports have not come upto expectations;

(d) if so, the difference between the expectations and actual exports and the areas in which it has not done well; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to boost India's exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement showing monthwise exports and imports during the first half of 1968, as compared to the corresponding periods of 1967, 1966 and 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1383|68]. It will be observed therefrom that India's exports during the first five-months period i.e. January-May, 1968 at Rs. 507 crores were higher by Rs. 27 crores compared to the corresponding period in 1967. The exports during April-May 1968 at Rs. 211.17 crores were higher by about 3.7 per cent compared to April-May, 1964, the best corresponding period in the recent past.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1383/68].

Indian's Trade with Afghanistan

466. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade with Afghanistan has been progressing according to the agreement during the past 12 months; and

(b) if so, whether an upward revision is proposed in the total quantum of yearly trade between India and Afghanistan?

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

(b) The trade arrangement for the next year viz. 1968-69, will be discussed and finalised shortly between the two Governments. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the quantum of trade exchanges between the two countries for the coming year.

Hindustan Steel Limited

467. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the paper laid on the Table of the House in the last Session on the performance of the Hindustan Steel Limited and state:

(a) whether the scheme of quarterly performance reviews suggested under para 58 has been found helpful in increasing the efficiency and working of the Hindustan Steel Limited;

(b) whether the Rourkela fertilizer plant has been facilitated to work to full capacity as suggested in para 59(i);

(c) the expenditure involved in creating additional facilities and in installation of four additional soaking

pits at Durgapur as referred to in para 59(v) and (vi); and

(d) whether these additions are meant for continuing and long term use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The system of quarterly performance reviews has been found useful and effective in focussing attention on various problems and key areas.

(b) The setting up of the Naphtha Reforming Unit which would lead to fuller utilisation of the installed capacity of the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant is nearing completion. The unit is expected to start shortly.

(c) The estimated cost of the four additional soaking pits for the Durgapur Steel Plant is in the region of Rs. 11.0 million. The information regarding expenditure of facilities for the production of special steels is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Coal Carrying Wagons from Kothagudem to Hussainsagar and Vijayawada Power Houses

468. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement by the Andhra Chief Minister in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th June, 1968 that 194 wagons carrying coal from Kothagudem to Hussainsagar and Vijayawada power houses were lost in transit since 1961;

(b) whether such cases were reported and claims made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Railways all these years;

(c) in how many cases claims were paid and the amount thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Railways to fix responsibility for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes; but the Chief Minister is reported to have stated that 192 wagons were not received at destinations.

(b) and (c). As full particulars of the wagons referred to by the Chief Minister in his statement in the State Legislature were not available, enquiries were made with the power house authorities who furnished particulars of only 113 wagonloads of coal booked during the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1966 and allegedly not received at destination. Out of these 133 wagonload consignments, no claims had been preferred in respect of 72. In respect of 10 consignments relating to bookings of 1962 and 1963 claims had been preferred in 1965 and they were repudiated for the reason that the claims had been preferred after the expiry of the period of six months as stipulated in Section 78B of the Indian Railways Act. In lieu of the remaining 31 wagonload consignments, an equivalent number of unconnected coal wagons had been delivered.

(d) No staff responsibility had been fixed so far.

Financial Assistance for Spinning Mills

469. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a scheme to provide increased financial assistance to spinning mills;

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

(c) when the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir. However, a stock retention scheme for cotton yarn of the South Indian mills is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The scheme is to be operated by Southern India Mill-owners' Association and Tamil Nad Millowners' Association as a single operation confined to their member mills by these associations. The funds required for the scheme would be raised on the basis of a guarantee from the Government of India to the extent of Rupees 1 crore covering about 20 per cent of their margin money requirement against which a total finance of the order of Rupees 5 crores would be raised from the State Bank of India. Final decision in the matter is expected to be reached shortly.

Hindustan Steel Limited

470. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. incurred heavy financial loss during the year 1966-67;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) the reasons for this loss; and

(d) the steps taken to eradicate the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). During 1966-67 Hindustan Steel Limited sustained a loss of Rs. 20.5 crores.

(c) and (d). The reasons for this loss have been analysed and the remedial measures taken or being taken have been indicated in the Paper entitled "Performance of Hindustan Steel Limited" laid on the Table of the House on the 5th April, 1968.

Survey of Iron Ore in Calicut

471. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the geological survey of iron ore deposits in Calicut district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or are proposing to take in the light of the survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No Sir. The investigation for iron ore in Calicut district by the Geological Survey of India is still in progress.

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

मोटर टायरों की चोरबाजारों

472. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रकों के टायर चोर बाजार में बेचे जा रहे हैं और उन्हें उचित मूल्य पर प्राप्त करना जनता के लिये कठिन हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरूहान अल्लः अहू ब) : (क) दिल्ली में ट्रक तथा मोटर कारों के टायरों के उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध न होने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न टायर कंपनियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने दिल्ली के

विक्रेताओं को निर्धारित स्टाक तथा बिक्री रजिस्टर रखने का निदेश दें और उपभोक्ताओं को उनकी पंजीयन पुस्तक में पृष्ठांकित करने के पश्चात् टायर बेचें।

30-डाउन दिल्ली-लखनऊ मेल रेलगाड़ी को उलटने का प्रयास

473. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मई, 1968 को बरेली—मुरादाबाद सेक्शन पर 30-डाउन दिल्ली—लखनऊ मेल रेलगाड़ी को उलटने के प्रयास में रेलवे लाइन पर स्लीपरों का ढेर लगा दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिये राष्ट्र-विरोधी लोग जिम्मेवार थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन राष्ट्र-विरोधी लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 28-5-1968 को जब गाड़ी नं० 30-डाउन (नयी दिल्ली-लखनऊ) मेल मुरादाबाद-बरेली खण्ड के नगरिया सादात और धनेटा स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो झाइवर ने रेलवे लाइन पर एक रुकावट देखी और गाड़ी को के० एम० खम्भा नं० 1336/11 पर रोक दिया। सान (कछबे) सी० एस० टी० प्लेट (स्लीपर नहीं) रेलवे लाइन पर पड़े हुए पाये गये।

(ख) और (ग). बरेली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने 30-5-1968 को भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 126 के अन्तर्गत अपराध नं० 97 के रूप में एक मामला दर्ज किया। सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, मुरादाबाद के सेक्शन अफसर की व्यक्तिगत देख-रेख में तैयारी से छान-बीन की जा रही है।

अभी तक यह साबित नहीं हो सका है कि क्या इस काम में समाज-विरोधी तत्वों का हाथ था। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई है।

आयात नीति

474. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति द्वारा आरम्भ की गई भारत सहायता के प्रति अमरीकी कांग्रेस (संसद्) के उपेक्षात्मक रवैये को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार अपनी उदार नीति में परिवर्तन करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन क्या क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) अप्रैल, '68 से मार्च, '69 को चालू अवधि के लिए पहिले ही घोषित की गई आयात नीति में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Prices of Cotton

475. SHRI RANE:

SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of cotton have considerably risen or have been rising from May, 1968 in the market after the farmers sold their raw cotton;

(b) if so, the prices of different varieties of cotton per bale during the months of March-April, 1968; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the floor prices of cotton in the current year to prevent huge losses to the cotton growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir; a rising tendency has been noticed in the prices of some varieties of cotton since May, 1968. This tendency is due to the normal seasonal factors.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1384/68.*]

(c) Statutory floor prices of cotton, along with statutory ceiling prices have been discontinued with effect from 1st September, 1967. During the current season (1967-68), minimum support prices instead of floor prices, have been fixed for different varieties of cotton. So far there is no proposal to raise support prices for the current year.

Industrial Estates in Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra

476. **SHRI S. A. AGADI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Estates sanctioned since 1960 have not yet been constructed in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of Industrial Estates and constructed in each of these States, with their locations; and

(c) the reasons for not encouraging Proprietary Enterprises in these States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Import of Silk

477. **SHRI S. A. AGADI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have sent any proposal to

restrict the import of silk yarn in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the total quantity of Silk Yarn imported annually at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(c) During the years 1965 to 1967, the average annual imports of raw silk ranged between 0.49 to 0.42 lakh kg. against an estimated gap of about 2 lakh kg.

Opening of a Railway station between Bhanapur and Koppal

478. **SHRI S. A. AGADI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Haligere, Koppal Taluka, District Raichur, Mysore State, are representing for the last ten years for the opening of a railway station between Bhanapur and Koppal on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the South Central Railway in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). A representation was received and the proposal examined in the year 1960 and it was found that there was no traffic justification for opening a new station between Bhanapur and Koppal. A reply was given accordingly. Another representation dated 10-11-67 on this subject has been received from the Sarpanch, Halgera and the proposal is under examination.

पूर्वी रेलवे के गाड़ी के साथ जाने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

479. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर डिवीजन के मुख्यालय खगोल में 20 जून, 1968 को पूर्वी रेलवे के गाड़ी के साथ जाने वाले कर्मचारियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सम्मेलन के दौरान रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने दानापुर के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गाड़ी के साथ जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की समिति से उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन मिला है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस में उल्लिखित माँगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (ग). जी. हाँ ।

(घ) और (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें माँगों का ब्यौरा और इन माँगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की टिप्पणी दी गयी है । (पुरतकाल्य में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 13/85/68)

दानापुर, मुगलसराय तथा झाझा के संगचल कर्मचारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन

480. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत अप्रैल और मई में पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर, मुगलसराय तथा झाझा के संगचल कर्मचारियों ने अपनी

माँगों के पूर्ण न होने के कारण अपने पदों पर कार्य करने से इन्कार कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी थी, उन्होंने कितने समय तक आन्दोलन किया तथा उनकी माँग क्या थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ ; कुछ दिनों के लिये दानापुर डिवीजन में मुख्यतः कर्मचारियों ने यार्ड पायलटों में सेकेण्ड फायरमैन के पद पर स्थानापन्न रूप में काम किया और कुछ सेकेण्ड फायरमैन और मुख्य फायरमैन ने ऊँचे ग्रेड में काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया था ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या और अवधि बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उनमें से बहुतों ने बीमार होने की सूचना भेज दी थी, छुट्टी के लिये अर्जी दे दी थी, इत्यादि ।

उनकी मुख्य माँग थी—यार्ड पायलटों में मुख्य फायरमैन की व्यवस्था, नियमित पदोन्नति आदेश जारी करना और ऊँचे ग्रेडों में स्थायी करना ।

(ग) इनमें से जिन माँगों पर नियमों की सीमा में जो कार्रवाई की जा सकती थी, की गयी है ।

Transfer of portions of N. R. Railway to North-east Frontier Railway

481. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some portions of the North Eastern Railway between Tilarath and Katihar stations are going to be transferred to the North-east Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people of Bihar have vehemently opposed this transfer to the North-east Frontier Railway zone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The divisionalisation scheme of North Eastern Railway, originally scheduled for implementation from 15th August, 1968 envisaged the transfer of the West Katihar district of the North Eastern Railway to North-east Frontier Railway on operational and administrative grounds. This scheme has since been held in abeyance pending finalisation of an integrated scheme for divisionalisation of both North Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways.

(c) Several representations against the transfer of the West Katihar district of the North Eastern Railway to the North-east Frontier Railway under the proposal referred to above have been received.

(d) The divisionalisation of the two Railways will have to aim at improving the quality of service rendered by the railways, and at securing operational efficiency and economy, but representations from the public will receive due consideration while finalising the integrated scheme for divisionalisation of North Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways.

Export Targets

482. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual average growth rate of export;

(b) whether Government have fixed any targets regarding the annual growth rate of exports during the Fourth Plan period;

(c) if so, what are the targets and the steps contemplated by Government to achieve them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The average annual rate of growth of exports from India during the Third Plan Period was 4.4 per cent; in 1966-67 there was a fall of 8.8 per cent in exports which was followed by a rise of 3.6 per cent in 1967-68.

(b) Export targets for the Fourth Plan are at present in the process of formulation.

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

Silk Mills in Bhagalpur

483. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not in a position to manufacture the machineries needed for setting up a silk mill in Bhagalpur (Bihar) with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the specific machineries to be imported from Japan for the said purpose and the indigenous machineries, if any, to be used therein; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon?

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

(b) Demand for spun silk spinning machinery being limited, indigenous manufacture of such machinery has not yet been taken up.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1386/68*].

(d) Rupees sixty lakhs approximately.

Spindles

484. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spindles licensed in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Country;

(b) the total quantity of cotton needed annually if the spindles are run round the clock;

(c) the total quantity of ginned cotton produced in the country;

(d) the total quantity of cotton imported during this year and last year; and

(e) how the deficit in the supply of cotton is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Approximately 17.22 millions (as on 30th April, 1968).

(b) Round-the-clock working is not normal in cotton textile industry. On the basis of optimum working of the present spindleage, it is estimated that the total quantity of cotton needed annually will be of the order of 69 lakh bales. However, at the present rate of mill-consumption, the requirement is estimated to be of the order of 64 lakh bales. Besides about 1 lakh bales are required for ex-mill consumption and 3 lakh bales of certain short-staple varieties of cotton are exported annually.

(c) No final estimate has yet been made of cotton production for the cotton year 1967-68. The general expectation is that it would be higher than last year's production and something a little over 60 lakh bales.

(d) 1966-67 (Sept. 66—Aug. 67)—7,75,000 bales, 1967-68, (Sept. 67—Mar. 68)—3,05,000 bales.

*Figures for subsequent months not yet available.

(e) Deficit in the supply of cotton required for meeting mill-consump-

tion during the year and for maintaining adequate end-of-the-season stock is being met, to the extent possible, by imports from abroad.

Export-Import Trade

487. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a body to take over import and export trade of the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal in view.

Tariff Commission

488. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Tariff Commission has succeeded in fulfilling its role of putting minimum burden on consumers and in enabling the industries to be strong enough to face the world competition on their own; and

(b) the names of the industries in which the Tariff Commission has succeeded or failed in achieving the above objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A list of the industries which were given protection after the constitution of the Tariff Commission and on the basis of its recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1387/68]. It will be seen that all except two of the industries have been deprotected as tariff protection was no longer necessary in their case. It is expected that these two industries will similarly be deprotected at the appropriate time.

The Commission has always been conscious of the need not to place an unnecessary burden on consumers. In some cases it recommended a protective duty lower than what was indicated on a comparison of the prices of the indigenous product and the imported one. In the cases of certain life-saving drugs, the Commission rejected the claim for protection on the ground that it was undesirable to have a high tariff on such drugs.

Hold up of Railway Traffic between Ferozepur and Ludhiana

489. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway traffic between Ferozepore and Ludhiana was held up for several hours on the 11th June, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible for causing this delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Loading and unloading of Grains on Northern Railway

490. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of labour for the loading and unloading of grains on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of loaded wagons are waiting for release at destination points; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide adequate labour and to keep the wagons moving?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). No instances of shortage of labour

for loading of foodgrains have come to notice. There have been cases of shortage of labour for unloading foodgrain wagons at destination, as a result of which some wagons have suffered detention.

(c) The responsibility to arrange labour for loading and unloading of foodgrains in wagonloads is that of consignors and consignees. However, on a request from the Ministry of Food, instructions were issued to the Divisional Superintendents to assist the Food Corporation of India in securing labour through the railway's handling contractors.

Deposits of Copper, Lead and Zinc in Bihar

491. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent aerial survey of Bihar State has indicated large deposits of Copper, Lead and Zinc;

(b) if so, the estimated yield of these deposits; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit these deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Airborne geophysical survey does not pick or locate ore bodies directly. It only brings out the difference in conductive and magnetic properties of the ground. The more conductive and/or magnetic zones, which are described as "anomalies", may be caused by the presence of ore bodies. Detailed geological and geophysical surveys, geochemical prospecting and drilling are necessary to test such anomalies and ore bodies, if any. Airborne geophysical survey has indicated very significant electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies in the areas surveyed in

Bihar. Some of them are located near known metalliferous deposits and may ultimately turn out to be ore deposits. However, until detailed ground follow-up work (which is being taken up soon) is carried out, the nature and cause of the anomalies cannot be established. At this stage it cannot be said that large deposits of lead, zinc and copper have been "discovered" and, therefore, yield or reserves cannot be estimated.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Stocks of Coal

492. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal worth Rs. 3 crores has accumulated at Kothagudem in Andhra State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accumulation of such huge stocks; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to dispose of these huge stocks of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the accumulation of such huge stocks are as under:

- (i) Inadequate and irregular supply of wagons over a number of years until recently.
- (ii) Delays in the setting-up or expansion of thermal power stations in the South under the Third Plan.
- (iii) Increased availability of hydel power which affected the demand for thermal power in the same region.
- (iv) Switch-over to oil by a number of cement factories.
- (v) As a buyers' market has emerged, consumers have been

preferring selected grades of coal not produced by the Company.

(c) Yes Sir; the Company is considering diversification of its activities based on new uses of coal. Efforts are also being made to obtain full requirements of wagons from Railways, thereby reducing dumping of coal and the resulting additional costs due to non-supply of wagons.

Certain number of Diesel Oil consumed by Diesel Locomotives

493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Cetane Number of the diesel oil that is consumed by Railway Diesel Locomotives; and

(b) what is the Cetane Number of the diesel oil that is supplied by Barauni Refinery for North India and also the Centane Number of the oil supplied by Burmah Shell etc. in South India?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The Cetane Number of Diesel oil Consumed by the diesel locomotives of the Railways is 45 as stipulated in the Indian Standard Specification IS. 1460—1959 for special grade (Amendment No. 2 of 1966).

(b) The diesel oil supplied by the Barauni Refinery has a minimum Cetane Number of 45. The High Speed Diesel oil sold in South India is produced mostly at the public sector Cochin Refinery and also at the Bombay and Vizag Refineries. All of it has minimum Cetane Number of 45.

Exports to South Vietnam

494. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value in rupees of goods exported to and imported from South Vietnam annually during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68;

(b) the names of the persons or business-houses who are exporting goods to that country; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding the development of trade between India and South Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The total value of goods exported to and imported from South Vietnam during the last three years was as follows:—

Year	(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	Exports to S. Vietnam	Imports from S. Vietnam
1955-56	287	Negligible
1956-67	490*	Do.
1967-68	117	Do.

*Figures for April, and May 1966 have been escalated by 57.5%.

(b) Statistics of Imports/Exports published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta do not show the names of persons or business-houses.

(c) Our policy regarding development of trade with South Vietnam is to carry on normal trade in goods of non-military character.

Export of Wagons

495. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of railway wagons in 1968-69;

(b) our estimated domestic requirement during the current year; and

(c) the estimated number of wagons proposed to be exported to Russia, Poland and South Korea etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 19,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers.

(b) 16,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers.

(c) The following export contracts are under execution during 1968-69:—

Name of countries	No. of wagons contracted
South Korea	1050
East Africa (Kenya)	247
Hungary	500
Ceylon	40
Burma	14

Contracts with the U.S.S.R. and Poland for the export of wagons are not expected to be under execution during 1968-69.

Shoe Factory in Public Sector

496. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to start a shoe factory in the public sector for the export of shoes to Russia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Yes, Sir. Government are contemplating to start a shoe factory in the public sector and it is likely that a part of its production will be exported to U.S.S.R. which is an important customer of our all-leather quality footwear.

Commercial Clerks

497. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Commercial Clerks, i.e. Goods Clerks, Parcel Clerks and Booking Clerks working in the entire railways in the years 1947, 1957 and 1967; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the work load of the Commercial Clerks has increased three times to what it was in the year 1947?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a)

Year	No. of Commercial Clerks
1947	17,180
1957	23,580
1967	35,216

(b) No.

Labourers working on contract basis in Railways

498. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of labourers who are working on contract basis in the Railways and are not in the regular or permanent employment; and

(b) the average daily wage which such labourers get?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Non-availability of wagons for carrying Foodgrains

499. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States could not receive sufficient number of railway wagons for carrying foodgrains and hence crops lying in the fields or Mandis suffered damage;

(b) if so, which of the States applied for wagons and the estimated loss;

(c) the difficulty envisaged in providing sufficient number of covered railway wagons; and

(d) the estimated loss to the food-grains carried in uncovered wagons due to rain?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Development of Small Scale Industries

500. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rapid development of small scale industries in the country;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to reserve more items for manufacturing exclusively in the small scale industries sector; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to educate the entrepreneurs regarding the assistance available for starting new industries in this Sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of items to be reserved exclusively for manufacture in the small scale sector is under review from time to time.

(c) The 16 Small Industries Service Institutes and 80 Extension Centres spread over throughout the country functioning under the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries spread the message of industrialisation to entrepreneurs through area surveys, Intensive Development Campaigns and training classes in management techniques etc. The Development Commissioner's organisation

also takes the assistance of the State Directors of Industries, the National Small Industries Corporation and such other agencies of the Government as and when required. Intensive Campaigns have also been organised from time to time in different parts of the country to help entrepreneurs desirous of investing their money in industry.

Construction of over-head Bridge at Murray crossing

501. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn continuously to the immense inconvenience caused to the public at the Murray crossing at Kanpur;

(b) whether Government propose to construct an over-head bridge at the Murray crossing; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) No such inconvenience has been reported to the Railway Administration except that there are a few instances of detention to road-users of a little over half an hour.

(b) It has been decided to provide an underbridge, but the construction can be started only when the Uttar Pradesh P.W.D. Department is in a position to undertake their portion of the work on the approaches of the bridge. They have been requested to intimate their firm programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Stoppage of Express Trains at Roora

502. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of petitions and de-

putations from the residents of Roora, District Bilhaur—Kanpur (UP) demanding stoppage of Express trains at that station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) The request has been examined but not found justified by the quantum and pattern of traffic offering at Roora station.

Durgapur Steel Plant

503. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the present pace of production at Durgapur steel plant the total losses during 1968-69 would amount to Rs. 15 crores as against a loss of Rs. 25 crores suffered by the Plant last year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken this year to raise the pace of production with a view to eliminate the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) This is not possible to indicate the losses this year at this stage. It would depend on the production programme, marketing and other factors. The plant suffered a loss of about Rs. 17 crores during 1967-68.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve production:

(i) Battery No. 1 of the Coke oven, Ovens are being rebuilt and repairs to Battery No. 2 are being carried out;

(ii) Sinter is being introduced in the Blast Furnace burden;

(iii) Some essential spares for betterment of maintenance are being procured;

- (iv) the number of soaking pits is being increased;
- (v) some balancing equipment is being installed in the Wheel and Axle Plant and some other units;
- (vi) the various recommendations of the Pande Committee are being implemented; and
- (vii) The Labour situation is constantly causing concern although efforts are constantly being made to improve the Labour relations.

As some of the above measures will take some time for completion the full effect of these measures may not be felt during this year itself.

Coal production during Fourth Five Year Plan

504. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to scale down considerably the target of coal production during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the original targets laid down for 1970-71 and 1973-74;

(d) the reasons for scaling down the demand targets and how far it reflects the reduction in expected demand for coal and the rate of expansion of demand over the Fourth Plan period; and

(e) how far the scaling down of the target is likely to affect adversely the expected growth of job opportunities and the rate of industrial growth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c) . The original estimate of demand for Coal in 1970-71, as mentioned in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-71),

was 106 million tonnes. No target for 1973-74 was worked out then. Recent studies indicate that the demand may be between 90 and 95 million tonnes in 1973-74. The exact requirements are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e). The targets are being scaled down because the Coal consuming sectors are not expanding as rapidly as was expected earlier. Production will be phased to satisfy the demand completely and will not affect the general rate of industrial growth and employment opportunities adversely.

Coir Industry in Kerala

505. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Coir industry in Kerala is suffering from want of demand of its products, both within the country and abroad and that the exports of coir yarn and its products have remained static since 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken since 1964-65 to explore new markets and to expand the existing markets for these products; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken in that direction during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The demand for coir and coir products in the domestic market is increasing steadily. It is, however, true that during the period 1964-65 to 1967-68 there was no improvement in exports overseas. With the removal of export duty on products exports prospects have improved.

(b) The reasons for slackness of demand overseas are competition

from other sophisticated floor coverings, general rise in the standard of living in the developed countries and the shift in consumer tastes for better types of products. The low profit margin may also be responsible to some extent.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to step up exports of coir products are:—

- (1) Various export promotion measures such as publicity abroad, participation in exhibitions and fairs, documentary film etc.
- (2) Compulsory pre-shipment inspection of coir door mats and yarn to improve quality of our exports.
- (3) Diversification of production and introduction of modern designs for traditional products. New products now being manufactured for export are curled coir, rubberised coir products, wall hangings etc.
- (4) Introduction of mechanisation in the manufacture of coir matting in order to meet the more sophisticated type of demand. The Coir Board itself has set up a factory with 5 powerlooms, and another unit in the private sector has also gone into production.
- (5) A delegation of the Coir Board visited the West European countries for discussions on tariff and other barriers impeding our exports. A one-man sales team also visited some of these countries to canvas business.

2. The following additional measures are proposed to be undertaken this year:—

- (i) Sales team to African countries to popularise rubberised coir products;
- (ii) Sales team to African and West Asians countries to

study market for coir products.

- (iii) Extensive public relations work in traditional and non-traditional markets.
- (iv) Negotiations for reduction of freight rates in coir products.

Royalaseema Mills Limited

506. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Board has fixed the remuneration for the Managing Director and other Directors of the Royalaseema Mills Limited, Adoni;

(b) whether there was any objection by any shareholder of the Mills objecting to the high remuneration recommended by the Mills; and

(c) whether Government have approved the remuneration, what is the remuneration allowed to the Managing Director and the other Directors recommended by the Mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As already indicated in reply to part(a) of Unstarred Question No. 152 in the Lok Sabha, on the 13th February, 1968, a representation received from five of the shareholders against the proposals of the company was looked into by the Company Law Board.

(c) The details of the remuneration approved by the Company Law Board of the Managing Director and the whole-time Directors of the Company are as follows:—

Managing Director:— A salary of Rs. 2,000/- per mensem plus commission on the net profits of the Company subject to the condition that the salary

plus commission shall not exceed 5% of the net profits of the Company, or Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum, whichever is less. A minimum remuneration of Rs. 24,000/- per annum in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits was also approved.

Two whole-time Directors: A salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem plus commission on the net profits of the company to each whole-time Director, subject to the condition that the salary plus commission shall not exceed 2½% of the net profits of the company, or Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum, whichever is less. Each of the whole-time Director was also sanctioned a minimum remuneration of Rs. 12,000/- per annum in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits.

Deteriorating Quality of Scooters

507. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the deteriorating quality of scooters and non-availability of essential parts, inadequacy of light system etc.

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check this trend;

(c) what is the indigenous content in the two popular makes of scooters;

(d) whether Government propose to make it obligatory on the part of manufacturers to produce essential spare parts and to provide brake-light, battery system for light as a safety measure and increase the guarantee period to at least 10,000 kilometers so as to ensure improved quality of scooters and after-sales service;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from time to time from the customers about defects in their vehicles. As and when such complaints are received, they are taken up with the manufacturers concerned for remedial action. In addition, the various recommendations made by the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee recently on improving the quality of cars, most of which are applicable to the Scooter industry, have also been communicated to the scooter manufacturers and they, and through them, their dealers, have been advised to implement the various recommendations of the Committee.

(c) The indigenous content of Vespa and Lambretta scooters manufactured in the country is as under:

Make of the Scooter	Indigenous Content per cent
Vespa	94.8 per cent
Lambretta	91.2 per cent

(d) to (f). The Scooter manufacturers are expected to produce spare parts adequate for servicing of their vehicles on the road. All the models of the scooters produced in the country are manufactured with foreign collaboration and the standard equipment and designs of these scooters compared to similar vehicles produced by their collaborators abroad. The warranty period, at present, allowed by the scooter manufacturers are considered adequate.

भ्रजमेर तथा चित्तौड़ जंक्शनों पर गाड़ियों का टिक मेल न होना

508. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रजमेर तथा चित्तौड़ जंक्शनों पर रेलगाड़ियों के देरी से पहुंचने के कारण

रेलगाड़ियों का ठीक मेल न होने के कारण बालियों को होने वाली असुविधा तथा कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष में इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर कितनी बार रेलगाड़ियों का ठीक मेल नहीं हुआ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जो गाड़ियां अजमेर और चित्तौड़गढ़ जंक्शनों पर अन्य गाड़ियों से मेल भेती हैं, उनको ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिये हर संभव प्रयास किया जाता है, ताकि गाड़ियों के मेल न लेने की घटनायें कम हों ।

(ख) 1-7-1967 से 10-7-1968 तक की अवधि में अजमेर स्टेशन पर कुल 4888 गाड़ियों में से 556 और चित्तौड़गढ़ स्टेशन पर कुल 2226 गाड़ियों में से 26 गाड़ियों का मेल नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) जिन परिहार्य रुकावटों के कारण गाड़ियां मेल नहीं ले पातीं, उनको दूर करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जाती है ताकि इस तरह की रुकावटें फिर न हों ।

Running of Capital Express from Delhi to Howrah

509. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extensive trials are being conducted to ensure safety in the running of Capital Express from Delhi to Howrah;

(b) if so, the number of people killed during the trials on each zonal railway separately; and

(c) the likely date of its commencement for the public use?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) None.

(c) No date can be given as yet.

Exports to U.S.A.

510. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports to U.S.A. and Canada have gone down during the period April, 1967 to February, 1968 due to lesser exports of iron and steel, tobacco, jute manufactures, sugar, hides and skins, spices and manganese ore etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve our exports to those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Two statements showing commodity-wise exports from India to USA and Canada during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1388/68.] In these statement those items, the exports of which have declined during 1967-68 are identified clearly.

(b) In the case of certain items, notably jute manufactures export earnings have declined even though quantitatively exports are higher during 1967-68. This is due to decline in unit value. Exports of other items i.e. spices, manganese ore, mica, fish and fish products and cotton fabrics have declined due to keen competition from other producing areas; and

(c) Efforts are being made to work out arrangements with producing countries of similar commodities for stabilisation of prices. Sales-cum-study Teams of businessmen are going to U.S.A. and Canada to ensure greater exports of shrimps and spices etc.

Corporations to Purchase Cotton and Jute

511. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up two Corporations for the purchase of cotton and jute; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed Corporations and the place of their headquarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The setting up of cotton and jute corporations is under consideration.

(b) Details are yet to be worked out.

Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies in Andhra Pradesh

512. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for grant of loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the apex handloom weavers cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh to purchase the accumulated stocks of yarn with the cooperative spinning mills;

(b) whether Government are aware that the cooperative spinning mills were closed since 7th May, 1968 owing to the accumulation of stocks; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on the matter?

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

(b) According to the information received by Government two textile mills have closed in Andhra Pradesh due to shortage of working capital and cotton and illegal strike/lock-out.

(c) The proposal for a loan to the Andhra Pradesh Government is under consideration.

Exports of Tea by Ceylon

513. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon's tea exports to most of the countries in Europe during the year 1967 exceeded that of the preceding year;

(b) whether exports of Indian tea to those countries have suffered correspondingly; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

514. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास राज्य में 155 कपड़ा मिलें केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के लागू किये जाने के विरोध में बन्द हो गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिलों को चालू रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) ये मिलें प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में कितनी धनराशि की अदायगी करती हैं ?

वाणिज्य नंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मब शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं, सरकार को प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार धाये पर उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिक भार का विरोध करने के लिये 27 अप्रैल, 1968 को 136 मिले बन्द हो गई थीं ।

(ख) सूती कपड़ा उद्योग को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों में से एक यह है कि कुछ किस्मों के सूती धागे पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दर कम की गई है। हाल ही में धागे को खरीदने और स्टॉक रखने के लिये शीर्ष बुनकर समितियों को अग्रिम देने हेतु मद्रास सरकार को 50 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया है। एक अन्य सहायता उपाय जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है वह यह है कि दक्षिण भारत की मिलों के लिये धागे का समीकरण भण्डार बनाया जाये।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे चिकित्सा सेवा के डाक्टर

515. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 मई, 1968 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार के अनुसार रेलवे चिकित्सा सेवा के लगभग 2400 डाक्टरों ने, केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा के डाक्टरों के समान वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधायें न मिलने के कारण अपना असंतोष व्यक्त किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा की तुलना में रेलवे चिकित्सा सेवाओं के डाक्टरों को क्या क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1-1-1966 से रेलवे के सहायक सर्जनों के ओहदे, वेतन-मान, प्रैक्टिस बंदी भत्ते आदि में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिये किये गये संशोधन के अनुरूप एक महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन किया गया था जिसके अनुसार 1400 सहायक सर्जनों का ग्रेड श्रेणी III के 335-

650 रुपये के वेतन-मान से बढ़ाकर श्रेणी II के 350-900 रुपये के वेतन-मान में कर दिया गया था। इसके अलावा रेलवे डाक्टरों की पदोन्नति के अवसरों में सुधार करने के लिये इस समय कुछ और प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1389/68]

Pipes Plant at Rourkela

516. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pipe Plant at Rourkela is lying idle for want of internal demand or whether it has been put to any other use even partially;

(b) if it cannot be put to any other use will it prove a dead loss; and

(c) the efforts made to create an export market for pipes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Pipe Plant at Rourkela Steel Plant is at present engaged in production for meeting export orders from some foreign countries, viz. Kuwait and Newzealand. These orders and the requirements of Natural Oil and Gas Commission will keep the Pipe Plant busy for this year.

(c) Substantial and vigorous efforts which include visit of delegations to foreign countries, participation in international exhibitions, advertisements in newspapers and periodicals etc. continue for finding export markets for pipes. Presently possibilities of exporting Rourkela pipes to some foreign countries are being explored.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर "भोजन व्यवस्था तथा विक्रेता" योजना

517. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर "भोजन व्यवस्था तथा विक्रेता" सम्बन्धी नयी योजना चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है और इस योजना को कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में क्षेत्रीय योजना

518. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में क्षेत्रीय योजना लागू की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जो रहे हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वाराणसी और इज्जतनगर को इस योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका आधार क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ). स्पष्टतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लागू की जाने वाली मण्डलीकरण योजना से है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मण्डलीकरण योजना के व्योरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Case Against Financial Private Companies

519. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of the financial private companies in Delhi against whom liquidation proceedings have been started and the estimated time likely to be taken for finalisation of action in each case.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Late Arrival of Trains at Delhi and New Delhi stations

520. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 3937 trains which arrived at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations in May last, 2394 trains arrived late;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in June last 2500 trains arrived late;

(c) if so, the reasons for such late running of trains; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chief reasons for late running have been frequent cases of alarm chain pulling, thefts of copper wire and other essential telecommunication equipment which result in setting up a chain reaction dislocating the running and reception schedules of trains particularly on saturated single line sections and with the limited terminal facilities in Delhi area. The position was further aggravated during May and June, 68 due to teething trouble in connection with the

Installation of Power Signalling at Delhi Main and construction activities at New Delhi.

(d) A close watch is kept on the running of all passenger carrying trains and every efforts possible is being made to ensure their punctual running.

Closure of Textile Mills

521. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of textile mills in the country have closed down;

(b) if so, the total number thereof State-wise;

(c) the reasons for their closure; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to re-start these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1390/68].

Visit of Indian Delegation to South East Asian Countries

522. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a eight-member Delegation representing the Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals and Soap Export Promotion Council recently visited the South-East Asian Countries and if so, the names of the countries visited;

(b) the details of the findings of this delegation;

(c) whether it is a fact that our goods are not in much demand in the South East Asian countries on account of high manufacturing cost, poor packing, of the goods and lack of modern technical know how; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for boosting exports of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The names of the countries visited are:

- (1) Thailand
- (2) Hong Kong
- (3) Japan
- (4) Australia
- (5) Singapore
- (6) Malayasia
- (7) Ceylon.

(b) to (d). A complete report of the delegation is still awaited from the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

Paper Industry

523. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent difficulties encountered by the paper Industry in the country in regard to the supply of raw materials; and import of essential components;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ease and improve the present situation;

(c) the total annual production of paper in the country and whether it is sufficient to meet the internal requirements; and

(d) if not, the quantity imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No Sir, Government have not received any complaints in this behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 6,30,000 tonnes. Except for some special varieties of paper, this is more or less sufficient to meet the internal demand for common varieties of paper.

(d) The imports for the three years were as under:

	(Qty. in tonnes)
1965-66	26,125
1966-67	19,801
1967-68	18,000
	(estimated)

Modernisation of Textile Industry

524. SHRI M. N. REDDY:

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey or assessment has been made to ascertain the quantum of assistance required for the "modernisation" of the Textile Industry in the country;

(b) if so, the agency which conducted the survey and approximate amount required for this purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons for not undertaking such survey;

(d) the total number of textile mills in the country State-wise and the number and percentage of these mills which require modernisation;

(e) whether any phased programme has been chalked out for the modernisation of the industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the facilities to be afforded for the modernisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A Working Group for the cotton textile industry, appointed by the national Industrial Development Corporation, made an assessment of the need and scope for rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry in the country, in 1960, and came to the conclusion that on a

modest scale, about Rs. 180 crores would be required for the purpose for the Third Plan period. Another Working Group has been appointed in March, 1968, by the Ministry of Industrial Development to make an assessment of the requirements for modernisation and expansion of the textile machinery manufacturing industry. Its report is expected in a few months.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total number of textile mills in the country State-wise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1391/68]. Information regarding number and percentage of the mills requiring modernisation is not available and its collection will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Durgapur Steel Plant

525. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rated capacity of the Durgapur Steel Plant for the manufacture of wheels and axles and the extent of shortfall in this behalf during last year;

(b) the reasons for such shortfall and the steps taken for increasing the production and utilizing full capacity; and

(c) the measures envisaged for meeting the full requirements of the Railways during this year?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The rated capacity of the Wheel and Axle Plant is 57,000 tonnes in the 1 million tonne stage (45,000 wheelsets assembled). The actual production of wheelsets in 1967-68 was 20,024

tonnes (15,420 sets) which is 35.1 per cent of the rated capacity.

(b) and (c). Some of the main reasons for shortfall in production were:—

- (i) persistent labour trouble;
- (ii) shortage of wheel quality steel and
- (iii) certain technical deficiencies.

The following steps have been taken to improve the production:—

- (i) additional balancing machines are being installed in order to remove the technical deficiencies;
- (ii) the capacity of the existing furnace producing wheel steel is being increased from 100 tonnes to 120 tonnes. Wheel quality steel is also proposed to be procured from the Alloy Steel Plant;
- (iii) the recommendations of Pande Committee with regard to maintenance and inspection are being implemented and
- (iv) reconditioning of some of the equipment has been taken in hand.

By and large the plant expects to be able to meet the requirement of Railways for the year 1968-69 provided co-operation of the labour is forthcoming in adequate measure.

Corrugated Iron Sheets

526. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets manufactured in our country and the quantity imported during the months from March to June, 1968;

(b) the quantity of sheets supplied to different States for distribution to farmers in the year 1967-68 and from March to June, 1968; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the supply of corrugated iron sheets to farmers for different uses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Corrugated iron sheets are really black corrugated sheets. The main producers have switched over to the production of galvanised corrugated sheets and there is no production of B.C. Sheets at present. However, there have been small quantities of black corrugated sheets in the nature of arising from TISCO as per details given below:—

(In tonnes)	
March, 1968	423
April, 1968	78
May, 1968	92

Import of black corrugated sheets is not premissible in terms of the import Licensing Policy for Iron and Steel Items for April, 1968—March, 1969.

(b) The despatches of black corrugated Iron sheets to various States are given below in tonnes:

State	1967-68	April, 1968	May, 1968
Andhra Pradesh	768		
Assam	3021		
Bihar	838		
Delhi	3337	24	
Gujarat	769		
Himachal Pradesh	126		
Jammu & Kashmir	461		
Kerala	225		
Madhya Pradesh	919		
Maharashtra	3572	21	48

State	1967-68	April, 1968	May, 1968
Mysore	224		
Orissa	65		
Punjab	1815	21	
Rajasthan	709		
Uttar Pradesh	2396	24	
West Bengal	6966	20	21
Manipur	434		
Tripura	259		
Haryana	21		
Madras	488		
TOTAL	127,413	110	69

Despatches figures for June, 1968 are not yet available. As at one stage there was very little demand for these sheets, the indents were accepted freely by the Joint Plant Committee and despatches made accordingly.

(c) As practically all corrugated sheets are now being diverted for galvanising, the main producers of steel do not propose to step up the supply of black corrugated sheets; instead the supply of galvanised sheets will be stepped up.

Catering in Trains and Railway Restaurants

527. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of catering of standard meals, tea, coffee etc., in running trains in railway restaurants and restaurants run by licensed vendors at Railway stations have been revised after the 1st April, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons for raising the rates;

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that higher rates are charged for these items; and

(d) whether Government propose to advise the licensed vendors to reduce the prices of *Puri* and other *Namkins* sold by them at the stations in view of the fall in prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c). The rates of tea and coffee have been revised with effect from 10-4-68 due to increase in the cost of raw materials and staff. The rates for meals have not been enhanced after 1st April, 1968. Any cases which came to notice where the charge recovered is more than what is authorised are adequately dealt with.

(d) The rates for *Puris* and other *Namkins* sold at railway stations are reviewed by the Zonal Railway administrations periodically taking into account all relevant factors including prices of foodgrains. The trend in the prices of foodgrains is being watched carefully and a review of the rates for *Puris* and other *Namkins*, etc. will be undertaken, as soon as prices of foodgrains tend to stabilize, to see if there is scope for reducing the prices.

तिरुपति स्टेशन के निकट टक्कर

528. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मई, 1968 को उत्तर रेलवे के तिरुपति स्टेशन के निकट एक मालगाड़ी और एक यात्री गाड़ी में टक्कर हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे और जान और म न की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) : (क) 28-5-1968 को दक्षिण रेलवे के रेनिगुटा स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी कुछ सवारी डिब्बों और मास डिब्बों से टकरा गयी ।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा के अपर प्रायुक्त ने इस दुर्वटना की जांच की है। उनके प्रतिम निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्वटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गंती से हुई।

इस दुर्वटना में 14 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 51 का चोटें आयी। रेल सम्पत्ति का लगभग 1,06,500 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

**British India Corporation Mills,
Kanpur**

529. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite our Government holding the major shares in the British India Corporation Mills group, Kanpur, its management was handed over to Bajorias;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the mill has incurred a great loss due to the mismanagement of the Bajoria group; and

(c) what steps are Government taking to safeguard the interest of shareholders as well as their own interests?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED):

(a) Government and the Life Insurance Corporation hold 22.21 and 18.67 per cent of the equity shares in British India Corporation Limited. The Bajoria Group who acquired substantial shares expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Government and the Life Insurance Corporation to have a Board of Directors appointed by the shareholders that would command the general confidence of the public and Government. It was felt that with a properly constituted Board in collaboration with the other bulk shareholders Government as a shareholder would have the necessary measure of influences over the

company. The management and control of the company vests in the Board of Directors, the composition of which including changes made from time to time is approved by the Central Government as a shareholder.

(b) The company sustained a loss of more than Rs. 130 lakhs during 1967. According to the Directors Report dated 25th May, 1968, on the audited accounts for 1967, the "actual loss incurred by Cooper Allen & North West Tannery Branches amounts to Rs. 54.48 lakhs in 1965, Rs. 33.63 lakhs in 1966 and Rs. 50.08 lakhs in 1967 totalling Rs. 138.9 lakhs in course of last 3 years. The heavy drain on the financial resources of the Corporation due to the losses that have been incurred at Cooper Allen & North West Tannery Branches seriously affected the working of the Woollen Branches during the year under review. Urgently required raw materials and stores could not, due to non-availability of financial resources, be procured by the Woollen Branches of the Corporation in time to maintain production targets which had been planned. Production, thereby, was at a considerably reduced rate in both the Woollen Branches during the year 1967. As compared to the previous year, production at the New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch, Dhariwal, was lower by 23.5 per cent, and at the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch by 14.8 per cent."

(c) The matter is receiving consideration.

**Crossing of Power Transmission Line
over Railway Line**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer, U.P. State Electricity Board, Hydel Division, Ghazipur sought the permission of the Eastern Railway authorities for crossing of the power transmission

line from north to south of the Main Railway line of Delhi-Howrah section between the points Dildarnagar and Bhadaura for electrifying the villages south side of the line;

(b) whether this request was considered by the Eastern Railway; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) This request is under examination.

(c) Question does not arise.

**बांदा जंक्शन पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिये
उपरि पुल तथा प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण**

531. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन पर बांदा जंक्शन के उत्तर की ओर पैदल चलने वालों के लिए एक उपरि पुल तथा एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है जिसके लिये 2,49,000 रुपये की मंजूरी दी गयी थी और जिनका काफी काम पूरा भी हो चुका था परन्तु मित-व्ययता के कारण उस कार्य को स्थगित करना पड़ा था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पैदल चलने वालों के लिये पुल न होने के कारण रेलवे लाइनों को पार करते हुए बहुत से लोग रेल गाड़ियों के नीचे आ जाते हैं और इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं में मारे जाने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को काफी बड़ी धन-राशि क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में देनी पड़ती है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार जान और माल की क्षति को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री से० नु० पुनाचा) :
(क) एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म और एक उपरि पैदल पुल बनाने की बजाय एक 'बे' लाइन पर बांदा-कानपुर गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए अब झांसी सिरे के वर्तमान प्लेटफार्म को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। पूर्ववर्ती प्रस्ताव पर कोई निरर्थक खर्च नहीं हुआ।

(ख) जांच से पता चला है कि 1965 से अब तक माल डिब्बों के नीचे से लाइन पार करते हुए 10 व्यक्ति गाड़ियों से कुचलकर मर गये। इनमें से 9 व्यक्ति अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करते हुए बस्ती से बाजार की ओर जा रहे थे और एक रेल सुरक्षा दल का कॉन्टेबुल था जो एक खाली इंजन से बांदा आया था और माल डिब्बों के नीचे से लाइन पार करने की कोशिश करते हुए कुचल गया था।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार और बे-लाइन का निर्माण हो जाने पर यात्री बिना लाइन पार किये ही गाड़ियों में चढ़ सकेंगे। रेल सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों का भी हिदायत दी गयी है कि वे अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करें क्योंकि बांदा स्टेशन पर जाने वाले सिविल लाइन्स के निवासियों के लिए दो समपार मौजूद हैं—एक स्टेशन-इमारत के मध्य से 1200 फुट की दूरी पर झांसी सिरे की ओर और दूसरा 2250 फुट की दूरी पर मानिकपुर सिरे की ओर।

Imports of jute from Thailand.

532. SHRI K. HALDAR:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association have requested for the import of raw jute from Thailand;

(b) whether the Association have also asked for financial help from Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter of import of jute is under Government's consideration.

Increase in Price of Coal Supplied to Railways

533. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal supplied to the Railways has recently been increased;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of enhancement; and

(c) whether the freights and fares are proposed to be increased in the near future on account of this increase in price of coal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Price increases of Rs. 2/- per tonne for selected grades and Re. 1/- per tonne for grade I Coal have been approved from 1-7-1968.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी

534. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में कितनी कीमत की सम्पत्ति की चोरी की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) और (ख) संलग्न विवरण में आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है।

विवरण

(क) दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या				
1964-63	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
49,285	42,728	35,972	34,411	37,958
(ख) चोरी गयी सम्पत्ति की कीमत (रुपयों में)				
1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
31,84,581	34,75,168	24,06,178	38,41,087	50,60,064
बराबर की गयी सम्पत्ति की कीमत (रुपयों में)				
1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
6,53,347	8,31,896	8,31,677	9,34,188	12,54,832

रेलवे में जाली टिकटों का पकड़ा जाना

535. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों ने जून 1968 में बम्बई में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था जिनके पास से रेलवे के जाली टिकट बरामद हुए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने जाली टिकट बरामद किये गये थे; और

(ग) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितने मूल्य के टिकट बरामद किये गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (ग). इस तरह की गिरफ्तारियों और जाली टिकट बरामद किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। 24-6-68 के 'डेली मराठा' बम्बई और 'वेस्टर्न टाइम्स' अहमदाबाद में इस आशय का एक समाचार छपा था कि सेंट्रल बम्बई में पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा किन्हीं अन्य मामलों में छाप मारने के दौरान 11,000 रेलवे टिकट पकड़े गये थे। लेकिन केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर, सीमा कर और पुलिस के अधिकारी इस समाचार की मत्पता की पुष्टि नहीं कर पाये हैं।

रेलवे में चोरी के मामले

536. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में जनता द्वारा बूक किये गये माल की चोरी के कितने मामले वर्ष 1967-68 में दर्ज किये गये थे ;

(ख) इन मामलों में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये; और

(ग) इन चोरियों के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अवधि में रेलवे को प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी राशि देनी पड़ी थी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 8,299

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या—3,543; जितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया—1,788;

(ग) 8,15,312 रुपये (अंतिम)

घेराओं के कारण गाड़ियों का विलम्ब से चलना

537. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 में रेलवे में कितनी घेराओं की घटनायें घटीं और जिनके परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियों के चलने में विलम्ब हुई ; और

(ख) घेराओं के कारण उपयुक्त अवधि में रेलगाड़ियों को कुल कितने घण्टे की देरी हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 1967-68 में यात्रियों और हमरे लोगों के हस्तक्षेप के कारण गाड़ियों के रुक जाने की 289 घटनायें हुईं।

(ख) इन घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियां कुल मिला कर लगभग 1100 घण्टे देर से चलीं।

राऊ और राजेन्द्रनगर स्टेशनों पर घेराओ

538. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1968 के उत्तरार्द्ध में पश्चिमी रेलवे के राऊ और

राजेन्द्र नगर स्टेशनों पर वहां के निवासियों ने घेराबंदी किया था ;

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

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) 18-5-1968 को मवारी गाड़ी नं० 78 डाउन राऊ स्टेशन पर 10.11 बजे सुबह पहुंची। गाड़ी नं० 97 अप को निकालने के लिए इसे राऊ रेलवे स्टेशन पर रोक लिया गया। 97 अप राऊ स्टेशन पर 10.35 बजे सुबह पहुंची। 78 डाउन गाड़ी के यात्रियों ने स्टेशन मास्टर को अपने कार्यालय से बाहर निकलने नहीं दिया ताकि वे दोनों गाड़ियों को लाइन क्लियर टेबलेट दे सकें। क्रमशः 50 मिनट और 40 मिनट तक रुकी रहने के बाद गाड़ी नं० 97 अप 11.25 बजे और 78 डाउन लगभग 11 बजे रवाना हुई। गाड़ी नं० 78 डाउन के राजेन्द्र नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंचने पर राजेन्द्र नगर के यात्री इंजन के सामने रेलवे लाइन पर बैठ गये जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह गाड़ी राजेन्द्र नगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 20 मिनट तक और रुकी रही।

(ग) इन्दौर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने अपराध संख्या 99/68 और 100/68 के रूप में भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 120, 121 और 128 के अन्तर्गत दो मामले दर्ज किये। इन्दौर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस दोनों मामलों की अभी जांच कर रही है। अभी तक पुलिस ने किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है।

Scarce categories of Steel

539. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of evolving a

new pattern of distribution for the scarce categories of steel and with a view to do away with the existing curbs on prices and distribution of steel;

(b) if so 'Governments' decision thereon;

(c) whether Government have decided to do away with the producers' quota; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The existing procedure for distribution of scarce categories of steel—which *inter alia* provides for earmarking some quantities of scarce categories of steel for distribution through the producers' stock-yards—as evolved by the Joint Plant Committee in May, 1967 when the work relating to the pricing and distribution of all categories of steel was entrusted to them, is presently under review.

उत्तर बिहार में औद्योगिक संस्थान

540. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार के सहरसा जिले में एक भी औद्योगिक संस्थापन नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में सहरसा जिला सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जिला के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). बड़े तथा मझोले उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के प्रयोजन से देश को जिला

वार बांटना सम्भव नहीं है। उत्तर बिहार को सम्पूर्ण रूप से मानते हुए बरौती में 20 लाख मी० टन की क्षमता का एक तेल शोधक कारखाना पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है। इस का विस्तार अब 30 लाख मी० टन तक किया जा रहा है। बरौती में 1,52,000 मी० टन नाइट्रोजन की क्षमता का एक उर्वरक कारखाना भी स्थापित किया जा रहा है। उत्तर बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में जिसमें सहरसा जिला भी सम्मिलित है फल परिरक्षण एकक स्थापित करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। सहरसा जिला में स्थापित किए गए उद्योगों का झोरा राज्य सरकार से मंगवाया गया है और वह प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Committee on Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities

541. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the suggestion of the Committee on Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities for the reduction in staff costs and revision of tariffs as and when necessary to compensate the rise in cost with a view to eliminating losses in the departmental catering; and

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, the recommendations have been accepted.

(b) It is proposed to examine whether there is an scope for reduction in staff cost by (1) reviewing the strength of staff in all catering units, mobile as well as static, and reducing it wherever feasible; and by (2) increasing the number of waiters employed on commission basis, making a corresponding reduction in the number of waiters employed on salary basis.

In regard to revision of tariffs to compensate for the rise in costs with a view to eliminating losses in departmental catering, the tariff for tea and coffee has been reviewed and the rates enhanced very recently and will be reviewed again from time to time. The tariff for meals was last revised from 15th May, 1967, and a review of the same will be undertaken at regular intervals.

Conversion of silk-loom into Woollen Looms

542. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2872 on the 5th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered and taken a decision on the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation in connection with the illegal conversion of silk looms into woollen looms by the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and no decision has been taken so far.

South-Central Railway Zone

543. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10007 on the 7th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to cases where applications for transfer of the non-gazetted staff of the Constituent divisions of the Southern Railway, Madras and the Central Railway, Bombay to the headquarters of the new South-Central

Railway Zone at Secunderabad have been rejected in preference to similar applications from non-gazetted staff from other zones;

(b) if so, the brief particulars thereof; and

(c) the circumstances under which their applications have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (c) It is not correct that applications for transfer of non-gazetted staff of the constituent Divisions of Southern and Central Railways to the Headquarters of South-Central Zone have been rejected in preference to those from other Zones.

Wagon Manufacturing Industry

544. **SHRI S. N. MAITI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units both in the public and Private Sectors with work load to be allotted to each for the supply of rail coaches to Russia, South Korea, East European and other countries in the coming years;

(b) whether the setting up of new industrial units in the public or private sectors is also contemplated to meet the additional demands for the supply of rail coaches for export;

(c) whether the expansion of the existing industrial units is under consideration; and

(d) if so, a brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) T. C. negotiates (is negotiating) with the manufacturers & exporters how many wagons they can supply, whether they can supply according to specifications and at what price, over a period of time.

(b) and (c). No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

1067 (ai) LSD—9.

Tea Board

545. **SHRI HEM RAJ:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the term of the present Tea Board and the date of its expiry;

(b) when the new Board will be reconstituted;

(c) whether it is a fact that a representative from Members of Parliament was nominated to it to represent the interests of the small tea growers; and

(d) if so, whether a similar representation will be given next time also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Members of the Tea Board are appointed for a term of three years. All the existing members, with the exception of three Members appointed to represent Parliament on the Board, are due to demit office on the 31st March, 1969. The vacancies thus caused will be filled with effect from the 1st April, 1969.

(c) and (d). The person appointed to represent the interests of small growers on the Tea Board is selected on considerations of the person's capacity to represent their interests effectively. The same principle will continue to be followed in the future. That the person representing the interests of small growers in the present Board happened to be a Member of Parliament at the time of appointment to the Board was an incidental circumstance.

Import Policy

546. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the jewellery exporters from Jaipur had met him in the month of

June and had appraised him of the difficulties arising out of the new import policy for the year 1968-69;

(b) whether any assurance was given to the deputation that the import licences in respect of precious and semi-precious stones which had been reduced would be restored; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deputation was assured that the matter would be reconsidered.

(c) The Government is examining the question.

Cut in the production of Jute products

547. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the member-mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association have resorted to a voluntary cut in production; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and its effects on the jute market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Some mills have probably curtailed production in June 1968 in accordance with raw jute stocks available with them. The total production of the mills which are members of the Association was 92,000 tonnes in June 1968 as compared to 99,500 tonnes in May 1968. The mills worked 200 hours in June 1968 compared to 216 hours in May 1968. There has been no adverse effect so far and the position is under constant watch.

Foreign Collaboration

548. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELO-

PMENT and COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding their policy statement on foreign collaboration; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No change in foreign collaboration policy is contemplated but Government have decided to constitute a Foreign Investment Board and to streamline the procedure for processing applications for foreign collaboration investments.

Enquiry Commission on Birla Industries

549. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to appoint a Commission of inquiry on the Birla Group of Industries as promised by the Minister in the last session; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The nature of the appropriate machinery is still under consideration of Government.

Distribution of raw materials

550. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that distribution of raw materials to small industries in future would be entrusted to the State Governments instead of Central Agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) In the 15th Meeting of the Coordination Committee on Small Industries held on 5th and 6th July, 1968 in New Delhi a suggestion was made that possibilities should be examined of supply of raw materials at ex-factory prices to State Small Industries Corporations instead of through Central Agents. This suggestion is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Container Service

551. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Container Freight Service has proved useful in increasing the earnings of the Railways; and

(b) whether this service has been introduced in all the Railway Zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

Birla Companies

552. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT and COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government decision that all applications of Birla Companies must be sent to the Cabinet; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Firmen

553. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:**

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

SHRI SIDDAYYA:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the strike of firemen on the Southern and Central Railways; and

(b) the total loss suffered by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the demands of the Firemen on the Southern and the South Central Railways, who resorted to an agitation and absented themselves from duty for some days recently. Main grievances of the Firemen are reduction in the present duty hours at a stretch, compulsory rest after 7 days, overtime on weekly basis etc. Most of these demands have also been raised by the two Labour Federations who have got negotiating facilities with the Railway Board and these are under active consideration of the Government. In regard to reduction of duty hours at a stretch, a decision has since been arrived at, with the two Federations that, pending further review the total duty hours of running staff at a stretch would be limited to 14 hours.

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

British India Corporation, Kanpur

554. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry committee has been formed toto into the work-

ing of the British India Corporation of Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what are the specific allegations against the company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). At the annual general meeting held on the 28th June, 1968, the shareholders appointed a Committee to look into the questions raised threat, arising out of or concerning the accounts, which could not be answered at the meeting. The questions covered a wide ground including the different aspects of the working of the Woollen Branches and Cooper Allen unit of the Company, sale of shares in Sugar Companies, perquisites given to Shri B. L. Bajoria, circumstances in which some Directors could not sign the audited accounts of the Company, etc. A few shareholders also gave advance notice of the questions they proposed to put at the meeting.

मैसूर स्टोनवेयर, पाइप एण्ड पाटरीज लिमिटेड,
बंगलौर

555. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को मैसूर स्टोनवेयर पाइप एण्ड पाटरीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध बहुत शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खलील अहमद) : (क) जे (ग). 1958 में प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के अवसर पर, श्री एम० एस०

महादेवन द्वारा, अनेक आरोप लगाये गये थे, जो सम्धारण प्रकृति के थे। समाप्त प्रायः कम्पनी विधि परामर्शदायी आयोग ने, इन आरोपों के प्रकाश में कम्पनी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया, एवं 1 अक्टूबर, 1958 से, दस वर्ष के लिए प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों की पुन-नियुक्ति की सिफारिश कर दी। 1955 से 1967 तक की अवधि में, प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

मध्य प्रदेश में कच्चा रेशमी कपड़ा उद्योग

556. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम की लापरवाही के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में कच्चा रेशमी (कोशा) कपड़ा उद्योग में लगे हुए श्रमिकों की हालत चिन्ताजनक हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा भेजा गया कच्चा रेशम (कोशा) कपड़ा बम्बई के गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) टसर (कोशा) कपड़े की प्राप्ति और निर्यात, भारत के हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि० द्वारा किये जाते हैं, राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा नहीं। 18 जुलाई, 1968 को हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा निर्यात निगम के बम्बई गोदाम में टसर के कपड़े का वास्तविक स्टॉक 1,877 मीटर था, जो किसी प्रकार भी बहुत अधिक नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

M/s Hind Al Co.

557. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hind Al Co. have been accorded a sanction for an expansion capacity of 60,000 MT of metal per year;

(b) if so, the details of Government assistance in the following shape: (i) Loan (ii) Foreign Exchange Component (iii) Payment terms to their collaborators on the profit of the expansion capacity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the present installed capacity of M/s. Hind Al Co. as sanctioned is 60,000 M.T. of metal per year, whereas the actual capacity is 72,000 M.T. per year; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation were granted a Licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, on 6th December 1966, for expansion of their existing aluminium smelter capacity at Renukoot (Uttar Pradesh) from 60,000 to 120,000 tonnes per annum subject to the conditions stipulated in the Licence.

(b) Government have not given any assistance to the Corporation in the shape of loan. Their detailed proposals for foreign collaboration, including terms of payment to their collaborators, are under examination of the Government. Their proposals for foreign exchange financing have not yet been finalised and submitted to the Government.

(c) and (d). The actual production achieved by the Corporation during the months of April, May and June 1968 was respectively 4487 tonnes, 4810 tonnes and 4601 tonnes as against the installed capacity of 5000 tonnes per month. It may also be feasible, in due course, to attain an additional

10—12% production by improving the operational efficiency and by the use of a little higher line current. Under the liberalised licensing policy of the Government of India, industrial undertakings are also permitted to exceed their production upto 25% of their licensed capacity.

Korba Aluminium Plant

558. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 100,000 M.T. per annum capacity Korba Aluminium Plant, when commissioned, would be the most costly metal producing unit, and would be a permanent liability on public exchequer; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A realistic estimate of the cost of production of aluminium metal in the Korba (Madhya Pradesh) Aluminium Project could be worked out only on preparation of a detailed project report. Negotiations are in progress in connection with the finalisation of a contract with the Soviet Union for preparation of a project report for the smelter portion of the Project. Present indications, however, are that cost of production of aluminium metal at Korba would be comparable with the cost of production in other projects in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Koyna Project of Bharat Aluminium Company

559. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Koyna Project of Bharat Aluminium Company which was earlier on the offer of M.S. V.A.W. of West

Germany, was sanctioned by the Finance Ministry before it was taken up for review by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features of this V.A.W. agreement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, if the project would have been based on V. A. W. as consultant, the cost of the metal would have been the lowest;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether the Ministry of Finance has given clearance to the proposed Hungarian collaboration after looking into the aspect of loss that Government would suffer on account of delay in the execution of the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As only tentative estimates of cost of the project had earlier been worked out, it cannot be said whether or not the cost of production of metal in the Koyna Aluminium Project, based on the technical assistance of M/s. V.A.W. of West Germany, would have been the lowest.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Hungarian offer of collaboration for the Koyna Aluminium Project is now under examination/consideration in consultation with the concerned Departments including the Ministry of Finance.

रेलवे मानार्थ पास

560. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे, रेलवे मंत्रालय और रेलवे बोर्ड ने

1 सितम्बर, 1967 से 1 जुलाई, 1968 तक की भ्रवधि के लिये रेल कर्मचारियों से भिन्न व्यक्तियों को मानार्थ पास जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये पास किन-किन व्यक्तियों को जारी किये गये हैं;

(ग) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस पास धारियों ने रेल गाड़ियों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के डिब्दों में कितने मील यात्रा की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जहां यह समझा जाता है कि किन्हीं सुविध्यात अखिल भारतीय संगठनों अथवा व्यक्तियों को उनके लोकोपकारी अथवा सामाजिक अथवा सांस्कृतिक महत्व के कार्य में मानार्थ पास के रूप में सरकारी सहायता देना उचित है और जब उस स्वयं-सेवी संगठन/व्यक्ति के कार्यकलाप उस दिशा में किये जा रहे सरकारी कार्यकलापों से अधिक व्यापक हों, तो उन संगठनों या व्यक्तियों को उस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य में सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिये सीमित संख्या में मानार्थ पास दिये जाते हैं ।

(घ) चूंकि अधिकतर मानार्थ पास भारतीय रेलों में किसी स्टेशन से किसी स्टेशन तक यात्रा के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं, इसलिए यात्रा की मील दूरी का हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता ।

Export of Wigs

561. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government discourage the export of ready made wigs made of human hair;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of industrialists who have requested for the import licences for importing machinery required for the manufacture of such wigs; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange being lost by Government as a result of not allowing the export of wigs?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None; and

(d) Does not arise.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

562. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how far the recommendations made by the Yardi Committee regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services have been implemented by the Railway Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The recommendations of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi bearing on "Employment" have initially been considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and they have issued orders on some of the recommendations. Action taken on the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1392/68.*]

Impact of High Production Costs on Exports

564. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high domestic costs on production are an impediment in the matter of our export promotion programme; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to find export markets for items like cement, paper, caustic soda, soda-ash etc. whose production and supply is in adequate measure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Higher costs of production, inherent in a developing economy, make some of our industrial products priced out in foreign markets.

(b) Exports of industrial products are assisted through various measures such as cash assistance wherever necessary, drawback of import and excise duties and facilities for export production. Cash assistance is allowed on export of paper, cement and soda ash. The question of extending cash assistance on export of caustic soda is under consideration.

Fall in Coal Production

565. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been significant decline in the coal production in the country during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the decline in the production registered during the above period;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to raise the output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The total production of coal has declined by about 1.65 million tonnes during 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67. The decline is mainly due to lack of demand.

(d) The present level of production of coal matches with the existing demand for it and there has been no unsatisfied demand. The output could

be raised if the demand picks up. The demand is being reviewed periodically.

Looting of Passengers in Farrukhabad-Delhi Passenger Train

566. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers of Farukhabad-Delhi Passenger, Train were looted in their compartments by dacoits on the 27th June, 1968;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the passengers as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the sufferers;

(d) whether Government propose to deploy armed railway police in the running trains to protect the life and property of the passengers; and

(e) if not, the measures Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, the incident took place on the night of 27/28-6-1968 in a third Class coach of 1FTD passenger train between Pakhana and Mota Railway Stations.

(b) the total loss has been estimated at Rs. 250 approximately.

(c) No.

(d) Armed Railway Police is already deployed on the affected section. This train was also escorted by armed Government Railway Police Constable who has been placed under suspension.

(e) Does not arise.

Fall in Mineral Production

567. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of minerals in Rajasthan

fell short by about 7 per cent in 1967 as compared to the output during 1966;

(b) if so, the minerals which recorded decrease in their production showing comparative output during 1966 and 1967;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the loss suffered due to the shortfall in the production of these minerals; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to raise the output?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The production of major minerals in Rajasthan fell short by about 2.7 per cent in 1967 as compared to their output during 1966.

(b) A statement of major minerals in Rajasthan which recorded decrease in their production, showing comparative output during 1966 and 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1393/68].

(c) The fall in production can be attributed to various factors, such as depletion of reserves; break-down of machinery; labour troubles and lack of demand for certain minerals due to general recession in industrial production.

(d) The loss suffered due to the shortfall in the production would be negligible as the fall in the value of mineral production is marginal.

(e) The information is being collected from the State Government who are primarily concerned.

Exemption of Industries from Licensing

569. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to exempt those in-

dustries from licensing which do not require foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this move will not go against the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The suggestion arising out of the paper 'Approach to the IV Five Year Plan' published by the Planning Commission that those industries which do not require foreign exchange may be exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is under consideration of the Government. In taking a decision on the proposal the reservations to protect the small scale and traditional industries from undue competition and the other objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 will be kept in view by the Government.

व्यापार-शिष्ट मण्डल

570. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष में अभी तक कितने व्यापार-शिष्टमंडल विदेश भेजे गये हैं अथवा भारत का निर्यात बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार के तत्वाधान में अनुमानतः कितने व्यापार शिष्टमण्डल विदेश भेजे जायेंगे ;

(ख) अब तक भेजे गये व्यापार शिष्ट-मंडलों के सदस्यों की संख्या और उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनसे हमारे निर्यात व्यापार को कितना लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) भारत के चाय और पटसन के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) भारत का निर्यात बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से

इस वर्ष अभी तक भारत सरकार द्वारा नौ व्यापार-प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेश भेजे गये। चालू वर्ष में चार और प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के जाने की संभावना है। इन प्रांकडों में व्यापारियों द्वारा बाहर भेजे गये बिक्री/प्रव्ययन दल शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) अभी तक भेजे गये प्रतिनिधि-मंडलों के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नामों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1394 / 68] विदेशों में दौरा करने वाले प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का उद्देश्य, व्यापार करारों का पुनरीक्षण करना तथा संविदाकारी देशों के बीच व्यापार का विस्तार करने हेतु बातचीत करना था और परिणामों का अभी से अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) चाय तथा पटसन के निर्यात का संवर्द्धन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

चाय :

- (1) परम्परागत बाजारों में चाय की मांग बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर चाय केन्द्र तथा कार्यालय खोले गये ;
- (2) अच्छी किस्मों की चाय पर लगने वाले निर्यात शुल्क में कमी;
- (3) विदेशी बाजारों में संवर्द्धनात्मक उपायों पर कर में रियायतें।

पटसन:

- (1) संश्लेषित प्रतिस्थापक वस्तुओं से बढ़ती हुए अन्देशे का मुकाबला करने के लिये पटसन के नये तथा विविध प्रयोगों के बारे में गवेषणा।
- (2) विकसित देशों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिए उत्पादन का

विविधीकरण करने के उद्देश्य से पटसन उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण;

- (3) 7-2-1968 से हेसियन तथा बोरों पर निर्यात शुल्क में कमी तथा पटसन से निर्मित विशेष वस्तुओं पर से शुल्क की समाप्ति ।

चाय तथा पटसन के निर्यात में उपरोक्त उपायों से अनुकूल परिणाम निकलने की आशा है ।

सीमेंट के मूल्यों में विषमता

571. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

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

(क) देश में स्थापित विभिन्न सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले सीमेंट के मूल्यों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) कुछ कारखानों को अधिक दरों की अनुमति देने तथा अन्य कारखानों को कम दरों की अनुमति देने के परिणामस्वरूप इन कारखानों को कितना विशेष लाभ हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में सीमेंट निर्माताओं की सलाह ली है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में निर्णय करने से पहले उनकी राय पर विचार किया गया था ; और ;

(घ) क्या मूल्यों में समानता लाने के लिये कोई तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है तथा क्या किन्हीं संस्थानों ने इस बार में कोई मांग सूची पेश की है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खली अहमद) :

(क) और (ख). उत्पादकों को दिये जाने वाले सीमेंट के मूल्य का निर्धारण 1961 में विभिन्न उत्पादकों की लागत का परीक्षण करने के पश्चात् प्रशुल्क आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया गया था । विभिन्न उत्पादकों को दी जाने वाली कीमत में भिन्नता उनकी उत्पादन लागत तथा पूंजीगत इत्यादि में अन्तर के कारण होती है । जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है किसी भी एकक को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) नहीं, इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता । क्योंकि प्रशुल्क आयोग की सिफारिशों प्रत्येक एकक की लागत की जांच पर आधारित थी ।

(घ) कुछ उत्पादकों ने अभ्यावेदन दिया था कि सभी उत्पादकों को समान कीमत दी जानी चाहिए । यह प्रश्न फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये सीधी गाड़ी

572. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने अहमदाबाद से, हिम्मतनगर, उदयपुर, मावली जंक्शन, चित्तौड़ और अजमेर होकर दिल्ली को एक सीधी सेवा शुरू करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस सीधी गाड़ी को चलाने के लिये स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा इसकी सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :
(क) से (च) अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच हिम्मतनगर, उदयपुर, मावली, चित्तौड़गढ़ और अजमेर के रास्ते एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर अभी हाल में विचार किया गया था। जांच से मालूम हुआ है कि यातायात की दृष्टि से इस तरह की सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

जस्ता, गंधक का तेजाब और सीसे का उत्पादन

573. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा :
क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बात की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिंकस्मैल्टर लिमिटेड में उत्पादित जस्ते, गंधक के तेजाब और सीसे पर क्या लागत मूल्य आती है और जस्ते तथा अन्य धातुओं के आयात पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक स्मैल्टर लिमिटेड में निर्मित धातुओं को किन दरों पर बेचा जाता है ; किन किन स्थानों पर ये धातुएं बेची गई हैं और कंपनी ने कितना लाभ कमाया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कंपनी में सुपर फासफेट, तेजाब और जस्ता इतना एकत्र हो गया है कि उसे बेचने की समस्या पैदा हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड का जस्ता प्रद्रावक अभी उत्पादन की प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में है अतः जस्ते और उपोत्पादों के उत्पादन

के विश्वसनीय अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। और भी उस प्राइवेट कंपनी को, जिस से कि उद्यम अभिप्रेरित की गई थी, दिये जाने वाले मुआवजा का अभी अन्तिम रूप से निश्चय नहीं हुआ है और इस बात का उत्पादन मूल्यों पर प्रभाव होगा। 1966-67 और 1967-68 वर्षों के दौरान आयात की गई अलौह धातुओं (उन के मूल्यों सहित) की मात्रा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या नं०—1395/68]

(ख) उत्पादन जस्ता सिलों के रूप में मई, 1968 के अन्त में प्रारम्भ हुआ और बम्बई, दिल्ली, जयपुर आदि स्थानों पर 2,500 रुपये से 2,700 रुपये प्रति टन (उत्पादन शुल्क निकाल कर) की दरों पर बिक्रियां हुई हैं।

सीसा प्रति मेट्रिक टन 2500 रुपये से लेकर 2,750 रुपये (उत्पादन शुल्क निकाल कर) तक की दरों पर बेचा गया। यह प्रेषण देश के लगभग अधिकतर क्षेत्रों में किये गये हैं।

कैडमियम बम्बई में 55 रुपये से 60 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दरों पर बेचा गया है।

कंपनी के 31 मार्च, 1968 का समाप्त वर्ष के अन्तिम लेखे अभी तैयार नहीं तथा वित्तीय परिणाम अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ) कंपनी के पास सुपर-फास्फेट, सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड और जस्ते के स्टाक ठीक ढंग से संग्रहित किये जाते हैं। सुपर फास्फेट के सम्बन्ध में बिक्री की समस्याएँ कई कारणों से हैं। राजस्थान और अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा जमा माल की निकासी के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। यद्यपि जस्ता कैथोड की चादरों की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में समस्याएँ उत्पन्न

हो गई थीं, सिलों के रूप में जस्ते की, जिनका मई, 1968 के अन्त से उत्पादन किया जा रहा है, सम्बन्ध में किसी गम्भीर समस्या के उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

संख्यूरिक एसिड साधारणतया बिक्री के लिये नहीं होता, क्योंकि इसका प्रयोग कम्पनी द्वारा सुपरफास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिये किया जायेगा ।

Hindustan Steel Limited

574. SHI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spare parts worth Rs. 9 crores are lying undisposed of with the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) if so, the period from which these parts are lying idle; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prices of Tractors

575. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not accepted the prices recommended by the Tariff Commission for the different types of tractors; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to paragraph 3 of this Ministry's Resolution No. 5/44/67-AEI-II dated 3rd June, 1968 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on the same date. A copy of the Resolution is available in the Parliament Library.

Export of Iron Ore

576. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in our iron ore exports channelised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to foreign countries;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to allow the producers of iron ore to export direct to the foreign countries/parties;

(c) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Enquiry into Kuppam Railway Accident

577. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2894 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the final report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore on the causes of the Kuppam Railway accident which took place on the 21st May, 1967, has been received; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the findings of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TEAR-GASSING OF DEMONSTRATORS AT
SOVIET INFORMATION CENTRE IN DELHI

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय जोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्री गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“दिल्ली में 21 जुलाई, 1968 को सोवियत इनफॉर्मेशन सेंटर के सामने हुई अनेक अशान्तिपूर्ण घटनाएँ, पुलिस द्वारा शान्तिमय प्रदर्शन-कारियों पर अशुभ-सौख्य छोड़ना और लाठी चार्ज करना, महिलाओं को पीटा जाना और पत्र संवाददाताओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार”।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, on 21st July, a procession was taken out in defiance of the prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144, Cr. P.C....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Why did they pass those orders at all?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:....in Connaught Circus, New Delhi and certain adjoining areas. When the processionists attempted to break through the police cordon and enter Barakhama Road, the Magistrate on duty warned them through loudspeaker to disperse. The warning produced no effect and so it became necessary to use tear-gas smoke to disperse the crowd. 435 persons were also arrested

for defiance of the prohibitory orders and were produced before a magistrate on the same day for trial. On pleading guilty they were convicted under section 188 IPC and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court. Reports received by me do not show that women demonstrators were manhandled or that the police misbehaved with the press correspondents.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि सरकार ने लोकतांत्रिक ढाँचे में लोकतंत्र के तरीके से शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करने के महत्व को अभी तक समझा नहीं है। सोवियत संघ ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का जो फैसला किया उसके विरुद्ध जनता में रोष और असन्तोष होगा स्वाभाविक है और रोष शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से प्रकट हो यह भी लोकतंत्र का तकाजा है। जब भारतीय जगसंध ने निर्णय किया कि सोवियत सूचना केन्द्र के सामने हम शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करेंगे और उसकी अनुमति दिल्ली प्रशासन से मांगी तो अनुमति देने के बजाय दफा 144 का क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया गया और जलूस को एक तरह से पूरी तरह प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये थे तब क्या इस तरह का कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था। हम अमरीकी दूतावास के सामने प्रदर्शन करने गए थे और इस तरह प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया था। क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का अर्थ यह है कि इस मामले में भी सरकार सोवियत रूस को खुद करना चाहती है और दिखाना चाहती है कि आपके साथ अपनी मित्रता बनाए रखने के लिए हम अपनी जनता के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों को भी कुचलने के लिए तैयार हैं।

दूसरी बात और है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्हें इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया या पत्रकारों के साथ,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

फोटोग्राफरों के साथ पुलिस ने ज्यादाती की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सूचनाओं का आधार क्या है? मेरे सामने 22 जुलाई टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का है और मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय में इस बात का इंतज़ाम है कि जो प्रश्न संसद में आते हैं कम से कम उनके सम्बन्ध की कतरनें गृह मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखी जाएं। मैं उसका एक अंश आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"What happened outside the USSR Information Centre on Barakhamba Road at the time of the Jana Sangh demonstration on Sunday is indeed worth a probe—by a psychologist or by the police themselves. Without any visible provocation, a DIG on duty ordered his men to 'throw out' the Press reporters, using rough language which does not behave a senior official of his rank.

"The policemen shoved off some of the reporters in spite of a magistrate's request not to do so. When a reporter asked him whether the police were not defying his order, the magistrate remarked helplessly: 'Don't ask such embarrassing questions'.

"When would the police realise that the pressmen are not there for fun or personal pleasure? They are, like the policemen themselves, on duty. So why should the police interfere unnecessarily unless they have something to hide?"

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह खबर नहीं आई। क्या उन्होंने इसकी जांच की और यदि की तो किस के द्वारा जांच की? टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में रिपोर्ट दी गई है कि महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया और जब जन संघ के एक कार्यकर्ता ने पुलिस वालों को रोका तो उस जन संघ के कार्यकर्ता पर पुलिस द्वारा

लाठियां बरसाई गई, उसको पीटा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे मामले की एक उच्चस्तर पर जांच करने के लिए तैयार हैं जिससे जो तथ्य हैं वे सामने आ सकें और दिल्ली पुलिस की ज्यादातियां बेनकाब हो सकें?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I have understood him, the hon. Member has raised two points. One is about Government's political intentions. I can tell him that there were no political intentions at all in this matter. The question of the merits of this issue as such were discussed in this House and Government have their own particular approach to it which they have explained to the House. There is no question of any political considerations in this. It was purely consideration of police administration, of maintenance of law and order, because our experience has been—it is also the experience of the hon. Member—that in so-called peaceful demonstrations, when they actually start, nobody is there to control them and they become violent. When I made this sort of statement here, he did not like it, because the leaders who proclaim their intention of carrying on a peaceful demonstration always disappear when it turns into a violent demonstration.

Here was a crowd of about 3,000 people. My information is that it got into some sort of frenzy. If it were not controlled at that time, something undesirable would have happened.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर): मैं वहाँ पर मौजूद था और मैं (इंटरप्शन)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He was a part of the demonstrators. I am not prepared to accept his version.

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा: आप गलत कह रहे हैं।

श्री: हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): हम भी आपके वर्शन को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि प्रदर्शन शान्तिपूर्ण था ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Does he want me to reply or does he want to say something more?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): They were on the spot; the hon. Minister was not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the women demonstrators were concerned, we had anticipated the participation of women demonstrators, and kept women police present (*Interruptions*). So there was no question of any women demonstrators being manhandled.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Have you seen the press report?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not merely a question of the press report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Pressmen were present on the spot.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have made enquiries. My facts are....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are wrong. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
मंत्री महोदय को गलत जानकारी दी गई है ।
उन को गुमराह किया गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री का यह जानकारी कहां से मिली है । मैं पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ । गृह मंत्री इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर मैं गलतबयानी नहीं करूँगा । जब औरतों को मर्द पुलिस वालों ने घसीटा, तो पार्लियामेंट के पांच मेम्बर मौके पर मौजूद थे और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है । आखिर पुलिस वाले गलती कर सकते हैं और मंत्री महोदय को गलती मानने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए ।

SHRI RANGA: On a point of order. Is it open to the Home Minister, whatever might have been the provocation,.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There was no provocation.

SHRI RANGA:....to challenge one of our members here, saying, "You were one of the people who were present, I am not prepared to accept your statement".

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Am I under compulsion to accept his version?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Both of them have expressed their opinions.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: He is insulting Parliament.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय तो वहां पर नहीं थे, जब कि माननीय सदस्य थे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह गलतबयानी करते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: After all, the opinions may be different, but I am not here to give judgment.

SHRI RANGA: It was not right for him to say so.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members have one version, and the hon. Minister has got a different version. There is difference of opinion about the facts. Women policemen were there, that is what the Home Minister has said, but the leader of the Jana Sangh has said that it is the men policemen that mis-handled the ladies. So, about the facts there is slight difference of opinion. Therefore, we shall see how best the Home Minister or Mr. Vajpayee can get the information, how best it can be verified.

SHRI RANGA: The point I raised has not been replied to at all.

MR. SPEAKER: He raised about propriety. I cannot answer that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मैंने बड़ कर सुनाया है कि प्रैस वालों के साथ बुर्य्यवहार किया गया है । इस बारे में वह मंत्री महोदय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर वहां पर मौजूद थे । वे गलत कह रहे हैं । जो प्रैस वाले वहां मौजूद थे, वे भी गलत कह रहे हैं । और खाली गृह मंत्री को खबर देने वाले सच कह रहे हैं ? यह गृह मंत्री का तरीका है पार्लियामेंट के सामने बयान देने का ।

श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण : दिल्ली में पुलिस स्टैड बना रखी है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने भी समाचारपत्र दिल्ली से निकलते हैं, उन में से किसी ने भी यह नहीं लिखा कि किसी प्रकार का प्रोवोकेशन था । दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए यह कोई पहला मौका नहीं है । दिल्ली पुलिस की वह आदत है कि वह इस प्रकार की मिस-हैंडलिंग करती है और लोगों को तंग करती है ।

मैं आप की इजाजत से स्टेट्समैन को क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"The tear gas squad of the Delhi police seemed to enjoy firing shells. They continued firing them for at least ten minutes after the subdivisional magistrate of the area had asked them to stop."

डी० आई० जी०, पुलिस, श्री कृपाल सिंह और दूसरे पुलिस वालों ने प्रैस रिपोर्टज की इनसल्ट की और उन को धक्का दिया । मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल में मेरी पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप, श्री खुराना, ने आप को भी एक पत्र लिखा है । उस की कापी मेरे पास है । वह लिखते हैं कि वहां पर एक मैजिस्ट्रेट, श्री उमेश सहगल, ने उन्हें कहा कि तुम गिरफ्तार हो । उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप पुलिस को कहें कि वह मुझे गिरफ्तार

करे, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । वह अकेले ही थे । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हें गिरफ्तार करता हूँ । जहां मैजिस्ट्रेट ही पुलिस का काम करने लग जाये, वहां क्या हालत होगी ? उन्होंने मैजिस्ट्रेट से कहा कि आप मुझे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते, आप मुझे गिरफ्तार करवा सकते हैं । इस पर उन्होंने पुलिस को कहा कि इसको लाठी मारो । उन पर लाठी मारी गई । जब मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल का एक और मेम्बर उन को बचाने के लिए गया, तो उस को भी लाठी मारी गई । तीन चार लोगों का वहां पर सिर फोड़ा गया । तिहाड़ जेल में मेडिकल सुपरिन्टेडेंट को यह सब बताया गया । यह बात रिकार्ड में है कि उन को लाठियां पड़ी हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा प्रोवोकेशन था । कोई प्रोवोकेशन नहीं था ।

जब हम ने जलूस निकालने की इजाजत मांगी, तो पार्लियामेंट हाउस के पास दफा 144 लगाई गई । दो दिन के बाद कनाट प्लेस में भी दफा 144 लगा दी गई । और दो दिन के बाद अजमेरी गेट तक दफा 144 लगा दी गई । जब मैंने डी० आई० जी० साहब से पूछा कि आप इतने नाराज क्यों हैं, तो वह कहने लगे कि आप पुलिस के प्लान के मुताबिक जलूस क्यों नहीं निकालते, आप ने रास्ता क्यों बदल दिया । हम ने कहा कि हम पुलिस के प्लान से नहीं चलेंगे हमारा अपना प्लान है ।

मैंने डी० आई० जी० को कहा कि आप लारी लगवाइये, हमें ऐरेस्ट कीजिए, हम उस में बैठ जाते हैं । हम ने एक एक कर के लोगो को लारी में बिठाया । टीयर गैस के बम ट्रक में बैठे हुए, गिरफ्तार किये हुए लोगों पर फेंके गये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस की एन्क्वायरी करें कि क्या हम ने लोगों को पुलिस की गाड़ी में बिठाया या नहीं, हम ने उन को गिरफ्तार करवाया या नहीं, हम ने पुलिस की मदद की या नहीं ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन-सा प्रोवोकेशन था, जिस के कारण सरकार ने दफा 144 तीन बार बदली। क्या यह डेमोन्स्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ नहीं है ?

सरकार ने रूसी सूचना केन्द्र को बचाने के लिए हम पर अमरीका के बने हुए टीयर गैस बम छोड़े-रूस को बचाने के लिए अमरीकी बम हिन्दुस्तानियों पर इस्तेमाल किये। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई गारण्टी नहीं दी थी कि ये बम हिन्दुस्तान के शहरियों पर इस्तेमाल नहीं होंगे ?

रूस को खुश करने के लिए सरकार ने यह सब कुछ किया। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई व्यवस्था की है कि लोग शान्ति-पूर्वक प्रदर्शन कर के अपनी बात पार्लियामेंट के कानों तक पहुँचा सकें ? या क्या उस ने पर्मानेंटली, बारह महीने, दफा 144 लगा रखने का फैसला कर रखा है ? जब हम ने ये तथ्य सरकार के सामने रखे हैं और पुलिस का भी एक अपना वर्शन है तो क्या गृह मंत्री महादय इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as specific complaints are concerned, we shall certainly look into them. For example Shri Khurana had written to me making certain allegations. I shall have to look into them. I do not say that I am not going to look into them; I have not taken that position.

When I make a statement, I have to get facts from the people who handle the situation. They were not the enemies of the demonstrators; they were the servants of the Government and of the country; they were doing a certain duty which was not a very pleasant duty. But they had to do it. The question whether 144 was necessary or not is a different matter. That was the view of the local administration; that was also my view and I am prepared to take the responsibility; promulgation of 144 was necessary; I have no doubt about it in my mind. If there are certain specific complaints, I shall look into them.

1067 (ai) LSD—10.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम ने कुछ तथ्य सरकार के सामने रखे हैं। पुलिस का एक अपना वर्शन है। तो फिर इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं कराते हैं ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I have also been reading papers. So far as I know—I hope the hon. Home Minister will throw some light on this problem—the demonstrators were playing hide and seek with the police authorities and the magisterial authorities. They were changing their route very often and therefore perhaps the necessity arose to promulgate section 144 of Cr. P.C. here and again the same section at some other places. I want to have some light thrown by the hon. Home Minister on this point.

Secondly, the demonstration has been described as violent. I want to ask the Home Minister what specific acts of violence were committed by these good ladies of the Jan Sangh party and these hon. members of the press whose photographic cameras and other things were snatched. I want to have specific instances of violence committed by these persons, which justifies the action that was taken by the police at that time and afterwards.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has mentioned two points. The first is that there was hide and seek between the police and the demonstrators. (Interruption). I am not mentioning it; he mentioned it and I am merely confirming that fact. Therefore, where there was the possibility of hide and seek, in those areas, section 144 had to be extended. This point also has to be made very clear. I must say that some of the demonstrators did co-operate with the police for which I must thank them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You make an enquiry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Where there was co-operation given, I must thank them here also. But at that one point where the tear-gas was used . . .

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I mentioned about violence being committed by the lady demonstrators of the Jan Sangh party.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have repudiated that thing.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: About the members of the fourth estate; the press people.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I thought he is a professor; he is now trying to be a lawyer; he is putting me a loaded question. I have never said that the police had resorted to any violence. It is my case; it is the information on which I am making the statement here. The women were not manhandled as far as my information goes and as far as my report goes. So, I do not need to answer that.

श्री बेबेन सेन (भासनसोल): मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि यहां पर घटना के बारे में दो तरह की रिपोर्ट है हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर कहते हैं कि पुलिस की तरफ से औरतों पर और प्रेस रिपोर्टों पर अत्याचार हुआ और होम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि नहीं हुआ तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि एक जांच कमेटी बिठायी जाय जांच करने के लिए कि वहां पर क्या हुआ और जो कुसूरवार पाया जाय उस को सजा दी जाय। मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट है कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई नीति अपनायी गई या नहीं कि डिमान्स्ट्रेशन में जो रहेंगे औरतें या प्रेस रिपोर्टर्स रहेंगे उन के साथ क्या बर्ताव करना है? तीसरा मेरा क्वेश्चन है कि होम मिनिस्टर को जो खबर मिली वह किस से मिली? क्या पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट से मिली? अगर पुलिस से मिली तो पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट की खबर को हम लोग सही कैसे मान सकते हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the policy about the women demonstrators and the press is concerned, I think the press is given all the facilities. They need to be given facilities to see what is happening. On that ground I have

no doubt. As far as the women demonstrators are concerned, it is always the policy to keep women constables present.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: At that place there was no woman constable, on the Barakhamba Road. The press photographers said they had cards; but they were not allowed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have made enquiries about it; I have also seen some photographs where the women demonstrators were present and where the women police were trying to persuade them and talk to them. I have tried to get my information about this matter. I am convinced that the women police were present on the spot. Therefore, as far as that part is concerned, I have no doubt about it.

The other thing he asked was about the inquiry. I do not propose to have any magisterial inquiry. I am prepared to go into any specific complaints.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What does he mean by "specific complaints"? We have made specific complaints. Let him promise that he is going to look into those complaints.

MR. SPEAKER: He did say that. Only he is not prepared to have any magisterial inquiry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We want only a high power inquiry.

श्री रामाधर शर्मा (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जाना चाहूँ कि यह जो जनसंघ वाले प्रदर्शन करने जा रहे थे यह तो पहले से ही निश्चित था और आप को तो छोड़िए, हम लोगों को भी एक सप्ताह पहले ही यह मालूम था तो क्या एक दिन पहले कोई और प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सकता था? यह लाठी चार्ज और अश्रु गैस के गले छोड़ने की नीबत क्यों आने दी गई? ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारा गृह मंत्रालय और जनसंघ दोनों मिले हुए हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि इनका प्रदर्शन कामयाब हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो अश्वू गैस के गोले छोड़े गए थे क्या उन पर बंद इन यू० एस० ए० लिखा हुआ था ?

तीसरी बात कि 875 प्रदर्शनकारी गिरफ्तार किए और कुल 435 को कोर्ट के सामने पेश किया गया। बाकी को जो जेल के बाहर घूष और वर्षा में वहीं बैठाये रखे गए उस का क्या कारण था ?

चौथी बात यह कि जब कि उन को आपने वहाँ दिन में 11 बजे के लगभग गिरफ्तार किया और फंसला होने तक वहाँ बैठाये रखा, तो उन के भोजन इत्यादि का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया या उन को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, according to my report about 435 persons were arrested and they were produced before the court. As far as cooperation between Jan Sangh and the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, I am prepared to take cooperation from Jan Sangh and from the hon. Member also. In doing my lawful duty it is my duty to take the cooperation of every party, every Member and every citizen. (Interruption).

श्री रामाश्वत्थर शर्मा : मेरे पूरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: He has given all the information he has. We have spent about half-an-hour on this. The information that the Home Minister has got is different from the information that the Leader of the Jan Sangh Party has got. But the Home Minister has promised that he will look into it wherever there is something to be looked into. That way I hope the differences will be resolved and we will get the correct information.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

12.28 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri Madhu Limaye wants to say something about the privilege motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr):
Yes. मुरारजी माई के खिलाफ है मेरा प्रस्ताव।

MR. SPEAKER: I discussed it with you, Dr. Ranen Sen and other hon. Members also. I have not taken any decision till now. I would have taken a decision today, but since you have written to me I would like to have a word with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also and then take a decision. Tomorrow I will let you know what decision I take.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If everybody tries to get up and bring in matters which are not on the Agenda where will it lead us. I would request you to enlighten me on this point. If hon. Members try to get up and raise some point about some subject which I do not know, what is the use? I will not be in a position to reply and I do not want to reply also. Could you not bring it to my notice a little earlier so that I myself can study it and either admit it and include it in the Agenda or convince you that it cannot be included. Today we are meeting at 4.00 P.M. in the Business Advisory Committee. Let me see whether I would be able to satisfy you or be convinced by you.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक प्रार्थना तो सुन लीजिए। प्रिविलेज के बारे में नहीं, बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। वहाँ अराजकवित्त कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल है उस की चर्चा कहाँ होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be any business, whether it relates to Bihar, Bengal or Uttar Pradesh.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अछयस महोदय, हम ने एक कॉलिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। कल स्ट्राइक होने जा रही है पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में, उस के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say. About 100 notices come and you have had one, about the Delhi thing, admitted today. I cannot admit all the hundred. I have reserved some of them; others have been rejected. Those that have been reserved can come one after the other in the coming days. I cannot remember all of them and give the answers. After the ministers' question hour there cannot be the Speaker's question hour. I cannot remember all the hundred things and answer the questions. If anybody is not satisfied, please give me a chance to discuss it with you and see whether I can convince you or am convinced by you. But please do not raise things off-hand and put me in difficulty.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : आफ-हैंड नहीं है। बिहार में एक महिला कर्मचारी का खून हो गया है...

MR. SPEAKER: What else is it when without giving me notice and without telling me you start shouting? Kindly tell me. Nothing is to be taken down; nothing will be recorded.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Maybe so, but your shouting is not going to solve the problems.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: **

MR. SPEAKER: You do what you like. I would not reply to you. You can shout as much as you like. Papers to be laid.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WORKING OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., ANNUAL REPORT OF STANDARDS INSTITUTION ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1355/68].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Standards Institution for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1356/68].
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1357/68].
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2070 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1968, regarding management of the India

Electric Works Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1358/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (1) The Export of Human Hair (Inspection) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. May, 1968. (Hindi and English dated the 3rd May, 1968.
- (2) The Export of Vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 1617 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1968. Hindi and English versions).
- (3) The Export of Steel Trunks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2062 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1359/68].

PRESIDENT'S ORDER re. BIHAR STATE EXPENDITURE; AND PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Order made by the President under article 357 (1) (c) of the Constitution authorising expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the

months of July and August, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2318 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.

- (2) A copy of the Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1136 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968, under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1360/68].

NOTIFICATION re. M/s. JESSOP & Co LTD., CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1517 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1968, regarding management of Messrs. Jessop and Co. Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1361/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O. 1527 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1968 making certain amendment to G.S.R. 288 dated the 29th February, 1964.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

- (2) The Mineral Concession (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1177 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (3) G.S.R. 1263 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1968, making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1362/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WEST BENGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ACT, ETC.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1966-67 along with the statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1363/68].
- (2) (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 39 of the West Bengal Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal:—

(a) Notification No. 798-MW published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 30th March, 1968, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959.

(b) Notification No. 817-W.M. published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 5th April, 1968, containing corrigendum to the above Notification.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1364/68].

(3) A copy of the Cardamom Board Service Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1107 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968 (English version) and No. G.S.R. 1150 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968 (Hindi version) and sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1365/68].

(4) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952:—

(b) S.O. 1948 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1968.

(b) S.O. 1948 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1968.

(ii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2234 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968 issued under section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. -LT 1366/68].

12.32 hrs.

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—
SUMMARY OF WORK**

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 16th March, 1967 to 31st May, 1968.

**CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY
FORCE BILL**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 13th May, 1968.

- (5) The Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1968.
- (6) The Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1968.
- (7) The Pondicherry (Extension of Laws) Bill, 1968.
- (8) The Civil Defence Bill, 1968.

12.32½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th April, 1968:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
- (2) The Finance Bill, 1968.
- (3) The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
- (4) The West Bengal Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
- (5) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 5th April, 1968:—

- (1) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (2) The Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Bill, 1968.
- (3) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1968.
- (4) The Public Provident Fund Bill, 1968.

12.33½ hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jagannath Rao on the 22nd July, 1968, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta may resume his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have to say something about the Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: It is over now. I have called Shri Gupta to speak on the Bill.

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक इस समय सदन के सामने है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि जब एमरजेंसी लागू थी, डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया एक्ट के अन्दर सरकार ने बहुत सारी प्रोपर्टीज ले ली थीं, उस समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया था कि किसी घादमी को इन के लेने से अनुविधा होती है या नहीं होती है। उस समय एमरजेंसी की बात थी और सरकार

[श्री कवरलाल गुप्त]

को उस चीज की जरूरत थी। लेकिन अब जब कि नार्मल पीरियड है, यह छानबीन होनी चाहिए कि सरकार जो प्रापर्टी लेना चाहती है—आया उसका उस प्रापर्टी को लेना उचित है या नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज मालूम हैं, जिनमें बहुत ज्यादाियां हुई हैं। ऐसे बहुत सारे हार्ड केसेज हैं, जिनकी चिन्ता न करते हुए सरकार ने उनकी जायदादें ले लीं। उस समय तो ठीक था, लेकिन आज जब हालात नार्मल हैं, एमरजेंसी समाप्त हो चुकी है, तो मैं आपके जरिये से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि जितनी भी इस प्रकार की प्रापर्टी आपने उस समय ली थी, उनको रिब्बू करना चाहिए और जो इस तरह के हार्ड केसेज हैं, उनको छोड़ देना चाहिए और जहां जरूरी हो—हो सकता है कि 20 वर्ष के बाद, 30 वर्ष के बाद उन प्रापर्टीज को जरूरत न हो—उनको छोड़ देना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की आपकी पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज—आपने जो कम्पेन्सेशन की बात कही है, वह गलत है। वास्तव में लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में कम्पेन्सेशन की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सैक्शन 4 के अन्दर जब नोटिफिकेशन होगा, उस समय जो मार्केट प्राइस होगी वह कम्पेन्सेशन में दी जायगी। लोगों को इससे नाराजगी है। लोगों का कहना है कि सैक्शन 4, उसके बाद सैक्शन 6 और उसके बाद सैक्शन 9—इनके नोटिफिकेशन में पांच-छः साल लग जाते हैं, इस लिये जिस दिन प्रापर्टी एक्वायर की जाय, उस दिन जो मार्केट रेट हो, वह कम्पेन्सेशन सरकार को देना चाहिये। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि मार्केट रेट से भी ज्यादा देना चाहिये। लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में 15 परसेन्ट सोलेशियम ज्यादा देते हैं, क्यों देते हैं? इसलिये देते हैं कि मालिक उसको बेचने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, सरकार उसको

जबरदस्ती लेना चाहती है, इस लिये उसको कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा देना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कम्पेन्सेशन की जो बलाज इस के अन्दर दी गई है यह एक ओटोक्रैटिक रूल की तस्वीर देती है, यह गलत चीज है और आपको इस में बदल करनी चाहिये। जब आप प्रापर्टी लेते हैं, उस समय जो मार्केट प्राइस हो, वह मार्केट प्राइस सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में देनी चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज—जो अमेंडमेंट आप इस समय लाये हैं, यह पीसमील है। इस बिल में और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जो ग्रीम्बोलीट हो गई हैं, अननैसेसरी हैं, इन में बदल की जरूरत है। इसलिये सरकार अगर पूरा विधेयक लाती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। पीस-मील लेजिस्लेशन से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

एक खास चीज की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सरकार अपनी ताकत का कितना नाजायज फायदा उठाती है, उस का एक उदाहरण मैं मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखी थी, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा था, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुर्मी पर बैठ कर कानून बनाने वाले, कानून को चलाने वाले अपने हाथ से किस तरह कानून का कल करते हैं, उसका एक नमूना मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। यह चीज एक स्कैण्डल का रूप धारण कर गई है। नई दिल्ली के अन्दर एलैक्जेंड्रा प्लेस एक जगह है, जहाँ दो-तीन सौ फेमिलीज रहती हैं, जिनमें सरकारी कर्मचारी भी हैं। वह जगह एक ब्रह्मचारी जी को अलाट कर दी गई। ये ब्रह्मचारी जी नहीं, सरकारी ब्रह्मचारी हैं, सरकार के खास आदमी हैं। पहले इन ब्रह्मचारी जी को जन्तर-मन्तर रोड पर एक कोठी दी गई थी। मैंने

सरकारी ब्रह्मचारी इस लिये कहा कि आपको बताता हूँ कि सरकार इनको किस तरह पैट्रोनाइज करती है। कई साल ये उस कोठी में जन्तर मन्तर रोड पर रहे, लेकिन जब कई सालों का किराया नहीं दिया, तो उनको वहाँ से उठा कर बाहर निकाल दिया गया

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सरकारी साण्ड कहो ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कांग्रेसी सरकारी ब्रह्मचारी कह लो । अब इनको योगाश्रम के लिये एलैक्जेंड्रा प्लेस की जगह एलाट कर दी गई और उन लोगों को जो वहाँ पर रहते थे, नोटिस दे दिया गया कि इस जगह को खाली कर दो, सरकार उस जगह को लेना चाहती है । सैकड़ों फैमिलीज को निकालने के लिये नोटिस दिया गया । मास्टर प्लान के अन्दर वह जगह रेजिडेन्शल एरिया है, रेजीडेन्शल एरिया के होते हुए भी इन्होंने वहाँ पर योगाश्रम बनाने का निर्णय कर लिया, जो कि मास्टर प्लान के खिलाफ था । पहले उस जगह को डेन्जरस डिक्लेअर कराया गया और कहा कि यह डेन्जरस है, हम इसको गिराना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के चीफ इंजीनियर को मालूम हुआ तो उन्होंने दोबारा जांच करवाई और मालूम हुआ कि डेन्जरस नहीं है । जो वहाँ पर महिलायें थीं, वे आकर रोई और कहा कि हम प्रदर्शन करेंगे, अखबारों में देंगे । तब इन्होंने कहा कि हम आपका हिस्सा नहीं लेते, बराबर वाला हिस्सा ले लेते हैं । लेकिन ब्रह्मचारी जी को योगाश्रम के लिये देना जरूरी है । तो एक आदमी को खुश करने के लिए कानून कैसे तोड़ा जाता है ? यह भी कहा जाता है और वह ठीक भी है कि स्वयं प्राइम मिनिस्टर उसमें इन्टरेस्टेड हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के कहने से उन सरकारी ब्रह्मचारी के लिए सब कुछ किया जा रहा है । आपके जरिए से कहना चाहता हूँ

कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटरी मिस्टर कपूर ने आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है कि ये ब्रह्मचारी जी प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले और उन्होंने शिकायत की कि मुझे अभी तक योगाश्रम की जमीन नहीं मिली है आप जल्दी काँजिए, इसमें कहीं देरी है और जल्दी से जल्दी उनको एलाट करें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये तो कहानी सुनाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कहानी तो सुनाऊंगा ही । यह तो स्कैंडल है । आप इसको आसानी से नहीं ले सकते हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों या आप, कानून सभी के लिए एक है । आप कुर्सी पर बैठ कर पाँच सौ परिवारों को किस प्रकार से उजाड़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को योगासन सिखाते हैं इसलिए आप यह करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन यह नहीं होगा । अगर होगा तो हम आपकी घज्जियाँ उड़ायेंगे । (अध्वधान)

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इनकार करें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटेरियेट से चिट्ठी आई है और यह भी इनकार करें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था । यह एक जबर्दस्त स्कैंडल है । आज वहाँ पर टेलीफोन भी लग गया है । वहाँ पर मिखों का गुरुद्वारा भी है । उन्होंने भी एजीटेशन शुरू किया है और कहा है कि ऐसा नहीं होने दिया जायेगा । तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास जो भी ताकत है वह कानून के मुताबिक इस्तेमाल करिए । मैं आपके जरिए यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री की कुछ और राय है और बाकी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स की कुछ और राय है । उपप्रधान मंत्री से मिलने गए, गृह मंत्री से मिलने गए, आपसे भी मिलने गए तो हर एक मंत्री ने अलग अलग राय दी और यह कहा कि यह बड़ा मामला है इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं ।

तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में घोषणा करिए कि जैसे लोग,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सरकारी कर्मचारी वहाँ पर रह रहे हैं उनको हटाया नहीं जायेगा। अगर आपको ब्रह्मचारी जी की सेवा करनी ही है तो उनको कोई दूसरी जगह दीजिए, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन एक व्यक्ति के लिए मास्टर प्लान का उल्लंघन करना—वह व्यक्ति जिसने पहले सरकार को किराया नहीं दिया—उचित नहीं है। उस व्यक्ति ने सस्ती जीपें भी खरीद ली हैं, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जो जीपें मिलती हैं उसके आधे भाव पर उसको जीपें मिली हैं। उसको मोटर साइकिलें भी मिली हैं सरकार से। तो वह सरकार का फेवरित है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):
पहुंचा हुआ योगी होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अटल जी कहते हैं कि पहुंचा हुआ योगी है। मेरा तजुर्बा अभी नहीं हुआ है। मैंने उनके दर्शन जरूर किये हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से अश्वोरेन्स चाहता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार से भी वहाँ पर लोगों को उजाड़ा नहीं जायेगा और वहाँ पर जो लोग बैठे हैं वे बैठे रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और यह आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो तीन चार बातें कही हैं उनको मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): The properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act are being given a lease of life for an indefinite period by means of this Bill. I would say that the statement explaining the circumstances why this Bill became necessary is a mere repetition of the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' except for the fact that because the Defence of India Act expired in the month of January, issuing an Ordinance was necessary.

The reasons for extending this Act are not very convincing. We are told that properties worth several crores of rupees probably were requisitioned in the year 1962 in the wake of the Chinese aggression. Within the course of these six years Government should have been in a position to come to a conclusion whether to acquire the property permanently or to derequisition the property. If they are really in need of those properties and they have built valuable structures over the properties requisitioned, then Government should be in a position to come to a definite conclusion whether they need those properties permanently and whether that acquisition is necessary. Therefore, they should not merely keep the requisitioning hanging indefinitely for a further period, but they should be in a position to acquire it permanently if they need it permanently.

We know that a high-powered committee has been formed, consisting of distinguished Members of this House and also of the other House, to go into all the questions regarding acquisition of lands and the various ramifications and the implications of the acquisition of land in different parts of the country.

It is our common experience that when Government issue a notice of acquisition once under the law, and they get control of the property, there is laxity, and they do not take the necessary steps for completing the various processes of acquisition by the time by which they should complete them. Inevitably, the owners of the land are the sufferers. In this process, also a lot a land which may be needed for agricultural purposes and various other purposes remains waste. Government acquire the land and they do not build the structures they need thereupon, with the result that a vast area of land lies waste.

All these matters are under the consideration of the high-powered committee. Even after the passing

of this Bill, when the high-powered committee has given its recommendations, Government should lose no time in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill to see that the difficulties that are faced by the owners of the land and by the country as a whole on account of a large area of land lying waste for a considerable period of time and the difficulties that are faced by Government on account of the shortage of finance and on account of their not being able to meet the cost of acquisition or the expenses of requisition for a very long period of time are solved at least partially.

Since this Bill seeks to replace an ordinance, the process of passing this Bill into an Act cannot be delayed for a further period. Otherwise, I would have asked for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. But since that cannot be done now, I would at least expect the Government that after this Bill is passed and soon after the high-powered committee has given its recommendations, they should lose no time in bringing forward a comprehensive Bill to safeguard the economy of land and especially the agricultural lands in our country, to protect the agriculturists and the land-owners and to effect economy in Government spending. I hope that that Bill will be brought forward and sufficient measures would be taken to safeguard all these interests.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): It is really surprising that Government should have to promulgate an Ordinance in order that they may be in a position to continue in possession of properties which, on their own admission, they had taken possession of about 25 years back. One is really surprised when the Minister says that there are certain properties which have been taken possession of both in the cities and towns, and if they were to be released, Government would suffer.

What is the criterion for this Government? Is it the suffering of the Government or the suffering of the

people whom they claim to serve? Let the Government understand that they are elected and put in authority not to solve their problems and difficulties but in order that they may solve the problems and difficulties of the public. If buildings, lands and properties had been taken possession of 25 years and more ago, does the Minister seriously want to tell us that during all this time they could not possibly find out ways and means so that the Government's difficulties could be solved and at the same time the owners of the properties given proper relief? Was it really necessary to promulgate an Ordinance?

Last year in the first session of the Lok Sabha, we dealt with an Ordinance where they tried to set aside a Supreme Court decision. In pursuance of that, we have a committee which is going round the country and might report on it. Here is another case. An Ordinance has been promulgated. I would really like to know what sort of acquisition proceedings are Government carrying on. I might cite an instance with which the present Ministry is not concerned. For the purpose of the City of Bombay's water supply, thousands of acres of land have been notified and acquisition proceedings are on. Nothing has happened as far as the owners are concerned. An 80-ft. bund has been built with the result that water will by now have entered the fields and houses of those people. This is in the Igatpuri taluka of Nasik District in Maharashtra State.

These are instances where Government act in a hurried manner and then want people to loiter at their door and get relief as and when Government will give it. This is happening in towns cities and in villages with which everyone is concerned. Instead of trying to improve upon their conduct in this matter under the legislation under which they act, Government simply go on adding to the miseries of the people.

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

The Minister has not given any justification except that it would be difficult for Government to release those properties. If the difficulty is such that Government cannot stand it, how could the poor owners face it? Is it any excuse for Government to say, 'We are in difficulty; therefore, we will stick to what we have done.'

As a matter of fact, these properties were taken possession of during war time when there was supposed to be an emergency. Now the very fact that an Ordinance has been promulgated means that Government were aware that the emergency had lapsed and the Defence of India Act, under which this has been done, would expire on 10 July, 1968. So they ought to have been more careful about it. Through this recourse to ordinances, does the Government want the House, and through the House the public, to understand that it is only during the inter-session period that the Government attends to its legislative activities in a proper manner and on other occasions they will be doing something else?

Therefore, really in this particular matter, because the Minister wants an ordinance to be ratified and because through that ratification he wants to bring further amendments, I oppose the Bill tooth and nail.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो अर्मेंडिंग बिल मौजूद है यह हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम किसानों के लिए ग्रहमियत रखता है। पिछले साल इसी हाउस में फूड मिनिस्टरी की बहस हुई थी और उसमें लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट की तरमिम आई थी और उस तरमिम पर हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने बहस की थी और उस बहस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि तमाम देश के लिये पार्लियामेंट के मॅम्बर्स की एक लैंड एक्वीजीशन कमेटी बनी थी। वह कमेटी सारे देश का दौरा कर रही है। उस कमेटी के चेअरमैन मुल्ला साहब हैं जो कि हाईकोर्ट

के रिटायर्ड जज हैं और इस हाउस के एफ माननीय सदस्य हैं। जाहिर है कि उस कमेटी ने इस बारे में एक बड़ी कम्प्रीहेंसिव रिपोर्ट सौंपनी है। मैं यह भी आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी इनकिलाबी सिफारिशें कमेटी की आयेंगी जिससे कि सारे देश के किसानों की किस्मत का कायापलट हो जायगा। यह बीच में जो बिल आया है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसका क्या मतलब है? जब सारे देश के लैंड के एक्वीजीशन पर एक बड़ा कम्प्रीहेंसिव और युनिफार्म बिल आ रहा है तो यह पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन, आर्डिनेंस की जगह बिल या कोई डिफेंस, आफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1962 चूँकि 10 जुलाई को खत्म हो जाना है इसलिए उसकी जगह यह अर्मेंडिंग बिल लाया जा रहा है या कोई पहले इस किस्म का रिक्विजिशनिंग और एक्वीजीशन एक्ट है उसमें तरमिम करके कुछ दफ्तर इस बिल की मार्फत उस एक्ट में लाना मुझे कोई ज्यादा अक्ल की बात नजर नहीं आ रही है।

किसानों को पहले से ही कीड़े मकोड़े समझा गया है और अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जो लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट था उसके तहत किसानों को जमीन का मालिक ही नहीं समझा जाता था। उमे तो बस गधा मरीखा समझा जाता था कि जं: चाहे उस पर सवारी कर ले। उस कानून में यहाँ तक था कि अगर देश के डिफेंस के लिए, स्पैसिफिक परपज के लिए या पबलिक परपज के लिए जिसमें कि देश का हित है तो बिना हिचक उसके तहत किसानों की कुर्बानी की जा सकती है और सरकार उनकी जमीनें, मकान आदि ले सकती है लेकिन जहाँ कारपोरेशन आये, जहाँ कम्पनीज आये और यहाँ तक कि एक एक मामूली दुकान के लिए एक अपनी छं:टी सी तिजारत के लिए एक दूसरी यार्डस्टिक इस्तेमाल की जाये और अगर उस पर पबलिक परपज की डैफ़ीनीशन का फायदा उठाये तो एक छोटा सा किसान जिसके कि पास 25 बीघा या 60 बीघा जमीन

हो उस बेचारे की सारी जमीन पब्लिक परपत्र में क्यों साफ़ ले ली जाती है? मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक बड़ा जुल्म व नाइंसाफी आज किसानों के साथ की जा रही है। यह जुल्म दिल्ली में भी उन पर हो रहा है। यह दिल्ली के चारों तरफ़ का आसपास का 3 मील का इलाका जैसे इधर बहादुरगढ़ ले लीजिये, पानीपत ले लीजिये, गाँधिगढ़ ले लीजिये और उधर को गूडगाँव और रिवाड़ी तक ले लीजिये बल्कि सोनीपत तक ले लीजिये यह सारा इलाका उन किसानों का है जिनकी कि जमीन टंटे में आ गई है और हर समय उनके गले में फाँसी का फंदा झूलता रहता है। उनको पता नहीं कि कोई जमीन उनकी है या नहीं है। उनको यह पता नहीं है कि यह मकान उन का रहेगा या नहीं। उन को यह पता नहीं है कि डंगर वगैरह लेकर किस वक्त उनको कूच करना पड़ेगा। उनको यह पता नहीं है कि हम जन्म में जायेंगे, मशरिक में जायेंगे या शुमाल में जायेंगे।

यह लाखों नहीं करोड़ों आदिमियों की किस्मत का सवाल है। मेरे भाई श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने ठीक ही कहा है कि यह महज कानूनी बात ही नहीं है बल्कि यह करोड़ों आदिमियों के बुनियादी हक़ का मसला है। जब एक कारखानेदार अपना कारखाना बनाता है तो वह कारखाने का मालिक होता है, कोई बैंक बैंक बनाता है तो वह अपने उस बैंक का मालिक होता है, दुकानदार अपनी दुकान का मालिक होता है, गरज यह कि हर कोई अपनी अपनी प्रापर्टी का मालिक होता है लेकिन किसान बेचारा अपनी जमीन का मालिक नहीं है। उस की मालिक सरकार है, उसका हसबैंड जो है वह सरकार है, किसान नहीं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता यह क्या बात है और क्यों इस तरह से सौतेली माँ का बरताव किसान के साथ होता है। उस किसान के साथ जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बचाने वाली फ़ौज को

परवरिश करता है, जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का भ्रष्टदाता बनता है, जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव करता है, ऐसा सलूक मेरी समझ में नहीं आ सकता है, इस सरकार के जरिए से जो आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार है।

13 hrs.

यह जो बिल हमारे वज़ीर साहब लाये हैं उसके बारे में मैं उनकी मजबूरियों को समझता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट की मियाद खत्म होगी, लेकिन कौनसा आसमान फटने वाला है, कौन सी जमीन टूटने वाली है? छः महीने इन्तजार किया जा सकता था। कमेटी बड़ी शानदार रिपोर्ट करने वाली है। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद ही हम को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये था। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो आर्डिनंस था उसको हम कुछ देर और रख सकते थे और कुछ देर और इन्तजार करके भगला कदम उठाते।

मैं इस सिलसिले में दो मिसालें देना चाहूँगा एक तो मेरा खुद का हलका है मांडोठी गाँव का और और एक गूडगाँव की मिसाल है। बीस या पच्चीस साल से हवाई अड्डे के लिये जमीन एक्वायर की हुई थी लेकिन आज तक वहाँ हवाई अड्डा नहीं बना, बल्कि हवाई अड्डा बनना कंसल भी हो गया है। जो जमीन ली गई है वहाँ पर जो थोड़ा बहुत कंस्ट्रक्शन था भी उसके रोड़े तक भी उड़ गये हैं। चूँकि जमीन की मालिक सरकार है, किसान उसके नजदीक भी नहीं जा सकता। नजदीक जाता है उसका चालान किया जाता है। वहाँ पर अपने डंगर भी नहीं छोड़ते। अगर छोड़ दें तो उनको जेल से जाया जाय। उसके लिये कोई मुद्दावजा नहीं है। इस तरह का जंगल का कानून है। चाहे वह सरकार का कानून हो चाहे किसी करपोरेट बाडोका हो, जिससे हमारे देश का किसान उजड़े वह गलत है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो बिल लाया गया है उसके पीछे कोई मुद्दा नहीं है, इसलिये

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

उसको अभी न लाया जाय। आज दिल्ली के आस पास तीस मील के अंदर जो लोग हैं उनके साथ भी वही हाल होगा जो हमारे आदिमियों के साथ गुड़गांव में हुआ। आप उसमें जल्दी न करें। थोड़े दिन इतजार करें। दरअसल रिपोर्ट को आने दें और पार्लियामेंट में उस पर विचार हो। अगर आपको उसमें कोई तरमिम करनी है या उसको मंजूर करना है तो उसको करने के बाद कोई बिल लावें। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप इस बिल को अभी इल्टबा में डालें। आप उस रिपोर्ट को यहाँ लायें उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट चाहे उस पर अपनी मुहर लगाये या कुछ करे।

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

RE: STRIKE OF BIHAR NON GAZETTED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND WORKING JOURNALISTS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I will read out the rule. May I invite your kind attention to rule 340? It says:

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned".

The motion before the House is that the Bill which had been piloted by Shri Jaganath Rao be taken into consideration. I want that this debate should be adjourned for two reasons. Firstly, as you are aware, today the Bihar State is under President's Rule. Unfortunately, a situation has developed in that State where thousands

of non-gazetted officers are on strike and they are being arrested. There is no Assembly there and, naturally, this matter cannot be raised there. Secondly, because of the non-implementation of the Wage Board Award the working journalists and the employees in *Statesman* . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This plea was made just after Question Hour by Shri Joshi and the Speaker, if I remember correctly, said that he would look into it and decide what is to be done because there is some Calling Attention Notice. The same thing applies to Bihar also. If you had given notice I would have considered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not necessary under Rule 340. You can rule me out. Sir, today all the employees of newspapers like *Statesmen*, *The Times of India*, *Hindustan Times*, *Indian Express* and the *Anand Bazar Group* are on strike. Tomorrow there will be no newspapers. These newspapers, headed by Tata, Birla, Goenka and Sahu Jain are going to declare a lockout. I would request you to ask the Labour Minister, who is present here, to say something which may avoid the strike. I would request you to help us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as I know, because I know what is happening, the Labour Minister is taking active interest in this. If there is a Calling Attention Notice . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is physically present here. The Calling Attention has been rejected and that is why I am raising it here now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am certain that the Labour Minister has done everything possible to avoid the strike. So far as the strike by working journalists' organisation is concerned, at the proper time I am certain he will intervene and take action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not on the Order Paper and I cannot ask the Labour Minister now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under the rules a Minister can make a statement *suo motu*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he wants to make a statement he can communicate that to me and I will immediately call him. I cannot compel him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request him, Sir, through you, to make a statement just now. Let him say a word about it which may avert the strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has done everything possible to avert the strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him say so. We want to hear that from the Labour Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. M. Joshi. He has to speak on the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Labour Minister is here and you may call upon him to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister concerned to make a statement. So far as I know, he has been taking....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): You may ask him to make a statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot say any such thing. If the item were there on the Order Paper I would have done that.

Now, Shri S. M. Joshi. If he wants to speak on the Bill he may speak now. Otherwise he will miss his turn.

श्री एस० एम० बंजः (पूना) : मगर लेबर मिनिस्टर कुछ कहा चाहे, तो आप उन को कहने दें जिये । वह इतना तो कह दें कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I think the hon. Minister is willing to say something.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): There are two calling-attention-notice I am not ready with all the facts and figures just now. If the Members want me to say how many papers will go on strike, how many have implemented and how many have not implemented, then I am not prepared at the moment to give all those facts and figures. If hon. Members put me questions about the number of papers that have implemented and the number of papers that have not implemented and so on, I do not have all those facts with me here. But if you think fit that I should say something on the strike, certainly I am prepared to say something.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him say something on the strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him say something on the strike.

SHRI HATHI: The position is that on the 23rd April, the newspaper employees were to go on strike. When the Demands of the Labour Ministry were being discussed here, in the evening I said that negotiations were going on and I was sure that some settlement would be reached. Fortunately a settlement was reached whereby the employers agreed to pay as an interim measure 70 per cent of the total difference between the present emoluments and the wage board emoluments. Then, the strike was averted, and I had personally intervened in the matter.

Then, the negotiations started again. We had two or three sittings. In the

[Shri Hathi]

meantime, an unfortunate controversy arose between the two sides. Some of the editors and the newspaper employers challenged it and said 'Why did you commit yourself to 70 per cent? We are not bound by it', and they said that the IENS agreement was only a recommendatory suggestion. Now, on that the controversy arose. The employees said 'When we have gone into an agreement on a national or an all-India basis, how could it be recommendatory? Therefore, we say that it is binding, and you must also say that it is binding.' Then, the IENS said 'We have no legal sanction. So, how can we bind others?'. This controversy was going on, and in June again they gave a call for a strike to start on the 23rd July.

When I came to know of it, I again called the parties together, on the 17th instant. I gave them a formula. I said that I could appreciate the viewpoint of the employees namely that 'After having done all this if they cannot say that it is binding, then what is the use of entering into an agreement'. On the other hand the IENS also were right in the sense that they had no legal sanction. So, it was said that at least they must say that it was morally binding, and they must thus inspire a sense of confidence among the employees. But they were not prepared to do that.

Then, the formula that I gave them was this, namely that they might again start their discussions, and at the time when the final stage of agreement is reached, let them take some time, a day or two, go into a conference, and put this proposal before them, and they might put in the names of as many of them as agreed, and let the IENS sign on behalf of those who had agreed so that it may be binding on them, and as for the others, the remaining employers will see what could be done. The workers also agreed to that and the negotiations started.

I had been in touch with the developments and I found that unfortunately on the 20th afternoon, there was heat on both sides; the employers were prepared to go up to 75 per cent but the workers wanted that at least in the bigger four or five newspapers, it should be 100 per cent. They were prepared to accommodate class IV, class V, class VI and class VII. As for classes II, and III the bigger newspapers, that is, the *Times of India*, *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman* and the *Indian Express* were not prepared to accommodate. Unfortunately, in the midst of the talk, the negotiations broke through.

On the 20th instant, I knew of that, and I called both the parties, but till today both are in that mood not to settle. They dissolved their committee, that is, the IENS, and they said that each newspaper would be free to negotiate with their workers at the plant level and not at the national level and they said they did not want the committee. So, they have dissolved that. I have yet requested them that rather than have this deadlock, it would be better to settle. I understand that some talks are going on. Well, I would watch for some days. If nothing happens, I shall certainly intervene and see that some *via-media* is found out.

This is the position. This disposes of the calling-attention-notice also.

There is just one small thing that I would like to mention, that this strike will be limited only to class I, II, and III. The other classes, namely classes IV, V, VI VII etc. are not affected by this.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: (Gurdaspur):
What will they do, if they have nothing to carry out?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Birlas, the Tatas, and the Goncnka are all there, and they have no capacity to pay but the others have the capacity to pay!

14.16 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है, मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ और वह विरोध इस लिए है कि इस विधेयक के जरिये हम एक ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, जो न्याय-विसंगत और न्याय विपरीत है। रेक्वीजिशनिंग एंड एक्वीजिशन आफ इम्पूवेल प्रापर्टी एक्ट के अनुसार जब तक हम लोग यह साबित नहीं करेंगे कि किसी खास पब्लिक परपज के लिये किसी जमीन की जरूरत है, तब तक हम का रेक्वीजिशन और एक्वीजिशन नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे याद है कि जब पूना में डेम डिस्ट्रिक्टर हुआ, तो हम ने बहुत से लोगों को घर देने के लिए जमीन को रेक्वीजिशन किया था और उस का एक्वीजिशन करने जा रहे थे, मगर इस कानून के कारण हम उस प्रोग्राम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके।

इमरजेंसी के कारण डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के मातहत हुकूमत को एक-दम ब्लैकट पावर्स मिल गई थीं। लोगों ने इस बात को बूल किया कि जब देश पर कोई संकट है, तो हमें हुकूमत को अस्तयार देना चाहिए और वह अस्तयार उस को मिल गया। उस अस्तयार के मुताबिक जो जमीनें रेक्वीजिशन की गई हैं, उन के बारे में गोया एक इनडेमिटी एक्ट बन रहा है और जो जमीनें नहीं लेनी चाहिए थीं, जिन पर कुछ इमारतें या स्ट्रक्चर बना दिये गये हैं उन को रेक्वीजिशन के अधीन रखा

जायेगा। इस विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट आफ ब्राब-जेक्ट्स एण्ड रिजल्ट्स में कहा गया है :

“On many of these requisitioned lands valuable structures have been put up. In the majority of the cases it has not been possible to vacate the lands and hand them over to the owners.”

अगर यह स्थिति हो भी कि किसी जमीन पर इमारत या स्ट्रक्चर बना है और हम मालिक को वह जमीन वापिस नहीं दे सकते, हैं, तो बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि क्या इमरजेंसी के लिए उस जमीन की जरूरत थी। जैसा कि श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने अभी कहा है, किसी योगी के लिए जमीन ले ली गई है। हम को तो यह नहीं लगता है कि इमरजेंसी में किसी योगी के काम की जरूरत थी, जिस के लिए लोगों की जमीन ली जाये।

जगह जगह हम ने यह भी देखा है कि जमीन लेने के सम्बन्ध में, किस की जमीन ली जाये और किस की न ली जाये, इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट और उस के अधिकारियों द्वारा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया गया है। अब इस प्रकार की जमीनों को हड़प करने की कोशिश हो रही है।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल)
पैसा दे कर हड़प करेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: जब कोई पब्लिक परपज नहीं है, तो एक्वीजिशन करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। हुकूमत को इस का अधिकार तभी होगी, जब कि पब्लिक परपज के लिए जरूरी हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो जमीनें रेक्वीजिशन की गई या एक्वायर की गई और जिन को रेक्वीजिशन के अधीन रखने का विचार है, उन के बारे में पहले यह साबित करना चाहिए कि वे पब्लिक परपज के लिए जरूरी थीं। तब कहीं जाकर उस को मुआवजा देने की बात आती है। इन ए कोर्ट आफ ला

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

साबित करना पड़ेगा, कोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा और यहां जो पावर मिलती है वह ब्लॉक पावर है। मैं समझता हूँ हमारा जो संविधान है उस के विपरीत यह चीज है। किसी के भी अधिकार को इस तरह छीन लेना और एमरजेंसी के सहारे उस की ग्राइ में लेकर उस को उस से वंचित कर देना किसी तरह उचित नहीं है। यह पहला फंडामेंटल राइट है किसी भी व्यक्ति का और उस वक्त तो हमारे जो फंडामेंटल राइट थे उस में यह नियंत्रण था, अब आप लोगों ने उसे ले लिया और लेने के बाद बाकायदा बना देते हैं तो यह चीज नहीं चलेगी। मेरा बुनियादी इस पर विरोध है कि इस बिल को या तो मुल्तवी रखा जाये जब तक कि वह कमेटी जो बैठी है उस की रिपोर्ट न आ जाये और जो कि हमारे दोस्त रणधीर भाई ने कहा वह भी बात है। पहले यह दोस्त हमारी पार्टी में थे। अब भी उन में पहले की जो इंस्पिरेशन है वह कुछ बाकी है कि अभी वहां उस पार्टी में बैठ कर भी एक न्याय की बात बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ उन्होंने कही। मैं दूसरों को भी यह कहूंगा, चाहे यह पार्टी हो या दूसरी पार्टी हो, हम सभी देश का हित चाहते हैं, मैं कांग्रेस के कई साथियों से पूछता हूँ कि जो बिल बनते हैं कभी लेजिस्लेटिव पार्टी में उस पर चर्चा भी करते हैं? अगर नहीं करते हैं तो इस तरह के बिल आ जायेंगे और जो अधिकार अवाम के हैं, उन्हीं के ऊपर तो कुल्हाड़ी मार रहे हैं। बड़े आदमी अपनी जमीन की सुरक्षा ठीक तरह से करते हैं। गरीब जा हैं उन्हीं की सुरक्षा नहीं होती है। इसलिए यह बिल मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान के खिलाफ है। न्याय के खिलाफ है। इस को या तो मुल्तवा रखा जाये उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने तक या इस में ऐसा कुछ किया जाये कि जिस में कोर्ट में जाकर उस में यह सिद्ध किया जा सके कि इस जमीन का एमरजेंसी में लाना जरूरी नहीं था और अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाये तो चाहे 50 लाख की भी इमारत

आप ने उस पर क्यों न बनाई हो, वह गिरानी पड़ेगी, और दूसरा कोई रास्ता इस का नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief. Time is limited.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Time is limited but the Bill is long.

It is the privilege of the Opposition to read more into a Bill than is warranted by it. I concede them this privilege. It is also the privilege of some Members of the Congress Party that whatever the occasion may be, whatever the subject under discussion may be, whatever the Bill may be, they will bring in their pet fancies and their pre-conceived ideas into this. There are some persons who would always be talking of kisans and jawans as if we are not concerned about them. This is a case of inverted sympathy. This is a case of perversion of understanding. This is a case of importing prejudice into something where there is no occasion for it.

What is this Bill? This Bill is sequential in its nature. It tries to legalise (An Hon. Member: Perpetuate). What was already been there.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): You mean, so far it was illegal?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: It tries to put the stamp of legal approval on what was done under the Defence of India Rules. The Defence of India Rules have gone by the board and, therefore, this Bill has come into being. At the same time, since they went overboard during the inter-session period an Ordinance was issued and this Bill tries to put into effect what was done

under the Defence of India Rules and what was sanctioned under the Ordinance which was promulgated by the President of India. Therefore I do not think that there is any infringement of the fundamental rights or that there is any breakdown of legal things in this Bill. I think, it is a perfectly legal and constitutional Bill which does not try to take away the fundamental right of any citizen and which does not try to take away the right to property which any citizen of India has.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Subject to Government charity.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: After all, we are living in a democratic era under a democratic Constitution where nobody can be deprived of his property unless and until it is for very cogent, emergent and national reasons. I think, nobody would try to go against that.

What is our priority in this country? I think, agriculture has got a priority in this country. There is no doubt about it. But I would say, and I am sure will agree with me, that along with agriculture goes defence. If anybody says that agriculture should have priority but defence should go overboard, I think, he is not trying to do something which is good for our country. Agriculture and defence are the right arm and the left arm of mother India. Anybody who wants to cut one arm, I think, is doing injustice to mother India. I think, that should not be misunderstood.

What about compensation? So far as compensation is concerned, I think, there is a more liberal provision in the Bill than what was made when the Bhakra Nangal Dam was acquired. I think, one should not quibble at that provision.

Now, a yogi has been brought into the picture. I know that Yogi, Swami Dharmendrajai Maharaj. He teaches Raja Yoga which is one of the greatest legacies of India and which is one of the greatest legacies of our civilisa-

sation. It has been preached to us throughout the ages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody questions the teaching of yoga. Now come to the point.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Sir, this Raja Yoga was preached by Swami Vivekananda of whom you are a disciple and of whom I am also a disciple. If some land is taken away for building an ashram for the preaching and propagation of Raja Yoga, I think, that is not something done which is unfair or unjust. This Raja Yoga is very much talked of in so many countries of the world in Soviet Union, in U.S.A., etc. and it conforms to the scientific tests that have been held all over the world.

That they have waxed eloquent about this ashram, I feel for them. I feel as much as anybody for them. But I would say that they should have waxed eloquent when jhuggis and jhompries were being demolished, when the Metropolitan Council is here. They have one standard for the Metropolitan Council and another standard for the Government of India.

With these words, I would say that there is nothing harmful in this Bill and that it should be passed as it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri:

I would request the hon. members to confine themselves to their time-limit. They may not take more than five minutes each.

श्री: प्रकाशविर शास्त्री (हापुड) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक का मैं इसलिये प्रमुख रूप से विरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी संसद से दो प्रकार के अधिकार सरकार लेती है—एक अधिकार वह जो कि सामान्य परिस्थितियों में सरकार संसद से लेती है और दूसरे वे अधिकार कि जिस समय देश पर किसी प्रकार का कोई संकट आया हुआ हो, उस समय सरकार को जो अधिकार

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन यदि सरकार संकट-कालीन अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर के उन को सामान्य अधिकारों के रूप में परिणित करे तो एक गलत परम्परा प्रारम्भ करेगी और ऐसी स्थिति में आगे चल कर संसद् को यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि संकटकालीन अधिकार इस सरकार को दिये जायें या न दिये जायें।

इस विधेयक की पृष्ठभूमि ही यह है। भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने जो अधिकार प्राप्त किये थे, आज उन को वह सामान्य अधिकारों के रूप में परिणित करने जा रही है और इस प्रकार एक गलत परम्परा यह सरकार डालने जा रही है।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जिस आश्रम की चर्चा अभी यहां पर चल रही थी, मैं नहीं जानता कि श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने जानबूझ कर ही स्वामी विवेकानन्द के नाम को इस योग-आश्रम के साथ सम्बद्ध किया अथवा किस प्रकार से किया? लेकिन यह योग-आश्रम, जिसके लिये भूमि पालियामेंट भवन के बग़ाबर दी जा रही है, उससे अस्वस्थ परम्परायें अगर प्रारम्भ होंगी। पालियामेंट से सम्बन्धित जो इस्टीचूशन्ज हैं, जिनमें एक आध के बारे में आप भी जानते हैं, जैसे इण्डियन इस्टीचूट आफ पालियामेंट्री स्टडीज है, उस ने जब इस मंत्रालय से रिक्वेस्ट की कि हम को भवन बनाने के लिए ज़मीन दीजिये उन को कहा गया कि धौला कूआं पर ज़मीन मिल सकती है, पालम एयरपोर्ट के पास ज़मीन मिल सकती है, लेकिन योगाश्रम के लिये ज़मीन दी जा रही है गोलडाकखाने पर। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस में जगन्नाथ राव दोषी नहीं हैं क्योंकि यह योगाश्रम वहाँ है, जो एक इतिहास बना चुका है, जिसके पीछे एक कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर को हटना पड़ा था यह बही योगाश्रम है जो अन्तर मन्तर रोड पर था मैं उस के बारे इतिहा में नहीं जाना चाहता। इस में

जगन्नाथ राव इतने दोषी नहीं हैं, जितना इन पर प्रेशर डाला जा रहा है कि पालियामेंट के बगल में इस प्रकार का योगाश्रम बनाया जाये। श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द का नाम जोड़ कर जिस प्रकार स्वामी विवेकानन्द के यश को अपमानित किया है, आज नहीं तो कल श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा अपने ही कथन पर पश्चाताप करेंगे। कहां यह आश्रम और कहां स्वामी विवेकानन्द, दोनों को इस प्रकार लाकर जोड़ना एक गलत परम्परा है।

यह बात तो एक शहरी सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में थी, लेकिन इस अधिनियम के द्वारा जो एक और बुरी चीज होने जा रही है, अब मैं उस का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व इस संसद् में करता हूँ कि जहां पर अधिकांश किसानों की जमीनों को लेकर कुछ सरकारी फैंक्टरियां या निजी फैंक्टरियां या सरकारी हवाई अड्डा बनाया जा रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले आपको याद होगा इसी संसद के ऊपर गाजियाबाद के कुछ किसानों ने अपने बाल-बच्चे और परिवारों के साथ प्रदर्शन किया था। उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि हमारी भूमि का बाजार में जो दाम मिल सकता है, वह हम को मिलने चाहिये। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा था। इतने वर्षों की लिखा-पढ़ी के बाद भी, आज मैं आपको कहता हूँ, अब तक भी उन किसानों को उनकी भूमि का मुआवजा नहीं मिला। कभी तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां दिक्कत है, कभी यह कहते हैं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस के बारे में निर्णय नहीं किया और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री यह कहती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सहमत नहीं हो रही है। नतीजा यह है कि किसानों के घर में आज पच्चीस-पच्चीस और तीस-तीस साल की लड़कियां बठी हैं, बिना पसे के वह विवाह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, अपने बच्चों के पेट-पालन

की समस्या उनके सामने है। हिण्डन एरिया में आठ गांवों की जमीनें ली गईं, किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी, क्योंकि देश की सुरक्षा का कार्य था लेकिन आखिरकार जिनको उजाड़ा जा रहा था, जिनके मुंह का टुकड़ा छीना जा रहा था, उन के भविष्य का प्रबन्ध भी तो सरकार को करना चाहिये था कहीं जा कर जमीन के बदले में जमीन ले लेते, कहीं पर झोंपड़ी डाल कर सिर छुपा लेने आज भी इतने वर्षों के बाद किसान उसी तरह तबाही और बरवादी की हालत में घूम रहा है कभी रक्षा मंत्रालय के दरवाजे खटखटाते हैं कभी जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट के चक्कर काटते हैं और कभी लखनऊ के चक्कर लगाते हैं। सरकार जब भी किसानों की भूमि ले तो उसी कार्य के लिए ले, जिस कार्य के लिये कि दूसरा कोई विकल्प न हो, जिस तरह से कि हिण्डन एग्रर पोर्ट की बात थी। जब इस प्रकार की भूमि ली जाये तो किसानों के पोषण की व्यवस्था भी सरकार करे। जमीन के बदले में जमीन सरकार उन को दे दे तो और भी उपयुक्त होगा, जिससे कि वे फिर उसी प्रकार खेती का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर सकें। अगर सरकार के पास उस प्रकार की भूमि न हो तो कम से कम उस का उचित मुआवजा उन को जरूर मिलना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात—अभी-अभी गाजियाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच में कुछ जमीन सरकार ने ली है श्री जगन्नाथ राव चल कर देखें, कुछ तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने अपने क्वार्टर्स बनाने के लिये गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ के बीच में जमीन ली है, वह जमीन कितने वर्षों के बाद आज भी खाली पड़ी हुई है, जिसके ऊपर हज़ारों मन गल्ला पैदा किया जा सकता है। जब तक आप मकान न बतायें, या तो अपनी ओर से खेती करायें, अगर नहीं कराते हैं तो जिनकी वे जमीनें हैं, उनको कहिये कि वे खेती करते रहें। वर्षों से वह जमीन ले कर डाली हुई है और इस तरह से अन्न संकट के

युग में जमीन को लेकर बेकार डाले रहना बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। ये सारी चीजें इस बात को जाहिर करती हैं कि यह सरकार बड़े अभ्यावहारिक पग उठा रही है और इस दृष्टि से मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I am in agreement with some hon. members who have brought this very pertinent point to the force that this is really an extension of the Defence of India Act under which Government can act in this matter. The Defence of India Act was an emergency measure, just as the Defence of the Realm Act prevailed in Britain during the years of the war. If these things are to be allowed to continue when we have declared that there is no emergency, I think it is a violation of the basic rights of the individual. If Government require land for public purposes, they could. I am sure, get it if they paid a competitive price.

The second thing is that this Bill delegates these very extraordinary powers to Government. It has become the custom in other advanced countries where authority is delegated in this manner to have some kind of a parliamentary committee to see that it is not misused. I have seen the Land Acquisition Act grossly misused in many places. For instance, when I was in Trivandrum, I was shown a large piece of land which was acquired by Government. But nothing is being done with the land. People have been removed from there, but the land has not been put to any useful purpose. Several poor people have come to me and I have had to intervene on their behalf and plead with the Chief Minister of their State that something be done to get them their due. They cannot afford to go to a court of law.

This therefore being a delegated authority given by Parliament to Government to act in an extraordinary

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

fashion under extraordinary conditions there must be a parliamentary committee to see that there is no misuse of it, so that people could appeal to that committee in case any injustice is caused to them. Of course, people who are rich, who can afford lawyers and so on do not have any injustice done to them. Their power is considerable. But what is the poor kisan to do?

I would also draw attention to another thing. There was a co-operative housing society of defence service officers. Obviously, the officers, who are in various parts of India, were not able to build houses there immediately. They came to me and said there was a danger of their land being acquired. So I wrote to the then Defence Minister, and assured the people concerned that I would go to the highest authority to see that their land was not acquired. This only means that justice will be meted out provided there is some influence to counteract misuse of this right.

So while I appreciate the difficulties of Government, if this Bill is enacted by Parliament, I hope Parliament will insist on a committee being set up to which any injustice can be referred by the people.

SHRI TENNETI, VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): The fundamental objection taken to this Bill is that based upon the grounds advanced by those who have supported it. They supported it by saying that this is after all only an extension of what has been done under the Defence of India Act. That is the very point of the objection.

During emergency when the DIRs were in force, several things might have been done without any examination whatsoever as to their effect on the fundamental rights of the citizens. But once the emergency is over, each case perhaps has got to be looked into,

and unless this Act provides also a machinery within itself to examine all the cases of requisitioned property and the purposes for which the requisitioned property was used or not used, this Bill will go against fundamental rights.

I will try to make myself clear. Here naturally the department says that whatever has been requisitioned during the emergency period shall continue to be treated as requisitioned under this Act with effect from 10th January, 1968, but if there was no emergency could the requisition made during that period be valid with reference to fundamental rights? That is the question which has got to be looked into now, and for that purpose unless there is machinery provided under this Act, the Act will go the way of other Acts declared *ultra vires* as affecting the fundamental rights.

Many instances have been cited how property requisitioned was put to misuse. There is no question of misuse during emergency, anything done by the Government was right, but once the emergency is over, each requisition has got to be judged on its own merits. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Government should see that the land which was requisitioned during the emergency period, on which the requisition is asked to be continued, is now put to a use which will be deemed valid in a Court of law, that is to say, it can be used only for a public purpose hereafter. Buildings may have been built. If the buildings were built for public purposes and if the land was under use for public purposes, perhaps that committee or that machinery will declare it to be quite valid, but if the land was given for some other purpose during the emergency period and that purpose is not a public purpose within the meaning of the General Clauses Act or Land Acquisition Act, surely that would be in-

valid, and the land has got to be given back and proper compensation must be paid for the period for which it was under Government. This requisition starts from 10th January, 1968, and I submit that the compensation payable should be the market price as on 10th January, 1968 and not of October 1962 or 1963 when they requisitioned the property, because the new requisition starts from 10th January, 1968 and they have got to acquire it for a valid public purpose, a purpose which will be upheld as a public purpose in a Court of law. Then they can continue, in other cases they cannot, and for that I suggest that they might have a provision incorporated into this Bill providing for a committee or some machinery to go into the question whether the requisition made during the emergency was for a public purpose which can be deemed as a valid public purpose even now. Otherwise, it will lead to a lot of difficulties. That is the fundamental point of the objection. If the Government have no objection, they can meet the point, but if they want to rule with their majority, they can pass this Act and face the consequences later on.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में इस देश में जो एक्वीजिशन के लिये कानून बने थे वे बहुत खराब थे। मैं इस सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन कानूनों की शरण क्यों लना चाहती है? आपने एक कमेटी बिठा रखी है जिसके चेयरमैन, हायस्ट एथारिटी आफ उत्तर प्रदेश, जस्टिस मुल्ला हैं। आखिर सरकार उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने तक इन्तजार क्यों नहीं करती है? श्री मुल्ला कोई इंग्लिशमैन नहीं हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं। वे उत्तर प्रदेश के फस्ट क्लास के जज रहे हैं। हाईकोर्ट में उनका बहुत नाम था। (व्यवधान) भ्रफसरान यहाँ बैठे हूँस रहे हैं लेकिन मैं हुजूर आपके जरिये से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लास्ट ईयर सास भर मैं गाजियाबाद जाता रहा,

वहाँ पर आपने जो जमीन खे रखी हैं उस पर आप 20 साल तक भी मकान नहीं बना सकेंगे। डिफेंस के नाम पर नाना प्रकार की जमीनें आप ले लें और उसका मुनासिब कम्पेन्सेशन भी न दें, यह कहाँ का न्याय है? अगर सरकार डिफेंस के लिए जमीन लेना चाहती है तो हम उसको बैलकम करते हैं, हम हर बार आपको सपोर्ट भी करते हैं लेकिन सरकार डिफेंस के नाम पर जमीन ले लेती है और कहती है कि यहाँ पर फलाँ कम्पनी खुलेगी. . (व्यवधान) . लेकिन उसको बड़े-बड़े पैसे वालों को दे देना ठीक नहीं है। अपने जिले में भी जब मैं गया था तो वहाँ पर भी यह चर्चा है कि नेबलवा ताल की जमीन किसी बड़े कम्पनी वाले को दी जा रही है। पास में गाजियाबाद है, वहाँ पर आप मेरे साथ चलिये, मैं आपको दिखलाता हूँ कि सैकड़ों बीघा जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कर रही थी। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आप आँख खोल कर देखिये और पैसे वालों के चक्कर में न पड़िये।

योगाश्रम की बात मेंन यहाँ पर सुनी। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप सुनिये, ये पंडित हैं, चमार जवाब दे रहा है। योगाश्रम कहाँ खुल रहा है? गोल डाकखाने में। योगाश्रम को हिमालय की कंदराओं में खुलना चाहिए, नैनाताल की कंदराओं में खुलना चाहिए, न कि सिनेमा हाउसेस के पास या कनाट प्लेस के पास जहाँ कि नग्न चित्र लगें हुए हैं। इंडियन पीनल कोड के ऊपर जो प्रवर समिति बनी है मैं उसका मैंम्बर हूँ। उसमें हम इन चीजों को एन्जामिन कर रहे हैं। अपने देश की परम्पराओं को हमें नहीं भुलाना है। मैं आपके जरिए से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस के लिए अगर आपको जरूरत है तो मिलिट्री को गाजियाबाद में भी रखा जा सकता है, यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि उसको दिल्ली में ही रखा जाये। उसको आप मेरठ की छावनी के पास भी रख सकते हैं। वहाँ पर वह ज्यादा सुरक्षित भी पड़ेगी क्योंकि पाकिस्तान से जितना

(श्री शिव नारायण)

दूर रखने उतना ही अच्छा होगा ताकि वहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का हैलीकोप्टर पहुँच न सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कल ही हमने इस सरकार को एक हंगामे से बचाया है और हम आगे भी बचायेंगे लेकिन इसके साथ ही हमारा यह धर्म भी है कि हम साफ साफ कह दें कि यह दूध है और यह पानी है, फिर चाहे सरकार उसको देखे या न देखे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को पोस्टपोन करे जब तक कि मुल्ला साहब की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती है। अगर वाकई बहुत जरूरत है तो ले लीजिए लेकिन जरूरी है नहीं, ऐसा हम समझते हैं क्योंकि अगर वाकई जरूरत होती तो पहले की ली हुई जमीनों आज खानी न पड़ी होती। फरीदाबाद में फरजी नाम पर जमीनें एलाटेड हैं। हमने कमेटी में इसकी जाँच भी की थी। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब घपला नहीं होना चाहिये, क्लियर पिक्चर सामने आनी चाहिए। मैं ने कल भी सरकार से कहा था कि कलेज पर हाथ रख कर सही पिक्चर देख को दो और आनेस्टली दो और देश का सही इन्तजाम करो, तभी हम भी आपके साथ हैं और अगर घपला करेंगे तो हम आपके साथ नहीं हैं।

श्री रामायत्तार शास्त्री (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अचूत गम्पति अधिग्रहण तथा अर्जन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1968 के सिलसिले में मुझे भी दो तीन बातें आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करनी हैं। जमीन का अर्जन करते समय सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि इसकी सार्वजनिक आवश्यकता है, इसीलिए जमीन चाहिए। जब सरकार जमीन लेती है तो उसके बाद सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि उस जमीन का उपयोग हो रहा है या वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। लेकिन इस बात

की चिन्ता यह सरकार या इसके अधिकारी करते नहीं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं दो तीन बातें इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में झांसी जिले के बबीना नामक जगह पर लड़ाई के जमाने में फायर रेंज के लिए हजार एकड़ जमीन ली गई लेकिन यह जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है और आज तक किसानों को उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। पहला नमूना तो यह है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल में फरक्का बाँध बन रहा है। उस के लिए उस के बगल में बिहार प्रदेश का जो भागलपुर जिला है वहाँ के 50,000 किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। साथ ही साथ वह लोग दर-दर के भिखारी बने हुए हैं। उन्हें बसाने की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

तीसरी बात मैं अपने पटना जिले के दानापुर कैंट, जहाँ मिलीटरी एरिया है उस के बगल में एक गांव है, मुहल्ला है, मुबारकपुर उसका नाम है उसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ किसानों से जमीन ली। जून 1964 को ली गई। उसे लिये चार साल से ज्यादा हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ से लोग जब लिखने हैं तो जवाब तक नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं ने इम सदन में दो बार प्रश्न किये लेकिन उस का भी कोई संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं दिया गया है और न ही अभी तक उन्हें मुआवजा दे दिया गया है। सरकार यह जरूर कहती है कि हमें मार्केट रेट पर मुआवजा देना चाहिए लेकिन दरअसल होता क्या है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले बरोनी में खाद के कारखाने के लिए जमीन ली जा रही थी। सरकार कहती थी कि हम 7000 रुपये से ज्यादा मुआवजा नहीं देंगे। उस का मार्केट रेट 17,000 था और वह उसे देने को तैयार नहीं थी। आखिर लड़ते, झगड़ते

15,000 रुपये पर मामला तय हुआ। देने के पहले हमारे रसायन मंत्री श्री अशोक मेहता ने धमकी दी थी कि अगर किसान लोग अपनी जमीनें नहीं देंगे तो हम कारखाने को उठाकर राज्य से बाहर दूसरी जगह पर ले जाएंगे। इसी तरह की धमकी अभी शाहाबाद जिले में जहां अम्बोर नामक स्थान पर पाय-राइट्स ऐंड कैमिकल्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन है, गंधक की खान है, वहां उम की तरफ से जमीन ऐक्वायर करने और कारखाना बनाने की बात की जा रही है, दी जा रही है। वहां की सरकार कहती है कि हम 500 रुपये एकड़ से ज्यादा दाम नहीं देंगे। क्या आज कहीं भी 500 रुपये एकड़ जमीन के दाम हैं? वैसे सरकार कहती जरूर है कि मुआविजा मार्केट रेट से दिया जाना चाहिए लेकिन क्या मार्केट रेट वहां 500F ही है? वहां पर उस के आस पास 10,000 रुपया बीघा मार्केट रेट है लेकिन आप वह देना नहीं चाहते हैं। जब किसान वहां आन्दोलन करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि हम उम को उठा कर दिल्ली के नजदीक ले जायेंगे। यह धमकी भी उन्हें दी जाती है। क्या बिहार वालों को आप ने इतना कमजोर समझा है कि जब चाहे उन्हें आप धमकी दे दें? उन को मही मुआविजा नहीं दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें मुआविजा सचमुच में जो मार्केट रेट हो वही उन्हें दिया जाये।

एक दूसरी कठिनाई यह होती है कि मुआविजा उन्हें सालहा साल नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए कानून में ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि मुआविजा अदा करने की कोई एक अवधि निर्धारित हो जाये अर्थात् एक महीने, दो महीने, तीन महीने यानी इतने दिनों के अन्दर हम मुआविजा उन्हें दे देंगे।

इसके अलावा आप को इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि आप के इस कानून में घूसखोरी खूब चलती है। अफसर लोग दिन रात घूसखोरी करते रहते हैं। अच्छी जमीन

को वह ले लेते हैं और रद्दी जमीन वालों से घूस लेकर छोड़ देते हैं। इसलिए यह घूसखोरी रोकने की भी व्यवस्था आप के कानून में होनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जमीन आप जरूरत महसूस होने पर लेते हैं और जब उसे लेना बहुत आवश्यक हो तो उसे लेना भी चाहिए लेकिन जमीन किस तरीके की लेनी चाहिए। पहले कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि उपजाऊ जमीन न लें। लेकिन आप अक्सर उपजाऊ जमीन ले लेते हैं। एक तरफ आप नारा देते हैं कि हम उपज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं और कल भी हम लोगों ने बहस की कि हर मामले में हमें देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहिए और यह बात है भी बिल्कुल सही, लेकिन क्या आत्मनिर्भर करने का यही तरीका है कि उपजाऊ जमीन का अर्जन सरकार कर ले और वह वर्षों तक बेकार पड़ी रहे और उधर झोली लेकर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और देश के नेता लोग अमरीका के जानसन माहब के नामने साष्टांग दंडवत कर प्रार्थना करें कि हम को दान दीजिये? इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर जमीन को लेते हैं तो अब से उपजाऊ जमीन को न लें। जो कम उपजाऊ जमीन हो पहले उसे लेने की कोशिश कीजिये। जमीन जब लीजिये तो वाजिब मुआविजा दीजिये और वह मुआविजा उन्हें समय पर दीजिये। घूसखोरी को रोकिये। जब तक यह काम नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। अभी तक जितनी जगह भी आपने जमीन ली है वर्षों से आप ने उस का मुआविजा किसानों को नहीं दिया है। चाहे वे किसान शाहाबाद जिले के हों, चाहे वे किसान हमारे दानापुर कैंट के बगल के मुबारकपुर गांव के हों, चाहे वह झांसी के बबीना नामक गांव के हों या देश के मुश्तलिफ स्थानों के हों। आप ऐसे तमाम किसानों को जल्दी मुआविजा देने की व्यवस्था कीजिये तभी आप का यह विधेयक पूर्ण होगा वरना पूर्ण नहीं होगा।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill before the House authorises the Government to use the power they had during the continuance of the Defence of India Rules in the matter of requisitioning and acquisition of land. While keeping these powers intact for themselves I suggest that they may review what had happened to the lands they had acquired or requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules, how long those lands have been kept requisitioned and given up or not given up even when required to do so, leading to loss of Government money and loss in the production in these lands.

Sir, I am myself concerned with certain areas which fall in my own constituency within the Darjeeling District. They were acquired for military purposes. These lands have been lying fallow. The farmers are there and these are very fertile lands. If allowed to be cultivated they can help us with a lot of production of food. In fact, I had drawn the attention of the Food Minister to the waste that we are suffering because lands are not allowed to be cultivated. The farmers are so much ready to sacrifice that they would accept Government's authorisation to use these lands for production of food even at the risk of losing that if the Government takes up these lands immediately after for some of its purposes. In fact, lands are not being utilised at all and there is no knowing when these lands will be utilised.

I may refer to another instance. It does not concern the Government of India but it is another matter. In the North Bengal University more than 400 acres of land had been acquired. The Vice Chancellor himself told me that he does not know when the land will be utilised because it will require a lot of money to build upon. In fact, he himself brought in agriculturists on some of these lands and the production was so much that the entire university staff had their year's re-

quirements from the production on the land within the university itself.

These are some instances to show how lands have been requisitioned and not put to any use leading to monetary loss to the Government and also loss of foodgrain to the society. The Public Accounts Committee had occasion to take note of this in the matter of certain lands in Bombay and they had to say:

"The period of over 18 years (commencing from June, 1948), taken in derequisitioning the 33 acres of the land now proposed to be released, which have not been put to any use in the meantime, has resulted in an unproductive expenditure of Rs. 1.92 lakhs by way of recurring rent charges."

Land was requisitioned, not used, not released and kept like that for 18 years leading to a loss by way of recurring rent charges to the tune of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. That is why the Committee confidently observed:

"The Committee would also like to stress on Government the need for exercising every care to see that land is requisitioned or acquired only after the most careful consideration of requirements so that it does not remain unutilised for long periods after acquisition."

I want to bring this remark of the Committee to the notice of Government.

SOME HON. MEMEBERS rose—

15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Quite a number of hon. Members have participated in the discussion and I have already extended the time by one hour. I am sorry, I cannot extend it any further. It is not possible. I will give opportunity to a few more hon. Members during the clause-by-clause consideration.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. Two points have been pressed from all sides of the House—firstly, the need to extend this law and, secondly, those lands which have been requisitioned under the emergency provisions should be released immediately, and that this Bill should be withdrawn and a comprehensive Bill be introduced after the recommendation of the committee of Shri Mulla, an hon. Member of this House, is accepted. While moving for consideration of this Bill yesterday, I pointed out the need to introduce this legislation. Some lands were requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1962 and the rules made thereunder for certain specific public purpose and some buildings or structures have been put up thereon. On the revocation of the emergency the Defence of India Act came to an end on the 10th January though it must be deemed to have been continued for six more months which period also expired on the 10th July 1968. Before the expiry of this date a Bill was introduced in this House on the 10th May 1968 for continuance of the requisition of properties as if they were requisitioned under this Act of 1952. But the Bill could not be passed and the six month period would have expired by the 10th of July. So, an Ordinance was issued on the 10th July 1968 and this Bill now seeks to replace the Ordinance. The provisions of the Ordinance are on the same lines as the Bill originally introduced in the House.

I quite appreciate the point raised by hon. Members that requisitioning of properties which are valuable to the citizens should be done by government after due and careful consideration. It should be so. As I mentioned yesterday while moving this motion about 65,960 acres of land and 286 flats are still on requisition by the Ministry of Defence alone. Therefore, though the emergency has been lifted,

it is not possible to straightway hand over these properties to the respective owners because some structures and some installations have been put on the land. The only alternative would be to acquire these properties, if they are indefinitely required by the government. But the acquisition would take a long time. Further, what is the amount involved? It would come to Rs. 35 crores. So, there must be some breathing time for the government to consider these aspects.

In the mean while, how can I hold on to the requisitioned property unless and until I have legal authority to do so? I must have some authority by law to requisition the property. The Defence of India Act 1962, the law on the subject, having expired on the 10th July 1968, including the six-month period, I have to have some authority to hold on to the property already requisitioned. That is why this Bill is necessary.

Here I would like to dispel the misapprehensions in the minds of the hon. Members. I am not trying to perpetuate the Requisitioning and acquisition of Property Act, 1952. That Act would come to an end by efflux of time on the 13th March 1970.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण):
पहले केवल छः साल के लिये बना था, फिर उस को छः साल के लिये और बढ़ाया गया, अब आप उस को साठ साल करेंगे।

SHI JAGANATH RAO: It was being extended from time to time. The hon. Member is new to this House.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज: वह 1970 में खत्म नहीं हो जायेगा, वह 2070 तक चलेगा।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Please listen to me. This Act will come to an end by efflux of time on the 13th March 1970. Therefore, those properties which have been requisitioned and which are now deemed to be requisitioned under this Act will continue to be so only up to 13th March

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

1970 and not thereafter. In the mean while, I hope the report of the Mulla Committee would be available. I can assure the House that the government would take immediate steps to implement those recommendations and bring about a comprehensive law, both an amending and consolidating law, in the matter of requisitioning and acquisition.

One more point was made out about payment of compensation. Section 8(3) (b) of the 1952 Act says that the compensation shall be either the market value payable to the land or the building on the date of requisitioning or, under clause (b), twice the market value, whichever is less.

This clause (b) was struck down by the Supreme Court as being violative of Article 31(2) of the Constitution. Now I am trying to delete that clause (b) because I want to fall in line with the judgement of the Supreme Court. Now the compensation will be payable under clause (a), which means the market value on the particular day, the day of requisitioning

Secondly, I may point out that Government will not hold on indefinitely to the property which has been requisitioned. The policy of the Government has been to progressively derequisition the properties which had once been requisitioned. As the purpose for which the property had been requisitioned ceases to exist, derequisitioning is being done and that is being done in a phased manner.

There are 285 private requisitioned houses in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta and 282 leased houses in these three cities. Since April 1967, 76 units have been released—37 in Delhi, 33 in Bombay and 6 in Calcutta—resulting in a saving of over Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. I myself feel very unhappy to hold on to property which has been requisitioned thereby depriving a citizen of his right to enjoy his property and to put it to the maximum use he is entitl-

ed to. So, we are derequisitioning the properties. It is not the purpose of Government to hold on to properties requisitioned at a time when it was found necessary to do so and, at the same time, deprive the person to enjoy his property.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): That is the reason why the suggestion has been made that you hold an inquiry and study it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: On the question of the inquiry suggested by Shri Viswanatham, there is no need for it because the remedy of inforcement of fundamental rights has been restored. If a person feels that the property requisitioned for a public purpose is used for a different purpose, it is open to him to go to the court.

SHRI RANGA: It is too costly and too long a procedure.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: What I suggested was that the Bill itself should provide for a machinery, either by amending the provisions or by rules under the rule-making power, which will review the requisitions done so far instead of leaving it to every individual who may or may not be in a position to approach the Government for reviewing what has been done. The other suggestion is that that committee should also be a watchdog in the future. If the Minister is confident of his position—he is shaking his head—he can face the Supreme Court.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I am confident my position. Therefore I am not agreeing to your suggestion.

SHRI RANGA: What Shri Desai suggested was not a committee. They need not appoint a committee. It is for the Government to review. Would the Government be prepared to review all those cases?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: We will review the cases. I have said that properties which are not required will be derequisitioned.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: What the Minister said was that if an application is made, he will review the case.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: *Suo motu* we will review it.

There is one point which has been referred to by three or four hon. Members and which is highly irrelevant to this issue. That is about the *yogashram*. It is not necessary to reply to him but since it has been raised it is my duty to reply. Alexandra Place is not in a requisitioned property; it is a property belonging to Government. It is not given to the yogi as yet. Unnecessarily and unfortunately the name of the Prime Minister has been dragged in. She is not interested in the *yogashram*. I am competent to give on lease Government land to any person for a proper purpose. Shri Gupta raised this but this is not relevant to this. I can assure the House that nothing will be done in violation of the master plan of Delhi.

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : जो खाली जमीनों के लिये कहा गया था उस के बारे में क्या हुआ ? या तो खाली जमीनों में आप खेती करें या फिर किसानों को उन पर खेती करने दें ।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY (Krishnagar): May I seek a clarification? The hon. Minister just now said that some of the houses in certain places have been derequisitioned. I could realise that they may have done that, but what about some of the lands? You have said in your own explanation that they will be deemed to have been requisitioned from 1952. It happens that in my own constituency there are lands which are yet under requisition and those people cannot cultivate them. They lie fallow. Even their rent is

not taken. Although they sometimes go and cultivate that land and do get the crop a little bit, they are dead scared that any time they will be driven out. So, what happens to this kind of injustice? Perhaps it has not been brought to the Government's notice. I myself have tackled this case with the Magistrate in Nadia, in Dhubulia camp. There are huge tracts of land, something like 200 to 300 acres. That is the land requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules. I have taken it to the Magistrate. Sometimes a little here and there has been done. As my hon. friend has pointed out, when we take it up, it is done. But what is to ensure that those poor *Risans* get their rights when the land is lying fallow and their livelihood is lost? They do not know what their position is and what will happen to them afterwards. So I would request that there be a Committee of Parliament to look into this kind of thing in every case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the clauses.

There is no amendment to clause 2. So, I shall put it to vote now.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Insertion of new section 25).

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 25 and 6

'after the said dated'—substitute 'as from the said date'. (1).

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

This is only a drafting amendment to clear any doubt that may come in.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This amendment is now before the House.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जि. काम को संकटकालीन परिस्थिति के कारण किया जा चुका है उस को अब संकटकालीन परिस्थिति न रहने के बावजूद भी हमेशा के लिये चलाने का अधिकार मंत्री महोदय अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं ।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA in the Chair]

सभानेत्री महोदया, आप को मालूम होगा कि रिक्विजिशन एंड एक्विजिशन आफ इन्फ्रूवेबल प्रापर्टी एक्ट 1952 का जो है वह असल में बनाया तो सिर्फ छः साल के लिए गया था लेकिन 1958 में फिर उस में तरमीम कर के उस की मियाद को और छः साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया । 1963 में फिर उस में तरमीम कर दी गई और उस को 1970 तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया ; अब उस कानून को खत्म होने में दो साल बाकी हैं । इस कानून के संकशन 3 में यह कहा गया था :

"Where the competent authority is of the opinion that any property is needed or likely to be needed for any public purpose, being a purpose of the union . . ."

किसी भी सार्वजनिक काम के लिये जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार जमीन या जायदाद को एक्वायर कर सकती है, रिक्विजिशन कर सकती है । संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में आप ने काफी जमीन को एक्वायर और रिक्विजिशन किया और कई तरीकों से किया । बम्बई का न उदाहरण आप को देता हूँ । कई मकाब मिलिटरी वालों के लिए बम्बई बागों के लिए रिक्विजिशन किये गये । इन को रिक्विजिशन करने का काम सरकार

ने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट का इस्तेमाल करके किया था । अब इस कानून को नए ढंग से पेश कर के यह बताया जा रहा है कि जो जमीन या जो मकान हम लोगों ने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के तहत लिये उन के बारे में कोई भी एक अंतिम फैसला तत्काल लेना बहुत मुश्किल है, इस वास्ते पुराने कानून के अन्तर्गत उन को जोड़ देना बहुत ही आवश्यक हो गया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय असल में सरकार के जो खयालात हैं इस मामले पर उन को यहाँ पर पेश नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

यहाँ पर माननीय सोमानी साहब बैठे हुए हैं । वह आप को एक घटना बतायेंगे । कुछ समय हुआ बम्बई में धनराज महल जो ताजमहल होटल की बगल में और गेटवे आफ इंडिया के पास है, में पचास फ्लैट्स डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अन्तर्गत डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा एक्वायर किये गये थे और उन को नेवी के बड़े अफसरों को रहने के लिए दिया गया था । चूँकि यह जगह बन्दरगाह के नजदीक है, इस वास्ते इन फ्लैट्स को रिक्विजिशन किया गया था । किराये भी इन के बहुत अधिक नहीं हैं चूँकि पुरानी लड़ाई के पहले के ये फ्लैट्स हैं । इस वास्ते कम किराये में ये मकान और फ्लैट्स बम्बई में चलते हैं । चूँकि इन फ्लैट्स का किराया बहुत कम है इसलिए एक एक फ्लैट दो दो लाख रुपये के प्रीमियम पर चलते हैं । यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है । सभी जानते हैं कि इन फ्लैट्स को लेने के लिये पगड़ी देनी पड़ती है । आप बम्बई में किसी को भी टेलीफोन कर के इस के बारे में पता लगा सकते हैं । आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने इन पचास फ्लैट्स को डीरिक्विजिशन कर दिया है और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि नेवी के जो अफसर थे उन को वहाँ से हटा दिया गया और उन को सड़कों पर जाना पड़ा । वे फोर्ड मामूली अफसर नहीं थे । बड़े अफसर थे,

बिम्बेदार लोग थे। उन लोगों ने जब इसके बारे में सरकार के सामने कुछ निवेदन किया तब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में सोमानी साहब को क्या लिखते हैं इसको आप देखें। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अपने जीवनकाल में राजा धनराज गीर को एक आशवासन दिया था कि जब संकटकालीन परिस्थिति समाप्त हो जाएगी तब आपके फ्लैट्स को हम डीरिक्विजिशन कर देंगे। यानी जो आरोप हम यहां पर बहस के दौरान लगाते हैं या जो अब लगाये गये हैं वे सत्य सिद्ध हुए हैं। यानी जिनका यहां पर कोई वसीला हो वे लोग जो चीज चाहें करवा सकते हैं। किसानों की भी यहां पर काफी माननीय सदस्यों ने बातें बतलाई हैं। किसानों की जमीनों एक्वायर की जाती हैं लेकिन उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय तक नहीं लिया जाता है, उनको कम्पेंसेशन तक नहीं दिया जाता है। उनकी जमीन का इस्तेमाल कोई किया गया हो या न किया गया हो, लेकिन आपने उन जमीनों को अपने अधिकार में करके रख छोड़ा है और हमेशा के लिए आपके हाथ में वे रहेंगी लेकिन जिनका वसीला होता है या जिनकी जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी तक पहुंच हुआ करती थी या जिनकी आज उनकी बेटों तक पहुंच है, या जिन की किसी भी मंत्री तक पहुंच है, वे जो चाहें करवा सकते हैं, वे अपने मकानों या अपने फ्लैट्स को डीरिक्विजिशन करवा सकते हैं, उन के मकान उन को तत्काल वापिस मिल जाते हैं। फिर चाहे डिफेंस फोर्स में काम करने वाले अफसरों को, आर्मी में, नेवी में या एयर फोर्स में काम करने वाले अफसरों तक को सड़क पर ही क्यों न जाना पड़े। उन के बारे में आप को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है। उन की बात पूछने वाला कोई नहीं होता है।

इस वास्ते में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दो तरह की नीति चलाई जाती है—जिनकी पहुंच है उनके बारे में तो एक नीति और जिन की पहुंच नहीं है उनके बारे में

दूसरी नीति—यह बन्द होनी चाहिये। आपने कमेटी बनाई है। उस कमेटी के सामने यह सारी चीज जाये, इस सारे मसले को पेश किया जाए। मुल्ता कमेटी में इस सारे मसले पर बहस होने वाली हो तो फिर वहां यह की जाए। लेकिन एकाएक आज आप को यह विधेयक लेकर तो नहीं आ जाना चाहिये था। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि छः महीने की मुद्दत पूरी हो गई है और तत्काल पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया वहां से वह लायें, उनके सामने कुछ दिक्कतें हैं और इस वास्ते उनको यह कानून चाहिये। अगर वाकई में यह बात है तो आपको चाहिये था कि आप इस किस्म का कानून लाते जिस में छः महीने के लिए इस की अवधि बढ़ाने का कुछ काम होता। यह कहना कि आज जो कानून है वह 1970 में खत्म होने जा रहा है, इसमें कुछ तथ्य नहीं है। यह कानून चलने वाला है। इस सदन की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी यह चलने वाला है। अठारह साल तो इसको चलते हुए हो गए हैं। शुरू-शुरू में आपने छः साल के लिये इस कानून को बनाया था। आज सोलह साल से यह जल्दो आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह 1970 में समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है बल्कि यह पचास-साठ साल चलने वाला है और उसमें कोई स्कावट आने वाली नहीं है।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस कानून को वापिस ले लिया जाये।

जो भी अधिकार आपको चाहिये उन को लेने के लिये आप को एक नया कानून लाना चाहिये।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): I have often said in this House that this Government is functioning in isolation and without any coordination between one Ministry and another. The one instance that is once again being brought forward before the Government of India is the obvious anomaly between what is happening in two different Ministries. This Ministry is

[Shri N. K. Somani]

bringing forward legislation to acquire property and then establish the market rate and also provides itself for a payment whenever it thinks it suitable to make it. At the same time, I have had it in writing from the hon. Defence Minister of the Government of India, that is, of the same Government, that it is the policy of the Government of India now to derequisition and de-hire the entire property that has been requisitioned not only under the last Act but under the Act of 1939. This was the context in which the hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, brought it to your notice. This was the reason why I approached the Minister. I was curious as to why a whole block of 50 valuable flats occupied since 1939 by a very crucial section of our Navy were being got vacated overnight. The answer I got from this Government is, they do not need any acquisition, they do not need any property, because a lot of property is available and going abegging in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. At the same time, it is obvious that these powers and necessities do not arise at all. All the same, in the same stroke and in the same session, we have another Ministry which wants to bring forward a Bill to further acquire and requisition property and to perpetuate this anomaly.

I would, therefore, like to have a clarification as to whether it is the Defence Ministry's domain which has set this policy of de-hiring, de-requisitioning and handing over property to public or whether it is this Ministry's policy to keep on acquiring property at the same time. I hope the Minister will clarify it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Sir, I have already replied to the general points made during the debate. Mr. Somani has raised the point that properties were requisitioned under the Defence of India Act and that they have not been de-requisitioned so far. As regards Dhanraj Mahal flats, 2 floors have now been de-requisitioned. My Ministry had given to the Defence

Ministry some flats for the Naval officers and they have been asked to vacate them.

SHRI N. K. HOMANI: Why? What is your policy in this matter?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: There are 4 floors. We have de-requisitioned 2 floors and 2 more floors will be de-requisitioned later on. We have to do it in a phased manner. It cannot be done straightway. There is a policy of requisitioning and de-requisitioning of property. It is being done in a phased manner.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : धनी और प्रभावशाली आदमियों की बात सरकार मान लेती है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार एक जेनेरल रिव्यू क्यों नहीं करना चाहती है ? जो पैसे वापस हैं, वह उनकी बात मान लेंगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Government Amendment No. 1 to Clause 3 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

for "after the said date" substitute—

"as from the said date". (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause—4.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I move:

"Page 3,—

after line 9, insert—

4. (1) Repeal and saving.—The Requisitioning and Acquisi-

tion of Immovable Property Ord. 4 of (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, is hereby repealed.

- (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act." (2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Clause 4 (New). Now, I put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"Page 3,—

after line 9, insert—

4. (1) The Requisitioning and Repeal Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, is hereby repealed.

- (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act." (2).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new Clause 4 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

1067(A) LSD—12.

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : सभापति महोदय, मैं यहाँ रीडिंग के समय इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जो भ्रष्टाचारत हुकूमत चाहती है, जहाँ वे जरूरी हैं, वे हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी नियुक्त है, जब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है, अगर तक तब हमने इस की बैलिडिटी रखनी है, तो हम छः महीने का एक्सटेंशन देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर इसको जो 1970 तक कायम रखा जा रहा है, उस का हम विरोध करते हैं। अगर सरकार ने उस की बैलिडिटी रखनी है, तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि वह कानून का हिस्सा बन कर रहे और 1970 तक रहे। कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें आयेंगी, उनकी रोशनी में हमको जो कुछ करना है, वह फौरन करना चाहिए। अगर हमने इस समय उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की, तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी रहेगी और उसका कुछ नहीं होगा। अगर हमने छः महीने की एक्सटेंशन दे दी, तो उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर चर्चा होगी और सरकार को फौरन लेजिसलेशन लाना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि यह कानून पास न किया जाये। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि इसकी मुद्दा छः महीने के लिये बढ़ा दी जाये, तो हम उसके लिये राजी हैं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): As far as I can make out, one particular point has not been emphasized and that is that the Bill gives discretion to the Government to favour those who satisfy it and to punish those who ignore it. We have had a large spectrum of instances provided not only from this side but also from that side where requisition continues without anything being done by the authorities approached. The new Member of this House, Shrimati Ila Palchaudhury, has given an instance where, even on her representation, a particular plot of land has not been de-requisitioned and at the same time it continues to be put to no use. The point is that some of

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

these instances may be accidental but the others may be purposive. We had Mr. George Fernandes mentioning that Rs. 2 crores . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: One crore.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I thought that S. S. P. was inclined to overestimate.... (Interruptions). He was mentioning that Rs. 1 crore could be made. Now the question is not only in respect of that particular building, but it is a question in respect of the total area, the total number of houses, the total number of fields which are under acquisition. Has every one to go and approach the Prime Minister or the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply?

I think, the S.S.P. has made a very sensible suggestion. I do not say that they do it very often, but they have done it this time. This particular provision may be restricted to six months. Within that period, it should be up to you to decide which areas you want to acquire, which houses you want to buy, and after that, the Act should cease to be effective. If you can give in to this particular Amendment, it will satisfy the sense of the House not only on this side but also on that side; you will also satisfy the sense of the country, not only in respect of the poor but also in respect of the rich, the represented by Mr. Somani and the poor represented by Mr. Fernandes.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह जान कर प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि अब सरकार की नीति डीरिक्विजिशन की है। लेकिन जैसा कि अभी मेरे से पहले वक्ता महोदय ने कहा जब आप डीरिक्विजिशन करेंगे तो यह हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों का फेवर कर दिया जाये और कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ हो जाये। एक तो उदाहरण डि-रिक्विजिशन का सोमानी जी ने और जार्ज फर्नान्डेज ने दिया। उस को किस तरीके से एक्वायर किया गया एक प्लॉट

एक ब्रह्मचारी जी के लिए वह बताया था। तो यह एक फेवरिज्म हो सकता है कि जो लोग कुर्सी के नजदीक हैं, और जिनका कुर्सी के ऊपर प्रभाव है वह अपने पैसे के प्रभाव से, संबंध के प्रभाव से, अपनी चीज छुड़वा सकते हैं सरकार से या जिनका प्रभाव नहीं है उनको न्याय न मिले। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहूंगा कि कोई गार्डिंग प्रिंसिपल्स बनाने चाहिए। जब आप की पालिसी डीरिक्विजिशन की है तो कुछ सिद्धान्त या नियम ऐसे बनाने चाहिये कि किन किन प्रापर्टीज को आपको डी-रिक्विजिशन करना है और वह सिद्धान्त बना करके आप फिर सर्वे करें . . .

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : बताने चाहिए न कि ऐसा-ऐसा होना चाहिए।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जैसे मैं बताता हूँ आपको कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति के पास एक ही मकान है और सरकार ने उका मकान एक्वायर कर लिया। उसके पास कोई और मकान नहीं है और वह कहे कि मुझे रहने के लिए मकान चाहिए तो आप उसको छोड़ देंगे। यह तो ठीक है शिवनारायण जी।

सभापति महोदय : आप मुझे कहिए।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आपके जरिए उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी कोई इरादा आपको इग्नोर करने का नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज, अगर इसी प्रकार से कोई पैसे वाला व्यक्ति है जिसके बहुत सारे मकान हैं और सरकार के पास उस के और भी कुछ मकान रिक्विजिशन हैं तो कोई ज्यादा जबरत नहीं है उसको छोड़ने की। इस प्रकार के कुछ और भी सिद्धान्त बनाए जा सकते हैं। किसी का परिवार बड़ा हो गया हो, कोई गरीब हो, कोई रिटायर्ड आफिसर हो, इस तरह के लोगों के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव होना चाहिए। तो मेरा सुझाव यही है कि आप कोई सिद्धान्त,

कोई नियम बनाइये, और वह नियम बना कर के जो जो प्रापर्टी आपके पास है उस का सर्वे करके इस सदन के सामने छः महीने में यह रिपोर्ट दीजिए कि यह-यह सिद्धान्त हम ने बनाए हैं (व्यवधान) . . . सरदार जी, अभी से नाराज होने से कोई फायदा नहीं है क्योंकि यहां तो पकड़ में आते हैं। वह जो फेवर होता है, वह फिर नहीं कर पायगे। (व्यवधान) . . . अगर सरकार के नियम छोटे बड़े सब के लिए एक हैं तो मेरे सुझाव को आप का मान लेना चाहिए और छः महीने के बाद इस सदन के सामने आ कर आप रिपोर्ट दीजिए कि यह-यह सिद्धान्त हम ने बनाए थे और इस सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक यह-यह प्रापर्टी हमने छोड़ दी। इसी प्रकार से एक्वायर करने के भी सिद्धान्त बनाने चाहियें कि कौन सी जमीन एक्वायर करें और किस परपज के लिये करें। पब्लिक परपज जो है वह बहुत बेग है। जैसे मैंने उदाहरण दिया था, एक ब्रह्मचारी का उदाहरण दिया

निर्माता, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : वह गलत है।

श्री कंत्राल लाल गुप्त : मैं आपको चेलेंज करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं ने एक दो बात कही थी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पी० ए० ने आप को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि इसको जल्दी कीजिए। (व्यवधान) चल्लण साहब को भी मालूम है यह किस्सा। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम है अलेग्जंडर पैलेस का यह किस्सा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप यह विश्वास दिलाइए कि वह हटाये नहीं जायेंगे और ब्राह्मन्दा जी कोई भी जमीन एक्वायर की जाएगी वह कुछ सिद्धान्त पर की जाएगी। कौन सा पब्लिक परपज है उस के लिए कुछ सिद्धान्त होना चाहिए। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे यह दो सुझाव हैं इनको मान लें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय! जैसाकि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार जो जमीन एक्वायर करती है वह बेकार पड़ी रहती है और ज्यादातर उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। कई सबूत इस के यहां दिए गए। तो मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को वापस ले और जब तक जो मुन्ला साहब की कमेटी बैठी हुई है वह अपनी रिपोर्ट न दे दे तब तक इसको पास न करें।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आश्रम के लिये जमीन आप एक्वायर करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े मिल प्रोसेस की मिलों के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ प्रादिवासी उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। जहां-जहां बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं वहां-वहां गरीबोंको उजाड़ दिया जाता है खास कर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीब लोग बेदखल किये जा रहे हैं। साथ ही बहुत बड़ी तादाद हरिजनों की इस देश में है जहां उनको बसने के लिये जमीन नहीं है उनर प्रदेश में तो यह हाल है कि गरीब हरिजन रात को खेतों से मिट्टी ला-ला कर अपना घर बनाते हैं, दिन में उनकी हिम्मत नहीं है। तो इस परपज के लिए तो एकट बनाते नहीं और योगाश्रम खोलगे या बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें खोलेंगे, महादेवजी की पूजा होगी, पूजा आप भले ही करें, लेकिन पहले आदमी की पूजा जरूरी है। तो जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कोई ऐसा कम्प्रीहेंसिव ऐक्ट लाइये जिसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था हो कि जिनकी जमीनें लें उनको जमीन बसने के लिए दें। साथ ही उनको मुझाबजा दें और इस तरह के आश्रम के लिये या और चीजों के लिए पैर-जरूरी तरीके से जमीन एक्वायर न करें। जमीन एक्वायर करना है तो उन गरीबों के बसने के लिए करना चाहिए। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में सदस्यों द्वारा कही गई बातों का ध्यान करेंगे, कम से कम शिवनारायण जी की बातों

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

को जरूर मानगे, उन्होंने ने भी इस का विरोध किया है जो रात दिन आप के साथ रहते हैं !

श्री जाज कनेन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैं इतनी ही विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को वापस ले या छः महीने वाला जो मुद्दाव है उस की स्वीकार करें। वरना इतना ही हम समझते कि जो लोग शहरों में इस तरह का पेशा बना कर बैठे हैं कि रिक्वीजिशन हुए मकानों को डि-रिक्वीजिशन कराने के लिए दिल्ली के चक्कर काटते रहते हैं उन्हीं के वास्ते और कई और इस तरह के लोगों को घर बनाने में मदद करने के वास्ते यह कानून बनाने का काम सरकार करना चाहती है और भ्रष्टाचार और घुसखोरी को और बढ़ाने के प्रयास में सरकार लगी हुई है। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: I have already explained how I cannot withdraw the bill. As I have stated earlier, this Bill is only to give authority to hold the properties which have been requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1962 which ceases to exist. I must have some legal authority to hold these properties. The period of six months has also expired by 10th July, 1968.

I quite appreciate the anxiety expressed by all sections of the House that requisitioned properties which have been in the possession of the

Government from 1939 should be de-requisitioned as early as possible or such of them as may be necessary may be acquired. I may inform the House that from the time I have been trying to de-requisitioned properties which have been requisitioned on certain principles. Properties which have been requisitioned long before, from 1939 or 1940 from the point of time, I am trying to de-requisition them. Secondly, where the property is required by the owner for his own use, I am trying to de-requisition. Thirdly, where the purpose for which the requisition was made cease to exist, I am trying to de-requisition. I have adopted certain principles on which I am going, but this can be done only in a phased manner, in a progressive manner. It is not possible all of a sudden for any Government to hand over properties which they have requisitioned. It is a question of time, but I can also assure the House that the properties which are no longer required will certainly be de-requisitioned. At any rate, this Act lasts only till March, 1970. Meanwhile if the Mulla Committee Report is available to Government, certainly a consolidating Act on the law of requisition and acquisition will be brought forward by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 3]

AYES

[15.43 hrs.

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri
C. K.
Behra, Shri Onkarlal

Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmik
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji
rao S.

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Parthasarathy, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Patel, Shri Manubhai	Shumbhu Nath, Shri
Kavada, Shri B. R.	Patel, Shri N. N.	Shankaranand, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Patil, Shri Anantrao	Sharma, Shri Naval
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Patil, Shri Deorao	Kishore
Kinder Lal, Shri	Patil, Shri S. B.	Shastri, Shri B. N.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Patil, Shri T. A.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Poonacha, Shri C. M.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mahadevappa, Shri Ram pur	Pramanik, Shri J. N.	Sher Singh, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Prasad, Shri Y. A.	Shinkre, Shri
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Radhabai, Shrimati B.	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Raju, Shri D. B.	Sinha, Shrimati
Masuriya Din, Shri	Ram Dhan, Shri	Tarkeshwari
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Ram Swarup, Shri	Supakar, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rana, Shri M. B.	Sradhakar
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Rao, Shri Jaganath	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.	Raut, Shri Bhola	Tula Ram, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushil	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ha	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Veerappa, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Roy, Shrimati Uma	Ramachandra
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Parmar, Shri D. R.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
	Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
	Sarma, Shri A. T.	
	Sayeed, Shri P. M.	
	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	

NOES

Amat, Shri D.	Goel, Shri Shri Chand	Naik, Shri G. C.
Amin, Shri R. K.	Gowder, Shri Nanja	Nath Pai, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri	Gudalinnl, Shri B. K.	Nihal Singh, Shri
Bansh Narain Singh, Sh	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Onkar Singh, Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Gupta, Shri Kanwar La	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Behera, Shri Baidhar	Heerji Bhai, Shri	Paswan, Shri Kedar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Jha, Shri Bhogendra	Patil, Shri N. R.
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Jharkhande Rai, Shri	Rajasekharan, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh	Joshi, Shri S. M.	Ranga, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Ray, Shri Rabi
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh	Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kunte, Shri Dattaraya	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Desai, Shri Dinkar	Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Dipe, Shri A.	Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Shah, Shri T. P.
Fernandes, Shri George	Madhukar, Shri K. M.	Shah, Shri Virendra Kumar
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Maiti, Shri S. N.	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
	Majhi, Shri M.	Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
	Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
	Menon, Shri Vishwanath	
	Mody, Shri Pilo	

Shastri, Shri Ramavtar Singh, Shri J. B.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Somani, Shri N. K.
 Singh Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes* 111; Noes 67.†

The motion was adopted.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The present Bill is meant for the constitution and regulation of the Border Security Force. This Border Security Force was formally constituted on the 1st December, 1965 under the CRP Act. I may give a little history of this force, and the circumstances which ultimately led to this formation which I think are relevant when we are going to consider this particular Bill.

There have been, as you know, in 1965 and 1966 a large number of infiltrations and intrusions and even attacks on the Indian borders and therefore it was found necessary to undertake a closer study of the problems of security on the borders of

India. Therefore, a series of studies were undertaken and this particular Bill and the formation of the Border Security Force is the culmination of those studies.

The purpose of this force is, as I have said, to ensure the security of the borders of India, secondly, to secure or instil a sense of confidence in the people living on the borders and, at the same time, to take precautions to see that smuggling and all the types of crimes that take place on the borders do not take place. Naturally, the requirements of such a force are of a special type, and we had to take a different type of organisation, a different type of training and we have practically to give weaponry to this force which is as good as that of an infantry. The type of discipline and efficiency that is expected of them requires a special legislation of this type. So, this is really speaking the genesis of this force and of this Bill and it is the justification for having a special statute which sanctions the functioning of an important force like this.

Coming to the Bill itself, I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain important features of it. Those hon. Members who have cared to go through this Bill need not have any explanation from me on this point. I think, however, that in a speech like this it is necessary that I run rather hurriedly and explain some of the important features of this Bill. Chapter I deals, as usual, with the preliminary matters of legislation, giving the definitions of important

*The following Members also recorded votes for "AYES";

Sarvashri B. N. Bhargava, Shri B.K. Gudadinni, Shri Heerji Bhai, Kumari Kamala Kumari and Shri Rajasekharan.

†The following Members wrongly voted for "NOES":

Sarvshri B. K. Gudadinni, Shri Heerji Bhai and Shri Rajasekharan.

terms that are used in the Bill and explaining some of the concepts of the officers, etc., that are introduced in the Bill. Chapter II explains the constitution of the force and the conditions of service of the force. As I said, our present Border Security Force is already constituted and under this Act this force will be deemed to have been formed. At the same time, I would like to mention what is the organisational structure of the force as it is today. At the head of the organisation there is the Director-General of the Border Security Force, and under him there are three Inspectors-General of Police; in charge of the sectors of our international frontier. The present charter of the Border Security Force is on the Indo-Pakistan borders. There is one Inspector-General of Police in charge of the entire Assam-West Bengal border; another is in charge of Kashmir and the cease-fire line, and the third is in charge of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat borders. These three Inspectors-General of Police are in charge of these three different sectors, and under them function a series of DIGs. Under them function the commandants of battalions. This Force is distributed in the units of battalions and these battalions are commanded by officers of suitable seniority. This is the structure of this Force.

The second chapter gives the basic concepts of the conditions of service and the constitution of this Force. Then we come to chapter III which gives, really speaking, an insight into the problems of discipline and the requirements of discipline. There we have enumerated in different clauses the different types of offences that can be dealt with or that are likely to happen or take place in the working of this Force. Chapter III deals with definitions of offences. From Chapter IV onwards we come to a very important feature of this Act. They deal with punishments.

I can anticipate the criticism that the structure of punishment provided under this Act is somewhat severe compared to what is applicable to the ordinary police force. But, as I said, the efficiency and discipline that is expected of this Force is equal to that of an army and we will have to compare this structure of punishment with that of the armed forces. This has to be treated as armed forces. We expect a special standard of discipline and efficiency and the task that is given to this Force is equal to that of any army. Naturally, the structure of punishment will have to be compared with that provided for in the Army Act. I am anticipating this criticism and giving my answer. You may not agree with it—that is a different matter—but I am telling you why I accepted or why Government accepted this structure of punishment (*Interruption*).

When we have got a special structure of punishment, naturally this Force will have special type of courts also. As you know, this Force has three types of courts. One is the general court, the other is the petty court and the third is the Commandant, which is the summary court. They deal with the different types of offences. They have different forms of authorities. To these courts, certainly, the ordinary Evidence Act will be applicable as far as the procedures are concerned.

Even though the punishments are severe in nature, there are also some special features and some special rights of the accused also in such courts. For example, when a court is constituted, because the court is constituted of the officers of a certain seniority which is indicated in the Act, the accused will have the right to take objection at the time of constitution of the court against any officer if he feels he has reason to suspect his bona fides or suspect his involvement in a particular set of facts. Secondly, I find that with all

[Shri Y. V. Chavan]

these procedures and involvements and also the working of the courts etc., the punishment is confirmed only after it has been gone through by the Director General or the Government. Even apart from that, the accused will have a right to go in appeal by way of a memorandum to the Central Government against any order or any punishment that is given. Besides all these things there is inherent power in the Central Government to completely annul an order of punishment if it is convinced that it is illegal or unjust. These are some of other features of the trial and punishment by these courts.

I think these are the special features of this Act. I would like to urge one thing. This force is functioning reasonably well for the last three years. Naturally, after the formation of this force, they have their own experience of their problems and the present formulation of the principles of this Bill was made only after very close examination of the problems that they have to face and the experience they went through for the last two years. It is after close scrutiny that the present Bill was formulated and I must say that this Bill has certainly a sort of urgency about it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Has it been circulated among the people concerned, the people in the different units?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Of course, yes. It is being brought forward after discussion at different levels of officers. This is the culmination of certain steps that were undertaken.

This is my case for this Bill. I hope the hon. House will give very close consideration to this Bill but, at the same time, give its sanction in the very present session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There are two motions for reference to Joint Committee. Are they being moved?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay-South): I want to move mine.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I also want to move my motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move.

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 Members, namely:—

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Tridib Chaudhari, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nath Pai, Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri Viren Shah, R. Umanath., Thri Tenneti Viswanatham; and Shri George Fernandes.

with instructions to report by the 21st August, 1968. (1)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith,

be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 Members, namely:

Shri G. M. Bakshi, Shri Bedabrata Barua, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Hem Barua, Shri S. C. Jamir, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri S. Kandappan, Shri K. Ananda Nambain, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri D. N. Patodia, Shri Mritunjay Prasad, Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,

with instructions to report by the 30th September, 1968." (2)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Bill and the two motions are before the House for consideration. The time allotted is two hours. How much time will the House desire for general discussion?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): It will require much more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In my discretion I can extend it by half an hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It should be extended to at least four hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Two hours were allotted to this Bill provisionally because the Business Advisory Committee has not met. I think they are meeting at 4 O' Clock today when this debate is going on. The BAC can review the question and fix the time finally. Two hours is not enough. It is quite obvious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The wishes of the House will be borne in mind while fixing the time. Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, what about my motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get an opportunity to participate

in the debate. Now, I think I will fix ten minutes for each Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The sense of the House can be conveyed to the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be conveyed. I shall keep in mind the desire of the House. It will be done. Let us now start with the debate. Shri Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we look at the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill, the penultimate paragraph says:

"The recurring expenditure on the administration of the Force during 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 18.21 crores; it is likely to go up by about Rs. 2 crores because of some addition to the existing strength of the Force."

Then, if you look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

"This Force has been charged with the responsibility of ensuring the security of the Indo-Pakistan international border, instilling a sense of security among the people living in the border areas, and preventing trans-border crime, smuggling all unauthorised entry into or exit from Indian territory. The Force was raised under the Central Reserve Police Act, 1949."

My assessment of the position is that this Border Security Force is being raised to carry out the missions of the Central Government. This has become a weapon of the Congress-run Central Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the States, specially where Congress has been thrown out of power. The Centre does not trust the police force which is under the control of the State Governments and that we have clearly noticed during the happenings in West Bengal since October last till today

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

16 hrs.

We have seen reports in the press that the officers and jawans of the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force refused to carry out the orders of the State Police officers. The Central Government is anxious to run some sort of a parallel police organisation in the States, specially in those States where they have been thrown out by the people.

At the present moment we hear and talk a lot about senas every day. Let us see how many forces are there in the Government list. There are the defence forces, its auxiliary and territorial army, the border security force, the Central Reserve Police, the Railway Protection Force, Industrial Security Force, the Indian regular army and the TA, the armed police forces, the ordinary and special forces, the Home Guards, the National Volunteer Force and so many others.

We have been spending a thousand crores of rupees on the Defence Budget. Are not those people, who are being paid from the Defence Budget, sufficient to protect and guard our border? The Central Police in the year 1955-56 had consumed an amount of Rs. 4 crores; today in 1968-69 we see that the amount has gone up to Rs. 62½ crores. It is a rise of over 14 times. Apart from this, there are the State police budgets and the State police forces.

We have the same border that we had in 1947. In 1962 there was the Sino-Indian clash and in 1965 there was the Indo-Pakistan clash. May I ask the Home Minister whether the relations have worsened further so as to justify further expenditure on the protection of our borders?

What is the actual fact behind this? This Congress Government, which is being patronised by big monopoly capital, foreign and Indian, is getting closer to them and is getting isolated from the people. So

they want to have a police state on the lines of the Franco regime in Spain. That is why they require more and more police forces to be raised and more and more protection from the people.

Let us see what they have done recently. The Home Minister was so appreciative of the Indian Police Service officers. Now he has thrown open certain new avenues to them. Even a man who was trained to be a police officer will now go to the Secretariat which even in the British days they were never allowed to. They will decide policies. They will go to the public sector and will fiddle with your money. But they have never been trained to be in the public sector. But the police officers in this country—the less we say about them, the better—will go and man your public sector enterprises! Under the circumstances I shall say, hope for the best.

About the utilisation of the Border Security Force, we have seen the case of West Bengal when Shri Chavan along with some of his ambitious colleagues in the Congress wanted to wreck the Government, conspired with a group of people and sent battalions of the Border Security Force to Calcutta under the name of "Operation Hooghly" to co-operate with the army to shoot and eliminate the Congress-opposed forces in Bengal. I could even tell the date. It was the 2nd of October 1967. After that when the *benamdar*s of the Congress, namely the PDF, were installed by Shri Atulya Ghosh and Shri Chavan from the Centre, they had to be protected from the wrath of the people and so the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police had to be requisitioned and brought to Calcutta. They were given independent charge and, as I said before, they refused to carry out the orders of the State police officials. I know the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta had openly said, when we charged him of atrocities on peace-loving people, "What could we do? The Central Re-

serve Police and the Border Security Force personnel do not carry out our orders." The whole thing is that Mr. Chavan wants to run a parallel police force, a parallel intelligence service, in the country. He does not want to trust the State police or the State Government. Therefore, I strongly suggest that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee for consideration.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. He always thinks something wrong whenever a measure is introduced for the protection of the borders. He is dreaming that the police force will be utilised for suppressing non-Congress Governments. Unfortunately, Pakistan border is with Bengal and, therefore, Bengal has to be served by the Border Security Force.

As you, Sir, know and as everybody knows, it is such a long border that it is very easy for infiltrators and saboteurs to take advantage of the long border and infiltrate into this country and to create difficulties and troubles whenever it suits them to do so specially at times of warfare or disputes between the neighbouring countries. Therefore, it is only just and proper that we should have the Border Security Force.

The police force of the States cannot be expected to do this kind of work and, as a matter of fact, the State Governments will not be prepared to undertake the heavy expenditure that will have to be incurred in servicing the border force. Therefore, the Centre should, naturally, come into play and make arrangements for the security of our borders.

In this connection, I feel that another important factor should be taken into consideration by the Home Minister. The borders in Rajasthan with Pakistan and similarly the borders in Assam and West Bengal are inhabited by persons mostly

belonging to Muslim community. There is always a certain kind of difficulties in time of troubles and it is, therefore, necessary that certain steps are taken, to man the borders, to send people who can be really depended upon to see that the borders are not violated, that the infiltrators are not allowed to come in and that those who come in are not in a position to create any difficulties. The borders in Rajasthan are very much insecure. I was told by a gentleman from Rajasthan who is actively associated with the work in the border areas that unless some definite steps are taken to man the borders with persons who will be available to do the work as may be required for the safety of the country it will be very difficult to take proper steps to guard our borders. Therefore, definite steps should be taken to rehabilitate persons who may have come from outside and who may be available to be placed there. If certain advantageous terms are given in the shape of land and other help, I think, a large amount of force which can be available in times of difficulties will be available to the Government. This question should be looked into. Some steps should be taken to see that the borders are manned by persons who are sturdy and who will be available to do the work as may be required for the safety of the country. This is necessary in Assam where a large amount of infiltration is still going on. In fact, a number of districts have been converted into Muslim majority areas by infiltration from East Pakistan. The same thing, I understand, is also taking place in Rajasthan. Therefore, this is an important matter to which the Home Minister should give attention. I want to impress on the Government that not only the Border Security Force should be strengthened but some other steps should also be taken. We may have sufficient number of persons in the borders who will always be available to give information to stop infiltration and be available there for the protection of the country.

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्जीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस विधेयक पर बहस होने के पहले जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाय, उस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। मैं डाइरेक्शन आफ दि स्पीकर के पृष्ठ 28 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

Direction 41(2)(iii) (b) says:

"Superseding Motions—They are motions which, though independent in form, are moved in the course of debate on another question and seek to supersede that question. In that class fall all the dilatory motions. The following motions are superseding motions in relation to the motion for taking into consideration a Bill:—

- (i) That the Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee.
- (ii) That the Bill be re-committed to a joint Committee of the Houses.
- (iii) That the Bill be re-circulated for eliciting further opinion thereon."

(4) और यह महत्व का है,

"(iv) That consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned *sine die* or to some future date."

इस पर कोई खास बोलने की आवश्यकता मुझ को नहीं है। मामला बिल्कुल साफ है कि जब सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने विधेयक का भेजा जाय, ऐसी तरमीम आती है तो कंसिडरेशन वाला जो प्रस्ताव है वह सुपरसीड हो जाता है। यह साफ लिखा है कि :

"The following motions are superseding motions in relation to the motion for taking into consideration a Bill."

शुभ सदन के सामने गृह मंत्री का मोशन है कि :

"That the Bill be taken into consideration."

इस पर तरमीमें आई है, और उनमें से एक तरमीम यह है कि :

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

इस डाइरेक्शन के अनुसार जो गृह मंत्री का प्रस्ताव है वह उससे सीधा सुपरसीड होता है। अगर कोई ऐसा तर्क है कि वह उसको सुपरसीड नहीं कर पायेगा और बहस होने के बाद उस पर मतदान हो सकता है तो मैंने आपसे बी (4) के बारे में कहा कि वह महत्वपूर्ण है। वह इस प्रकार है :

"That consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned *sine die* or to some future date."

आप यहां पर देखेंगे कि सबसे पहले है कि :

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

अगर तीन चार प्रस्ताव आते, मेरे नाम पर एक प्रस्ताव होता कि इस को ऐडजर्न किया जाय, किसी और सदस्य को होता कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाय, फिर किसी और सदस्य की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आता कि इस को जॉयंट कमेटी को दिया जाय किसी का आता कि इस को पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन के लिये सफुलेट किया जाये, तो फिर प्राधान्य किस को दिया जायेगा यह नियम के अन्दर बतलाया गया है। चौथा प्राधान्य इस को दिया गया है कि इस बहस को हम लोग सीधे ऐडजर्न करें। अगर कोई यह तर्क हमारे सामने पेश करे कि नहीं बहस चलेगी और बहस चलने के बाद मेरे प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जायेगा तो फिर नं 0 4 का मतलब क्या हो सकता है ? आपने लिखा है कि :

"that consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

अगर इसका कोई मतलब है तो यहां पर कोई यह तर्क दे ही नहीं सकता कि बहुत हो जायेगी और उसके बाद मेरा प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिये आयेगा। यह असम्भव चीज है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given him a patient hearing. I will draw attention to rule 75(2):

"At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—

"(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon . . ."

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): That has been done duly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Super-adding the main motion is not the issue. The motion for consideration and the motions for reference to a Select Committee are before the House for debate. After the debate is over, he will get priority in voting for his motion for reference to Select Committee. If a member moves that a Bill be referred to Select Committee or be circulated for eliciting public opinion, that does not mean that the mover gets priority in speech.

श्री जाजं करनैडोज : मैं खुलासा करूँ। मेरा मतलब बिल्कुल यह नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नं० (4) का इंटरप्रेशन दिया जाय।

"that the consideration of the Bill or the debate on the Bill be adjourned sine die or to some future date".

अगर वह प्रस्ताव इस वक्त यहां पेश किया जाता है तो इस प्रस्ताव का अर्थ क्या रहेगा ?

बहुत चलेगी और मेरा प्रस्ताव सबसे प्राथमिक में विचार के लिये लिया जायेगा, बहुत के दौरान नहीं, बहुत के बाद विचार के लिये लेंगे, यह तर्क नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to that. The fourth section refers to the debate being adjourned to some future date.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the debate. Consideration in a general debate is necessary before the motion to refer to Select Committee can be put to vote. I cannot follow what he is driving at.

श्री जाजं करनैडोज : मेरा यह कहना है कि पहले इस प्रस्ताव पर ही बहुत होनी चाहिये कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जाय और माननीय सदस्य अपनी राय व्यक्त करें कि यह वहां भेजा जाय या नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. The procedure and practice we have followed in that even if there is a motion for circulation or reference to select committee, the debate on the general consideration motion takes place along with the other motions. As I said earlier, all the motions are before the House for a general discussion. At the time of voting, naturally he will get priority for his motion, not till then.

So, there is no point of order.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): May I make a submission. On this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling and I am not entertaining any other point on this now.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The circulation motion will become infructuous if it comes after the discussion.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: As has been explained by the Home Minister, the provisions in the different clauses as regards penalty and punishment appear to be severe, but in view of the fact that this force practically partakes of the character of the military and efficiency and discipline are required to that extent, with the safeguards provided in some of the clauses, I think they should be acceptable.

There are certain clauses where there appears to be some confusion. I shall point them out when we take up clause by clause consideration. With these remarks I support the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): As far as the Border Security Force is concerned, I can see two objectives that have to be performed by this Force. One, obviously as the name suggests and as its Constitution permits, is the protection of our international borders which have, as all of us know, since 1962 been under constant attention from our neighbours. The other objective, to my mind, it is clear, is to instill a sense of security among the people who live in the villages all over the border and in the adjoining areas, and therefore when we send this force for training and before they are sent to their posts, these two objectives must be made clear to the officers and personnel of this force, so that they can acquire themselves properly and fully.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I am here to welcome it because I think it is both timely and necessary that such a force be created for the surveillance called for as far as our international borders are concerned. As has been announced by the Home Minister and as has been the practice in the past, this is a para-military body. The status and the proficiency required by the personnel of this Force is somewhere between the armed police of various States and the armed wing of our Army. Therefore, the people, while they are being

recruited to be trained and later while acting as border security members have to be selected very carefully and they have to undergo a very systematic and rigorous training in all the aspects of their job which have to be spelt out to them.

I have had some occasion to study the operations of the B.S.F. Training Academy. This Academy has been instituted near Gwalior and it conducts the training programme for the recruits who have been taken from various parts of this country. To my mind, the structure of the training programme has not yet been fully spelt out by the Government of India and therefore it is lacking in the proper dimensions for the job that is being called for. As I said earlier, they will have to acquire themselves in a number of positions and in a number of ways in a variety of emergent and non-emergent situations and it calls for a specially tailored programme which will have to take into consideration the rough terrain in which this Force will have to work, conditions from deep deserts to deep snows and all other uncertainties that will have to be provided for, and therefore while we train these people, we will have to train them in guerilla warfare, we will have to increase their capacity to persevere under the very difficult conditions of the Himalayas, we will have to train them to suffer the very rough terrain of Assam, NEFA and Nagaland. One aspect that this Force will have to be ready to meet is infiltration. We will have to take a lesson from what happened in Kashmir in 1965 and what, to my mind, is happening more or less but in a limited degree nearly every day. We read in newspapers and those who have had the occasion to visit the borders know personally. There is a lot of rumours; illegal and illegitimate traffic goes on; they indulge in cattle lifting at times; at other times they attempt to kidnap people and in various other ways they are provoking our country. These

are the various aspects of the situation that our border security organisation will have to face; they should be trained and equipped to meet these situations.

Time after time Members refer to the defects in the superintendence of the Nagaland, Assam or NEFA area. The pat answer from the Treasury Benches is that we must appreciate the difficult terrain in that area. That answer is not adequate when the security of the country is in question. No excuse should be given such as the lack of training, organisation or finance.

They shall also have to be equipped to gather intelligence. They will have to pick up these rumours in advance and not wait until an Opposition Member of Parliament or a vigilant Press brings it to the notice of the Government of India. They will have to forestall any action that may be brewing on our borders. It calls for human assimilation of the border security force with the local population. They must be required to live not in isolation of the local population; they must be encouraged to learn their language and understand their social customs and mix with them so that they can pick up any rumours or learn about any trouble brewing on our borders.

The training academy which is near Gwalior has three other branches: Hazaribagh, Jodhpur and Indore. I am surprised that the training programme is not suited to look after the problems of the Himalayan border or of Assam, NEFA or Nagaland. You cannot simulate all possible conditions in all places. If we have to condition our border security force to the terrain and climate in Kashmir or Nagaland or Assam, there are the problems of terrain, snow, accessibility, lack of oxygen at certain heights, etc. the training camps should be located in or near these places.

The other point that arises is about co-ordination between the border

security organisation and the local police. In all their activities and programmes there should be thorough understanding and no cause for complaint either on behalf of State Governments or others. The Government of India should not allow them to behave like overlords having special permits from Delhi. All this should be made part of their training.

Whenever there is criticism of our border patrols, the question of equipment comes in. The whole world knows that thousands of silver bars are openly smuggled from Bombay all the year round just because the excise and preventive staff do not have fast steam boats or proper guns and other investigation facilities; they do not have helicopters while the smugglers who engage in this trade between Bombay and Dubai and Bahrein have arms and rifles, telescopes, helicopters and fast tug boats. Let it not be said that our forces were starved or were not given adequate training or equipment. The equipment should be adequate to the performance of their duties.

There is another important point—communications. At the best of times, it takes some times days to get through some message to Bombay or Srinagar from Delhi. These are matters which brook no delay. The Government of India should have telecommunication facilities which will not fail at the proper time. They should have walkie-talkie units or mobile telephones or microwave arrangements or whatever facilities are called for. Let us spare no expense in that matter.

When you ask a battalion from Mysore or Rajasthan or Andhra Pradesh or somewhere to go across to our borders, it is the duty of the Border security organisation and the Government of India and the Home Ministry to provide them with proper houses. We should not expect them to live for ever under difficult conditions and to be vigilant and

[Shri N. K. Somani]

uncomfortable there at the same time. Therefore, housing and recreational facilities will have to be provided to them.

I understand that there is a shortfall in recruitment to the border security organisation either to the extent of 10,000 or a figure that is nearabout that. This is curious. In a country where, if conditions were proper and the working conditions as well as the payment conditions were proper, and where there is an unemployment situation and where provocations and national emotions are involved in this matter, I cannot understand why there is a shortfall in recruitment. There seems to be something wrong either in the working conditions or in the pay-scales. Otherwise, I see no reason why adequate response to recruitment is not forthcoming.

I have one specific instance of complaint which might be looked into by the hon. Minister. This arose at Yellahanka which is about 15 kilometres from Bangalore, and there is a training unit or a recruitment office there. The food provided to the recruits there was certainly sub-human. I have seen it myself.

SHRI NATH PAI: Something like the food given here in Parliament.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Or even worse. It was hardly edible and I understand that the catering was given to somebody who is not interested at all in anything except probably making money. This is an aspect which you will have to look into so that if we expect our jawans to be ready in all aspects, we have to treat them properly.

I have been trying to find out in this Bill some provisions for retirement and pension for these personnel who after a lifetime of meritorious service and rigorous performance are definitely looking forward to some gratuity and to some pensions as are

available either to the police or to the other government employees or to the army. After all, if they are prepared to give their lives for the nation if the time comes, they should also be prepared to expect a reasonable security towards the end of their lives, and therefore we will have to provide well for their retirement and pension and gratuity. Also, in the case of disablement during service, if the jawan happens to be the only earning member in his family, the Government will have to provide adequately for such a thing.

I next come to the judicial aspects. The chapter on conditions of service is a very small one, but the chapter defining the offences and penalties and punishments, arrests and procedures in courts virtually takes about 90 per cent of the Bill. I hope this is not in proportion to the attitude of the Government. But one precaution will have to be taken because here is a provision which involves death penalty. A border security employee can be hanged, and therefore, when the death sentence is there right down to the other severe penalties on the lower scale, we will have to be careful to see that instead of having purely officers' courts, we should have some sort of quasi-judicial arrangement to listen to appeals and to give sentence before the final judgment is delivered.

I hope all these conditions will be taken into account before a final shape is given to this Bill.

16.34 hrs.

(SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair.)

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। जो सीमा सुरक्षा बल बन चुका है उसको एक बिधिवत रूप देने के लिए यह विधेयक इस सदन में लाया गया है। इस बल के निर्माण का श्रेय हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री,

श्री नन्दा को है और इस लिए वह भी बधाई के पात्र हैं। उससे पहले हमारी सीमा-सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिस फोर्स थे जिनका खर्चा तो केन्द्र देता था परन्तु जिन का प्रबन्ध प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास था। इस लिए उन में कोई यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं थी न तो ट्रेनिंग के बारे में और न साज-सज्जा के बारे में। इसलिए कई कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती थीं। चूँकि सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है इसलिए केन्द्र ने इस कार्य को अपने मातहत लेकर सारे देश के लिए एक सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स बनाया है। यह एक अच्छी बात है।

परन्तु हमें यह मान कर चलना होगा कि केवल इस सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स से ही हमारे बार्डर की रक्षा नहीं होगी। वैसे तो हमारे देश की सुरक्षा सेनायें हैं परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के भूताबिक शान्ति-काल में वे सीमा पर नहीं रहतीं और उस समय यह काम दूसरी पुलिस को करना पड़ता है। शान्ति-काल में इस प्रकार का बल फ्रंट लाइन आफ डिफेंस होगा और युद्ध-काल में यह सैकंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस होगा। परन्तु किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी केवल बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स पर नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती है। किसी देश की सीमा-सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमें कई बातों पर विचार करना हाता है।

पहले यह कि सीमा के पार जो देश हैं हमारी और उनका रख क्या है और उनकी साज-सज्जा और फौजी तैयारियाँ कैसी हैं। दूसरे हमारे बार्डर की भौगोलिक स्थिति और टैरेन कैसा है। तीसरे, सीमा पर रहने वाले दोनों और के लोगों का काम्प्लेक्शन और कैरेक्टर कैसा है। चौथे वहाँ पर यातायात, कम्युनिकेशन और संचार का क्या प्रबन्ध है। पांचवें सीमा की सुरक्षा करने वाली पुलिस और सेना की साज-सज्जा ट्रेनिंग और संख्या की क्या स्थिति है। इन पांच बातों के आधार पर ही हम अपनी सीमा की सुरक्षा का सम्यक विचार कर सकते हैं।

जो सीमा सुरक्षा बल बनाया गया है इस बिल में केवल उसी का विचार किया गया है। बाकी चार बातों का विचार इसमें नहीं है और हो भी नहीं सकता था। परन्तु जब हम अपने देश की सीमा-सुरक्षा का विचार करते हैं, तो हमें इन पांचों बातों पर विचार करना होगा और इन को इकट्ठा लेना होगा, इन को को-रिलेट करना होगा, इन में तात्त्विक मेल बिठाना होगा। हमारी सीमा की रक्षा के लिए केवल सीमा सुरक्षा बल का होना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है।

हमारी स्थल सीमा लगभग पाँच हजार मील है। उसमें सँधाड़ा सा हिस्सा नेपाल के साथ लगता है, जो हमारा मित्र देश है। थोड़ा सा हिस्सा बर्मा के साथ भी लगता है, जो हमारा मित्र देश है। परन्तु हमारी सीमा का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के साथ लगता है, जो हमारा जन्मजात शत्रु है, या कम्युनिस्ट चीन के साथ लगता है, जो एशिया में हमारा "नैचुरल राइवल" प्राकृतिक प्रतिद्वन्दी है। इसलिए सीमा सुरक्षा का विचार करते हुए हमें विशेष रूप से पाकिस्तान का विचार करना होगा, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ने पिछले बीस सालों में बार-बार हमारी सीमाओं में घुसपैठ की है, हम पर आक्रमण किये हैं।

जब हम पाकिस्तान का विचार करते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ तक टैरेन का ताल्लुक है, भौगोलिक स्थिति का ताल्लुक है, वह जैसा यहाँ है, वैसा ही पाकिस्तान में है। यहाँ पर कई बार कहा जाता है कि हम नागा समस्या या कोई दूसरी समस्या इसलिए हल नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ का टैरेन बड़ा कठिन है, वहाँ की भौगोलिक स्थिति खराब है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के बहाने देना ठीक नहीं है। आखिर मलेशिया और बर्मा में भी उसी प्रकार के जंगल, खाइयाँ और पहाड़ियाँ हैं। राजस्थान के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहाँ पर रेगिस्तान है। अगर

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

हमारे लिए रेगिस्तान है, तो पाकिस्तान के लिए भी तो रेगिस्तान है। टैरेन के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान और भारत दोनों की स्थिति समान है।

जहाँ तक सीमा पर बसे हुए लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, पाकिस्तान की ओर जो लोग सीमा पर बसे हुए हैं, पाकिस्तान उन पर पूरा विश्वास कर सकता है, क्योंकि वे फ्रैनेटिकली एण्टी-इण्डिया हैं, भारत विरोधी है। वहाँ पर जो हिन्दू या अन्य लोग थे, जिनसे यह सम्भावना हो सकती थी कि वे हमारा साथ दे सकते हैं, पाकिस्तान ने उनको अपनी सीमाओं से बीसियों मील दूर कर दिया है। इस लिए पाकिस्तान को यह बड़ा लाभ है।

हम अपनी सीमाओं पर ऐसा नहीं कर पाये हैं। हमने कई योजनाएँ बनाईं। नन्दा जी ने एक प्लान बनाया कि आसाम की सीमा पर हम एक मील की पट्टी खाली करायें। वह बड़ी अच्छी स्कीम थी और मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी के लिये आवश्यक सवाल भी था। मगर अभी तक हमने उसके ऊपर अमल नहीं किया। राजस्थान के अन्दर एक स्कीम बनाई गई थी कि राजस्थान नहर का जो इलाका होगा वहाँ पर सीमा के साथ पाँच मील चौड़ी और 65 मील लम्बी पट्टी राजस्थान सरकार डिफेन्स मन्त्रालय को दे देगी और वहाँ पर अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक, बसाए जायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे पता लगा है कि राजस्थान सरकार उस वचन से पीछे हट रही है। क्यों हट रही है? इसलिए कि वहाँ पर जो लोग बसे हुए हैं उनके बोट लेने हैं। मैं गृह मन्त्री से कहूँगा कि आप देश के गृह मन्त्री हैं। आप कांप्रिट के हैं मगर देश के भी हैं और अब जो नई परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, पाकिस्तान पहले ही हमारा शत्रु है,

उसको हथियार चीन से भी मिल रहे हैं, अमेरिका से पहले ही ले रहे हैं और अब रूस से भी मिलने वाले हैं, इस कारण पाकिस्तान की बैलकासिटी, उसका आक्रान्ता एख् प्रागे से बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसलिए हम सिक्योरिटी के बारे में किसी प्रकार का "रिस्क" या "चांस" नहीं ले सकते इस सम्बन्ध में सेकुलरिज्म या जो कुछ भी यह है, का प्रश्न खड़ा करना गलत है अब्बल तो हम सेकुलर का अर्थ नहीं समझते, मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे बन्धु कोई एन्साइक्लोपीडिया निकालें, कोई डिक्शनरी लायें और उसमें पढ़ें कि सेकुलरिज्म का अर्थ क्या है। हमारा देश सेकुलर देश नहीं है। हमारा देश कम्युनल देश है, कम्युनल स्टेट है, कम्युनल स्टेट वॉकिंग इन फेदर आफ एप्टीकुलर कम्युनिटी। यह एक सेकुलर स्टेट नहीं है। वरना संसार के अन्दर किसी भी देश में सिविल ला अलग अलग हों इसका एक भी नमूना बताइए। हम सेकुलर नहीं हैं। अपने आप को यह घोषणा देना हम बन्द करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सेकुलर हो। भारतीय राज्य, हिन्दू राज्य संसार के अन्दर सदा सेकुलर रहा है। हमारे इतिहास के अन्दर केवल एक अपवाद है अशोक का जो इस सेकुलरिज्म के आइडियल में गिरा। उसने स्टेट का रूपया और प्रभाव बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार के लिए खर्च किया जो एक बहुत बड़ा कारण बना अशोक के बाद मौर्य साम्राज्य के पतन का। शिवाजी सेकुलर थे, रणजीत सिंह सेकुलर थे। केवल अशोक एक अपवाद था मगर यह एक अजीब बिडम्बना है कि सेकुलरिज्म का दम भरने वाली इस सरकार का माडल अशोक है, शिवाजी नहीं है और हमारे देश के अन्दर कानून अलग-अलग हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप देश को सही अर्थों में सेकुलर बनाएँ ताकि आपको मेरा समर्थन भी उसमें मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई हिन्दू नान-सेकुलर नहीं हो सकता। मगर संसार के अन्दर कोई सेकुलरिज्म की गारन्टी है तो

वह हिन्दू संस्कृति है, वह हमारी परम्परा है। उस परम्परा पर देश चलता है तो भारत सेकुलर रह सकता है। पर अगर कहीं सेकुलरिज्म या कोई इज्म या कोई वाद हमारी सुरक्षा के साथ टकराव खाता है, तो सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

If there is a clash between secularism and security, or constitutionalism and security or democracy and security, secularism, constitutionalism and democracy must go to the wall and security must come first.

इस मामले में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए सीमा की सुरक्षा का विचार करते हुए हमें इस बात का विचार करना होगा। अगर वहाँ पर कहीं संदिग्ध लोग बसते हैं तो हमें बड़ी दृढ़ता से उनको वहाँ से हटाना होगा, कोई हमें कुछ कहे, उसकी चिन्ता न करने हुए। मैं जानता हूँ मेरे इन बातों के कहने के कारण कुछ लोग मुझे कम्युनल कहेंगे। मुझे कोई क्या कहता है, इसकी चिन्ता नहीं। मैं राष्ट्रवादी हूँ। मैं जो बोलता हूँ, वह देश के नित्ये बोलता हूँ। इसलिए मेरे बारे में कोई क्या बोलता है, इसकी मुझे चिन्ता नहीं। मगर मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूँगा कि आज देश की एकता पर संकट है, हमारी आर्थिक समस्या कोई बहुत बड़ी समस्या नहीं है, आज हम गरीब हैं, कल अमीर हो जायेंगे, आज अनाज कम है, कल अधिक हो जायेगा—परन्तु अगर देश की एकता चली गई, सुरक्षा खत्म हो गई तो फिर हम कहाँ के रहेंगे? इसलिए जहाँ देश की एकता का सवाल आता है, देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल आता है, हम सब एक हो कर सोचें, यथार्थवादी होकर सोचें और इस मामले में हमारा माडल सरदार पटेल होने चाहिए। जो सरदार पटेल ने किया वह हम करें। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री: ~~अज्ञान साहब ने~~ सरदार पटेल के मार्ग पर चलें।

इस प्रकार हमें इस बात का विचार करना होगा कि हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर जो संदिग्ध लोग बसे हुए हैं उनको हटाना होगा। दूसरी बात जिसके ऊपर हमें विचार करना होगा वह यह है कि हमारा वहाँ पर जो यातायात और संचार का प्रबन्ध है वह अच्छा हो। पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सीमा के साथ सड़कों का जाल बिछा रखा है। उसने नई सड़कें बनाई हैं, रेलें बनाई हैं और टेली-कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम उसका बहुत अच्छा है। उसके पास जो ट्रक्स हैं उनके टायरस ऐसे हैं जो रेगिस्तान में अच्छी तरह चल सकते हैं। उसके मुकाबिले में हमारे यहाँ यातायात और संचार का प्रबन्ध इतना अच्छा नहीं है। मैं सीमा पर हो कर आया हूँ। वहाँ पर बार्डर सेक्योरिटी, फोर्स के जवानों से भी मिला, अफसरों से भी मिला, उनकी समस्याओं पर मैंने विचार किया। उनकी एक बड़ी शिकायत है कि उनके पास ट्रांस-पोर्टेशन के साधन इतने अच्छे नहीं, उन की मोबिलिटी इतनी नहीं जितनी पाकिस्तान वालों की है। इसलिए इस पहलू को भी हम देखें और अपने ट्रांसपोर्टेशन को भी ठीक करें। अपने कम्यूनिकेशन सिस्टम को भी ठीक करें और इसके साथ दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है इस बल की संख्या ट्रेनिंग और एक्विपमेंट। मैं समझता हूँ कि संख्या के मामले में भी हमारी बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स पर्याप्त नहीं है। मुझे जगह जगह बताया गया कि संख्या बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और जहाँ तक एक्विपमेंट का, आज सज्जा का ताल्लुक है, कल तक पाकिस्तान के बार्डर रेजरज की एक्विपमेंट हम में बहुत बेहतर थी। अब हमने कहीं कहीं इम्प्रूवमेंट और मुधार किए हैं। लेकिन अभी भी हम पूरे नहीं पहुँचे और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के मामले में भी वह हमसे बेहतर हालत में है। इन सब बातों पर हमें विचार करना होगा। बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स को हमें उस स्तर पर लाना होगा जिस स्तर पर सेना है। वास्तव में इस बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स को हमें पुलिस के साथ

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

मिलाना नहीं चाहिए। जैसा कि गृह मंत्री ने कहा भी है कि सजा के मामलों में हम इनको आर्म्ड फोर्स के साथ रखना चाहते हैं। बाकी बातों में भी इनको उन्हीं के साथ रखना होगा। इनकी ट्रेनिंग, इनके एक्विपमेंट उसी प्रकार के होने चाहिए जिस प्रकार कि सेना के हैं। और यह आवश्यक है कि बार्डर के इलाके में इन लोगों के रहने के लिए वहां पर कुछ छावनियां बनाई जायें। आज वह टेन्टों में रह रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ जगहों पर टेन्टों में रहना होगा। किन्तु उनके लिए कुछ छावनियां भी हमें बनानी होंगी जहां यह रह सकें। इसी प्रकार इनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए कोई एकाडेमी बनाइए। उचित तो यह होगा कि इसके लिए अधिकतर सेना के आदमी लें। हमारे बहुत से एमर्जेंसी कमीशन के लोग जो अभी रिलीज हुए हैं उनमें से कुछ को हमने लिया है। अभी और ले सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार हमारे देश के अन्दर एक्स-सोल्जर्स बहुत हैं, उनको ले सकते हैं। परन्तु इस फोर्स की उपयोगिता तब बढ़ेगी जब इसमें सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोकल लोग लिए जायें। जम्मू के इलाके के अन्दर डोगरे बहुत मिल जायेंगे। राजस्थान के अन्दर बहुत से राजपूत हैं। और दूसरे इलाकों में बहुत से क्षेत्रीय लोग हैं जिनको वहां के टैरेन का पता है, जिनको वहां के भूगोल का पता है, जो वहां के लोगों से हिल मिल सकते हैं। इस प्रकार के स्थानीय लोग अधिक लेने से यह फोर्स अधिक प्रभावी होगा।

मझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी जब मैं कण्ठ गया तो वहां छड़ बेट के इलाके में इस बल की दो कम्पनियां थीं। मैं उनसे मिला और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या गुजरात का भी कोई जवान उन में है? तो उन्होंने

बताया कि पंजाब के हैं, हरियाना के हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के हैं, लेकिन गुजरात का उनमें कोई भी नहीं। मैंने गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री श्री हितेन्द्र भाई को भी कहा है कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। आप को गुजरात के जवान इसमें लेने चाहिए। गुजरात और राजस्थान की सीमा पर अब अधिक खतरा है, इसलिये उसमें वहां के लोकल जवान आदमी आने चाहिए। लोकल जवान होगा तो उसको यह भी खयाल होगा कि यह मेरा घर है। हमारे सब लोग देश भक्त हैं, सब देश के लिए लड़ते हैं, लेकिन स्वाभाविक रूप से जिसका जहां घर है उसको उसका दर्द अधिक होता है। और वैसे भी हमारी सेना सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करे, इसलिए भी लोकल लोगों को अधिक भर्ती करना आवश्यक है।

साथ ही यह चीज और महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए हो गई है कि आज कई प्रकार की नई समस्याएं पैदा हो गई हैं। अभी 7 जुलाई को हांग कांग स्टैंडर्ड में एक लेख छपा था। श्री राबर्ट डिकसन क्रैन जो हडसन इंस्टीट्यूट न्यूयार्क के प्रोफेसर हैं, उन्होंने वह लेख लिखा था, वह नार्थ बर्मा और नागालैंड क्षेत्रों में कई महीने लगा कर आए, वहां के नेताओं से मिले और उसके बाद वह लम्बा लेख लिखा जिसमें वह लिखत हैं कि मैं इस सारे क्षेत्र के नेताओं से मिला हूँ। वहां एक नया युद्ध चलने वाला है। इसके पीछे चीन का हाथ है। उस लेख में उन्होंने अपनी सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया है कि तुम इनका विरोध मत करो ताकि यहा मुकमाल रूप में चीन के हाथों में न चले जाय। "तुम इनको बैक करो। यह नेशनल मूवमेंट है, नागा नेशनल मूवमेंट, शान नेशनल मूवमेंट, तुम इनका विरोध मत करो।" कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस

समय इस प्रकार के तत्व हैं जो चीन द्वारा वियटनाम में चलने वाली वार बाई प्राक्सी-वेनामी युद्ध की तरह की वार बाई प्राक्सी हमारे यहां भी पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चालू करना चाहता है। काश्मीर के अन्दर स्थिति और भी भयंकर है। अभी पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान आबजवरं ढाका ने एक एडिटोरियल लिखा था जिसमें कहा गया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला अब अपना अहिंसा का मोह छोड़ रहे हैं। अब वह हिंसा के साथ नाता जोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं और हिंसक आन्दोलन को लीड करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह पाकिस्तान आबजवरं जो काश्मीर के मामले में आज तक कभी लिखता नहीं था, उसने यह लिखा है। यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है। शेख अब्दुल्ला के अपने जो वक्तव्य हैं, सीमा पर पाकिस्तान जो युद्ध की तैयारियां कर रहा है, गुरिल्ला युद्ध की जो ट्रेनिंग हो रही है, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए, मुझे आशंका है—टूरिस्ट सीजन खत्म होने और शरद I wish I prove wrong— ऋतु आने पर काश्मीर में और पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सीमा पर गड़बड़ शुरू होगी। इसलिए पहले से सतर्क होने की जरूरत है। वहां पर हमारी जो सैनिक टुकड़ियां हैं, उनको एलर्ट करना जरूरी है। राजनैतिक दृष्टि से भी हमें सतर्क होने की जरूरत है।

अगर हम यह सब नहीं करेंगे तो उस समय अगर हम यह कहेंगे कि हम हैरान हुए हैं, बी आर सरप्राइज्ड, हमें अचम्भा हुआ है, उस से इतिहास हमें कभी माफ नहीं करेगा।

इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह बिल सामयिक और अच्छा है। लेकिन इस में कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस के बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इस बिल के अन्दर पहली बात यह है कि यह जो बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स है इसे

एक्साइज्ड ऐक्ट और जो दूसरे केन्द्रीय ऐक्ट हैं उन को भी एन्फोर्स करने का अधिकार दिया जायेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फोर्स को सिविल पुलिस से "मिक्स अप मत" कीजिए। हमारी सिविल पुलिस बहुत कुछ कारणों से करप्ट हो जाती है, है, इनएफिशियेन्ट हो जाती है, पब्लिक सिम्पैथी खो देती है, क्योंकि उन को इस प्रकार के काम करने पड़ते हैं। करप्ट लोग उन को रिश्वतें देते हैं और करप्ट कर देते हैं। हमें इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि हमारी यह फोर्स सेना के साथ रहे और करप्ट न हो पाये, इस के बारे में जनता की भावना अच्छी रहे। करप्ट होने के जो कारण हैं, वे इन को न मिलें। इस लिये सिविल पुलिस के जो काम हैं, उनमें इनको मिक्स-अप मत कीजिये। जहाँ पर इन का दायरा है, वहाँ पर सिविल पुलिस को मत लाइये, वर्ना राइवलरी पैदा होगी। हमारे देश के अन्दर एक तो साधारण पुलिस है, आर्म्ड पुलिस है, सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस है और यह बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स बनी है। बार्डर का जो पांच-दस-पन्द्रह मील का इलाका है, वह मुकम्मल रूप में इन को दीजिये, उस में इन को सिविल पुलिस से मत मिलाइये।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now you are making contradictory arguments.

श्री बलराज चवोक : मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में कन्ट्राडिक्शन आती है, उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर, लेकिन बाकी जगह नहीं। बार्डर का जो पांच-दस मील का एरिया है, उस के अन्दर इन को सिविल पुलिस के साथ मिक्स-अप मत कीजिये।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि जब कभी आवश्यकता हो, आप एक आर्डर के द्वारा इन को और क्षेत्रों में ले जा सकते हैं। इन के जो प्राफिसर्ज हैं, सिविल पुलिस से मिक्स-अप कर सकते हैं . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If you are referring to clause 139(1), it reads:

"The Central Government may, by general or special order published in the Official Gazette direct that, subject to such conditions and limitations, and within the local limits of such areas adjoining the borders of India, as may be specified in the order, any member of the force may,—"

I think, this answers your own criticism. So, it is to be done within the local limits of such area adjoining the borders of India.

श्री बलराज मधोक : वह ठीक है, मगर इस में अब तक का जो अनुभव है, वह यह है कि कई बार हम बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को बार्डर से बहुत अन्दर इन्टरियर में ले जाते हैं। जैसे राजस्थान में फार्पिंग हुआ, वहाँ ले आये, कहीं गड़बड़ होती है, वहाँ ले जाते हैं। आप बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर दीजिये कि यह सोमा के पाँच-दस-पन्द्रह मील के एरिये में रहेंगे, उस के बाहर इन को न आने दे।

आपने कहा है कि इन के आफिपजर्स सिविल पुलिस के आफिपजर्स से मिल सकते हैं, ऐसा न कीजिये। इन के आफिपजर्स को आर्म्ड फोर्स के आफिपजर्स से इन्टरचेन्ज कीजिये, लेकिन इन के आफिपजर्स को सिविल पुलिस के आफिपजर्स से इन्टरचेन्ज न होने दीजिये।

आपने इस में डेथ का प्रावोजन रखा है। आर्म्ड फोर्स में ऐसे पनिशमेन्ट का विधान होगा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में एपेलेट अथॉरिटी होनी चाहिये। किसी एक दोषी व्यक्ति को छुड़ा देना ठीक नहीं होगा, लेकिन अगर किसी को डेथ पनिशमेन्ट मिलती है तो उस के लिये किसी प्रकार की एपेलेट अथॉरिटी का विधान होना चाहिये जिमके पास वह अपील कर सके। मैं मानता हूँ कि आर्म्ड फोर्स के अन्दर हम इस प्रकार के ट्रेड यूनियन राइज़ नहीं दे सकते, देना भी नहीं चाहिये, लेकिन जो लोग जवान हैं, इन की

भी कुछ ग्रीवन्सेज हो सकती हैं, कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं, शिकायतें हो सकती हैं, उन को व्यक्त करने का, उन के बारे में अपनी बात कहने का इन्हें कुछ रास्ता मिलना चाहिये। बहुत बार ग्रीवन्सेज इकठ्ठी होती रहती हैं, स्टोम-लेटिंग नहीं हो पाती है तो उस चीज़ में उबाल आ जाता है। इस के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध करना होगा।

एक सुझाव यह दिया गया है कि इस बिल को एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने पेश किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुझाव अच्छा है, क्योंकि यह बिल एक काफी महत्व का बिल है। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि इस बिल को पास करने में देर न लगे। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आन कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स लोगों की, थोड़े लोगों की एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनाये, जो ओवर-टाइम बैठ कर पाँच-दस दिनों के अन्दर इस बिल पर ज़मादा डिटेल् में विचार कर लें। उन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी आ जाय, ताकि इसी सेशन में इस बिल को पास कर दें। सिलेक्ट कमेटी के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—सिलेक्ट कमेटी का मामला एक प्रकार से पैट्रोलिंग का मामला होता जा रहा है। हर मेम्बर हर चीज का एकसपर्ट नहीं हो सकता है, जैक आफ आल ट्रेडज तो हो सकते हैं, मगर एकसपर्ट नहीं हो सकते। जिनको इस के सम्बन्ध में वाकफियत है, उन को इकठ्ठा कीजिये, डिटेल् में विचार करने के बाद इस बिल को पास कीजिये। इसके बारे में जो इस फोर्स के प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं, उन की राय आपने ली होगी, उन लोगों ने जो राय दी है, उस पर भी विचार कर लिया जाय—यही मेरे सुझाव हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my friend, Shri George Fernandes, for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee.

I feel that, although the general principle of this Bill is welcome, it

It cannot be accepted in its present form. The reason for that is that, when an important legislation of this type is going to be undertaken, the Government must be very clear, very precise, very careful and very meticulous in what it has in mind, what the aims and objects are as well as the provisions and the very wording of the Act is to be very carefully thought out. I find, and I shall endeavour to show, that there is a great deal of slipshod drafting in this Bill which may lead to all sorts of complicated situations later on and more generally speaking, as far as the outlook of the Government is concerned, I think, they are hopelessly confused, they have not been able to make up their mind as to whether this is part of the police or part of the army. That is why I say that, in general, we support the Bill but in order to be more precise, careful and meticulous about the provisions and the wording and phrases used here, we should not rush it through like this but refer it to a Select Committee which can be directed to report very quickly—it need not take a long time; within a week or ten days it can report; that is not a great problem.

Let me say, to begin with, that we know that this force, even before it was constituted into a Central body, even at the time when the jurisdiction was left to the State Governments, was called upon at certain times to perform very difficult tasks. There have been occasions when they have rightly deserved the praise and the tribute of this country for having faced very dangerous situations and made the maximum possible sacrifices also. The hon. Minister will recall that at the time of aggression in Kutch, to begin with it was the border security police which was taken unawares and very heavy casualties were inflicted on them. Later on, when the Kutch Ceasefire Agreement was made, I remember, in the

House when we debated it I had an occasion to criticise the fact that in that Ceasefire Agreement it was laid down that while on the Pakistani side they could bring their regular armed forces right upto the ceasefire line, we had to revert to the pre-aggression position, that our regular forces pulled back and the border police went back upto the border. I hope, he remembers that, in Dahagram enclave in Cooch Behar in East Pakistan, a very gallant action was fought by the border security police there when large scale infiltration and aggression was committed. I have occasion to remember it because I got to know that a number of decorations and awards or valour or certain personnel in the Dahagram action had been recommended and some bureaucrats were sitting on the file here in the Ministry, and it took me six months to get those recommendations or those awards released and published. I am going to say something in criticism of the force later on. The thing is that the hon. Minister should not think that I have got any idea in my mind of decrying whatever services they have rendered in the past.

The point is that everywhere in this Bill, in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons', in the provisions, and also in the Home Ministry's Report for 1967-68, you will find that it is expressly laid down that this force is meant for the security of our border, international border, between India and Pakistan; it is not meant for the maintenance of internal law and order. However, in the Home Ministry's Report for 1967-68, it is stated that on a number of occasions—

".....these border security force units were made available to the State Governments for maintaining law and order and they did commendable work."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

They may have done commendable work in shooting down people and so on. I do not know. That may be commendable by the Home Ministry's standards. But is this the job of the border security police? We are supposed to keep their morale very high; otherwise, they cannot work on the border. But are they to be used for the purpose of maintaining internally the so-called law and order which we know very well as to what it means because we in Bengal had our own experience; only two years ago we saw that these units of the border security police were brought there at the time of the food agitation and they were posted in various places all over the State; there were trade union agitations and labour strikes going on; even in the Durgapur Steel Plant and other places we found the units of the border security police posted everywhere. You may say that law and order has to be maintained. That is not my argument. But is this the job of the border security police? If this personnel is going to be used for that purpose, I can assure you that the type of morale you need for a border security force can never be instilled in those men—never. So this Bill has no safeguards against that. It states everywhere vaguely that it is meant for purposes of the security of the border, but in actual practice, it is used for these purposes also which I mentioned, and the Home Ministry's report has said that it is commendable work that they have done. I want to know what is going on in their mind.

17 hrs.

This force is meant for the security of our borders. I would like the Minister to explain what is the meaning of the provision in cl. 7 on page 5:

"Every member of the Force shall be liable to serve in any part of India as well as outside India".

I do not know. If you want to send them outside India, let them be a part

of the Army. But if they are meant to be a border security police, please be very careful about these things. Do not rush through legislation like this without being careful and precise about the provisions. Make up your mind as to what you want. Why should the Border Security Police which, the statement of objects and reasons says, is 'charged with the responsibility of ensuring the security of the Indo-Pakistan international border, instilling a sense of security among the people living in the border areas, and preventing trans-border crime, smuggling or unauthorised entry into or exist from Indian territory', be expressly, by cl. 7, also given the responsibility of being sent outside India? This kind of confused thinking is going to lead us to a lot of trouble. They should be clear about it. Either they call it part of the police force or armed police or Central reserve police, whatever they like to call it, or they call them part of the regular armed forces. They cannot, whenever it suits them, as we find in so many clauses, treat it as basically a police force and at other places treat them as basically forming part of the regular army, although in his opening remarks, the Minister has said that virtually we want to treat them as subject to army regulations, army discipline, army conditions and so on.

Of course, it is meant, as I have already said, to instil a sense of security in the people in the border. Certainly, I hope it is not meant to harass them. But it is a very painful experience we have had, and are still having on our border in Bongaon between West Bengal and East Pakistan. The common talk about the people all along that area is that this Border Security Police instils nothing but fear and apprehension in the minds of the local people, because the large-scale smuggling which is going on there, both ways—it is a two-way traffic—across the border is impossible unless the Border Security Force is also involved

in it in collusion. There seems to be a liaison between them and their counter-parts on the other side. In the name of security, actually there is collusion and liaison going on in smuggling. Everybody knows this; it is an open secret.

Secondly, this border police, many of them—of course, individuals are individuals; I cannot condemn them wholesale—have been involved in a number of incidents in which ordinary poor villagers are harassed. This border police have a very great liking for things like poultry, chicken, fresh eggs etc. which are available there in the villages round about. Many such incidents have taken place. Only seven days ago, on the 16th July, it was widely reported in the press—I am sure the Home Minister has also seen it—that three persons were killed and five others injured when sepoys of the Border Security Force fired several rounds at Bagda near Bongaon in 24-Paraganas. I do not wish to read the whole sordid story. But there was some attempt to molest women of the locality; then some local people tried to protest, and protect the women. Then these sepoys went away and reappeared with reinforcements. Then there was a clash with the people, and they opened fire etc. So, what I mean to say is this. A good point was made by Mr. Somani that a force of this type cannot be effective unless it has the best of co-operation with the local people. If it has not this kind of relation with the local people, the force will be absolutely worse than useless. It has to work in close co-operation with the local people, enjoy their confidence, be able to mix with them and have some sort to co-operation with them. This Bill provides for all types of coordination committees to be set up in the usual bureaucratic way. Co-ordination is provided between the State Government, the State police, the Army and the Border Security Force, all this has been specifically laid down, that there will be special co-ordina-

tion committees. that the chairmen of these committees will be the Chief Secretaries of each border State Government. Very good. But there is not a word anywhere, and the thought does not seem to have entered into anybody's mind, that there is some need for co-operation with the public, the people who reside in the border areas. Therefore, I would suggest that some provision be made for some type of public or advisory committees in which some representatives of the common people in those areas are associated with the Border Security Force, so that proper relationship can be built up there.

Coming to the provisions of this Bill, I want to ask if we are going to treat them as basically policemen. Then, can we put this restriction which has been put in clause 13 on their right of association? The type of restriction put here on the right of association is identical, I think, with what applies to the personnel of the army. It is not similar to the limited right of association given to the ordinary police. The police is also banned from forming trade unions and so on. The Trade Union Act does not apply to them, they cannot bring outsiders into their association, but subject to these limits the police are permitted to form a particular type of association which has to be approved by the authorities. We know last year what happened in Delhi with the police and all that. All these questions were debated at that time. Here, there is a blanket ban. No type of association of any kind, society, institution, association, organisation, nothing is permitted. Even in the case of purely social recreation or religious type of association, the previous sanction in writing of the Central Government has to be obtained. I have no quarrel with this if the whole structure is going to be like that of the army. If you are going to guarantee that they will get priority of housing, the same pay scales and emoluments, the same facilities, the same retirement benefits as the mili-

tary personnel, the same standard of rations, the same type of food, the same dependence allowance, family allowance etc., I have no objection, but you cannot have it both ways, you cannot have the cake and eat it too, that when it comes to association, you will treat them as military personnel, but when it comes to other conditions of service you will treat them differently, I do not know what is going to happen because nothing is stipulated here. So, we should know about this matter.

Of course, there is rule-making authority given here to the Government, to make rules later on, and in that one of the things which is to be covered is the question of the procedure by which the personnel of the Border Security Force are going to be tried when they are produced before these courts. Maybe, those rules will be comprehensive enough, I do not know, but I would certainly like to say that definitely the accused must be given some right of defence. Even in the military court martial where army personnel are tried, everybody knows that these personnel are given the right of being defended by some fellow member of the army personnel whom he may choose to defend him. I do not know if they propose to give any such facility to the accused in these cases where, it has been rightly pointed out a little while ago, the maximum penalty which can be imposed is the death sentence. Therefore, in all such cases I hope the rules which are going to be made will explicitly provide for the right of the accused to be defended at least in the way in which in the army court martial the people are given that right.

There is another general question and I should like to have some assurance—even vague—from the Minister. The border security force cannot function without a proper intelligence system. It is obvious. In the past, whenever we discussed defence matters, the question was asked: who

was handling the intelligence system, whether, formally, it was not part of the military set up or it was only the Home Ministry's affair. We learnt some bitter lessons and at one stage we were told that it was partly the responsibility of the Home Ministry and partly the responsibility of the Defence Ministry. What about the border security forces? So far as I know they have very little intelligence facilities at their command. They cannot even stop smuggling granted—I give them the benefit of doubt—that they are interested in stopping smuggling and not in encouraging or participating in it. The local people in the border can tell you which are the routes by which the smugglers come and go. The border security police cannot do anything about it. In Kashmir we saw what happened. Today the hon. Members of Parliament have been invited by the border security force to come and see some colour film on infiltration in Kashmir. I do not know what they are going to show us or even whether the border security force was there at that time. We were never told. If they were there at the time of Pakistani infiltration in Kashmir in 1965, they did a poor job. They were taken completely by surprise. I do not know whether they are on the Nagaland border but if they are they seem to stop neither the Nagas going nor their coming back with arms. Whichever way you look at it, the point is that a thoroughly well-equipped and modern intelligence system is the *sine qua non* of any effective border security force. If the Army is having its own intelligence and the Home Ministry has its own, will there be a separate intelligence system for these people? Are they to depend upon these two other departments? We do not know. Perhaps they think that it is enough just because the DIG in West Bengal who had been appointed for the border security police is a gentleman whom we on this side of the House know very well for many

years, and on the basis of whose so called intelligence reports many of us had been put behind bars. He may be intelligent enough to lock me up in jail on some concocted charge but I do not think that intelligence will serve on the border. There must be a proper intelligence system. We are not satisfied about these things and there is a great deal of apprehension if the border security police will be able to discharge its functions.

There is another point—possible friction with the State police. Who is going to define their respective jurisdiction? How are they going to function? Is this a kind of super body directly under the Centre with a certain overriding powers? It is conceivable that at times there may be clashes of jurisdiction between the State Government police and this police. There have been some occasions like this, of course not when they were employed in looking after the security of the border but when they were being wrongly used and misused for looking after the law and order problems. I do not want to go into the old story. I do not know if the same thing would happen on the border. We should be told something about this. How is it going to be co-ordinated? Is it to be used as Mr. Madhok suggested as the first line of defence in the face of hostile attack? Because, we are taken by surprise so often. That has become our tradition. In that case, it would not be the second line of defence. In the case of unprovoked or sudden aggression, it becomes the first line of defence. If it is to be treated as such, I think that many provisions of this Bill need to be recast. Because this is a mix-up here between the police functions and the military functions. It is not clear at all whether they function only in India or can go out of India also, whether they are to function only on our side of the border or in adjoining localities which, I presume, is across the border also. Nothing is clear at all as to what is going to happen.

I would also like to know about the equipment. Of course we are not going to be told about it. The equipment, I presume, will be on the military lines, but it is necessary to know whether we are getting the same reciprocal treatment across the border. I presume from this that there are large stretches of India-Pakistan border where our regular armed forces are not right up to the border. They are some way back. We may be having a cantonment or two or some military divisions, but the whole of the army living on the border is living some way back. I presume that until such a contingency arises, when the regular armed forces are to be brought up to those limits, that gap in between may be filled by the deployment of the Border Security Force.

But we should know also what is happening on the other side. Is there any similar arrangement? Or, is it that on our side only there is a gap which is filled up by the BSP across the border and Pakistan's regular armed forces are right up on the border? I do not know. This is a matter which should be looked into, because there is a talk here about liaison and consultation between officers on both sides and so on. Is there any arrangement, is there any agreement, is there any understanding is, there any pact or treaty or any previous communique or anything? We should know, because I am not conscious of it. On both sides of the border, up to a certain stipulated distance, the regular armed forces of the two sides are not in practice there, but something corresponding to our Border Security Force also exists on the Pakistani side. If that is not so, if there is no assurance on that, I fail to understand why we should have this one intermediary force called the Border Security Force. Then our regular armed forces should be given full responsibility. Otherwise, this police should be there only if there is some similar arrangement on the other side of the border also. I do not know whether we have got any

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

reliable information and whether from time to time we have any check-up, that it is not only we who are doing this thing on our side. Otherwise, in times of emergency, we may be facing great difficulty. Therefore, I would just request him once again to consider these matters.

There are many aspects of it, general as well as particular, in the provisions which should be gone into a little more carefully. Nothing will happen and the Heavens will not fall if in another five or seven days a small committee, a Select Committee, is entrusted with the responsibility of going into this Bill. Let us not do things in a slipshod, higgledy-piggledy manner; let us be a little precise and meticulous for once in these matters.

I request the hon. Minister to accept the motion of my friend Shri Fernandes.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are deeply proud of the momentous role played by the Border Security Force in the defence of our country, especially in the Pakistani aggression, and presently also. (*Interruption*). The bravery of our jawans and especially the hard conditions under which our jawans are working at high altitudes of the frontier, is something which is to be proud of, and we are indeed very grateful to the Home Minister that he has brought forward this piece of legislation for doing something very substantial for this Force which is an integral part of our armed forces. I do not agree that it is merely a police force. This force is something midway between the Indian Army and the police force. The functions assigned to this force, as we peruse through this Bill, are such that they justify that this Bill should be passed unanimously by the House.

Taking a judicial view of the matter, because a reference was made by an hon. Member opposite that every-

thing is confused, I would like to point out that there is no confusion whatsoever and if you will kindly refer to Chapter VII you will find that the procedure to be adopted by Presiding Officers when they are sitting as a petty court or a general court is equal to court martial. But it is entirely different from what we find in the Indian Army Act, in the Indian Air Force Act or in the Indian Navy Act or whatever provisions are embodied in the Indian Police Act and rules made thereunder. The provisions of this Bill, I must say with the fullest appreciation of the Home Minister's attitude on this point, are very liberal.

Kindly take clause 82 which deals with Presiding Officer. Clause 83 says that every court whether it is a petty court or a general court, whether it is an initial court or a court with superior functions, is to be assisted by a law officer. This is something very creditable. The clause reads like this:

"Every General Security Force Court shall, and every Petty Security Force Court may,—"

What do you mean by 'may' here? Does it mean 'must' or is it left to the discretion of the Presiding Officer? What I feel is that a law officer should be a must for petty courts also (*Interruptions*). I feel that every petty court should be assisted by a law officer and the word 'may' should be defined here as to whether it means 'must' or it means that there is some discretion. I would very strongly suggest that in clause 83 there should be no discretion left in the assignment of a law officer as provided in this clause and it should be made imperative that with every petty court a law officer should be there.

Now, Sir, something very liberal and unprecedented is embodied in clause 84. Clause 84 deals with challenges. You will not find it any-

where else, even in the ordinary law of the land. Sir, you are a lawyer and you have read the Cr PC, the CPC, the Evidence Act, the IPC and others. You will find no parallel anywhere in the Criminal Procedure Code or in the Evidence Act which is as liberal as clause 84 of this Bill. This is an option given to the accused. My hon. friend over there said that it is up to the accused to select the personnel and this is something very surprising. The accused can select the persons for the court and if he does not like any officer he will be thrown out. He will have a court of his liking to preside over his destiny. This is something very very liberal and unprecedented.

Under clause 87 the Indian Evidence Act is made applicable to the proceedings before a court. The application of Evidence Act before a court-martial is also something enviable and something to be appreciated.

Now, if you kindly look to clause 88, it takes care of judicial notice of certain matters. So, that is also there.

In respect of summoning of witnesses, just as there is a procedure mentioned in the Code of Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure, clause 89 pertains to this. Only one thing which strikes me and which I want the Home Minister to think over is this. There are so many presumptions mentioned there like presumption in respect of signature, admissibility of certain documents and many other important matters. This is a deviation from the ordinary law of the land. I am referring here to clauses 94, 95 and 96. Section 114 of the Evidence Act allows certain presumptions. But, certainly, those presumptions are rebutted. Here is a presumption which holds good because the proceedings before these courts—it may be a petty court or a superior court—they are of a summary nature under a special law. There is a little apprehension that the law may be

misused in this respect. So, some re-thinking is necessary.

Then, what some of the hon. Members were saying about the power of appeal is not at all tenable. Section 128 from clauses (a) to (d) refers to the functions of the superior courts in the matter of pardon and revision. Clause 129(1) speaks of conditional pardon and so on. These are appellate courts. If there are some powers vesting with the Home Minister in revision, whether by way of reference or in appeal, I want to know whether these powers are sufficient enough to give protection to the accused. There is much substance in the plea made by my friends opposite, in their vehement submission on this point. You, as Home Minister, may delegate this power to the Deputy Home Minister. But, certainly, the Director-General of the Border Security Force should not be vested with unlimited powers in such cases. After all, it is a capital punishment, death sentence. In such cases, if at all the matter comes before you, I would suggest that some provision should be made in the Bill whereby legal advice would be tendered to you for taking a decision in such cases.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: What about clauses 117 and 118?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: If it is there, I say that it does not serve the purpose. As I said earlier, the BSF is not exactly like an army; nor is it a purely police force. In the case of excessive penalty like death penalty, when there is a review, in the ultimate analysis, you should be empowered with such powers that you would be able to hear the accused through his legal representative. This plea that he should have the right of appeal in writ or in revision to the High Court, that will not lead us anywhere. That is not possible because this is a special Act. In the Army Act and Air Force Act also there is no such provision, because this is court-martial. In court-martial

[Shri Randhir Singh]

cases the procedure is summary and so going to the High Court or Supreme Court will not arise. As you are very liberal from the court of first instance, in the last analysis, when you are there to preside over his destiny your function would be the same as the function of the President of India, to tender or grant pardon or commute his sentence or finish him for ever. So, that decision should be taken after getting legal advice and after giving every opportunity to the accused to present his case. Kindly think over it. The Director-General is, of course, a police officer and he is a party to the case. I will not say that he is not impartial, but certainly he is a party in the case because he represents a party—he is the Border Security Force Officer—and the accused is another party. So, in this case your position as Home Minister should be made fully available to the accused for getting redress and for getting justice.

In respect of the office of the Director-General, as I already submitted, this office should, if not always at least alternatively, be given to retired or serving Generals of the Indian Army. The Director General's rank is not less than that of a Lieutenant-General of the Indian Army and the rank of the IG Police is that of a Major-General. What I feel is that there should be co-ordination between the Border Security Force and the Indian Army.

Not only that, we are proud of the fact that where the army is not working our chaps of the Border Security Force are working. They are doing the job of sappers and scouts under very very hard conditions. Everybody knows that. We are proud of most of the gallantry awards given to these boys. In such a situation there should be closer co-ordination or co-operation between these two forces, the Army and the Border Security Force. So, if not in succession at least alternatively, if you give

this office to a serving or retired Army General, that will improve matters.

You have suggested three sectors for this Border Security Force—one for Assam and Bengal, another for Tibet and a third from Kashmir right up to Gujarat. I feel that the strength of the Border Security Force is really very great and you might consider that just as for the Indian Army we have four commands—Northern Command, Southern Command, Eastern Command and Western Command—there should be at least four sectors for this also. With half a million strength of the Border Security Force—if not half a million, at least three or four lakhs—the work is too much and I feel that three commands would make the command enormously heavy and unwieldy from the efficiency point of view. If you feel that there is some strength in this, you might consider this proposal also.

I have to say a few things about the jawans also. That may not be very relevant from the legal point of view but from the moral point of view and from the point of view of the organisation, you would kindly see that the jawans are put on the same level as the jawans of the Indian Army. So far as the work is concerned these jawans are not in any measure putting less work than the boys of the Indian Army.

17.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Indian Army jawans get warm clothes but at very high altitudes our jawans of the Border Security Force are not enjoying those facilities. You would kindly see that they get the same food and clothing facilities.

Then, we have peace-time accommodation in different cantonments for the Army jawans. Have you got any residential accommodation for these

boys and the officers commanding their units? I feel that there is none and if there is any, that is not sufficient. So, I would request you to look into that matter also.

You have certain rules in the Indian Army about the families and children of the jawans. The Department of Resettlement is there and the whole Government is there for them. We are celebrating days for the Indian Army. But what about these boys? We should have a specific programme for the education of the children of these jawans because it is a well-knit force of its own. Their work is no less important. There is litigation against the wives and relatives of these jawans of the Border Security Force. Those laws and legislations which are for the benefit of the jawans of the Indian Army should be made applicable to the families and children of these boys also. You may kindly keep this also in mind.

About their pay and allowances, what I feel is that not only their pay and allowances but also the ranks of the Indian Army jawans are more attractive and they command greater respect than the jawans of the Border Security Force. Will the hon. Minister kindly put them on par with the jawans of the Indian Army? The pay and allowances of the jawans of the Border Security Force should be the same as those of the Indian Army jawans.

Then, the persons who are thrown out of the Indian Army are taken as Inspectors in the Border Security Force. This means that the service is treated as inferior to that of the Indian Army.

You may also kindly look into the living conditions of the Border Security Force jawans. What I mean is that their status is not as attractive as that of an Indian Army officer or a jawan. You may kindly improve the status and the living conditions of the jawans of the Border Security Force.

There are one or two points more and I have done. This is about the supply line. As my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok said, this is a very important thing. These jawans have to work entirely in the mountainous areas and at a very high altitude. They should have a link with the civilised world. That is also very necessary. I know the Government of India is not lagging behind. These jawans are working at places where the jawans of the Indian Army hardly go. Sometimes they are living on the tress. I know that. Some of my relatives are working in the B.S.F.

Sir, these are some of the suggestions which I wanted to make. I hope the hon. Minister will pay his kind attention to these matters. I again congratulate him for coming forward with this Bill before the House. It is the need of the hour. This Bill is on the anvil of the House and I request, through you, Sir, the House to pass this Bill.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडेज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

श्री रणधीर सिंह ने अपनी तक्रार में यह फरमाया है कि यह जो बोर्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स है यह पुलिस और पलटन, इन दोनों के बीच की कोई एक नई संस्था बनने जा रही है। मैं बी०एस०एफ० के लोगों के काम और उन को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं को जो थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ उस के आधार पर ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इन दोनों की परेशानियाँ ज़रूर बी०एस०एफ० के लोगों को सहन करनी पड़ती हैं। पुलिस में भरती हुए जवानों को जो तकलीफें और परेशानियाँ सहन करनी पड़ती हैं वे तो इन को सहन करनी पड़ेंगी ही, साथ साथ पलटन में काम करने वाले जवानों को जिन परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन परेशानियों का बी०एस०एफ० के लोगों को भी सामना करना पड़ता है। सुविधाओं की बात अगर आप करेंगे तो दोनों को ही जो सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं, वे सुविधाएँ बी०एस०एफ० के लोगों को आज नहीं मिलती हैं।

[श्री जर्ज फरनेंडीज]

हम यह पसन्द करेंगे कि गृह मंत्री महोदय बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स को कोई एक निश्चित रख देने की व्यवस्था करें। अगर उस को पुलिस के तौर पर रखें, तो उस को सीमाओं पर भेजना असम्भव होगा। जब दिल्ली के पुलिस वाले या बिहार के सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल करें, तो वहां पर उनको इस्तेमाल किया जा सकेगा। या तो उस को पुलिस के तौर पर और या सीधे पलटन के रूप में रखा जाये। अगर किसी कारण से उस को बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के रूप में ही रखना हो, तो भी उस का जो काम है, उस को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय उस की स्थिति के बारे में अपने दिमाग को बिल्कुल साफ करें।

कल मैं मावलंकर हाल में गया था, जहां बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स की ओर से आज और कल एक प्रदर्शनी चल रही है। उस को देखने से इस बात का एक अन्दाजा सा हो जाता है कि उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की अलग अलग सीमाओं पर क्या काम करना पड़ता है। उस से असलियत का तो पता नहीं लग सकता है। कच्छ रण और सुन्दरवन में जा कर ही वहां की वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लग सकता है। प्रदर्शनी से उन की जानकारी कभी नहीं हो सकेगी। फिर भी थोड़ी बहुत उस की झलक तो जरूर मिलती है। मैं कच्छ रण हो कर आया हूँ। मैं छाड़वेट तक पहुंचा और मैंने देखा कि इन जवानों को किस हालत में वहां पर काम करना पड़ता है।

मगर इस प्रदर्शनी को देखने से एक बात तो बिल्कुल साफ नजर आ जाती है कि बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के लोगों का काम हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं का संरक्षण है। इस के सिवा उनका और कोई काम नहीं है। सीमाओं के संरक्षण का काम पलटन का काम है, इस के बारे में किसी के मन में दो राय नहीं होनी चाहिये—नाम भले ही उस का कुछ भी रखा जाये। जब बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स का काम

सीमाओं का संरक्षण करना है, तो हमें इस बारे में अपना दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ रखना चाहिये कि उस को किन हथियारों के द्वारा सीमा का संरक्षण करना है और उस में किन लोगों का मुकाबला करना है। आज बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के लोग भले ही पाकिस्तान से लगी हमारी सीमाओं पर खड़े हों—हालांकि भेरे ख्याल से उन को बर्मा की सीमा पर भी भेज दिया गया है—लेकिन हो सकता है कि कल उन को चीन के मुकाबले में भी खड़ा करने की नौबत आ जाये, क्योंकि इस कानून में, यह नहीं कहा गया है कि उन का काम केवल पाकिस्तान या बर्मा से लगी सीमाओं तक ही सीमित रहेगा। इस कानून में हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम सीमाओं का जिक्र किया गया है। कल उन को चीन से लगी सीमा पर भी भेजा जा सकता है।

अब श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है कि इन जवानों को जिन लोगों का मुकाबला करना है, वे कौन से हथियार ले कर खड़े हैं और फौजी तैयारी की उन की स्थिति क्या है। क्या इस बारे में कभी कुछ सोचा गया है? बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के जवानों के बीच में एक दिन गुजारने के बाद हमारा मन बहुत परेशान हो रहा है। हमें ऐसा लगता है कि अगर पाकिस्तान की ओर से किसी भी क्षेत्र में हमला होता है, तो सब से पहले उस हमले का मुकाबला करने के लिए ये बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के जवान ही हैं। उन के हथियार और उन की ट्रेनिंग को देखने के बाद हमें ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हम लोगों ने उन्हें मरवाने के लिए ही तो वहां खड़ा नहीं कर रखा है। यह ठीक है कि उन की व्यक्तिगत बहादुरी और हीसले के बारे में हमारे मन में कोई शक नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि वे शत्रु से लड़ेंगे और लड़ते लड़ते मरेंगे। लेकिन जब वे लोग देश का संरक्षण करने के लिए खड़े किए गए हैं, तो क्या इस सरकार और इस सदन को यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि

उन जवानों के हाथों में ऐसे हथियार भी दिये जायें, जिन के द्वारा वे किसी भी हमले का मुकाबला पूरी ताकत और तैयारी के साथ कर सकें। उन को पचास साल पहले से चली आ रही थी नाट धरो की बन्दूकें दी गई हैं। शायद उन को कुछ आटोमैटिक राइफल्स भी दी गई हैं। कल हम ने कुछ मार्टर लांचर या राकेट लांचर आदि देखे। हम तो उन हथियारों के नाम नहीं जानते हैं। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि इन फेंटरी के हाथों में जो हथियार रहते हैं, वहीं तक उन को सीमित रखा गया है। लेकिन इस देश पर जब कोई शत्रु हमला करेगा—आज मैं तो दो ही शत्रुओं को अपनी सीमाओं पर देखता हूँ—तो वह केवल इनफेंटरी को ले कर ही नहीं आने वाला है। वह आर्टिलरी, टैंक्स और आर्मंड डिवीजन ले कर आयेगा। जब ऐसी परिस्थिति होगी, तब हमारी पल्टन वहाँ जायेगी।

लेकिन गृह मंत्री को इस बात का जवाब देना चाहिए कि जब हमला शुरू हो जायेगा और जब हमारी पल्टन वहाँ पहुँच जायेगी, उस बीच के समय में क्या होने वाला है। वह समय चौबीस घंटे भी हो सकता है और 1965 में कच्छ रण में वह समय 72 घंटे हो गया था। इस का अर्थ तो यह है कि सरकार अपने जवानों को आत्म-हत्या करने के लिए कह रही है, क्योंकि वे भाग तो सकते नहीं हैं—वे भागने वाले भी नहीं हैं और वे कहीं भाग न जाये, इसके लिये इस कानून में ऐसा करने पर उन को गोली मारने का इन्तजाम किया गया है। इस हालत में उन जवानों की जिन्दगी का क्या होगा? मैं मानता हूँ कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर इस देश का जवान, जो भी हथियार उस को मिलें, उन को ले कर लड़ेगा। लेकिन जब यह सरकार बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के रूप में एक पैरा-मिलिटरी फोर्स बना कर उन जवानों को सीमा पर खड़ा कर रही है, तो हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि उन के पास ऐसे हथियार रहें, जिस से उन

में किसी भी शत्रु का मुकाबला करने की ताकत हो, वरना उन जवानों को वहाँ पर खड़ा नहीं करना चाहिए।

अगर किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कठिनाई के कारण पल्टन को बार्डर पर खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के जवानों को वहाँ पर खड़ा किया जाये, लेकिन उन को ऐसी मुसीबत में न डाला जाये, कि लड़ाई के समय योग्य हथियार न होने के कारण उन को अपनी जानें देनी पड़ें। इस के अलावा उन को और भी कई सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें।

अगर छाड़बेट से खावड़ा तक एक सीधी रेखा खींची जाये, तो केवल पन्द्रह बीस मील का अन्तर होगा, लेकिन इस अन्तर को पार करने के लिये छः सात घंटे रण से गाड़ी ले कर जाना पड़ता है। क्यों नहीं उन को हेलीकोप्टर दिये जाते हैं? महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मंत्रियों के पास बम्बई से पूना, पूना से कराड़, कराड़ से कोल्हापुर और कोल्हापुर से औरंगाबाद जाने के लिये हेलीकोप्टर हैं। उन लोगों के पास हेलीकोप्टर से भी बढ़ कर विमान भी हैं। सरकार के मंत्रियों के लिए तो हेलीकोप्टर और विमान की जरूरत महसूस होती है, लेकिन मेरे खयाल से काश्मीर से ले कर मुन्दरबन और कच्छ तक बार्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स के पास कोई हेलीकोप्टर नहीं है। सरकार उस को मामूली बन्दूकें देकर चाहती है कि वह सीमा की रक्षा करे।

खावड़ा से छाड़बेट तक और भुज से छाड़बेट तक जो चौकियाँ हैं, अगर उन की देख-रेख या इंसपेक्शन करनी हो, तो वे गाड़ियाँ या जीप ले कर जायें, लेकिन अगर पानी भर जाने के कारण जीप वहाँ न जा सकती हो तो वे वहीं रहें, आगे न बढ़ें, लेकिन हेलीकोप्टर उन को नहीं मिलेगा। मैं कोई

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि उन लोगों को किन किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है। आखिर इन बातों के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचा गया है? गृह मंत्री ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि हम ने 1964 से इस बारे में विचार करना शुरू किया और चार वर्षों के गम्भीर विचार के बाद हम इस कानून को सदन के सामने ला रहे हैं। क्या इस गम्भीर विचार में उन जवानों को उचित हथियार देने और कम्युनिकेशनज आदि के सिलसिले में उन की दूसरी जरूरी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के बारे में नहीं सोचा गया और साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जवान आखिर को पल्टन का जो काम है वही करने वाले हैं तो फिर उनका जो वेतन है और उन की दूसरी जो सर्विस कंडीशन्स हैं वह भी पल्टन जैसी ही होनी चाहिए। इसमें कोई फी फर्क किसी भी हालत में नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि तनख्वाह के मामले में पल्टन और बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स में बड़ा अन्तर है। अफसरों की तनख्वाह के बारे में भी अन्तर है और जवानों की तनख्वाह के बारे में भी है। इस अन्तर को आप हटाने का काम करें। मैं जानता हूँ और गृह मन्त्री जी जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी इतनी है कि अगर आप कहेंगे कि दो वक्त की रोटी मिलेगी और कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो उतने पर भी जवान भर्ती हो जाएंगे ऐसी परिस्थिति आज देश में है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूँ कि देश के संरक्षण के नाम पर बेकारी का इस गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल आप न करें। और जगहों पर लागू करें मेरा वहाँ झगड़ा नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन अपनी जान को मट्टी में लेकर जो लड़ने वाले जवान हैं उसके बारे में इस तरह की क्रूरता न बरतें। उस को भी वही सहुलियतें देने का काम करें। और यह सिर्फ तनख्वाह के बारे में नहीं मैं आप को एक चीज और बताऊँ एक बहुत ही गम्भीर चीज है और मैं चाहुँगा कि गृह मन्त्री जी तत्काल

उस के बारे में कुछ करें वह है ठुट्टियों के बारे में। आखिर छुट्टी क्यों दी जाती है? इसलिए कि आदमी कई महीने तक काम करके थक गया हो फिर अपनी तबियत को दुरुस्त कर के लौट आने को उस को छुट्टी दी जाती है। यह तो छुट्टी का मतलब है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पल्टन में 60 दिन की छुट्टी है। इसलिए कि काम इतना तगड़ा है दिमाग को इतनी परेशानी रहती है, टेंशन इतना रहता है कि लम्बी छुट्टी लेकर वह दिमाग को सुधार कर फिर काम पर लौट आए। बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स वाले जो हैं अगर टेंशन में काम करने वाला कोई है तो यह लॉग है क्योंकि जवान जो हैं उनको तो तब बुलाया जायगा जब आर्टिलरी आ जायगी, जब टैंक आ जायेंगे, तब तक तो तुम मरौ बन्दूकें लेकर कंजरकोट में, काश्मीर में, वहाँ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर और आजकल तो बर्मा की सीमा पर वहाँ बन्दूकें लेकर खड़े हैं बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के जवान हिन्दुस्तान की पल्टन का जवान वहाँ नहीं खड़ा है। मर रहा है वह मरने के हमेशा डर में रहता है वह। जवान हमारा पीछे है और फिर भी उसकी छुट्टी की व्यवस्था कौन सी है? जो अभी चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि यह पुलिस और पल्टन के बीच वाली चीज है तो छुट्टी है पुलिस वाली। 21 दिन काम किया तो एक दिन की छुट्टी ले ली। कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी इससे ज्यादा छुट्टी मिलती है और इन जवानों को इन मजदूरों को इतनी भी छुट्टी नहीं मिल रही है। यह जो सुविधाओं में गैर बराबरी इतनी बड़ी है इससे जवानों का दिल टूट जायगा, मन टूट जायगा। तो यह गैर-बराबरी तत्काल दूर करने का काम होना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं अभी गुजरात में था दो महीने तक वहाँ भुज की जेल में रहा और इधर उधर भटकता रहा। जवानों के साथ खाया उनके साथ बैठा उठा गपशप किया और इसलिए कुफ

मालूमात भी हासिल की हालांकि वह नहीं जानते थे कि यह किस लिए मालूमात हासिल कर रहा है। मुझे पता चला कि हिन्दुस्तान के अलग अलग सूबों में उनको काम करना पड़ रहा है। अब शराब एक ऐसी चीज है जिस के बारे में लोग अलग अलग राय रखते हैं। कई लोग शराब पीकर नशाबन्दी वाले हैं। मैं शराब न पीता हुआ नशाबन्दी वाला नहीं हूँ। जो पीना चाहते हैं वह पीएँ उन को पीने दें, जो नहीं पीना चाहते हैं उनको न पीने दें। हालांकि शराब का कोई शौक मुझ को नहीं है लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ बम्बई शहर में ऐसे लोग हैं अगर आप कहेंगे तो नाम भी बता दूंगा कि जो नशाबन्दी समिति में रह कर शराब की भट्टियां चलाते हैं और शराब बना कर बेचते हैं। खैर उस पर यहां बहस नहीं है। मुझे गुजरात में यह पता चला कि गुजरात सरकार जिस के घर के मन्त्री हैं हमारे उप प्रधान मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई उसका यह कहना है कि चाहे जान जाय तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं लेकिन शराब यहां नहीं पी जा सकती, उस की बदबू तक नहीं आनी चाहिए। तो वहां बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स वालों को यह शराब नहीं मिलती हालांकि और दूसरे सूबों में उन को यह दी जाती है। अब मैंने तो देखा उनके साथ मैंने जब रोटी खाई तो कई लोग तो ऐसे हैं जो शाकाहारी हैं, कई मांसाहारी हैं। कई ऐसे हैं जो शराब को कभी अपने जीवन में हाथ नहीं लगाएंगे शाकाहारियों में भी कई ऐसे हैं और मांसाहारियों में भी। लेकिन जब एक कानून आपने बनाया उनके लिए कि अलग अलग सीमाओं पर या अलग अलग सूबों में अगर कोई भी बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स वाला शराब चाहेगा तो वह शराब उस को दी जायगी तो एक गुजरात स्टेट में यह चीज क्यों नहीं दी जाती है? गुजरात सरकार का यह कहना है कि हम अपने सूबे में यह चीज नहीं होने देंगे। मैं गुजरात सरकार की इस बात को मान लेता अगर सब के बारे में यह नीति चलाते। लेकिन यह नीति तोड़ने में आ जाती है। परमिट लेकर

जो पीसे वाले हैं वह शराब पीते हैं, उनको पीने दी जाती है।

उसके अलावा भी जो अपनी पल्टन है, जो आर्मी के यूनिट्स हैं, जो नैबी के, एयर फोर्स के यूनिट्स हैं, उसी फौज के अफसर हैं उनको देते हैं सरकार की तरफ से तो फिर बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स को क्यों नहीं देते हैं? अगर यह कहें कि वह पीकर पड़ेंगे तो आप के पल्टन वाले भी पीकर पड़ते होंगे। अगर वह नहीं पड़ते तो यह भी नहीं पड़ते होंगे। और अगर पीकर ही पड़ने वाले हों तो 26 नम्बर क्लॉज में इसका भी इन्तजाम है कि अगर कोई काम पर रहता हुआ पीकर पड़ेगा तो उसको सजा देने की व्यवस्था आप ने की है। वैसे कानून से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली चीज यह नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मन्त्री जी आज के आज गुजरात सरकार से कहें कि क्यों नहीं उनको यह दी जाती खास कर उन जवानों को जो कि छड़बेट जैसी जगहों में खड़े हैं जहां कोई जा नहीं सकता है, कोई पहुंच नहीं सकता है कच्छ के रन में पानी है वहां पहुंचना असम्भव है वहां आपकी सीमाओं के संरक्षण के लिए यह खड़े हैं, जो 24-24 घंटे की ड्यूटी देते हैं, उन को यह मामूली सुविधाएं भी गुजरात और अहमदाबाद में बँठी हुई सरकार नहीं दे पाती है और आप गृह मन्त्री होकर अपने अधिकार को नहीं चलाते हैं। तो इसके लिए तत्काल कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय। इसमें कोई देर नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक दो बातें और कह कर खत्म करूंगा। एक तो मैंने आर्मी ऐक्ट पढ़ा। जब यह बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स हमारे सामने आया तो आर्मी ऐक्ट 1950 को उठा कर मैंने पूरा पढ़ा और मैं आप को बताऊँ कि सिर्फ नाम दो हैं, बाकी सारी शब्दावली भी वही है। नामों में कुछ फर्क हो सकता है जैसे कोर्ट मार्शल की जगह बार्डर सेक्योरिटी कोर्ट और इस तरह कहीं एकाध शब्द इधर-उधर,

[श्री जार्ज फरनेंडेज]

बाकी कोई भी फर्क नहीं है। अब चौधरी साहब तो बहुत कम पढ़ते हैं और बहुत ज्यादा बोलने की परेशानी उठाते हैं। आज भी इस पर क्या बोले कि 84 क्लाज इसमें ऐसी है, अब आप जो सामने बैठे हुए हैं जानते हैं, आप तो वकील हैं, आप को मालूम है कि सी० ग्रा० पी० सी० और आई० पी० सी० या और भी किसी कानून में आप को यह पता रहता है कि किस के सामने हमारे ऊपर मुकदमा चलेगा, सी० ग्रा० पी० सी० में भी हम को यह अधिकार है अगर किसी जज के बारे में हमें नापसन्दगी है तो हमें दूसरा जज करने का अधिकार है। मैं वकील नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ। तो वह भी जो सेक्शन 84 है वह जो आर्मी ऐक्ट का क्लाज 130 है वही है। आर्मी ऐक्ट का क्लाज 130 और यह 84 बिल्कुल आइडेंटिकल है। शब्दावली में फर्क कुछ हो सकता है क्योंकि उस वक्त के अंग्रेजी लिखने वाले जो ये वह अंग्रेजी की ज्यादा जानकारी रखते थे और आजकल के जैसे चौधरी साहब अभी बोल गए इस तरह की अंग्रेजी की जानकारी रखने वाले लोग हैं। तो इस तरह का थोड़ा बहुत फर्क हो सकता है वरना शब्दावली भी करीब करीब वही है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स हिन्दुस्तान की पल्टन के रूप में ही इस वक्त काम कर रही है, पल्टन का ही इसका स्वरूप है, नाम है, पल्टन का ही इसका काम है और जब सारी चीज इस ढंग से बना कर रखी हैं तो फिर पल्टन को जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं वेतन के बारे में, सर्विस कंडीशंस के बारे में वह सारी चीजें आप इन को दें। अब एक सुझाव चौधरी साहब ने यहां पर रखा कि किसी रिटायर्ड जनरल को लाकर रखो। यह मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि हर जगह हरयाने की बात कहना कि हरयाने के सब लड़ाकू लोग हैं, बहादुर लोग हैं, हरयाने के लोगों को रखो, अब जिन की उमर 60 से ज्यादा हो गई है उनके हाथ में हरयाना के

नौजवानों को क्यों देना चाहते हैं? अगर आप एक अलग फोर्स बना रहे हों तो आज जो अफसरों की जगह बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स में है, उसमें हम ने देखा है कि पल्टन के लोगों को आप ने भरा है। पल्टन के लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल को यहां कोई डी० एस० पी० कर के या जो भी उन की रैंक हो और इसी तरह कैप्टन को एस० पी० कर के इस ढंग से पल्टन के लोगों को आप लाये हैं। इस लिये आप एक बात तय करें कि एक ही पल्टन के अफिसर रहेंगे, या तो बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स के अफसर रहेंगे और इन्हीं के नौजवानों को प्रमोशन का मौका मिलेगा। यह, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत अहम प्रश्न है, नौकरों को इधर उधर करने वाला प्रश्न नहीं है, आज जो कैप्टन है, वह मेजर बनने की उम्मीद रखता है, किसी दिन मैं भी लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल हो जाऊंगा, मेजर जनरल हो जाऊंगा। लेकिन आज जो चीज आपने बनाई है, उसके मुताबिक अगर बाहर के अफसरों को लाकर यहां बैठाने का काम होगा, तो उससे इन नौजवानों की ऊपर उठने की जो इच्छा है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी। इनके लिये एक परमानेंट अफिसर कोर आपको बनानी चाहिये, जिसमें जवानों को ऊपर जाने का मौका मिले। ऐसा आपको अवश्य करना चाहिये।

18.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि इस बिल पर ठीक प्रकार से विचार हो, बहस हो। मन्त्री महोदय ने जो एक वाक्य रखा—

We must give close consideration to this Bill.

चन्हाण साहब आप इतना तो मानेंगे—

It is not possible to give very close consideration to this Bill in two hours.

दो घंटे में यह चीज़ असम्भव है, बिल्कुल ही सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने का जो प्रस्ताव है, उसको स्वीकार कीजिये। मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में एक महीने की मुद्दत मांगी है, लेकिन आप चाहें तो 15 दिन के अन्दर ओवर टाइम बैठ कर, रात को बैठ कर इस काम को फौरन कर सकते हैं। चार वर्ष तक आप बैठे रहे, इन्तजार करते रहे, अब चार दिनों में कुछ बिगड़ नहीं जायगा तथा जवानों का जो मामला है, उनके संरक्षण का जो मामला है, उस कमेटी में हम अपने विचारों को पेश कर सकेंगे। मेरा आप से फिर से अप्रार्ह है कि आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कीजिये।

और उसके बाद इस कानून को यहाँ पर स्वीकार कीजिये।

18.02 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

NINETEENTH REPORT

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.0½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 24, 1968|Sravana 2, 1890 (Saka)