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Friday, December 1, 1967
Agrahayana 10, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 1, 1967/Agrahayana
10, 1889 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PARTICIPATION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN
U.N.C.T.A.D. CONFERENCE

*391. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Africa has intimated to our Government that it proposes to participate in the U.N.C.T.A.D. Conference being held in New Delhi in February, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). UNCTAD being a U.N. Conference, invitations to participate in the Conference are to be issued by the U.N. and not by the Government of India. The Government of India has only offered New Delhi as the venue for the Conference. We have however been informed about the accommodation that might be required by the South African delegation.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Since the attitude of this country towards South Africa is well known, may I know what the attitude of our country will be when the delegate of that country participates in the conference?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Hon. Members are aware that by General Assembly resolution Nos. 2202, 2054 and 1761, the UN has called upon the States-Members of the United Nations to apply mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. In view of this and also in view of their continued policy of racial discrimination, there is little that South Africa can contribute in

such a conference till it abandons its policy of *apartheid* practised by the minority settler-Government. That is the position of the Government of India.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: The attitude of the other countries towards South Africa is also well known. Even in the ILO a resolution was passed against this country. That is well known. In spite of that fact, if the delegate of that country comes here and there is a demonstration against him, what will be the attitude of our Government?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: That is hypothetical. The position of the ILO and other UN agencies is also known. It is for this Conference to decide.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the very unpleasant circumstances in which this Conference would have to be held before they take that decision whether to allow the South African delegation to take part in this conference or not, would Government consider the advisability of writing once again to the UN and the concerned authorities to have a preliminary session of the preparatory committee or whatever it is of the proposed conference somewhere else, outside India, and take that decision whether to admit the South African delegation or not before the conference is actually allowed to be held here? In view further also of the fact that we took several objections to what Pakistan had been doing in order to weaken the declaration of the UN to boycott South Africa or apply sanctions against South Africa, may I know what our attitude will be in regard to this matter also?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are consulting some other Governments in this matter. It will be very difficult to hold a preliminary meeting of this because it is a very large body and several arrangements have to be made for a meeting of this body. But the UN General Assembly is in session and the matter can be discussed there.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Having regard to our strained relations with South Africa, the likelihood of a demons-

tration against South Africa is not very hypothetical. In view of that matter, will the hon. Minister say what steps Government will take if such a contingency arises?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Naturally, Government will take necessary law and order precautions in that matter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Arising out of the question of my leader about the delicate situation which may arise, may I enquire whether the Ministry has also considered the general utility of these conferences? This particular conference is going to involve us in heavy expenditure in respect of accommodation, and we have heard on the subject about the Ashoka Hotel. It is also going to be a strain on our food position which was critical and which may still be critical. What is the precise advantage of these conferences? Will the hon. Minister please elucidate it?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : May I say that I am somewhat amazed that the hon. Member should put the question 'What is the advantage of Government participation in international conferences or the advantage of holding a conference in India? There will be large numbers of people who will come here, and they will pay for their own hotel accommodation. We are not required to pay for their hotel accommodation. It will encourage, if nothing else, a large number of people coming there to this country and spending the money here.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The arguments that go against allowing South Africa to participate in this conference apply against Rhodesia as well. May I know whether Rhodesia is also being invited to this conference, and if so, what the attitude of our Government is?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows that Rhodesia is not a member of the UN and will not be invited to this conference.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Before I put a question, I have a submission to make. This question originally came up for answer on 16th November, 1967 and it was

then addressed to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. Later on, I find that it was transferred to the Steel Ministry. All the supplementaries raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and by me on the subject pertained to that Ministry. Since the supplementary questions that we are likely to put today also pertain to the IOC, I would only request you to see that the other Minister is also present here, or else this question should be transferred to a date when both the Ministers would be present here.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see if the hon. Minister who is present will be able to answer the supplementary questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Otherwise, you may kindly have this question transferred to some other day.

BHARAT BARREL AND DRUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY (P) LTD.

*392. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd., were blacklisted in pursuance to their conviction by the Court of Special Judge, Greater Bombay under the prosecution launched against them by the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the blacklisting has since been removed; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The blacklisting orders, as such, have not been revoked. The operation of the orders has, however, been stayed in compliance with the directions given by the High Court of the Punjab.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In reply to a previous question on the 22nd June, 1967 the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals said:

"No time-limit had been fixed for the duration of blacklisting. The period is fixed on the facts of each case. Blacklisting may be ordered on the ground of malpractices in dealing with Government

Departments or Undertakings. In July, 1966, the Punjab High Court directed the suspension of the order dated 25-1-64 blacklisting Messrs. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd. until further orders. The blacklisting order has, therefore, been held in abeyance."

I believe this question was answered by Shri Asoka Mehta or Shri Raghuramaiah.

It was said then that the blacklisting order had, therefore, been held in abeyance. But the IOC, when blacklisting had been done already in the year 1964, had placed a regular order in 1966, which the hon. Minister had confessed to very shamelessly in this House. I would like to know whether material is being supplied to them even today and whether after the High Court order, orders are being placed on them or orders have not been placed on them by the IOC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): With regard to placing of orders by the IOC, I have nothing to say because it is the other Ministry which is concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was exactly my point. My question relates to placing of orders by the IOC.

SHRI RANGA: Do they not circulate whatever orders they pass in regard to any particular firm to all the concerned Ministries?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, these orders were by the IOC which is under the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. I can reply only with regard to the blacklisting, because blacklisting had been done by my Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। रंगा साहब ने जो कहा है उसकी मैं तहे दिल से ताईद करता हूँ। अपीजे शिपिंग का मामला भी आया था। फूड मिनिस्ट्री को चोरी के बारे में खत आते हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को पता नहीं। ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री उनको सिफारिश करती है कि अपीजे कम्पनी बहुत अच्छी है। भारत बैरल के बारे में यही हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस मामले का खुलासा चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is what Mr. Banerjee raised.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): The only position is,—the hon. Member was enquiring about it—all other concerned Ministries of the Government of India were informed on 23-6-1966.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो साल के बाद।

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The orders were passed and the interim injunction was awarded by the Punjab High Court in connection with a civil writ petition of 1966, because this is an interim order that they have passed and this was also communicated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my question was simple. I have put a supplementary arising out of the answers given by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. He said:

"A blacklisting order remains in force until it is evoked. If a firm is acquitted by a Court of the offences on account of which the blacklisting orders were passed, this would be a ground for considering the revocation of blacklisting order."

Then he had further said:

"In July 1966, the Punjab High Court directed the suspension of the order dated 25-1-1964 blacklisting Messrs. Bharat Barrel & Drum Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., until further orders. The blacklisting order has, therefore, been held in abeyance."

It means that at present there is no blacklisting order which has been held in abeyance. I would like to quote from a document, the recommendation of the Tender Committee for the purchase of 18-G barrels for the year 1966-67 in terms of Tender No. OP/TEN-7/65. It has been said that "on being asked by us,"—when this question was going on, whether orders should be placed with the Bharat Barrels—"this party informed us that there was a prosecution launched against them by the Maharashtra Government, and conviction was ordered by the lower court but that the High Court acquitted the party". I hear

that the Government of Maharashtra has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. Then it says, "It is, however, not clear whether the subject-matter of this prosecution was the cause of blacklisting. The Corporation has addressed the Ministry of Steel and Mines asking for clarification. That Ministry's reply is awaited." In 1965, when, the Tender Committee was formed to go into the question, the IOC wrote a letter asking for clarification from the Steel Ministry in 1965. I am told even today the Steel Ministry has not replied anything. I would like to know how far it is true.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम के अनुसार मैं मांग करता हूँ कि यह दस्तावेज टेबल पर आए। आप इनको टेबल पर रखने की इजाजत दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am prepared to lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Speaker to see to it. It is not that everytime some paper is mentioned it should be laid on the Table. It must first be placed before the Speaker and then the Speaker may consider about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सम्मति बाद में दें। अब उनको रखने की इजाजत दें।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I shall narrate the facts that are available with me. Action was taken on 25th January, 1964 against this firm in consequence of the conviction by the Bombay High Court. Later on, on 28-10-1964, this firm went in appeal to the High Court and the High Court set aside the orders of the Special Judge's Court. When the High Court set aside the orders, the Bombay Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court in January, 1966, and the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. With regard to another appeal, which was filed by this party in the Punjab High Court, the Punjab High Court ordered us to stay the blacklisting orders, and accordingly, we had passed this information to the Ministry concerned. Later on, the Punjab High Court also informed us to stay this order and therefore, on 18-7-66 we again informed all the concerned Ministries about the Punjab High Court's order.

This is the position with regard to this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I seek your protection. We expected some answer from the hon. Minister because the baby has been passed on to them for nothing.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the things are there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have mentioned it from this particular report and the recommendation. I am prepared to lay it on the Table though it is a confidential one. I am prepared to authenticate it. It is said:—I am raising this because I am surprised that this Committee has praised Bharat Barrels:

"There is no doubt that Bharat Barrels have offered the most attractive terms, apparently in a bid to obtain from the Corporation the entire rights for supplying barrels. This fabricators' performance in regard to the technical quality of work, according to the Corporation's past experience, has been very good. But in order to get the benefit of this party's attractive offer (which includes the offer to absorb the price differential in imported steel) the Corporation will have to give to the party monopoly rights of supply upto 31-3-1967."

This is not recommended on administrative grounds....." etc.

Whether it was Mr. Raghuramaiah or Mr. Asoka Mehta or anybody else, I do not want to attribute any motives. But I would beg of you to appoint a small committee of the House to go into the entire question about the three concerns. Then the cat will be out of the bag.

MR. SPEAKER : You pass it on to me and I will consider it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In 1965, when the IOC wrote seeking clarification from the Steel Ministry, what was the clarification they gave?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have stated the factual position. With regard to placing of orders by the IOC, I have no information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is said here:

"It is, however, not clear whether the subject-matter of this prosecution was the cause of black-listing. The Corporation has addressed the Ministry of Steel and Mines asking for clarification. That Ministry's reply is awaited."

I want to know whether they gave any clarification and if so what?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I want notice. I will check up and let him know.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : बम्बई की लोअर कोर्ट ने भारत बैरल कम्पनी को कनविकट किया जिस के आधार पर उसको इन्होंने ब्लैक लिस्ट किया। बम्बई हाई कोर्ट ने जब उसको एक्सोनरेट कर दिया, एक्टिबट कर दिया तो उसके बाद महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे अर्से में उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट करके रखा गया है या उसको उस में से हटा दिया गया है। बम्बई हाई कोर्ट की जजमेंट के बाद क्या उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट में से हटा दिया गया है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It was blacklisted on 28-8-64 and the Bombay High Court passed an order against the decision of the Special Judge's Court on 20-10-64. With regard to blacklisting, the blacklisting continued.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : In spite of the Bombay High Court Judgment ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Yes, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब से हमारे देश में यह पैट्रोलियम का उद्योग बढ़ने लगा है यह इमों का मामला आया है। इस में तीन कम्पनियां हैं और सरकार ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से इन कम्पनियों की ओ पैदावार क्षमता है उसको बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी थी। दो कम्पनियों की कैपेसिटी ये बढ़ाना चाहते थे इसलिए भारत बैरल की भी गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बढ़ाई गयी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दो गैर-कानूनी कामों पर चादर बिछाने के लिए तीसरा गैर-कानूनी काम करके

आपने भारत बैरल की कैपेसिटी को भी बढ़ाया। क्या यह सही है कि एक कम्पनी के लिए वकालत की मनुभाई शाह साहब ने, एक के लिए की हाथी साहब ने और उस में रघु-रमैया साहब है और अशोक मेहता साहब और दूसरे कौन कौन से मिनिस्टर हैं मुझे मालूम नहीं है। क्या इन सभी लोगों ने यह षड्यंत्र करके तीनों को कह नहीं कहा कि कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने चले जाओ जो करना है करो ! मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में सफाई दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि कई मंत्रियों का यह मामला है इस वास्ते मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप पी० ए० सी० के पास यह मामला भेजें और तत्काल उसकी राय जानने की कोशिश करें या फिर नई कमेटी बनायें। इसका खुलासा होना चाहिये। इस में चार पांच मंत्रियों के बारे में मुझ को कुछ कहना है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Fernandes.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER : I thought it was put to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रार्थना आप से मंने की है और सवाल इन से पूछा है। सुझाव आपके लिए है, सवाल इनके लिए है। सवाल यह है कि क्या गैर-कानूनी ढंग से तीनों की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाया गया और क्या श्री हाथी, श्री रघु रामैया और श्री मनुभाई शाह आदि विभिन्न मंत्रियों ने इन के लिए वकालत की थी।

DR. CHANNA REDDY : The question of different capacities and increasing capacities is a matter of factual information which we will certainly obtain.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार ने यह मान लिया है।

DR. CHANNA REDDY : I am not making any statement either agreeing or denying it as I do not have the facts. As soon as I can get the information I will pass it on to you.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह भी बतायेंगे कि कौन-कौन मंत्री इन के वकील बने हैं ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : अगर वकालतनामे पर किसी के दस्तखत हैं, तो मैं बताऊंगा।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीस : तीन कम्पनियों के नाम अभी आए हैं। भारत बैरल की जो जांच की गई, उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय खुलासा नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं आप का ध्यान इन दो प्रश्नों की ओर खींच कर अपना प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। 22 जून, 1967 को श्री रामघन और श्री साल्वे द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया था कि हालांकि भारत बैरल ने कम कोटेशन दिया था, लेकिन फिर भी हम ने स्टैंडर्ड ड्रम्स को कंट्रेक्ट दे कर इंडियन आयल कम्पनी का 1,77 हजार रुपया ज्यादा उसको दिया। उसके बाद 16 नवम्बर, 1967 को जब यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि जिस हिन्द गैलवनाइजिंग को सरकार ने कंट्रेक्ट दिया था, उस ने कोल्ड रोल्ड शीट्स के बैरल के वजाये हॉट रोल्ड शीट्स के बैरल दे कर लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान किया है, तो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वह नुकसान तो हो चुका है, लेकिन हम उस कम्पनी के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही न कर के यह मामला आरबिट्रेशन के पास भेज रहे हैं और उसके पास जो ज्यादा पैसा जा रहा है, उसको कम करने की बात कर रहे हैं।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार इस नीति को क्यों अपना रही है कि वह जिस कम्पनी को ब्लैकलिस्ट करती है, वह जब अदालत में जा कर ब्लैकलिस्टिंग के आर्डर को हटवा देती है, तो सरकार उसको कंट्रेक्ट न दे कर, हालांकि उसका कोटेशन कम है, हिन्द गैलवनाइजिंग को कंट्रेक्ट देती है, जो सरकार की लाखों रुपये की चोरी करती है और उस के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही न कर के उस मामले को आरबिट्रेशन में भेज देती है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कौन-कौन अधिकारी फंसे हुए हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This question should be addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीस : यही तो हमारी दिक्कत है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह "पासिंग दि बक" वाला कौन-सा खेल चल रहा है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता।

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

*393. **SHRI P. K. DEO :**

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

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

(a) whether there was labour trouble lately at the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation and to remove the grievances of the labourers?

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

(b) and (c). In September-October, 1967, the workers of the Rourkela Steel Plant agitated, without going on strike, against the statutory minimum of 4% of their wages declared by Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1966-67. As there was danger of serious damage to the costly equipment of the plant, the Coke ovens at Rourkela had to be blanked and Blast Furnace banked for some time during October 1967. The dispute has since been settled amicably and the plant has started functioning again with effect from October 19, 1967.

SHRI P. K. DEO : In this regard I would like to point out that it is a matter of great concern to all of us that the production in Rourkela stopped for some time and there was national loss. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that on a small

issue like giving pre-Puja bonus to the labourers the matter should not have gone to such an extent as blanking of blast furnace. As you know, this was more due to the differences in the administration that there was blanking of furnace and it was not due to, as was pleaded by the Minister, any quarrel over the 4 per cent bonus prior to Puja.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): With regard to the 4 per cent bonus, the position is that this plant has suffered a loss of Rs. 19.38 million and, therefore, there was no allocable surplus in terms of the Bonus Act. But section 4 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, requires every employer to pay a minimum 4 per cent bonus. That is why 4 per cent bonus was declared.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Bonus is only a plea. It is not that they anticipated trouble and blanked the blast furnace. Blanking was actually done because of the differences in administration. They do not settle the differences among themselves. That has actually led to the blanking of the blast furnace.

SHRI RANGA: Is there any truth in it?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No. Actually, the blanking in the blast furnace and reduction in work of the coke oven was as a result of go-slow tactics and stoppage of work.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Actually the tension in Rourkela is because of recognition between the INTUC which is dominated by the Congress and the Rourkela Mazdoor Sangh with which our PSP friends are associated. I would like to know what are the actual criteria for recognising the various labour unions. Why not take resort to ballot among the labourers?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Actually, verification and recognition of the union has to be done on the recommendation of the State Government. We have received the recommendation of the State Government and have accepted the recommendation.

SHRI P. K. DEO: What is the recommendation?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The recommendation of the State Government is to recognise

the HMS Union and we have accepted it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When these public sector steel plants were opened two main arguments were advanced. One was that we needed steel and heavy industry; so, we should have them. Secondly, it was said that the private companies could not do this job better because they could not satisfy the workers. Now we have three public sector steel plants and the experience of the last few years is that production has not gone up, they are all running in loss and, above all, the workers there are more discontented than they were in the private sector companies, like the Tatas. May I know what is the reason that these companies, which have been built up at the cost of the public money at such heavy cost, are neither meeting the economic need of the country, nor producing enough—they are going in loss—and even the workers are all dissatisfied? What is the reason for it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): It is not a matter related either to the private sector or to the public sector. It is there wherever labour is; there. In this particular case the labour were immediately attended to. Still, we have incurred a very heavy loss because of the strike. A similar thing happened in the Indian Iron and Steel Company. It is not because it is a public sector thing that this trouble is coming.

SHRI D. AMAT: May I know whether it was a fact that agreeable workers and drivers were threatened and prevented from joining their work as a result of which valuable equipment was damaged due to overheating?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: It is a fact that in some cases even some of the willing workers were stopped; in some cases they were also assaulted. It has resulted in loss in production both in the steel plant and in the fertiliser plant. The amount of loss incurred would be Rs. 23.2 million.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From the replies given so far, it seems that a very peculiar situation developed when there was neither a strike by labour nor an officially declared lock-out by the management and, nevertheless, production was stopped, I

think, for nearly two weeks. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that what the workers were actually demanding was that the quantum of bonus, the quantum of money, which had been given as bonus in the previous years, should be maintained, whether it be in the form of only bonus or bonus plus some other allowance. I would also like to know the terms on which the dispute was ultimately settled. Is it not a fact that the management had to agree to maintain the total quantum that has been given in the previous year? Could this not have been done earlier without stopping production for two weeks?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: The position is that under the Bonus Act, wherever there are any surpluses available, 4 per cent should be given as a minimum thing and that was being given by the management. The workers, naturally, wanted more. But they, unfortunately, indulged in tactics.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was not my question. My question was whether what was given in the previous year, the total quantum of money, was maintained or not in the form of bonus plus some special allowance.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: That cannot be a method of operating the bonus charges to be given because under the Act it is only 4 per cent when there is loss. Therefore it is 4 per cent irrespective of what was given last year or in the previous years. The Act operates like this and this was done. As regards the second point of the hon. Member, this was referred to adjudication within two weeks after conciliation failed. At the end, I am grateful to the Chief Minister of Orissa who intervened. But it took a long time. The agreement was that we should wait for the adjudication and what should be given was an additional increase in the festival advance to be given and to be recovered from February onwards.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: As it has been admitted that there has been a decline in iron and steel materials production in Rourkela last year as well as this year and, as the workers have a lot to say in regard to the productivity of their labour, is the Government considering the associa-

tion of the workers in Rourkela in the management of the concern?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: Because of this, it is not that the workers should be associated. But in general, not only in Rourkela, we are examining the possibility of the manner in which the workers could be associated with the management at different levels.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is not only because of blanking of blast furnace and closing of coke ovens that there has been a loss. Is it not a fact that the actual production of steel ingots in Rourkela in the year under dispute was 98 per cent? But the loss that has been shown by the steel plant is that the expansion programme has been taken up, the capital money has been adjusted and the like. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is prepared to appoint a high-power committee to go into the question of bonus as to whether the minimum amount provided in the Bonus Act is only applicable in this context or, actually, the workers should get more. Secondly, I would like to know—this question has not been replied to although it was put by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo—whether the loss of production was on account of differences in the administration at Rourkela, not on account of the tactics of the workers. Are you going to enquire into this?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: There are two points that have been raised. Firstly, he asked about the production that was affected during the last year. It was for various reasons, including the recession, and also because of the fact that new expansion plant was withheld even after everything was ready because there was the dispute with labour. Secondly, about the question of bonus, the Bonus Act is there and that has to be operated. I do not know how any high-power committee can be considered for a separate unit of the strike. But it is a matter where the general policy has to be evolved, if there is any thing to be done in the concerned Ministry. I have nothing to say about it.

SHRI RANGA: It was not due to differences among the high officials of the administration.

DR. CHANNA REDDY: I thank Prof. Ranga. This is being continuously repeated. As far as I am aware, the way in which these things have happened, the workers stayed out, the coke ovens were to be protected at great personal risk of some of the senior officers. Still when repeatedly it is being said, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know whether it is a fact that the workers employed in the plant are much in excess of what was provided in the project report of the plant. And whether the loss of production is due to rivalry between the trade unions, and how much loss has been suffered ?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: It will lead to a general economic discussion. In fact, there is overstaffing in this as also in some other units.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is it a fact that a pamphlet was issued by the Rourkela Steel plant explaining how interruption of work is likely to damage the delicate instrument of coke oven batteries and in that context, is it a fact that relating a similar situation which arose in 1964, the pamphlet has mentioned that it took one year to repair the battery involving an expenditure of over Rs. 30 lakhs? If so, may I know as to how much time is expected to be taken in repairing the damage done to the batteries now and how much expenditure will be incurred in repairing the damage done to the batteries now?

DR. CHANNA REDDY: It is true that in 1964 a situation of this type arose when heavy damage was incurred and Rs. 30 lakhs was spent to get them repaired. But, in this case, I am glad, Sir, the officers there, at their personal risk, have tried to save the situation and no permanent damage has been done. But the production has gone down and, as I said, it is Rs. 23.2 million both in steel and also the fertiliser plants.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The pamphlet has stated that the damage is more in this case.

NEW POLICY FOR FOREIGN COLLABORATION

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*395. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for formulating a new policy on foreign collaboration;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH):

(a) to (c). Government are preparing a comprehensive Resolution enumerating Government's policies on foreign collaboration and foreign investment. It will take some more time before the matter is finalised.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will not the delay in formulating a new policy affect the development and starting of new industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The matter has not been delayed. As far as possible, after taking the opinion from all the Ministries concerned, our decision has been given and now it is awaiting final decision.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Government consult some industrialists also and have their advice in formulating their new policy?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The views of the industrialists expressed from time to time have been taken into consideration.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Since the Government proposes to have a new look at the policy of foreign collaboration, I would like to know whether they have made a proper study of this fact of the flow of foreign private capital into our country during the last, especially, the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan periods and, if so, is it a fact that the repatriation of profits outside the country

is increasing steadily and it is telling upon our foreign exchange situation and there is a foreign exchange crisis in our country and, if so, whether the new policy intends to restrict further the repatriation of profits outside the country and also to restrict the inflow of foreign private capital that may damage the growth of our own industry?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In laying down the policy of the Government, we have certainly taken into consideration the recent development, the participation by foreign collaborators, the interest we have to pay on the loan, the dividends we have to pay. All these facts have been taken into consideration, and that is why we would like to tell the foreigners in what particular items they can come and invest in our country and what are the items where we would like to have foreign collaboration and we are making it very clear that so far as things which can be manufactured indigenously are concerned and so far as the technical know-how is available in the country, we are averse to inviting foreign participation.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Foreign collaboration is helpful to a certain extent. But, unfortunately, our country has overdone this item of foreign collaboration. It has involved the employment of foreign personnel at exorbitant salaries and the Government has not been able to curb or reduce the salaries of foreign personnel. This is number one; number two is, it has meant the drainage of scarce foreign exchange from our country in the form of profits; thirdly, it has meant the taking away of foreign exchange from our country in the form of dividends. And I want to know, in the light of all these things which show that our country has become a patchwork of foreign collaboration and our country's map shows nothing but foreign collaboration, will the Minister see to it that the element of foreign collaboration is done away with altogether and, if it is not possible to do away with it, at least it is downgraded to the extent of 80 or 85 per cent?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out in my previous reply that all these facts concerning the question of foreign participation have been taken into account since we started industrial development. I can only tell the House that only in

respect of such technical know-how and manufacture which are not indigenously possible Government intend to invite foreign participation in the interest of industrial development.

I would like to assure the House that if the figures are examined, it will be found that the number of foreign collaboration cases has been on the decrease during the past few years.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that Government as well as the Planning Commission have been busy discouraging foreigners coming over here with their capital and know-how and starting industries in collaboration with our industrialists, we need not be very much afraid of any overflow of their generosity or their willingness to participate with us. But have Government considered the advisability of welcoming the initiative on part of State Governments, Congress or otherwise, in collaboration with our own industrialists to get into direct contact with prospective foreign collaborators in order to develop industries in their respective States according to their needs, as was suggested in fact by the chief Ministers of Kerala and Madras?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: All proposals which come from the States are examined on merit, and where an industry can be set up under the provisions of the Plan and within the items accepted by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry here, we certainly take into consideration the proposal received from the State Government and also the collaboration which they are getting from other countries.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम उन्हीं चीजों का फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन करते हैं, जिनका टेकनीकल-नो-हाऊ नहीं होता है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि हर एक चीज का, चाहे इण्डियन टेकनीकल-नो-हाऊ मौजूद है, हिन्दुस्तान में मशीनरी उपलब्ध है, तब भी फोरन-कोलाबोरेशन होता है। उदाहरणार्थ विस्क्रुट बनाने के लिये, बेबी फूड बनाने के लिये, यहां तक कि एडवर्टाईजिंग एजेन्सी के लिये भी फारेन-कोलाबोरेशन होता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो हमारा

टैकनीकल-नो-हाऊ है, वह बाहर जा रहा है, उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। हमारे देश का डिपेन्डेन्स बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक चीज में और बताना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन टैकनीशियन्ज सबोटाज कर रहे हैं कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन न बढ़े।

इस लिये मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि— पिछले तीन सालों में कितना फौरन-कैपिटल हमारे यहां लगा है—पहले साल में कितना, दूसरे साल में कितना और फिर तीसरे साल में कितना। इस के साथ ही कितने टेकनी-शियन्ज हमारे यहां आये, उनकी संख्या भी बताइये? दूसरे फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन हमारे देश में कम से कम हो, देश का डिपेन्डेन्स कम से कम हो, इसके लिये आपने क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स लिये हैं? क्या सदन के सामने ऐसी रिपोर्ट रखेंगे कि जिससे यह मालूम हो कि आप फलां-फलां स्टेप्स लेने जा रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन के नम्बर का सवाल है— मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बर को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में 400 फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन हुई थीं, 1961 में 405, 1962 में 300, 1963 में 301, 1964 में 405, 1965 में 242 और 1966 में 202। 1967 में सितम्बर के आखिर तक 154। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि कोलाबोरेशन हमारी पालिसी की वजह से कम होती चली जा रही हैं। अब इस में कितना रुपया लगा है—इस के लिये मैं नोटिस चाहता हूँ और उसे बाद में दिया जा सकता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि कितना कैपिटल लगा है, मंत्री महोदय ने कैपिटल नहीं बताया, साथ ही फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन को कम करने के लिये आप क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने फौरन-कोलाबोरेशन की तादाद बता दी है। जहां तक पूंजी का ताल्लुक है—उसके लिये नोटिस

चाहिये। इन कोलाबोरेशन्ज को करने के लिये हम काफ़ी छानबीन कर रहे हैं और जहां तक नो-हाऊ हमारी कन्ट्री में होता है, उस को देखते हुए हम कोलाबोरेशन को एलाऊ नहीं करते हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1967 में पिछले महीने तक जो 154 कम्पनियां बनीं, उन में जो पूंजी लगाई गई, उस में हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी है, और विदेशी कम्पनियों ने कितना सरमाया लगाया है? इसके अलावा क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी स्कीम बनायेंगे कि जो नई औद्योगिक कम्पनियां बनेंगी उनमें हिस्सों की तादाद ज्यादातर हिन्दुस्तानी सरमाये की होगी?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी भी हमारी पालिसी यही है कि मैजोरिटी शेयर्स हिन्दुस्तान का होता है, सिवाय चन्द इण्डस्ट्रीज के और हम यही चाहते हैं कि अगर फारेन पार्टिसिपेशन हो तो जहां तक पूंजी का ताल्लुक है—वह माइनोरिटी शेअर में हो। अब जहां तक पूंजी का सवाल है, उस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री रबी राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त ब्रिटिश पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी लगी हुई थी और अब ब्रिटिश पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी लगी हुई है? दूसरे—जब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमें टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ की जरूरत है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत देशों से टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ न लें, क्या कोई विश्व विकास संस्था बना कर उस के जरिये टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ लेने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हम ने यह सोचा है कि सी० एस० आई० आर० के जरिए से या किसी और प्राइवेट जरिये से किस तरह से टैकनीकल नो-हाऊ को हम अपने मुल्क में डवेलप कर सकते हैं—उस के लिये हर तरीके से कोशिश की जा रही है। जो जो चीजें हमारे यहां डवेलप होती जा

रही है, उन को फौरन कन्ट्रीज़ से बन्द करते जा रहे हैं। जहाँ तक पूंजी का सवाल है, वह मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि उस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये, वह बाद में दी जा सकती है ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The Reserve Bank of India's Currency and Finance Report states that the Government is trying to evolve policies to attract more foreign collaborators into India. But the Minister has just stated that the policy is to reduce foreign collaboration. What is the definite policy of the Government? It is to attract more foreign collaboration or to reduce it? Also is the reduction in collaboration because we could not attract foreign collaborators or is it because Government's policy was directed towards reducing foreign collaboration?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already placed the figures before the House from which it will be evident that the recent policy has been to bring about decrease of foreign collaboration. I have said that we want foreign collaboration in industrial development only in such fields where manufacture is not indigenously possible and where the technical know-how is not available in our country.

SHRI UMANATH: With regard to the payment for technical know-how and services, a recent review of 68 collaboration agreements showed that whereas the foreign investment involved was about Rs. 17 crores, the payment for technical know-how was Rs. 19 crores, more than the investment itself which operates as a retarding factor in development. Have Government, in view of these circumstances, undertaken any review of this aspect of collaboration? If not, what is the reason for not doing so?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The foreign technicians are sabotaging our industries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Having regard to this fact, the Government have placed a new policy which will be considered by the Cabinet and of course, this hon. House will also have the opportunity of looking at it later on, and I can assure the hon. Members that we are taking all these facts into consideration and we are laying down

in our policy what a foreigner can expect both in the matter of dividend, royalty and the technical know-how and on that basis, it will be possible for the House to discuss whether the policy enunciated is proper or not.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: What is the policy of the Government in case any State Government would like to have foreign collaboration on the basis of the barter system?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We welcome the idea if the countries which are helping us would also take up, in the place of payment, the things which we are manufacturing in our country.

SHRI NATH PAI: How far is it true that the cases for collaboration are not decided by applying the test to which a reference was made by the Minister but by the amount of pressure the Indian party which is interested in collaboration and its foreign counterpart are in a position to bring on the officials of the Ministry? Secondly—this is analogous to the question asked by my distinguished friend from Mysore—how far is the co-ordination in respect of the policy of the Union Government and the State Governments. Is it not a fact that certain State Chief Ministers, particularly of a particular brand—I mean the Congress—such strong provincial straps that whatever the policy of the Government they can threaten the Union Government—you know what it is—and then get the collaboration terms changed. This is happening, since every Chief Minister wants to have as much interest as possible in his respective State. I want a categorical answer to this—not that “a general policy has been laid down” and all that. I have put two questions. Would the Minister make serious effort to give specific replies?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can assure the hon. Member that no pressure is put upon me to decide this question. These are decided purely on the basis of merit. So far as the pressure by the State Governments is concerned, I can also assure the hon. House that the matters are decided by the Central Government and the proposals received from time to time from the State Governments.

SHRI NATH PAI: Matters are decided by the State Governments and signed by the Centre.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not so.

SHRI NATH PAI: You must have yourself experienced it as a very big Chief Minister!

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The proposals are received, and if the proposals are good ones, of course, they are accepted; but if they do not fit in within the plan and the policy, of course, they are not given any consideration.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a known fact that our national laboratories and scientists working therein are resenting the way this foreign collaboration, the technical know-how, etc., are continued in our country, and they wanted adequate backing of those national laboratories and scientists so that India can stand on her own legs. But instead of listening to those demands of the scientists, which would make India self-reliant, is it not a fact that due to the pressure of both private capital, foreign and Indian, as well as bureaucracy that is in charge of the public sector, the Government of India is more or less resiling to accept the position of foreign collaboration?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may inform the hon. Member that a representative of the CSIR is associated whenever any proposal of foreign collaboration is considered by the committee. I have been taking particular interest in getting specific replies from the CSIR whether technical know-how is available or not in our country. And only when I am satisfied that this is not available, that foreign collaboration is allowed. I can tell the hon. Member that it is our desire to place such funds, within the limited resources, as are possible for the purpose of research and for the purpose of encouraging the technical know-how in our country.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: In the past, the policy regarding foreign collaboration has been halting, vague and indefinite, with the result that institutions like the India Investment Centre have not been able to take any decisions and communicate them to willing investors and they are being reduced to a

mere post office. While formulating a new policy, may I know whether a broad-based policy will be formulated and well-publicised so that helpful attitudes may be taken?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is our intention to have a broad-based policy. Also, instead of the matter going through various committees, we are proposing to set up one body which will decide these matters and take decisions. We are also prescribing a time-limit within which a decision will be taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As far as I know the country needs three, four or five times the amount of collaboration that it has. The reason why we are not getting the type of collaboration we want is, because of the obstruction that the Government of India places, presumably in the name of scrutinising proposals that has inhibited foreign capital from flowing into this country. I would like to know, in reframing the policy what the Government of India has done in streamlining procedures so that no collaboration agreement should take more than one year to be completed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is true that two of the complaints of the foreign collaborators is the time-consuming procedure and uncertainty of terms. We would like to make our position clear in regard to both these things. As I said, instead of allowing the matter to go from one committee to the other, we are setting up one organisation which will consider these applications. We are also fixing a period within which each application should be disposed of.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is it not a fact that our ministers, when they go abroad, eat dinners and lunches with a few million dollars and naturally they invite foreign capital to this country, from Mr. Morarji Desai down to Mr. F. A. Ahmed?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We do not go to invite foreign collaborators. We go there for the purpose of studying what progress is being made in those countries and to what extent we can coordinate our activities for the industrial development of our country.

श्री भोगेन्द्र शा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात का खयाल रखते हुए कि कुछ मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत है, विदेशी सहयोग की जरूरत है कारखानों में, तो इस पृष्ठभूमि में क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि जो विदेशी कम्पनियां देश में पूंजी लगाये हुए हैं उन का मुनाफ़ा विदेश जाने के लिए अगले 10 वर्ष तक रोक दिया जाय और वह कम्पनियां अपने मुनाफे को इस देश में नये कारखानों में लगाये जिसकी कि हमें जरूरत है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह जो पुराने कंट्रैक्ट्स और एग्जीमेंट्स हो गये हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ जाने की में समझता हूं हमारी राय नहीं है और न गवर्नमेंट का वैसा इरादा है ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: While agreeing with much of the criticism about foreign collaboration, would the minister clarify that it is cheaper, and better for this country to have foreign collaboration than to have foreign loans in the public sector?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची में उत्पादन में वृद्धि

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*396. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री न० कु० सांघी :

श्री बंदेश्वर बरुआ :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ देव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव देने की दृष्टि से उसकी कार्य-प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक रूसी दल के भारत आने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य भारतीय इंजीनियरों को नहीं सौंपा जा सकता ; और

(ग) इस काम पर रूसी इंजीनियरों को लगाने में कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जानु प्रकाश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चूंकि सोवियत विशेषज्ञ इसी प्रकार के भारी इंजीनियरी संयंत्रों की कार्य-प्रणाली से परिचित हैं और चूंकि जो प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाने हैं उनका प्रभाव निर्यात के लिये सोवियत संभरणकर्ताओं के संयुक्त सहयोग पर पड़ता है, इसलिये सोवियत इंजीनियरों के एक दल को बुलाना कालोचित समझा गया था ।

(ग) सोवियत अधिकारियों के पास वे दल में कौन-कौन लोग होंगे और उनके यहां ठहरने की अवधि कितनी होगी आदि के बारे में विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही इस पर होने वाले व्यय का अनुमान लगाया जाएगा ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस वक्त हमारा प्रोडक्शन कितना हो रहा है, हम कितनी क्षमता बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और यह क्षमता कम होने का क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जो कारखाना रांची में लगा है वह 80 हजार टन मशीनरी बनाने का है । लेकिन अभी उस की प्रोडक्शन 30 या 40 टन का है । उस की वजह यह है कि 1970 के बाद का हमारे पास कोई आर्डर नहीं है । हम को फिक्क है कि किस तरह से उस को चलाया जाये । यह कारखाना इस लिये बनाया गया था कि हम समझते थे कि हमारे मुल्क में एक मिलियन टन का स्टील प्लांट हर बरस तैयार होगा, लेकिन रिसोर्सिज की दिक्कत की वजह से स्टील का प्रोडक्शन बन्द हो गया, और उस के बन्द होने की वजह से 1971 के बाद का हमारे अपने कारखाने के पास आर्डर नहीं है । इस लिये इस को हम डाइवर्सिफाई कर सकें इसलिये, इस के लिये ऐसा किया गया ।

SMUGGLING OF WAGONS INTO PAKISTAN

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

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S.N.Q. 7. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 7000 wagons of Indian Railways have been smuggled into Pakistan;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of these wagons; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On receipt of information from the Central Bureau of Investigation that 5000 wagons, 2000 brake vans and some passenger coaches of Indian Railways were missing and had been sent to Pakistan surreptitiously, investigations were conducted which revealed that the allegation was not substantiated.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Sir, these reports appeared and they were not contradicted. Does this not reflect the smugness of the Government? May I know whether in view of widespread public misgivings on the subject and the habit of the Government of only sending protest notes and dealing with Pakistan in a manner which does not protect our national interest, he would agree to a parliamentary inquiry since this matter relates to our wagon capacity which has an important bearing on our industrial prospects?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, in December, 1965 the Central Bureau of Investigation forwarded certain allegations received by the Ministry of Home Affairs of certain corruptions in regard to a number of wagons and passenger coaches that were missing and stating that probably they were passed on to Pakistan. Further allegations were made that some of the repairs to wagons belonging to Pakistan were carried on in Indian workshops as if they were carrying out repairs to Indian

wagons only. The Central Vigilance Commission instructed the Railway Board to constitute a secret inquiry into this matter, conduct an inquiry and report the matter to them also. In connection with this a special cell was created in the Ministry of Railways for a period of six months and investigations were carried out under the direct charge of the Director General of Vigilance assisted by a Joint Director, Vigilance. They have gone into the matter. They have specifically conducted inquiry for about six months and have come out with the conclusion that there has been no corruption in this matter, not a single wagon or passenger coach has gone to Pakistan and the report that some of the wagons were repaired in the Indian workshops for Pakistan has also not been substantiated.

Now the question arises, then what happened to those wagons which were reported missing—about 7,000 wagons were reported missing. After constant survey and chasing it has been found that a number of wagons missed enumeration in two or more successive census, a number of them were found to have been defective and condemned, some were cases of re-allotment of fresh number which were re-allotted to the different zones and the balance were all appearing when a fresh census was conducted. As a result of that it has been found out that these corruption charges have not at all been substantiated.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is not always simple or fair to the country to dismiss it by saying that this is not a matter of corruption. There are also other types of malpractices, irregularities and inefficiency. When the Railway Budget was being discussed the hon. Minister had given the assurance that details, where they are available, of such malpractices will be thoroughly investigated, that these irregularities will be reported upon and the information will be provided to the House. Even at this stage may I request the Hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and present a full picture of the irregularities and the inefficiency. Even if there is no corruption these other charges must be gone into.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Whenever any case of irregularity or inefficiency is specifically brought forward, the matter will

be definitely locked into. If the hon. Member wants, whatever have been the findings will be passed on to him.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वह पाकिस्तान नहीं गई थी स्मगल हो कर के बल्कि मिसिंग थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने वैगन सारे आप के पास हैं। पैसेजर्स के लिये कितने हैं और लोडिंग के लिये कितने हैं। आप उस की तफसील दीजिये कि जिस साल की यह शिकायत है उस साल कितनी मिसिंग थी। जो मिसिंग थी उस का जवाब आप ने यह दिया कि शायद वह यूज में नहीं आ रही थी। लेकिन अगर यूज में नहीं आ रही थी तो फिजिकली तो वहाँ होना चाहिये। आप बतलाइये कि वह फिजिकली वहाँ थी या नहीं। आप हर साल फिजिकल स्टॉक टेकिंग करते हैं या नहीं? अगर नहीं करते तो क्यों नहीं करते? दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि आप ने जो सेल बनाया है उस ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है क्या आप ने उस को सी० बी० आई० को भेज दिया है। अगर भेज दिया है तो सी० बी० आई० ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की और आप को उस ने क्या जवाब दिया है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I have already stated that there has been an allegation of about 7,000 wagons missing. Out of that 5,000 were wagons and about 2,000 brake vans. After the investigation it has been found out that out of those 7,000 quite a number of wagons have been condemned which have not been reported to the Directorate and because of that they could not be traced at that stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have they been physically traced?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : All these 7,000 wagons have been traced. Some of them have been condemned and some of them have been given a new number and re-allotted to different zones. All the 7,000 wagons have been accounted for and the CBI have been given this report. They have said that the matter should be closed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is physical stock-taking done every year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Every year enumeration does take place, once for the MG wagons and in another year for the BG wagons. So, once in two years either the BG or the MG wagons are enumerated throughout the Indian Railways. There is a separate and independent organisation, called the Indian Railways Conference Association, which conducts surveys and keeps record of the wagons every year after conducting a regular census throughout the Indian Railways.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the total number of wagons?

MR. SPEAKER : It must stop somewhere. He goes on asking and you go on answering. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने शुरू में पूछा था, लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। कुछ जवाब तो देना चाहिये। जो मेरा सवाल था कि कितने वैगन्स थे, इस का जवाब तो देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The Minister is ready to reply but you check him.

MR. SPEAKER : You go on questioning and he goes on answering. Where do I come then?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने तो शुरू में ही पूछा था।

MR. SPEAKER : 7,000, he says.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is the number of missing wagons. I have asked for the total number of wagons with the Government of India.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have 2 lakh BG wagons and 70,000 MG wagons.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या इस प्रकार की कुछ वैगन्स के सम्बन्ध में कि वे मिसिंग हैं या किसी दूसरे देश को चली गई हैं पी० ए० सी० के सामने कुछ केस आए थे और उन केसिस में पी० ए० सी० ने आपको रिपोर्ट

दी थी ? यदि हां तो उसके बाघार पर रेल मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्रवाई की ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The only possibility of our wagons missing by going to other countries would be with Pakistan and none else. We had a system of interchange of wagons with Pakistan from 1947 till 1965 under an arrangement. After 1965 hostilities, that has been completely suspended and sealed off. Everyday, the balance of wagons either with Pakistan or with India was determined at the inter-change points and those inter-change points were, one on the western side, one in Calcutta area and one on the Assam side. On that particular day, that is on 6.9.65, the Indian Railway wagons held up in Pakistan were 9,107 B. G. wagons and 1399 M. G. wagons. Against that, Pakistan wagons held on Indian Railways were 9,052 B. G. wagons and 933 M.G. wagons. The net balance is that Pakistan held 55 B.G. wagons more and 466 M.G. wagons more. The matter is under negotiation at the appropriate level.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I think, both these Ministers are new to their jobs.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ? The wagons are old.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : They are very good Ministers.

Sir, if one of the two Ministers were to go to the Amritsar railway station—I am not talking of other points to which he referred; he referred to many combustible points—he would find that the stealing of our wagons, if I can use that expression, of our engines, of our passenger coaches, has been going on since 1947 when the partition of India took place. The engines go there and they never come back; the passenger coaches go there and they are locked up there; the wagons go there and they never come back. There are three kinds of lies in this country, one is a lie, the other is a damn lie and the third lie is statistics. Sir, I tell you, I do not believe in statistics.....

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly come to the question now ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I would ask him to go himself to these points or send one of his Deputy Ministers or the State Minister

—we have an army of Ministers in this country—to find out how many of these coaches have been missing, how many engines have been missing, how many wagons have been missing. If he cannot go to other places, let him go to Amritsar and find that out. He should not give here statistics cooked up by the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that, as to how many wagons are missing.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I do not accept the allegations he has made. There is no basis whatsoever for the allegations he is making. Probably, he feels that the Minister of State and myself are new to the Ministry and that he is old enough to be put in charge of this Ministry. However the wagon interchange point is an arrangement between the two countries under which arrangement daily records of wagons were made available to both the countries. Not only the Railways, there are the Customs, the Police and the Border Force all of whom keep constant vigilance and check the movement of wagons or any other traffic, for that purpose and these records are available for inspection to anybody and if my hon'ble friend wants to look into these records I can make them available to him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Send him to Pakistan.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon'ble Minister of State for RAILWAYS has just now said that if there is any case of irregularity or anomaly, Members of Parliament should bring it to the notice of the Railway Ministry. May I submit, Sir, in this connection that Members of Parliament are not police men. Government have their own investigating agencies whose services can be mobilised. The question is now, according to the exchange agreement with Pakistan, Pakistan is to send back our wagons and coaches and locomotives and we have to send back Pakistani locomotives, coaches and wagons in this country. But, is it a fact that whereas Pakistan has sent back to our country only 10 per cent of the wagons, coaches and locomotives held by Pakistan, our country has sent back all the locomotives, coaches and wagons held by us ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I have given the figures. 9000 and odd Pakistani wagons are with us. 9000 and odd of our wagons are with Pakistan, but the difference was 55 B. G. and 466 M.G. on that particular day. This was the position.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is less than the number of Ministers; so it does not matter !

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : And, as far as investigation is concerned, a thorough investigation has been conducted and the full report has been submitted to CBI also.

श्री राम चरण : अभी बताया गया है कि सात हज़ार वैगंज मिसिंग थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से कितनी वैगंज को आफिशली आपने राइट आफ किया है और कितनी राइट आफ करने के लिए पैडिंग में पड़ी हुई हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Have we written off anything ? If so, how many ?

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

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : 1965 में पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई में बाइमेर के बोर्डर से चोटन स्टेशन के आगे पाकिस्तान का बोर्डर लग रहा है। यहाँ से 210 डिब्बे मालगाड़ी के, तीन इंजन और 24 डिब्बे सवारी गाड़ी के गए थे, क्या वे वापिस आ गए हैं ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I have furnished the figure; I do not have any further information.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I wish the categorical reply the hon'ble Minister has given is true, but in view of the experience that we have, who have come from West Punjab, of the different borders, this statement is not correct. Wagons have been going, they are not returning. Trucks have been going, they are not returned; buses are going and they are not returning and Pakistan has been confiscating them, one after the other. Therefore, will the hon'ble Minister agree to place all the facts

before a Parliamentary Committee so that it can go into them and find out whether what he has said is correct or not and what steps have to be taken to prevent such things in future ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We have already stated whatever facts we have, and even if there is a parliamentary committee we would not have any fresh facts to place before them. As such, we do not consider that there is any necessity for having a committee at all.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Parliamentary Committee can go to Amritsar and go to the station and find out for itself. It would not depend on his facts only.

SHRI RANGA : Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that he would be quite pleased to place the facts before Shri D. C. Sharma, may I make one submission ? All that my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok has suggested is that instead of the matter being placed before one Member, let it be placed before one of the committees of the House, and you may direct it later on.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SEARCH FOR ATOMIC MINERALS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union and State Ministers concerned with metals and mining met at Srinagar in September, 1967 and resolved to carry on an intensive and nationwide search for Atomic Minerals like uranium; and

(b) if so, the sites selected for search and whether enough Geiger counters, radiation detector instruments have been supplied to the States to locate uranium and thorium ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The exploration and exploitation of Atomic Minerals are the responsibility of the Department of Atomic Energy. This question was, therefore, not discussed in the Conference of State Ministers of

Mining and Geology held on 28th and 29th September, 1967 at Srinagar nor was any resolution passed in this regard.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR EXPORT PROMOTION DRIVE

*398. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a comprehensive training programme in international trade for Commercial Attachees with a view to re-orientate the export promotion drive,

(b) if so, how many trainees have been included in the first batch; and

(c) the salient features of the training programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade organised two training programmes for I. F. S. Officers.

(b) Two and fifteen officers participated in the two courses respectively.

(c) The first course for I. F. S. (A grade) officers was framed to meet the requirements of the officers who were going to Western Europe on their commercial assignments and lasted one week. The course consisted of basic economic concepts, tariffs, India's foreign trade problems, the analysis of E. C. M. and E. F. T. A. economy, and market characteristics of Western Europe.

The training programme for I. F. S. (B grade) Officers lasted for 5½ months and was designed to build up a cadre of officers having adequate perspective of developments in international trade. The course aimed at building up a cadre of competent officers, to shoulder responsibility in the commercial departments of the Indian Missions abroad.

POWERS OF TEA BOARD

*399. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has asked for more administrative and

powers than it is enjoying at present

(b) the difficulties experienced by the Board at present; and

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

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

(b) The Board felt that their work was being hampered because in its opinion it did not have enough financial and administrative powers.

(c) It has been decided to confer certain enhanced administrative and financial powers to the Tea Board, within the framework of the existing Tea Act 1953.

TAKINGOVER OF SICK JUTE MILLS

*400. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal to 'takeover' sick jute mills; and

(b) the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Government do not have any specific proposal under consideration at present to takeover 'sick' jute mills.

(b) Does not arise.

COAL DISTILLATION PLANT

*401. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one per cent of the coal mines in our country have coal distillation plants for recovery of inorganic and organic by-products from coking coal with the result that huge amount of very valuable inorganic and organic chemicals, including ammonia and sulphur are wasted; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up plants for distillation and recovery of the above by-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There are five coal mines, which have coal distillation plants for recovery of by-products. About 40 coal mines produce bee-hive coke, but do not recover by-products. As these coal mines are small, it is not economic for them to install by-product recovery plants.

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

*402. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production at Durgapur Steel Plant has been on the decline since October, 1967;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have investigated the matter; and

(d) if so, what are their findings and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

SUPPLY OF IRON ORE TO KOREA

*403. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering an agreement for the supply of two million tons of iron ore each year to the Korean Steel Plant at Ulsan;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken and the estimated yearly foreign exchange earnings from this deal;

(c) whether any delegation from Korea in this regard visited India and whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) if so, the main terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Enquiries were made by Korea for the supply of some iron ore from India for their Steel Plant. No concrete proposal has yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A delegation from Korea visited India in August, 1957. The negotiations are yet in the exploratory stage. No agreement has been signed so far.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलगाड़ियों में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएँ

* 404. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलगाड़ियों में छात्रों द्वारा जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएँ अब भी होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बुरी तरह पीटा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारी उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। कुछ रेलों में इस प्रकार की कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं।

(ग) जिन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की अधिक घटनाएँ होती हैं, उनमें खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरण को नाकाम करने के साथ-साथ खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(i) समाचार-पत्रों, इश्तहारों, सिनेमा स्लाइडों आदि और महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर लाउडस्पीकर के जरिए घोषणाओं के द्वारा शिक्षात्मक अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

- (ii) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की बुराइयों के प्रति विद्यार्थियों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिये विद्यालयों में प्रधानाचार्यों और वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारियों के भाषण कराये जाते हैं।
- (iii) तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में सादी पोशाक में चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं।
- (iv) कुछ रेलों में खतरे की जंजीर का दुरुपयोग रोकने वाले दस्तों द्वारा अचानक जांच करायी जाती है। इन दस्तों में चल टिकट परीक्षक और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी रखे जाते हैं।
- (v) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने के लिए बदनाम जगहों में शरारती लतवों को पकड़ने के लिए अचानक छापे मारे जाते हैं।
- (vi) जो व्यक्ति खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वाले अपराधियों का पता लगाने और उन पर न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाने में रेल-प्रशासनों की सहायता करते हैं, उन्हें 50 रुपये तक का नकद इनाम देने की योजना चालू की गई है।

DISPUTE BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND WORKERS IN ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

*405. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable delay in setting the disputes between

the Rourkela Steel Plant management and the workers;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers and the reasons for not settling the disputes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The disputes raised by the Labour Unions operating in the Rourkela Steel Plant are processed in accordance with the established procedures as expeditiously as possible. Apart from disputes the various demands are put forward by the Unions from time to time and are attended to by the Management. The main demand of the workers at present relates to an increase of Annual Bonus. Whilst the Bonus issue was pending adjudication, in terms of agreement arrived at between the Management and representatives of Labour Unions on 19-10-1967, it has been agreed to arrange a High Powered Conference between the Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd., and representatives of Unions to discuss various view points regarding payment of Annual Bonus. Government representatives will also be invited to this conference.

रेल के किराये और भाड़े में वृद्धि

*406. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेल का किराया तथा भाड़ा बढ़ाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह वृद्धि कब से की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाच्चा) : (क) जी नहीं। भाड़े और किराये में आम वृद्धि के लिए इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

**SUPPLY OF MACHINES TO HINDUSTAN
CABLES LTD.**

*407. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. placed an order worth over Rs. 20 lakhs in 1966 with M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works for the supply of certain specialised machines;

(b) whether the first machine under the said orders was installed in May, 1967 and was found to be defective;

(c) if so, whether this was due to failure by the Hindustan Cables authorities to ensure proper inspection during manufacture of the machines; and

(d) whether any inquiry is proposed to be held into the matter before the remaining machines contracted for are supplied ?

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

(b) to (d). The first machine was installed in June, 1967. Hitherto, these machines used to be imported. This was the first indigenous machine of its type manufactured in the country. The inspection of the machine was carried out by the engineers of Hindustan Cables Ltd. at the works of the manufacturers, and it was found quite suitable. When, however, the machine was put to production at the works of Hindustan Cables Ltd. at the Rupnarainpur factory, some minor defects, not apparent at the time of inspection, were noticed. These were duly repaired at the factory. In the light of the experience gained on the working of the first machine received under the said order and the minor defects noticed in working, certain modifications have been suggested to the suppliers for future supplies. No enquiry is considered necessary.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN INDUSTRIES

*408. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any agency for taking cognisance of and ex-

ploring technological advances in industries in foreign countries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that latest technology is made available for utilisation by Indian industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The Mudaliar Committee on Foreign Collaboration in its report to Government have suggested that each National Laboratory in its own field could be made responsible for compiling information about the types of know-how developed elsewhere in the world and make it available to the Development Councils or Technical Panels and the various concerned technical authorities of Government. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. Technical Officers in the Directorate General of Technical Development also make efforts to keep abreast of latest developments and render advice to the Indian entrepreneurs wherever practicable.

SETTING UP OF A NEW STEEL PLANT

*409. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA:
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN
BAJPAI:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

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

(a) whether the possibility of setting up of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam has been further examined;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether Government of Madras have offered to set up a steel plant in their State and if so, the terms thereof and the decision of Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The entire question of the need for a new steel plant in the Fourth Plan and the availability of resources is still under consideration.

(e) The Government of Madras have applied for an Industrial licence for establishment of an iron and steel plant at Salem to produce 220,000 tonnes of ordinary steel and 225,000 tonnes of low grades alloy steels. The requirements of capital equipment has been estimated at Rs. 560 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 400 million. It has also been stated in the application that Japanese assistance is expected to be forthcoming for meeting the foreign exchange requirement of the plant, although the details relating to royalty, fees for technical know-how etc., would have to be negotiated.

2. No decision is being taken on the industrial licence application pending the Government of India's own decision whether a new steel plant should be set up or not.

COPPER DEPOSITS AT RAKHA AND DARIBA

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

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared to exploit the copper deposits at Rakha in Bihar and Dariba in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the present, the Scheme for development of the Rakha Copper Deposit envisages a production of 1,000 tonnes of Ore per day. It is proposed to concentrate the ore at the site and have it smelted elsewhere. The estimated yield of copper metals is about 3,500 tonnes per annum. Simultaneously, it is proposed to carry out further detailed exploration for constructing a larger mine.

The Scheme for developing the deposits at Dariba envisages opening of a mine to produce 250 tonnes of Ore per day and also for the installation of a concentrator. The estimated yield of copper metal from these deposits is 1,400 tonnes of copper metal per year.

(c) The estimated capital cost of the Mine at Rakha for the limited production of 1,000 tonnes of Ore per day is Rs. 0.98 crores. In addition, the detailed explora-

tory works are estimated to cost Rs. 1.51 crores. The estimated capital cost of the Dariba Project is Rs. 1.81 crores.

IMPORT LIBERALISATION

*411. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the effects of import liberalisation on the performance of industries, especially in regard to exports;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to introduce any changes in the existing policy regarding import liberalisation; and

(d) if so, the changes proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

EXPORT OF SALT FROM GUJARAT

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an export target of 10 lakh tonnes of salt from Gujarat has been fixed for 1967-68 as against the present rate of 3.5 lakh tonnes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation, through whom export of salt from Gujarat is made, is considering to reduce the export price from 22 shilling per tonne to 21 shilling per tonne; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) No, Sir. An export target of only 5 to 6 lakh tonnes of salt for India as a whole has been fixed for the year 1967-68.

(b) Export price of salt to Japan for 1966 and 1967 contracts has been the same viz. \$ 2.94 per tonne (equivalent of shilling 21 at pre-devaluation rates of Pound Sterling). No reduction in prices is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

COTTON MILLS BELONGING TO BIRLA GROUP

*413. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1167 on the 14th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have scrutinised and examined the documents seized in a raid on cotton mills belonging to the Birla Group; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The scrutiny has not yet been completed.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST M/s. BENNETT COLEMAN & Co.

*414. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8918 on the 11th August, 1967 and state:—

(a) the stage at which the legal proceedings against Shri S. P. Jain and other Directors of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co. stands at present;

(b) how much more time will be required to finalise the case and deliver the verdict;

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) if the case has been decided, further steps taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The proceedings in the case filed under Section 388 B of the Companies Act, 1956, against Sarvashri S. P. Jain, G. C. Jain, A. P. Jain and P. K. Roy are still subject to the Stay Order granted by the Calcutta High Court. As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8918 on the 11th August, 1967, this stay order was granted by the Calcutta High Court pending disposal of appeals filed by Sarvashri S. P. Jain and A. P. Jain against the orders of a single bench of that Court dismissing the writ petitions filed by them. In these writ petitions they had challenged the validity of provisions of Section 388 B and other con-

nected provisions. These appeals are now posted for hearing on 11th December, 1967.

The petition filed under Section 398 of the Companies Act, 1956, has not yet been taken up for regular hearing by the Bombay High Court, as the Hon'ble Judge who has been allotted this case is engaged in an election petition. It is expected that day to day hearing and recording of evidence in this case will be resumed in January, 1968.

(b) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8918 these cases being before the High Courts, it is difficult to indicate the time required for their disposal.

(c) Dilatory tactics adopted by Shri S. P. Jain and others and appeals and writ petitions filed on technical grounds.

(d) Does not arise.

RAILWAY COLONIES, DELHI

*415. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a round of railway colonies in Delhi recently with the railway staff and the Mayor of Delhi;

(b) if so, the grievances of the residents residing in those railway colonies; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove their difficulties ?

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

(b) and (c). The grievances of the residents of these colonies were generally in regard to, inadequacy of latrines, bad drainage, inadequate pressure in water pipes, insanitary conditions and upkeep of roads. Suitable action is being taken to provide additional latrines/convert dry type latrines into flush type latrines, to improve pressure in water pipes and to repair drains, roads etc. as considered necessary on a programmed basis in the current and next financial year.

WORKING OF H. E. C. & N. C. D. C.

*416. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ministerial Team visited Ranchi in August, 1967 to look into the working of the H. E. C. and N.C.D.C.;

(b) whether the team noticed serious unutilised capacity, created at enormous costs which is further aggravated by the recriminatory relations between H. E. C. and H. S. L.; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance and profitability of these public sector projects ?

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

(b) The Heavy Machine Building Plant has no unutilised capacity upto 70-71 but the Foundry Forge and the Heavy Machine Tool Plants have. This is not due to any recriminatory relations between H. E. C. and H. S. L. Actually the relations are cordial.

(c) The performance and profitability of the plants are under constant review and efforts are being made to load the plants with orders and also to diversify the production to the extent feasible.

FOREIGN COLLABORATION FOR MINING IRON ORE IN MYSORE

*417. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to seek foreign collaboration for the mining of the Kudremukh Magnetite Iron Ore deposits in Mysore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange which will be paid to the foreign engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Government has under consideration the proposal for detailed investigation and exploitation of the Kudremukh Magnetite iron ore deposits in Mysore which have been prospected by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited. An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical tests and pilot

plant investigations preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposits has been received from an American firm together with its three Japanese associates. The offer is under consideration.

(b) The development of this project involves complicated technology for the reduction, separation and agglomeration of magnetite iron ore and also complex problems of transportation by conveyor or pipe line from the mine to the port. Specialised technical know-how is an essential factor in the operation of a complex project of this type which will be the first of its kind in India. It is, therefore, considered that collaboration with a competent experienced foreign partner would be necessary for the completion of pilot plant test, interpretation of metallurgical data, design of the mine and plant and also design of the transportation system to the port.

(c) The details of foreign participation have not yet been finalised. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of foreign exchange that will be paid to foreign engineers at this stage.

RAILWAY LINE FROM BIMALAGARH TO TALCHER

*418. **SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Hindustan Steel Limited and the public of Orissa emphasising early development of railway line from Bimalagarh to Talcher so that finished goods from Rourkela can be exported through Paradeep Port; and

(b) whether a fresh survey of this line has been undertaken, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) So far there has been no specific request from the Hindutan Steel Limited for the construction of this line although a number of representations from the public of Orissa have been received.

(b) No fresh survey is proposed to be undertaken for this line as there is no immediate justification for its construction, and the Government's tight financial position does not permit of investment on this new line at present.

TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION

*419. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Machinery Corporation (Calcutta) had been granted licence to manufacture centrifugal machinery and heat treatment equipment for the sugar industry in March, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has not yet begun the work as stipulated in the terms of the Licence and has surrendered the licence after four years; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this and such other cases ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This particular licence was cancelled. Progress of implementation of licences granted to various parties is reviewed periodically and action is taken to revoke licences where the progress is not satisfactory.

नागपुर के लिए छोटी कार परियोजना

2592. श्री बेबराब पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदर्भ उद्योग संस्था, नागपुर ने नागपुर में छोटी कार परियोजना को स्थापित करने की अपनी मांग के पक्ष में क्या कारण दिये हैं; और

(ख) क्या उनकी राय पर विचार कर के कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : विदर्भ इन्डस्ट्रीज एसोसियेशन द्वारा नागपुर में छोटी कार परियोजना स्थापित करने के

जो कारण दिये गये हैं इनमें से प्रमुख कारण यह हैं :—

1. ऐतिहासिक रूप से नागपुर एक ऐसा नगर है जिसकी राजधानी का महत्व समाप्त हो गया है और उसे पुनः बसाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। नागपुर नगर में औद्योगीकरण की गति को बनाये रखने के लिये कदम उठाये गए हैं। इसके अलावा विदर्भ का औद्योगीकरण नागपुर के एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने से सम्बद्ध है।

(2) भौगोलिक रूप से देश के मध्य में स्थित होने तथा पर्याप्त आवागमन के साधन उपलब्ध होने के कारण नागपुर नगर का महत्व स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

(3) शिक्षा की दृष्टि से नागपुर नगर में उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण संबंधी संस्थाओं का जाल बिछा हुआ है।

(4) नागपुर में कार बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने से मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ के पिछड़े इलाकों में उद्योगों का विकास करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

(ख) छोटी कार परियोजना की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय करते समय इसी प्रकार के अन्य निवेदनों के साथ ही विदर्भ इन्डस्ट्रीज एसोसियेशन की मांग पर विचार किया जायेगा।

IRON SLEEPERS

2593. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have placed order for Rs. 8½ crores worth of iron sleepers in the private sector in 1966-67 or 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the names of the individuals/firms who have received the orders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No orders for the procurement of Cast Iron Sleepers were placed during 1966-67, but for 1967-68, orders to the extent of Rs. 4.30 crores have been placed.

(b) A list of the firms on whom orders have been placed during 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1814/67.*]

INDIAN PROPERTY SEIZED BY PAKISTAN

2594. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, the nature, the particulars and the value of Indian property seized by Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 in East and West Pakistan separately;

(b) the number of concerns belonging to Indians which have been seized, occupied or auctioned in West and East Pakistan during and after the conflict;

(c) the steps taken by Government so far to get back this property and the amount, nature and value of property received as a result from the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) the total amount of money Pakistan owes us today since partition under various heads, item-wise and the steps taken by our Government to recover this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Many Indian nationals had interests both in East and West Pakistan. Therefore, they preferred joint claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property. A consolidated statement furnishing the details of losses suffered by Indian nationals both in East and West Pakistan is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—1815/67.*]

(b) Commercial concerns numbering 190 and 10 Banks belonging to Indian parties

have been seized by Pakistan. The Government of India has no definite information as to how many of these concerns have been auctioned by the Pakistan Government.

(c) The Government of India have been urging the Government of Pakistan to discuss the question of restoration of seized properties and assets, in terms of Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration. However, so far it has not been possible to get back any of these properties except the "AID" cargoes of the value of about Rs. 70 lakhs.

(d) The total amount of money Pakistan owes to India since partition under various heads are still to be settled and the Government is continuing its efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to agree to the return of our assets and properties. However, the statement attached along with the answer to part (a) of the question is exclusive of the amount Pakistan Government owes to the Government of India on account of Partition Debt and other post-partition claims.

JOINT PLANT COMMITTEE

2595. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the recommendation 3.14 contained in 68th Report (Third Lok Sabha) of the Public Accounts Committee regarding conversion of Joint Plant Committee into a Statutory body;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Conversion of the Joint Plant Committee into a statutory body was considered but it was decided that it should continue to function in its present form for the time being. The position could, if necessary, be reviewed later, if specific difficulties are experienced in its working or its effectiveness.

The question of future functions of the Joint Plant Committee and its re-organisation, consequent to complete decontrol with effect from 1-5-67, is however being studied by a Committee.

MANUFACTURE OF BABY FOOD

2596. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names and places of 'Baby Food' manufacturers in India and the annual production of each manufacturer in quantity and value;

(b) the number and names of those Baby Food manufacturers that are foreign owned companies, the amount of capital invested by them and the amount of profits each of them sent out of India every year during the last three years; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange given to each of these Baby Food manufacturers during the last three years and the names and quantities of foreign components imported by them during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1816/67.*]

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

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—1816/67.*]

ANNUAL DEMAND FOR BABY FOOD

2597. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand for Baby Food in India and its actual production in quantity and value in the country today; and

(b) the manner in which the shortfall, if any, is covered and if by imports, the quantity and value of Baby Food imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The present demand is assessed as 10,000 tonnes p. a. The estimated production during this year is 9,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 8 crores.

(b) Additional capacity has been licenced to meet the demand. Import of Baby Food has not been allowed during the last 3 years.

STANDARD OF BABY FOOD

2598. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and periodicity of chemical and other tests taken to see that standard Baby Food is not produced;

(b) whether it is a fact that numerous tins of Glaxo Baby Food were found containing worms by Food Inspectors; and

(c) if so, the number of such tins seized last time and the action taken against the manufacturers and the names of others products similarly found unfit for human consumption and when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Physical, chemical and bacteriological tests are performed every day on the raw milk as well as on the finished product, by the manufacturers.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

NAUPADA-GUNPUR N. G. LINE

2599. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual income and expenditure of Naupada-Gunpur narrow gauge section on the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the money is being misappropriated in that section;

(c) whether Government proposed to convert the narrow gauge section in the broad gauge; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Gross earnings and expenditure for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are shown below :—

Year	Gross earnings	working expenses
	Rs.	Rs.
1964-65	4,49,078	5,83,501
1965-66	4,71,733	6,87,908
1966-67	4,49,948	8,23,248

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Conversion of this section to BG is considered not financially justified.

महाराष्ट्र में छोटी कार परियोजना की स्थापना

2600. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में छोटी काम परियोजना तथा अन्य औद्योगिक एककों जिनमें सीमेंट के कारखाने भी शामिल हैं, स्थापना के बारे में कुछ योजनायें प्रस्तुत की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नागपुर के विदर्भ प्रदेश में छोटी कार परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई भी योजनाएं प्रस्तुत नहीं की हैं। फिर भी उसने नागपुर में एक छोटी कार परियोजना की स्थापना करने के लिये विदर्भ इन्डस्ट्रीज एसोशियेशन नागपुर के निवेदन का समर्थन किया है। उन्हें बता दिया गया है कि यदि परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया तो अन्य राज्यों के इसी प्रकार के निवेदनों के साथ उनके निवेदन पर भी विचार किया जायगा।

अन्य उद्योगों के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

2601. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of the total amount paid out as Managing Agents' commission by the companies from 1962 to 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for not collecting this essential statistics; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to terminate the Managing Agency system with a view to giving incentives to the actual investors and share holders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The studies conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of the finances of public limited companies reveal that the commission received by the managing agents from the public limited companies managed by them ranged between Rs. 10-65 crores to Rs. 11-97 crores per year during the period between 1960-61 to 1964-65, the latest year for which the information has been published. It may, however, be mentioned that in terms of paid-up capital of the managed companies, the Reserve Bank's study covers approximately 75 per cent of the aggregate. Though detailed information for 1965-66 and 1966-67 is yet not available, the managing agency commission paid during these years would be lower as the number of managing agency managed companies has declined sharply.

(b) The details for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 regarding the number of companies covered, the industries to which they belong and the commission paid year by year in relation to the profits of the concerned companies as published by the Reserve Bank of India are set out in the statement laid out on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See. LT—1817/67]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have now decided to terminate the Managing agency system by providing suitable amendments to the existing provisions in the Company Law.

IMPORT OF TERYLENE FABRICS FROM NEPAL

2602. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though import of terylene fabrics, costly blended yarn and stainless steel utensils into India are

banned in the Red Book, these import restrictions do not apply in the case of goods coming from Nepal ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the banned goods are flooding the domestic markets through a circuitious way without attracting the provisions of the Import Trade Control, *i.e.* the raw material such as synthetic fabrics, steel sheets are imported in Nepal and then converted into finished material such yarn, stainless steel utensils and subsequently imported into India ;

(c) whether some trade organisations have drawn Government's attention to this ingenious way of overcoming the import ban on such costly luxury goods of foreign origin ; and

(d) the reasons as to why Government have not taken prompt action to stop such imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Trade between India and Nepal is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Trade and Transit between India and Nepal. Article II of the Treaty provides that goods originating in either country and intended for consumption in the territory of the other shall be exempt from customs duty and other equivalent charges as well as from quantitative restrictions. Such imports are, however, subject to levy of additional duty equal to the excise duty leviable on like Indian products unless exempted under Section 2(A) of the Indian Tariff Act of 1934. The above position has been explained to certain trade Organisations who had sent representations.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS OF DURGAPUR ALLOY STEEL PLANT WORKERS

2603. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Alloy Steel Plant have drawn the attention of the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant to the bad maintenance of residential quarters ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the same ?

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

(b) This question was discussed between officers of Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Project and the position has been normalised.

COAL FROM BIHAR

2604. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1145 on the 14th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether official version of the reported speech of the Minister of Local Self Government of Bihar regarding extraction of coal has been received ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As no authentic or verbatim copy of the reported speech delivered by the Minister of Local Self Government of Bihar regarding coal extraction was available with the State Government, they have informed this Government that no official version of the said speech could be supplied.

(b) Does not arise.

PULSES LYING UNDELIVERED IN RAILWAY GODOWNS ON EASTERN RAILWAY

2605. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th October, 1967 about 15,000 tonnes of pulses were lying undelivered in different Railway godowns despite repeated requests by the Railway authorities to consignees to lift them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps taken to force such persons to take delivery ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) On 27th October, 1967, there were, altogether, 2,581 tonnes of pulses lying undelivered in various railway goods sheds in Calcutta area. In addition, 164 wagons containing pulses were held up at Howrah and 165 wagons at Ramkistopore, awaiting release.

(b) The railway administration have no sure means of finding out why the consignees fail to remove the goods received, but it is generally believed that this accumulation of pulses at goods sheds in Calcutta area was due to the desire of the merchants to create artificial scarcity in the market and thereby push up the prices.

(c) The concerned trade organisations and the clearing agents were frequently contacted to persuade them to secure removal of the goods. The Government of West Bengal were kept informed of the position so that they might take such action as they considered appropriate. The Eastern Railway administration held meetings with the merchants and the trade associations on 8th October and again on 19th October. Since the traffic was booked to "self" and the consignees were not, therefore, known, notices in terms of Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act were served on the consignors, wherever possible, calling upon them to remove the goods.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज सर्वेक्षण

2606. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज सर्वेक्षण करने तथा खनिज निकालने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण का प्रस्ताव है कि क्षेत्रीय ऋतु काल 1967-68 को वे प्रारम्भिक खनिज सर्वेक्षण तथा भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण का कार्य बस्तर, धर, सुरगुजा, रायपुर, रायगढ़, रतलाम, मंडसौर, होशंगाबाद, दमोह, सागर, गुना, शाहदोल तथा दतिया जिलों में करें। जबलपुर में बालाघाट और अंदाससाइट के स्थानों पर

काइनाइट का भूमीक्षण, सरगुजा तथा होशंगाबाद में सीसे के लिए और बालाघाट में क्रोमाइट के लिये अनुसंधान तथा मंडला और विलासपुर जिलों में स्फोदिज के लिये, बस्तर जिले में कच्चे लोहे के लिये, बस्तर, विलासपुर, रेवा तथा जबलपुर जिलों में चूना पत्थर के लिये तथा सरगुजा और बेतुल जिलों में कोयले के लिये व्ययन द्वारा विस्तृत अनुसंधान हाथ में लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग

2607. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन लघु उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है जिन के धन की कमी के कारण बन्द हो जाने की आशंका है ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). संबंधित अधिकारियों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हबीबगंज और भोपाल के बीच गाड़ियों का रुकना

2609. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि सिगनल व्यवस्था न होने के कारण इटारसी की ओर से भोपाल जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ियां हबीबगंज और भोपाल स्टेशनों के बीच प्रायः रुक जाती हैं जिससे सैकड़ों यात्री गाड़ी से निकल कर चले जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। हबीबगंज और भोपाल स्टेशनों पर सिगनल-सम्बन्धी उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध मौजूद हैं और सिगनल-व्यवस्था में कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन, गाड़ियों के देरी से चलने प्लेटफार्म सुलभ न होने और अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे को जंजीर खींचे जाने के कारण कुछ मौकों पर इटारसी से आने वाली सवारी गाड़ियों को भोपाल स्टेशन पर लेने में कठिनाई होती है और वे सिगनल के बाहर रुकी रहती है। कुछ यात्री उतर जाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी ठीक संख्या नहीं मालूम है।

(ख) जी हां। आने वाली सवारी गाड़ी के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म लाइन खाली रखने की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है। भोपाल स्टेशन पर एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म बनाने का भी विचार है। सिगनल के बाहर अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे को जंजीर खींचे जाने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

CINE ARC CARBON UNITS

2610. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous Cine Arc Carbon units have complained about the import policy of State Trading Corporation of India regarding the import of items manufactured by them;

(b) whether excessive imports have created any problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints were received from indigenous manufacturers regarding import of cine arc carbons of the type manufactured by them by the S. T. C. It has, however, been explained that S.T.C. are importing them against contracts which had been

entered into prior to January, 1967. On this date import of cine arc carbons manufactured in India has been banned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY FREIGHT ON BANANA TRAFFIC

2611. SHRI RANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned by way of Railway freight in Banana traffic by Railways station-wise from the stations of Rever, Nimbhora, Savda, Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Pachora during the years 1961-62 to 1966/67 and its break-up yearwise;

(b) amount spent in these stations every year during this period over the amenities for Banana growers, traders and other passengers; and

(c) whether his Ministry purpose to undertake erection of sheds of sufficient area to keep Bananas before loading and also sheds of passengers in Up and Down Platforms, where they do not exist?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—1818/67]

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1818/67]

(c) Except for Savda, the covered accommodation available is considered adequate and there are no proposals for providing any extensions. At Savda, there is a proposal for providing an extension to the cover over the loading platform.

As regards provision of cover over platforms, such amenity works are taken up on a programmed basis in consultation with the Railway Users Amenities Committee, which take into consideration the comparative needs of other stations and the availability of funds. A proposals to provide cover over platform No. 1 at Bhusawal only, is under consideration at present.

**MANUFACTURE OF HANDLOOM AND POWER-
LOOM PRODUCTS IN GUJARAT**

2612. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom products and powerloom products manufactured in Gujarat in 1966-67 separately;

(b) the quantity of yarn used in the handlooms and powerlooms separately during the said period;

(c) the quantity of different counts of yarn used separately in the handlooms and powerlooms; and

(d) the amount given during the said period to Gujarat for developing handloom and powerloom industries in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Rs. 4.40 lakhs.

N.G. LINES ON WESTERN RAILWAY

2613. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some further programmes for making improvements on the narrow gauge line on the Western Railway, in Baroda Section have been implemented;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy passenger traffic on narrow gauge lines and the passengers have to experience difficulties as a result of lack of accommodation in railway coaches;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received for converting this section into a broad-gauge line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) With effect from 15th June, 1966, 215 Dn/216 Up fast passenger trains running between Pratapnagar and Chhota Udepur have been extended to run between Pratapnagar and Jambusar. Passenger amenity works costing about Rs. 99,600/- were provided at narrow gauge stations on Baroda Division during 1966-67.

During the year 1967-68, similar amenity works at a cost of about 1,12,600/- are proposed to be provided.

(b) While generally there is no difficulty due to lack of accommodation, some overcrowding has been noticed during the summer months in respect of some of the narrow gauge sections of Baroda Division.

(c) Yes.

(d) A study is in progress to examine the need for either conversion, retention or dismantling of these narrow gauge sections.

**DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES ON WESTERN
RAILWAY**

2614. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) that total number of diesel locomotives operating on the Western Railway net work in Gujarat;

(b) whether the introduction of diesel locomotives has increased the passenger and goods traffic carrying capacity;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to introduce more diesel locomotives on the Western Railway region of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 27 Broad Gauge and 66 Metre Gauge mainline diesel locomotives are operating on the Western Railway which includes Gujarat Pradesh also. Locomotives are allotted to the Railway as a whole and not Pradeshwise.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Proposals for dieselisation are considered on all railway basis depending upon the traffic requirements, operational needs of the areas and the availability of diesel locomotives. The needs of the Western Railway will be considered along with the needs of other Railways.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, GUJARAT

2615. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated by Government to encourage the cotton textile industry in Gujarat during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

FOOT-OVER BRIDGE AT BAHADURGARH
RAILWAY STATION

2616. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it was represented in one of the meetings of the Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee that a foot over bridge connecting platforms at first and second loop lines may be provided at Bahadurgarh Railway Station on Rohtak-Delhi Section;

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

(c) when the bridge is likely to be constructed ?

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

(b) Administrative approval has been accorded for the work of provision of a second platform and a foot-over-bridge to connect the two platforms.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1968-69.

गंगापुर स्टेशन में प्लेटफार्म पर शौड

2617. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी यात्री तथा माल गाड़ियां गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रुकती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन के मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर शौड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

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

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । हाल ही में प्लेटफार्म पर 200' x 32' की एक छत की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

हिन्डौन स्टेशन क्षेत्र में बाह्य (आउट)
एजेंसी

2618. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्डौन स्टेशन (पश्चिमी रेलवे) क्षेत्र में करौली स्थान पर रेलवे की एक बाह्य एजेंसी काम कर रही थी;

(ख) क्या अब इसको बन्द कर दिया गया है;

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

(घ) इसको पुनः कब खोला जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस आउट-एजेंसी को 31-5-1967 से इस लिए बन्द कर देना पड़ा क्योंकि ठेकेदार ने उसे अलाभप्रद पाया और वह अपने ठेके की अवधि से आगे उसे नहीं चलाना चाहता था । इसके लिए मार्च, 1967 में टेण्डर मांगे गये थे लेकिन कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार नहीं मिला सका ।

(घ) जुलाई, 1967 में, इसके लिए फिर टेण्डर मांगे गये, लेकिन उस का भी कोई अच्छा परिणाम नहीं निकला । नये सिरों से पुनः टेण्डर मांगे जा रहे हैं और यदि इस आउट-एजेंसी को चलाने के लिए कोई उपयुक्त ठेकेदार आगे आया तो इसे फिर से खोल दिया जायेगा ।

गंगापुर सिटी तथा सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशनों में पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय

2619. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी तथा सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशनों पर पूछ-ताछ कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन सुनने के लिये किसी भी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन के पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय में कोई भी व्यक्ति टेलीफोन नहीं सुनता;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) गंगापुर सिटी या सवाई, माधोपुर में अलग से कोई पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय नहीं है। इस लिए इन स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन द्वारा की गयी पूछ-ताछ का उत्तर देने के लिए किसी विशेष व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). गंगापुर सिटी स्टेशन पर एक टेलीफोन है, जो सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय में लगा है। वही टेलीफोन द्वारा की गयी पूछ-ताछ का उत्तर देता है।

(घ) टेलीफोन की वर्तमान सुविधा पर्याप्त समझी जाती है। गंगापुर सिटी या सवाई माधोपुर में अलग से पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता

2620. श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1967 से बढ़ाया गया मंहगाई भत्ता खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को नहीं दिया गया;

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

(ग) उक्त भत्ते की बढ़ी हुई राशि इन कर्मचारियों को कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरंसी) : (क) मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जा चुका है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन में शहद की बिक्री

2621. श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 11 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8956 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी प्रामोद्योग में अपमिश्रित शहद की खरीद तथा बिक्री के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय जांच की गई थी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस भवन के प्रबन्धक ने एक ऐसे संगठन से घटिया दर्ज का शहद खरीदा था जो खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं था; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच किस तारीख तक की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरंसी) : (क) खादी तथा प्रामोद्योग आयोग ने घटिया दर्ज के शहद की बिक्री के आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी। लेकिन उस अधिकारी अथवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय जांच नहीं की गई है जो जिम्मेदार रहे हों।

(ख) चूंकि खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन के सहायक प्रबन्धक द्वारा अपनी दोष सिद्धि के विरुद्ध अपील (जिसका खर्च खादी आयोग द्वारा उठाया गया) की गई थी इस लिये विभागीय जांच करना वैध रूप से उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि अपीलीय न्यायालय द्वारा हाल ही में फैसला दिया गया था जिसमें एक साल की कठोर सजा तथा

7,500 रुपये के जुमाने के बदले दण्ड को घटा कर केवल 100 रुपये जुमाना कर दिया गया। विभागीय जांच कराने की वांछनीयता पर अपीलीय न्यायालय के फंसले को दृष्टिगत करके विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) शहद का वह विशेष नमूना जो घटिया दर्जे का था उसे एक ऐसी संस्था से खरीदा गया था जिससे विगत कुल वर्षों से शहद खरीदा जाता रहा था। इस संस्था से खरीदारी पहले प्रबन्धक के समय में प्रारम्भ की गई थी जो अब सेवा में नहीं है। जैसा कि खादी के सम्बन्ध में प्रणाली है उसी प्रकार ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पादों की खरीदारी के सम्बन्ध में संस्थाओं को स्वीकृति देने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं थी। परन्तु खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने अधीनस्थ विभिन्न खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवनों को केवल एगमार्क शहद की खरीद तथा बिक्री करने की हिदायत दी है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) कि उत्तर में समझाई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सवाई माधोपुर में हाथों से बोरियों को धकेलना

2622. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 23 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे अधिकारियों तथा जयपुर इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड सवाई माधोपुर की सांट-गांठ से इस फर्म को कुछ अनुचित लाभ पहुंचाने के मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा की जा रही जांच में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाबा) :

(क) जांच-कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है।

(ख) अभी यह बताना कठिन है कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

NEWS-PRINT PLANTS

2623. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new news-print plants in the public sector;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to determine suitable plant locations for this purpose; and

(c) if so, whether any site in Madhya Pradesh is also under consideration?

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

(c) No, Sir.

PAYMENT OF BONUS IN H.M.T. FACTORY KALAMASSERY

2624. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the percentage of Bonus paid to the workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery in 1964-65 and 1965-66?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : No profit sharing Bonus was paid to the workers of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery during 1964-65 and 1965-66 as they were not eligible for such Bonus on the basis of the working results of the factory during these years.

पटसन के मूल्य

2626. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या बाजिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में नया पटसन आ जाने पर पटसन का मूल्य इतना कम हो गया है कि उससे किसानों को हानि होगी, और

(ख) क्या अगले मौसम में पटसन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार पटसन का निम्नतम मूल्य 65 रुपये प्रति मन निश्चित करके सारी पटसन का समाहार करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) कच्चे पटसन के मूख्यों में गिरावट का रुख बना हुआ है जिसका कारण अनुमानतः बड़े पैमाने पर आवृतियां तथा पटसन माल बाजार में मंदी की अवस्था है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। चालू मौसम के लिये सरकार कच्चे पटसन के लिये मूल्य-समर्थन देने के लिये बचनबद्ध है जो आसाम की किस्म की पटसन के बौटम ग्रेड के लिये कलकत्ते पहुंचने पर, 107.17 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (40 रुपये प्रति मन के बराबर) के स्तर का होगा। समाहार की व्यवस्था राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधीन होगी।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारी

2627. श्री साखन लाल गुप्त : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में काम करने वाले विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों में प्रत्येक राज्य के लोगों की पृथक-पृथक प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के निवासियों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से उन्हें अधिक संख्या में काम पर लगाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० लक्ष्मा रेड्डी) : (क) ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं कि किसी क्षेत्र अथवा स्थान के कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों के लिए सरकार की नीति यह है कि सर्वप्रथम उन लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाये जो प्रायोजन

के लिए ली गई भूमि से बेघर हुए हैं विशेषतः अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को। कुशल कामगारों, क्लर्कों और दूसरे गैर तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में जिनके वेतनमान अपेक्षया कम हैं, अग्रता तभी दी जाती है जब वे मूल योग्यताएं और अनुभव रखते हों। चूंकि सामान्यतः सभी पद प्रायोजना के निकटतम रोजगार-कार्यालयों की मारफत भरे जाते हैं इसलिए योग्यता-प्राप्त स्थानीय लोगों को जिनके नाम रोजगार-कार्यालय में दर्ज होते हैं रोजगार पाने के ज्यादा अच्छे अवसर मिलते हैं।

SEA FOOD INDUSTRY

2628. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wholly export-oriented Sea Food Industry is now in the throes of a serious crisis ;

(b) whether the shortfall in the availability of raw shrimps and spiralling internal prices have made the exportable products dearer and uneconomic ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore former incentive schemes to save this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sea Food Industry is in difficult situation due to abnormal fall in price in foreign markets arising from bumper production in competing countries.

(c) No, Sir.

EFFECT OF RECESSION ON INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

2629. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of economic recession on major industrial centres in the country ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to counter this effect ?

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

The current recessionary trend has to some extent adversely affected the engineering industries. The production in industries like railway wagons, wire ropes, steel structurals, machine tools, commercial vehicles etc. has registered a fall, which in turn has affected the production of ancillary industries like steel pipes and tubes, welding electrodes, grey iron, steel and malleable castings etc.

(b) The steps taken to counter the effect of recession on industrial production include the review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for capital goods to the extent possible ; encouraging diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries, emphasis on the development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors ; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed, and announcement of the new credit policy in a bid to counter the recessionary trends in the industry.

धूम्रपान

2630. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योरोप के कुछ देशों और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में इन देशों की सरकारों ने सिगरेट बनाने वाले कारखानों के लिए सिगरेटों के पैकेटों पर यह लिखना अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि धूम्रपान हानिकारक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बीड़ी और सिगरेट बनाने वालों को ऐसा करने के लिए कानून बाध्य करने का विचार कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) फिलहाल सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

सीमेन्ट

2631. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

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

(ग) क्या देश में अब सीमेंट आसानी से मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब सीमेंट की चोर बाजारी कम हो गई है ; और

(ग) पिछले छः महीने में सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जहां तक हमें पता है सीमेंट पर्याप्त परिमाण में उपलब्ध होने के कारण अब उसकी चोर बाजारी नहीं हो रही है ।

(ग) 1967 के पिछले छः महीनों में 1966 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में 2,39,093 मीट्रिक टन की वृद्धि हुई है ।

CHARGES AGAINST TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

2633. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints/charge-sheets/petitions against the Textile Commissioner Bombay,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any inquiry was ordered into these charges and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain complaints, including some from the Hon'ble Member, were received against the previous Textile Commissioner.

Some allegations mainly relating to the following matters are under investigation by C.B.I.

- (i) Distribution of surplus wool out of the quality imported to meet Defence requirements following the Chinese aggression ;
 - (ii) Allotment of 50,000 lbs. of worsted yarn to M/s Model Woollen Mills, and conversion by them of artsilk looms into woollen looms ; and
 - (iii) Irregularities in the matter of issue of quotas and sale permits, etc. under the cotton barter scheme.
- (c) Other allegations are also under examination.

CONVERSION OF SILK LOOMS TO WOOLLEN LOOMS

2634. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any enquiry was made in connection with the illegal conversion of silk looms into woollen looms by the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay ; and
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) The report of the Central Bureau of Investigation is awaited.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL LICENSING SYSTEM

2635. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the expert committee appointed to probe into the working of the industrial licensing system in the past ten years has complained of lack of facilities for the proper functioning of the Committee ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman of the committee has complained about the lack of cooperation on the part of certain officers of his Ministry in the work of the Committee ; and
- (c) if so, the action taken on these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There was some difficulty in providing suitable accommodation and adequate staff for the Committee immediately after its constitution, but the necessary facilities were provided as expeditiously as practicable.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

RATE OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

2637. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the present average rate of industrial growth in India ; and
- (b) the names of States which are above or below the national average ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The average rate of industrial growth (base : 1956=100) for the first 7 months of 1967 was + 1.3% as compared to the corresponding period of 1966.

(b) State-wise indices are not compiled. The information is, therefore, not available.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR

2638. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the heavy industries planned to be set up in Bihar, specially in North Bihar, during the Fourth Plan period ;
- (b) whether there is also a proposal to set up canning industry in North Bihar during the Fourth Plan ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) As the 4th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised the schemes to be included in the Plan cannot be indicated at this stage. However, according to the Draft Outline of the 4th Plan published in August, 1966, the

following Projects in the Central Sector are likely to be set up in Bihar :

1. Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro.
2. Pyrites & Chemical Development Company (Mining and Sulphuric Acid Expansion), Sindri.
3. Structural Shop and Balancing Equipment for Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
4. Rakha and other Copper Projects, Rakha.
5. Modernisation of Sindri Fertiliser Factory.
6. Barauni Fertiliser Project, Barauni.
7. Petro Chemicals Project, Barauni.

(b) and (c). On the suggestions of the Economic Investigation Team of the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation which conducted a survey of North Bihar region sometime back, certain proposals for the establishment of fruit preservation units in North Bihar are currently under the consideration of the State.

GOODS TRAINS CARRYING MOTOR CARS, LORRIES ETC.

2639. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry propose to introduce goods trains carrying only motor cars, lorries, etc. ;

(b) if so, the number thereof and on which routes such trains were run ; and

(c) the amount of revenue likely to accrue to Government thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The Railway Ministry have offered to the industry to run motor cars and other vehicles manufactured by them by special trains as between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It has been found that only Hindustan Motors of Calcutta have traffic to be worked in special trains for Bombay or Madras. Others do not have sufficient traffic to move as special trains. Since April this year six specials have run from Calcutta—4 to Bombay and 2 to Madras. Approximately about Rs. 68,000/- accrued as freight to the railways on each such special train.

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON TO TEXTILE MILLS

2640. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the present restrictions on the distribution of cotton to textile mills ;

(b) whether Government have also considered the question of compulsory closure by Mills ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) In the current season, distribution of Indian cotton is regulated according to a system under which maximum stock limits are prescribed for mills located in the different regions of the country. As regards foreign cotton, it is allotted to mills on the basis of their working spindleage. These systems have been introduced only from September last and, therefore, it is too early to undertake a general review of their working at this stage. Actual working of the details of the scheme regarding cotton is periodically reviewed by the Textile Commissioner in consultation with the Cotton Advisory Board.

(b) Compulsory closure was also withdrawn from September last and there has been no occasion to reconsider this decision.

(c) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF GOOD QUALITY TEA LEAF

2641. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of good quality tea-leaf in the district of Darjeeling has been decreasing each year ;

(b) whether the decrease is due to the fact that the tea bushes are 80 years or more old ;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme for uprooting the old bushes and replanting them as has been done in Ceylon ; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any other intensive scheme under consideration to encourage the production of good quality tea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There has been a slight reduction in the production of tea in the district of Darjeeling since the year 1964.

(b) The production of tea and its quality are not entirely dependent on the age of the tea bushes. The proper maintenance and upkeep of these bushes also affect to a great extent the quantity and quality of tea produced from these bushes.

(c) and (d). In devising schemes of assistance to Tea planters for extension and replanting, the government of India have not followed the Ceylon practice. The following schemes are available to the planters of Tea in India at present :

(i) A development allowance of 50% on the cost of plantation in new areas and 30% of such cost in areas replanted is allowed as deduction in computing taxable income for purposes of Central Income Tax.

(ii) Long term loans are made available to planters at a relatively cheap rate of interest.

इण्डिया शिपिंग कम्पनी की मैनेजिंग एजन्सी

2642. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडिया शिपिंग कम्पनी की मैनेजिंग एजन्सी को रत्नाकर शिपिंग कम्पनी को हस्तांतरित करने के प्रश्न पर जो कि समवाय विधि बोर्ड के विचारार्थिन था, अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हस्तांतरण की शर्त क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). इण्डिया स्टॉमशियर कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध अधिकर्ता मेसर्स लियोनील एडवर्ड्स लिमिटेड से, कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 346 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रार्थना पत्र, शेयरों के

एक नियंत्रक समूह को बिड़ला समूह की कुछ कम्पनियों को हस्तांतरित करने के अनुमोदन के लिये प्राप्त हो चुका है। मामला कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड के विचारार्थिन है, और शांघ्र ही इसके परिपूर्ण होने की आशा है।

कपास का उत्पादन

2643. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष कपास का उत्पादन पिछले किसी एक वर्ष के उत्पादन से अधिक होने की आशा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके फलस्वरूप सूती कपड़े के मूल्यों में कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) रुई वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये भारतीय कपास की फसल का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान इतनी जल्दी नहीं लगाया जा सकता। फिर भी, साधारणतः आशा यह है कि गत वर्ष के आंकड़ों की तुलना में वह लगभग 20 प्रतिशत अधिक होगी; यह सर्वाधिक भी हो सकती है और नहीं भी।

(ख) यह कहना कठिन है कि कपास के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की आशा से ही कपास के मूल्य गिर जायेंगे और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कपड़े के मूल्य गिर जाएंगे क्योंकि मूल्यों पर मजदूरी, विद्युत, तथा अन्य तत्वों की लागत का भी प्रभाव पड़ता है।

पटराटू में डीजल शौध

2644. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटराटू (हजारीबाग, बिहार) के डीजल शौध में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं और उनमें से कितने लोग डीजल कालोनी में रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल कालोनी में एक नाम मात्र का स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र है, जिसमें

न-तो रोगियों को रखने का प्रबन्ध है और न ही वहां पर कोई महिला अथवा पुरुष डाक्टर है और न ही कोई नर्स है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिये अंग्रेजी, उर्दू और बंगला माध्यम वाला न तो कोई प्राथमिक स्कूल है और न ही कोई हाई स्कूल है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कोई डीजल कालोनी में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये एक सुसज्जित अस्पताल तथा उनके बच्चों को उपयुक्त शिक्षा देने के लिये प्राथमिक और हाई स्कूल खोलने का सरकार का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

NEW BAUXITE MINING LEASE

2645. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware that the Government of Orissa have promised to grant new bauxite mining lease to Shantiprasad Jain in Orissa ; and

(b) whether it is permissible under the Mineral Concession Rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO MANIPUR

2646. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Industrial loan sanctioned for Manipur for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(b) the industrial loan which was given by the Government of Manipur to the brick making industrialist of Manipur

during the last five years including 1967-68 ; and

(c) if so, the details including the names of the loanees and the amount of the loan year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The following industrial loans were sanctioned by the Government of Manipur out of the consolidated fund provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Small Scale Industries	2,14,000	1,00,000	Nil
Rural Industries Projects	1,00,000	1,50,000	Nil

(b) The Government of Manipur have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 59,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- to Small Scale Industrial Units and Rural Industries Projects respectively for the manufacture of bricks ; during the last five years including 1967-68.

(c) The year-wise details of the loans sanctioned along with the names of the loanees are given in the statement laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1819/67.]

PROMOTION IN FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI

2647. SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ;
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotions of some clerks in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi was ordered by the F.A. & C.A.O., Western Railway, Bombay on the 9th June, 1967 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) when the promotion was actually made ;

(c) whether there was any delay, if so, the reasons therefor and whether any responsibility for the delay has been fixed ;

(d) whether Government propose to make payment of arrears from the date the promotion was actually ordered ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). While making promotions in the category of clerk grade I against the vacancies that occurred during 1963, orders were issued by the Railway through a mistaken impression for the promotion of one person more than the quota fixed from the group of Appendix II-A qualified personnel and one person less (*i.e.* less than the quota fixed) from the group of unqualified senior suitable clerks grade II. When the mistake came to notice in June, 1967, steps were taken to set right matters by promoting one more from the latter group. The promotion of the rightful person was effected from 17-7-67. As the employee was not actually promoted earlier on account of the fact that another person held that post and was paid for it, there is no question of payment of arrears, but the concerned employee has been allowed the benefit of proforma fixation of pay—which is admissible in such cases of promotions delayed by administrative action.

PROMOTIONS IN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, NORTHERN RAILWAY, DELHI

2648. **SHRI UMANATH :**
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of promotions made to the posts of Clerks Grade I in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi since the 1st October, 1962 ;

(b) the total number of Appendix II-A qualified staff promoted to the posts of Clerks Grade I in the Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi since 1st October, 1962 ;

(c) the total number of unqualified staff promoted to the posts of Clerks Grade I on seniority-*cum*-suitability basis in the Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi since 1st October, 1962 ;

(d) whether 25 per cent quota in respect of staff mentioned in part (c) above has been maintained ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

CASUAL LABOUR ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

2649. **SHRI UMANATH :**
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of casual labourers working on daily wages in various Divisions of the Southern Railway ;

(b) the present wage of casual labourers in various Divisions ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the casual labourers ; and

(d) if so, the main points of the memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(a) 14,952

(b) Unskilled	Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00.
Semi-skilled	Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00.
Skilled	Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 5.00.

(c) Yes.

(d) The casual labourers have demanded increase in the rates of their daily wages. In certain sections, the rate of wages of unskilled casual labourers has already been increased to Rs. 3.00 per diem by the Southern Railway. In other cases, the matter is receiving consideration of the Railway.

IMPORT OF RAW WOOL

2650. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk of the quantity of raw wool imported after the emergency was 56s wool top which could be made from Indian raw wool ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Defence Services required wool of 64s variety and not 56s wool ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in view of this, 56s wool top was found surplus and later on distributed to the mills controlled by the Wool Advisers appointed by Government ;

(d) whether the requirements of other mills were disregarded in distributing this artificially created surplus wool top ;

(e) if so, whether any CBI or any other investigation was ordered into the matter ; and

(f) the results of this investigation and punishments meted out to the officers and authorities concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (f). At the time of the Chinese aggression certain additional imports of raw wool and wool tops were allowed to be made with a view to meeting the Defence requirements. The quantity to be imported was arrived at after taking into account indigenous availability. The bulk of these imports were of 48s and 56s quality for making serge battle dress, great coat cloth etc. and some small quantities of 64s wool tops were also imported for shirting, angola. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the Defence Services required wool of 64s variety only and not 56s wool. In fact they required larger quantities of 56s wool than of 64s. Quantities of 56s tops which were declared surplus to defence requirements were distributed to 29 woollen mills including three mills controlled by some of the Wool Advisers. The Central Bureau of Investigation have conducted some enquiries in regard to the distribution of 56s wool tops to various mills and their report is now under consideration of Government in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

EXPORT OF COTTON

2651. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the varieties of Indian grown cotton exported during the last five years ;

(b) the export earnings on this account each year ;

(c) the varieties of foreign cotton imported during this period ;

(d) the total outlay in foreign currency and rupee each year ;

(e) whether any concrete scheme has been evolved to produce these varieties in India after studying the soil and climatic condition, seeds and loan needs ; and

(f) if so, the results achieved ?

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

(a) (i) Bengal Deshi.

(ii) Zoda and Yellow Pickings.

(iii) Assam Comillas.

(b) Year (Sept. August)	Value in Rs. Crores	
1962-63	..	14.48
1963-64	..	10.90
1964-65	..	10.53
1965-66	..	9.71
1966-67	..	14.38

(c) Generally cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above has been imported from abroad during this period.

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

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. During the last decade, a number of research projects, financed by the erstwhile Indian Central Cotton Committee, were in progress in the different States for breeding varieties of extra-long-staple cotton possessing staple length of 1-1/16" and above. Recently, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned an All-India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project for intensifying research work along these lines throughout the country.

As a result of work already done, some promising varieties such as MCU 4 in Madras, B. 1007, Deviraj, Devitej and Gujarat 67 in Gujarat and adjoining areas, and some others have already been released for commercial cultivation. In addition to these, a number of superior long staple strains are currently being tested all over the country for yield performance and quality.

under the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project. Promising results have also been obtained from a selection made at Coimbatore (Madras State) from the Egyptian variety, Karnak, which has given excellent yield performances and fibre quality in preliminary tests carried out in the Madras State.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN FOURTH PLAN

2652. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features and estimated cost of the schemes for constructing new railway lines under the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the progress so far made in the implementation of these schemes ; and

(c) the expenses so far incurred in this respect ?

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

The details of new railway lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan are still to be finalised. However, the following two new railway lines have been approved for construction in the Fourth Plan so far :

(i) *Pokaran-Jaisalmer* :

(M. G., 105 KMs. Cost Rs. 3.11 crores—this is a strategic line. Main track has since been linked and the departmental trains are running w.e.f. 15-8-1967. The line is expected to be opened to public traffic during this month).

(ii) *Kathua-Jammu* :

(B.G., 80 KMs. Cost Rs. 12 crores—The Final Location Survey which was sanctioned in May, 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.05 lakhs, is well in progress and about 51 KMs. of alignment has been finally located. The construction work will be taken in hand after the Final Location Survey is completed and it will take about 3 to 4 years to complete this line.)

It is difficult to give the exact expenditure so far incurred on these two projects as the accounts have not yet been closed. However, the estimated costs of these projects have been indicated above, against each project.

IDLE CAPACITY IN INDUSTRIES

2653. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of idle capacity in Indian industries at present ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure maximum utilisation of the existing capacity in the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There are very large number of units in the different sectors of Industry which are at varying stages of development. It is therefore not possible to state in exact terms the magnitude of idle capacity that exists. There however does exist some idle capacity, which is more pronounced in the Engineering Industries, due to the prevailing recession.

(b) The steps taken for greater utilisation of capacity include the review of the various developmental programmes with a view to reviving the demand for a variety of capital goods to the extent possible ; encouraging the possible diversification in the manufacturing programmes of the affected industries ; attempts at development of regular export markets through stronger marketing structures both for the public and private sectors ; banning of imports to the extent the indigenous capacity can meet the requirements, including a review of imports already authorised but not irrevocably committed and the announcement of the new credit policy in a bid to counter the recessionary trends in the industry.

WORKING PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

2654. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Task Force Committee to advise on various problems of working in Public Sector Steel Plants ;

(b) If so, the likely composition and functioning of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) to (c). There is a proposal under consideration to set up a Task Force for Hindustan Steel Limited. The composition and functions of this Task Force are yet to be determined, but, broadly, it will work out the details of the position, responsibilities and functioning of the higher echelons, and delegation of powers at various levels of Hindustan Steel Limited.

PRICE OF RAW JUTE

2655. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the concern expressed by the jute growers regarding the fall in prices of raw jute;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in the prices of raw jute; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal that raw jute may be purchased by the State Trading Corporation?

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

(b) The fall in price seems to be mainly due to the large scale arrivals of jute in the market as also the depressed conditions in the jute goods market.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has already entered the jute market and purchased nearly one lakh maunds of jute. Urgent measures have been taken by the Corporation to step up purchases at the minimum support price with a view to imparting a better tone to the raw jute market.

FOURTH BLAST FURNACE OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

2656. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether the fourth blast furnace of the Durgapur Steel Plant was commissioned three months ago but has not yet started production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the delay and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The formal inaugural ceremony for charging of Blast Furnace No. 4 was performed on 23rd August, 1967. The Furnace has not yet been blown in because of the manning problems raised by the labour unions. However, this is now expected to be commissioned shortly.

MECHANISATION OF ACCOUNTS ON RAILWAYS

2657. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of machines installed in connection with the mechanisation of accounts on various Railways so far;

(b) the expenditure on these machines in foreign and Indian currency;

(i) non-recurring;

(ii) interest per month on (i) above;

(iii) recurring expenditure per month;

(c) the number of posts surrendered and savings as a result thereof;

(d) net profit or loss per month; and

(e) further programme for installation of such machines on various Railways and the cost thereof in foreign and Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The total number of machines installed on the Zonal Railways and Production Units for mecha-

nisation of accounting and operating and commercial statistics, etc. is 390. This number includes not merely the computer/calculator/accounting machines but also sorters, punches, verifiers, collators and reproducers.

(b) All charges for these machines are payable in Indian rupees only :

(i) About Rs. 30 lakhs :

(ii) The expenditure on non-recurring installation charges was debited to Revenue in the case of Zonal Railways and to Workshop Manufacturing Suspense in the case of the Production Units, the latter being charged off as part of the cost of out-turn of the Production Units. No interest, therefore, accrues on the non-recurring expenditure.

(iii) About Rs. 4 lakhs per month in 1966-67. Precise figures for 1967-68 are not yet available as the process of replacing Unit Record Machines with computers is continuing in some of the units.

(c) About 1300 posts have been saved as a result of mechanisation and the staff have been re-deployed in other posts which were available. The annual savings on the posts released have been estimated at 52 lakhs of rupees per year.

(d) Apart from the national savings of about Rs. 4 lakhs (being the difference between the savings on posts and the recurring expenditure on the equipment), there has been a substantial increase in the amount of undercharges detected after mechanisation of the check of charges. As compared to about Rs. 25 lakhs of undercharges detected in 1963 the figure in 1966 was about Rs. 94 lakhs, i.e. Rs. 69 lakhs more. No precise value can be set on the wider range of statistical information available after mechanisation. Full and accurate details are now compiled on the machines of traffic and earnings for about 550 commodities as compared to 140 commodities before mechanisation, and the information is available very much sooner than before mechanisation.

(e) Computers are expected to replace the existing Unit Record equipment on two more zonal Railways and another computer is expected to be installed in the office of the Railway Board for utilisation M89LSS/67-4

in transportation work, particularly the better control of the movement of wagons. The non-recurring expenditure on the replacement of Unit Record equipment on two Railways and the installation of the Railway Board's computer will total up to approximately Rs. 4 lakhs. The rental of a computer on the Zonal Railways is about Rs. 48,000/- per month which, taking all Zonal Railways together on which computers replace Unit Record machines, will be approximately equal to the cost of working with the Unit Record machines which they replace. The monthly rental of the projected Railway Board's installation, including peripheral equipment like punches, verifiers, sorter, etc. will be about Rs. 77,000/- per month. All this expenditure is payable in Indian rupees.

UPGRADATION OF POSTS OF TELEGRAPHISTS

2658. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jagannath Das Commission's recommendation suggesting 15 per cent upgradation of the posts of Telegraphists to grade Rs. 205-280 was accepted by Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government have implemented the decision in full ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There is no category of "Telegraphists" on the Railways. The reference is presumably to the category of "Signallers". The Jagannath Das Commission did not make any recommendation as mentioned in the question.

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

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WORKING IN NANGAL DAM PROJECT

2659. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs employees working in the Nangal Dam Project Area are paid project allowance at a certain percentage of their basic pay ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railway employees working in the Nangal Dam Project Area are not paid this allowance ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination and the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes ; for some specified units.

(b) and (c). According to the rules in force on the Railways, survey/construction allowance is sanctioned only to staff employed in such survey or construction subject to certain conditions being fulfilled. There is no Railway construction project in the Nangal Dam Area, and the question of grant of any allowance to the Railway staff employed in that area does not arise.

RAILWAY STAFF IN FEROREZPUR DIVISION

2660. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway staff in Ferozepur Division had to make their own arrangements to evacuate their families to safer places during Indo-Pak conflicts in 1965 ;

(b) whether some of the staff who left their headquarters with due permission and returned to their duty before cessation of hostilities have been punished ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review such punishment cases where the overstay was due to helplessness of the staff ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

JOB ANALYSIS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICE, FEROREZPUR

2661. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that job analysis in Divisional Office, Ferozepur was last done in 1949 ;

(b) whether due to increase in line staff since 1949, and other reasons the work

load on certain ministerial staff in Divisional Office Northern Railway, Ferozepur has increased ; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above be in affirmative, the steps taken for even distribution of the work accordingly to the fixed yardstick ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

M/S. AMINCHAND PYARELAL

2662. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :**
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 844 on the 30th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rules regarding the customs clearance permits were amended in the case of M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal by the Iron & Steel Controller ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

SHORTAGE OF SCOOTER TYRES IN DELHI

2663. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people in Delhi are experiencing great difficulty in getting the Scooter tyres ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove this shortage ?

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

(b) The following steps have been taken to remove the shortage of scooter tyres and tubes in Delhi :

The Automobile Tyre Manufacturers have already taken steps to enhance the production of scooter tyres considerably during the course of the next two months or so. They have also been directed to (i) divert 10% of their production of scooter tyres and tubes for replacement market for sale through the Cooperative Stores with effect from 1-1-1968; and (ii) look into the matter of overcharging by their stockists immediately.

Efforts are also being made for early settlement of the present labour strike in the factory of M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., Bombay, who are one of the major producers of scooter tyres in the country.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR INDUSTRIES

2664. **SHRI MARANDI**: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Industrial was held on the 10th November, 1967 to review the economic labour situation in the country ;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) the names of the members who attended the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries was held on the 10th November, 1967. There was a general discussion on the economic situation and industrial development in the country and the progress made in engineering and cement industries was also reviewed.

(b) the suggestions made by the members are under examination of the Government.

(c) A list giving the names of the members who attended the meeting is as follows :

1. Shri R. B. Amin
2. Shri C. A. Pitts
3. Shri B. D. Somani
4. Shri M. A. Fazalbhoy
5. Shri A. E. Faizullahoy
6. Shri P. L. Tandon

7. Dr. S. N. Ranade
8. Shri V. V. Dravid
9. Shri A. R. Bhat
10. Shri Charat Ram
11. Shri S. S. Mirajkar

CONFERENCE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AT ALGIERS

2665. **SHRI MARANDI** :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the conference of seventy-seven developing countries held in Algiers on the 13th October, 1967 ;

(b) how many other countries participated ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that South Vietnam and South Korea were not allowed to participate in the Conference ;

(d) if so, the part India played to allow these countries to participate ; and

(e) the decisions arrived at in the Conference in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Meeting was held from 13th to 25th October, 1967.

(b) 71 countries participated.

(c) to (e). The South Vietnamese Delegation did not participate in the Meeting and decided to leave Algiers after a few days. The Delegation of South Korea, however, participated in the Meeting. India held normal consultations with other delegations.

IMPORT OF PROHIBITED ITEMS

2666. **SHRI MARANDI** :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of alleged issue of licences for the import of prohibited items have come to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been ordered ;

(c) the findings of the investigations ; and

(d) the action taken against those who have been held responsible in this case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Some cases of suspected irregular issue of import licences have recently come to notice. At this stage it is not known whether or not any 'prohibited items' have been allowed for import. Investigations by the Special Police Establishment are under way and two officials have been placed under suspension.

दिल्ली और गाज़ियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में भीड़भाड़

2667. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुरावाह ::
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रामजी राम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और गाज़ियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में प्रातःकाल तथा सायंकाल को भीड़ बहुत बढ़ जाती है और यात्री रेलगाड़ी के पायदान और छत पर चढ़कर यात्रा करत हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए कोई और उपाय करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, दिल्ली और गाज़ियाबाद के बीच चलने वाली कुछ गाड़ियों में सुबह और शाम को कुछ भीड़ रहता है।

(ख) और (ग). भीड़-भाड़ कम करने के लिये 1-12-1967 से एक गाड़ी प्रातःकाल नयी दिल्ली/दिल्ली से गाज़ियाबाद तक और एक गाड़ी शाम को नयी दिल्ली/दिल्ली से हापुड़

तक चलाने का विचार है। नयी दिल्ली/दिल्ली-गाज़ियाबाद खण्ड पर चलने वाली 9 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में शंघ हीं और डिब्बे जोड़ने का भी विचार है।

दोहाई में फ्लैग स्टेशन

2668. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुरावाह :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले दोहाई के निवासियों ने अनुरोध किया था कि गाज़ियाबाद और मोदी नगर के बीच दोहाई के स्थान पर फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाया जाय ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी है और यह विनिश्चय किया जा चुका है कि दिल्ली-सहारनपुर खण्ड के मुरादनगर और गुलडंहर स्टेशनों के बीच, प्रस्तावित जगह पर ठेकेदार द्वारा परिचालित गाड़ी हास्ट स्टेशन खोला जाये।

कोयला खानों में घेराव

2669. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामजी राम :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार की कुछ कोयला खानों में घेरावों के कारण जो स्थिति खराब हो गई थी उसमें कुछ सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) इन कोयला खानों में घेराव तथा अन्य आन्दोलनों से अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इत्यात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

(ग) जब कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार को कानून व्यवस्था भंग होने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है और जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, मामले को उस राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया जाता है जो कि नियम तथा व्यवस्था को बनाय रखने के ज़ुम्मेदार है ।

FALL IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

2670. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in industrial output in public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. In certain Public Sector units which are primarily in the Heavy Engineering sector :

(b) It is not possible to indicate the extent of the fall ; and

(c) The fall is due to slackening of demand for capital goods in the engineering industries.

HANDLOOM PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN KERALA

2671. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total output of handloom products manufactured in Kerala during 1966-67 ?

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period ; and

(c) the total amount granted to Kerala for the development of handloom industry in the State during the same period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) 137,509,000 Metres.

(b) 2580 Metric Tons in the Co-operative Sector alone. Consumption of yarn by handlooms outside the Co-operative Sector is not available but is estimated at something of the order of 10,000 tons.

(c) Rs. 25,000 lakhs.

TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE WESTERN RAILWAY, AJMER

2672. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the duties of the special cell called Efficiency Section in the Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Ajmer and the number and the designations of the staff employed therein ;

(b) the normal period of their stay in Delhi in connection with their each visit to the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi and also the normal interval after which they visit Delhi ;

(c) the amount of pay and travelling and daily allowances paid to them for such visit during the financial years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(d) the amount of undercharges detected by the Efficiency Cell during the financial years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(e) whether any record of their regular attendance and punctuality in attending office is kept in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) (i) The duties of the special Cell called Efficiency Section in the Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Ajmer are as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-820/67]

(ii) The number and designations of the staff employed therein are as under :—

(1) Sub-head	1
(2) Clerks Grade I	2
(3) Clerk Grade II	1

(b) About a week every month.

(c) Year	Pay & allowances for Delhi visits	TA/DA	Total
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1963-64	1386	1053·95	2439·95
1964-65	751	553·85	1304·85
1965-66	699	508·50	1207·50
1966-67	2280	839·05	3119·05

(d) Year	Undercharges relating to FTA—Office.
1963-64	408·73
1964-65	73·80
1965-66	—
1966-67	3888·60

(e) No Staff are required to complete the items of work allotted to them within the specified period allowed for the purpose. Whenever supervisor is in the party, he ensures punctuality of other staff.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF ASSOCIATION

2673. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Southern Railway Accounts Staff Association on the 10th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the main demands of the staff; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Certain representations have been received from the Southern Railway Accounts Staff Association.

(b) The grievances to relate to filling up vacancies of Grade I clerks.

(c) The matter is receiving attention.

भारत में मंदी

2674. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में आई मन्दी को दूर करने के लिए सहायता देने की पेशकश रुस ने की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री कल्याणसिंह अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जबकि भारतीय उद्योग में मन्दी की प्रवृत्ति पर काबू पाने के लिए सोवियत संघ से किसी सहायता की पेशकश नहीं हुई है तो भी मेरी हाल की सोवियत संघ की यात्रा के समय इस बात पर सहमति हुई थी कि हमें सोवियत सहायता प्राप्त रांची स्थित हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट तथा दुर्गापुर के एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन के प्रयत्नों को इसी प्रकार

के रूसी संयन्त्रों से मिला देने के बारे में व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर सोचना चाहिए और इस प्रयोजन के लिए सोवियत अधिकारियों ने विशेषज्ञों के एक दल को भारत आने और गहराई से समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने की पेशकश की। सोवियत दल को भारत आने के लिए एक औपचारिक निमन्त्रण भेज दिया गया है।

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION

2675. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the decisions taken jointly by his Ministry and the Planning Commission to improve the co-ordination between output orders of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) the extent to which this has resulted in fuller utilisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation's installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Heavy Machine Building Plant is sufficiently loaded upto 1970-71. But in view of the long manufacturing cycle it is essential that the Plant should have orders for 5 years at any given time. The need for placement of advance orders for a blast furnace complex with HEC comprising two blast furnaces of 1719 cubic metre capacity each, along with coke ovens, by plant and other auxiliary and material building equipment was recognised. This is being further examined. Steps to improve productivity are also being considered. It is premature, at this stage, to judge the extent to which there has been fuller utilisation of HEC's installed capacity.

SANCTIONS FOR MANUFACTURE OF SCOOTERS

2676. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for the setting up of plants to manufacture scooters from entrepreneurs are pending before Government since April, 1965 and

that at a meeting of the Licensing Committee held on the 22nd July, 1966, a select list was approved ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying sanction to such applicants despite the fact that the demand far exceeds the supply; and

(c) the progress made by existing scooter manufacturers in increasing the manufacture of spare parts ?

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

(b) The screening of the applications was kept pending for a time awaiting fixation of the 4th Plant target for scooters and ascertainment of the extent to which the existing units could be expected to contribute towards that target. A sub-committee of the Licensing Committee is currently examining the pending schemes. Government expect to be in a position to take a final decision after the report of the Sub-Committee has been received and considered by the Licensing Committee and the latter has made its recommendations. It is expected that a decision may be taken by the middle of March, 1968;

(c) Adequate facilities have been established by the scooter manufacturers as well as ancillary manufacturers for the production of spare parts needed for scooters. Even in the case of spare parts which are at present being imported, facilities are being established to manufacture them indigenously.

SALES EMPORIA IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2677. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish some sales emporia, retail or departmental stores of Indian goods in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, Government's assessment of the potentiality for exports through such stores ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation has at present sales emporia, in New York, Paris, Montreal and Nairobi. They have also a Carpet Warehousing Depot in

Hamburg from which retail sales are made. They propose to open in due course retail shops in Boston, Chicago or Sanfrancisco, London, Sydney and Rome and other business Centres abroad.

(b) It is difficult to assess accurately, the potentiality of sales in these stores but so far, the estimates of sales have been released and in some cases even exceeded.

EXPORT OF STEEL SLEEPERS

2678. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway steel sleepers were exported during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) if so, to which countries;

(c) the total value of export till now since 1965; and

(d) the incentive given under export promotion scheme in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

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

CASH FOUND MISSING FROM CASH OFFICE OF RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, CALCUTTA

2679. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact amount of cash that was found missing from the strong room of the cash office of the Eastern Railway Headquarters in Calcutta on the 13th October, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lock of the vault in which the money contained in a sealed bag was kept, was found broken, while the main lock of the strong room was intact;

(c) the weight of the missing bag containing 10 and 100 rupee notes;

(d) the number and names of persons arrested in this connection;

(e) the number of similar thefts of railway cash on the Central, Western and Southern Railways, with dates and amounts involved during the last year;

(f) the precautions taken by Government to prevent more thefts of this nature; and

(g) whether the persons working in the strong room department were insured against such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The bag only contained 10 rupee currency Notes. The weight of the bag is not known.

(d) The following six Railway employees have so far been arrested in this connection :—

1. Shri Benu Brata Chatterjee, Assistant Cashier.

2. Shri G. K. Mukherjee, Cash Clerk.

3. Shri Rameshwar Ram, Farash.

4. Shri Lal Bahadur, Jamadar.

5. Shri Kalika Singh, Head Jamadar.

6. Shri Chandrika Tewary, Peon of Howrah Cash office.

(e) Nil.

(f) Instructions on the subject have been reiterated asking the Railway Administrations to ensure that the basic security arrangements are adequate and correct. Periodical inspection of Railway Cash offices is undertaken by Senior Scale officers and defects in basic security arrangements and other procedural aspect are rectified immediately.

(g) No.

AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

2680. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four crores of rupees have been set apart in the Fourth Five Year Plan for improvement of passenger amenities; and

(b) if so, how it will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) (a) The Railway Convention Committee, 1965 recommended a provision of Rs. 4 crores per annum out of Railway Development Fund during the next five year period (i.e. from 1966-67) for provision of user amenities. The actual

amount allotted in 1966-67 and 1967-68 budget for the purposes was as given below :

1966-67	Rs. 4.00 crores
1967-68	Rs. 3.89 crores.

(b) These amounts are spent by the Railways on their annual passenger and other railway users amenities works programme. This programme is drawn up by Zonal Railways in consultation with their respective users amenities committee and suburban Railways Users Consultative Committee.

A statement showing the various items of work classified as Passenger and Railway Users' Amenities, for the purpose of expenditure is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1821/67]

EXTENSION OF B.G. LINE FROM BONGAIGAON TO GAUHATI

2681 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend Broad Gauge line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The additional traffic beyond Bongaigaon/Jogighopa is expected to move partly by the existing metre gauge line, partly by road and the rest by the riverine route to and from Jogighopa. The Ministry of Transport has planned for augmentation of the road as well as river transport capacity beyond Bongaigaon.

स्टेशनों पर पड़े सामान को छुड़वाना

2682. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई नियम बनाये हैं कि व्यापारियों को स्टेशनों से अपना सामान अविलम्ब छुड़वा लेना चाहिए अन्यथा उनके सामान को नीलाम देकर बेच दिया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से व्यापारी विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों के गोदामों से अपना सामान छुड़वाने में जानबूझकर देरी कर देते हैं तथा उन गोदामों को अपने गोदामों के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). जिन परेशनों को परेषिती रेलवे परिसर से नहीं उठाते, उनका निबटारा करने की क्रियाविधि भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 56 में दी गयी है। धारा 56 का उद्धरण संलग्न है।

इस पर आधारित एक नियम भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन पाल दर सूची सं० 32, भाग-1 में समाविष्ट है। सम्बन्धित नियम का उद्धरण भी सभा पटल पर रखा है। [युक्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 1822/67]

(ग) कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर पहुंचने के बाद माल काफी लम्बे असें तक स्टेशन परिसर में पड़ा रहता है, लेकिन रेल प्रशासन के लिए यह पता लगाना कठिन है कि क्या परेषिती माल-गोदाम से माल उठाने में जान-बूझकर देर कर रहे हैं और इस तरह रेलवे माल गोदाम का उपयोग अपने गोदाम के रूप में कर रहे हैं।

(घ) स्थान शुल्क लगाने के अलावा रेल प्रशासन, यदि परेषितियों का पता हो, तो उनसे और व्यापार संगठनों से और जिन मामलों में स्थानीय सिविल अधिकारी कुछ सहायता कर सकते हैं, उनमें उन अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करता है ताकि माल को वहां से हटाया जा सके। यदि इसका भी कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकलता, तो अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और माल दर सूची में उल्लिखित नियम के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है।

इस्पात कारखाने

2683. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मन्त्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दस हजार टन उत्पादन क्षमता के प्रारम्भिक चरण में भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, रुरकेला और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में प्रतिवर्ष पूंजी विनियोजन में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई कारखाने तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने पर पूंजी विनियोजन में भारी अन्तर है जब कि इन दोनों कारखानों की उत्पादन-क्षमता एक ही है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त वृद्धि भारत में मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण है अथवा रूस में मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण ?

इस्पात, खान तथा घातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी): (क) से (ग). प्रारम्भ में भिलाई, दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला के इस्पात कारखानों में से प्रत्येक की क्षमता एक मिलियन टन पिण्डक की थी। प्रथम चरण में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता 1.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड की होगी जिसे द्वितीय चरण में बढ़ाकर 4 मिलियन टन किया जायेगा। इस्पात कारखानों के प्रायोजना संबंधी खर्च का अनुमान सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है और निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष धन-राशि दी जाती है। प्रति वर्ष पूंजी विनियोजन में वृद्धि का यही कारण है।

भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता एक ही सी नहीं है। इनके उत्पाद भी सर्वथा भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की एक मिलियन टन पिण्डक क्षमता के स्वीकृत प्रायोजना प्राक्कलन 2023 मिलियन रुपये था। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण पर 6200 मिलियन रुपये खर्च आने का अनुमान है जिसमें इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता 1.7 मिलियन टन इस्पात पिण्ड की

होगी। इस खर्च में मशीनों और उपकरणों तथा साज-सामान के मूल्यों के वृद्धि और निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च में वृद्धि आदि शामिल है जो भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की एक मिलियन टन की इस्पात पिण्ड की क्षमता स्थापित करने के बाद भारत में तथा विदेश में हुई है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी

2684. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1961 से अब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने कर्मचारी अपनी नौकरी छोड़ कर गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौकरी में चले गये हैं। और इसी प्रकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने कर्मचारियों ने अपनी नौकरी छोड़ कर सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौकरी की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष सरकारी क्षेत्र के हजारों कर्मचारी गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की नौकरी में जा रहे हैं और यह संख्या वर्ष प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है ; और

(ग) उन्हें ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) इस बात का निश्चय रूप से पता लगाना संभव नहीं है कि कितने कर्मचारियों ने सरकारी क्षेत्र से नौकरी छोड़कर गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौकरी कर ली है। सभी वर्गों के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है जिन्होंने 1961 से 1965 की अवधि में सरकारी क्षेत्र में अपने पदों से त्याग पत्र दिये हैं।

1961	2136
1962	2135
1963	3087
1964	3636
1965	3069
1966 तथा	
1967	आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1965-66 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 4.7 लाख थी। जिस में नौकरी छोड़ कर जाने वालों की संख्या कुल का लगभग 0.65 प्रतिशत थी जो इतनी अधिक नहीं है कि चिन्ता का कारण बने।

(ग) कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन क्रमों, भत्तों मकान की सुविधाओं, प्रोत्साहनों, उनके भविष्य अदि पर सरकार निरन्तर ध्यान देती रहती है। जिससे कम से कम कर्मचारी नौकरी छोड़ कर जायें।

PROMOTION IN FOREIGN TRAFFIC ACCOUNTS OFFICE, WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI.

2685. SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the simplification procedure in Traffic Accounting was implemented on the Western Railway only;

(b) if not, the reasons for not promoting the lower division clerks in the higher grade in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi whereas the promotions have been made on other Railways; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this ban on promotions on the Western Railway when there is no such ban on other Indian Railways ?

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

(b) All the available posts of Clerks Grade I have been filled in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and there has been no withholding of promotions.

(c) Does not arise.

CUTTACK-PARADIP RAIL LINK

2686. SHRI RABI RAI:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to sanction some money towards the construction of Cuttack-Paradip Rail link; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) and (b). It is proposed to take up construction of this line shortly, after obtaining the concurrence of the Planning Commission.

कासगंज के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी

2687. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 अगस्त, 1967 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कासगंज के कुछ कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गिरफ्तारियों का विरोध करने के लिये कर्मचारियों ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया था और उसके कारण यातायात ठप्प हो गया था; और

(घ) कितने कर्मचारियों ने तथा कितने समय तक काम नहीं किया था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, दो रेल कर्मचारी।

(ख) एक रेल कर्मचारी को रेल माल-डिब्बे से कोयला चुराते हुये मौके पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था और दूसरे को सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के एक कांस्टेबल को पीटने पर।

(ग) जी हां, जैसा कि भाग (घ) के उत्तर में बताया गया है।

(घ) काम 18-8-67 की दोपहर साढ़े तीन बजे से 19-8-67 की दोपहर ढाई बजे तक रुका रहा। 18-8-67 को 282 कर्मचारियों ने और 19-8-67 को 289 कर्मचारियों ने काम नहीं किया।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें

2688. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी कपड़ा मिलें हैं, वे किन-किन जिलों में हैं तथा

उनमें कितने स्थायी तथा कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष के अन्त में घाटा दिखाने वाली मिलों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इन मिलों को सहायता देने के लिये सरकार ने कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया तथा उस पर कितने प्रतिशत ब्याज लिया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

TRANSFER OF STAFF FROM COMPILATION BRANCH OF WESTERN RAILWAY, DELHI

2689. SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assurances were given by the Railway Board to the All India Railwaymen's Federation in 1963 that no person would be transferred from the place of his work without his consent;

(b) if so, the reasons for the transfer of seven clerks from the Compilation Branch of the Western Railway, Delhi to Dohad;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter ?

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

(b) to (e). When the work of Statistical Coding of invoices pertaining to foreign traffic on Western Railway was transferred from the Statistical Office at Delhi to the Accounts Office at Dohad, some staff in the former office were rendered surplus and this resulted in the transfer of the seven clerks referred to. Steps have since been taken to re-transfer them back to Delhi, in response to their representations.

ACCOUNTS OF NAHAN FOUNDRY

2690. SHRI PREMCHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many irregularities in the accounts of the Nahan Foundry have been pointed out in the Central Government Audit Report (Commercial) 1967; and

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been instituted and the results of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Some irregularities in the accounts of Messrs. Nahan Foundry Ltd. have been pointed out in the Central Government Audit Report (Commercial) 1967.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have stated that necessary enquiries have been instituted and that these are under the consideration of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Nahan Foundry Ltd.

POWER PILFERAGE IN HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD.

2691. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. had to pay Rs. 5 lakhs more to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for the supply of electric power to its township than the amount actually recovered by the Heavy Electricals from the users in the township;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the consequent loss; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the pilferage of electricity by its users in the township in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The electric supply is made by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in bulk for factory as well as the township and separate payments are not made. However, there has been a difference between the amount recoverable on account of consumption of electricity and meter rent in the township and the actual amount recovered. This loss of revenue during the six years from 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 8.79 lakhs. This is attributable to:—

(i) Losses during the testing of domestic installations, sub-stations etc.

- (ii) Assessment of supply at flat rate during 1961-62 and a part of 1962-63 as house energy meters were not available.
- (iii) Non-existence in the initial stage of facilities for testing and calibrating energy meters before installation;
- (iv) Tempering with the electric meters.

Investigations have been made to reduce pilferage of electric supply.

(c) The following steps have been taken to minimise pilferage:

1. Surprise checks by Anti-pilferage squads.
2. Vigil through check meters at doubtful spots.
3. Installation of better type of meter boards with back entry cut outs.
4. Making supply direct to meters and then to service cut-outs.
5. Fixing of potential links of the meters inside the main covers of the meter instead of terminal block of the meter.

THEFTS ON RAILWAYS

2692. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts reported on the Railways during the last three months and the values of goods involved; and

(b) the number of cases in which culprits have been caught and the number of railway employees amongst them ?

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

(a) Number of thefts and pilferages		2,343
Value of goods stolen.	Rs.	8,77,063
Value of property recovered.	Rs.	2,26,323

Net loss .	Rs.	6,50,740
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- (b) (i) Number of cases in which culprits have been caught. 327
- (ii) Number of Railway employees amongst them. 99

WORKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATE

2693. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Industrial Estates in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the industrial estates with a view to give more fillip to small-scale industries ?

THE 'MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The working of the industrial estates in the country was reviewed by the Estimates Committee in its 106th Report and most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by the Government of India.

(b) As setting up of industrial estates and their up-keep falls within the purview of the State Governments the recommendations of the Estimates Committee were communicated to them in May, 1967. It is yet early to expect results of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. Discussions with the State authorities, however, revealed that there has been some improvement in the working of industrial estates in Maharashtra, Madras and Gujarat states. Most of sheds in the Industrial estates in these States have been occupied and factories therein have started functioning.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(i) The shortcomings pointed out by the Estimates Committee and the recommendations made by them have been brought to the notice of the State Governments by the Central Government.

(ii) The Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries, has written letters to all the Directors of Industries emphasising the urgent need for revitalising the programme of industrial estates.

(iii) All the Small Industries Service Institutes have been directed to

review the working of each estate and bring to the notice of the State Directors of Industries such obstacles as stand in the way of attracting prospective entrepreneurs and the proper working of the estates.

- (iv) As many estates suffer from bad location, the State Directors of Industries have been advised not to plan any new estate in future without a proper technoeconomic survey. The findings of the survey after scrutiny of the Advisory Committee attached to each Small Industries Service Institute, are to be sent to Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for advice regarding location and layout of the estates. The State Governments have also been advised not to undertake construction of new urban estates on their own, but provide developed sites in industrial areas. They may however assist in setting up of co-operative and private Joint Stocks Cos' estates in urban areas. Functional industrial estates can be built by the State Government, if necessary.
- (v) Various additional incentives like preferential allocation of controlled raw material, exemption in octroi and sales tax etc. have been suggested to State Directors of Industries.
- (vi) The Industrial Estates programme is also being very critically reviewed with each State Govt. representative by the Village and Small Scale Industries Working Group during the current Annual Plan discussions.

ACCIDENT NEAR KUPPAM (S. RAILWAY)

2694. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the accident which took place on the 21st May, 1967 near

Kuppam on the Southern Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the victims of the accident are not satisfied with the steps taken to give them relief and compensation and that they have submitted a memorandum to his Ministry about it; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The final report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, who held a statutory enquiry into this accident, has not yet been received. However, according to his provisional findings, the accident was due to the failure of the railway staff.

(c) and (d). Yes, some representations have been received from the next of kin of persons killed or injured in the accident. An *ad hoc* Claims Commissioner has been appointed to adjudicate and settle the claims arising out of this accident in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act.

RING RAILWAY AROUND DELHI

2695. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in regard to completion of the Ring Railway in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA): The sanctioned project is known as "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities." The progress achieved during the last three months is 6%. The following items of works were done:—

(i) The road over bridge for the Ring Road was completed and opened for road traffic.

(ii) The main portion of the road over bridge for the new 100' wide road connecting Ring Road with Patel Nagar was also completed (except for minor items). The work on the approaches which the local authorities are to make has, however, not yet started.

(iii) Considerable progress was made on the construction of the road-over bridges for Sardar Patel Marg and Azadpur Road.

(iv) About 20 lakhs cubic feet of rock cutting was done during the period under review.

The overall progress of the project is 79% and the project is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1968.

RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGES IN DELHI

2696. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in the construction of railway over-bridges in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Nine road over/underbridges including widening of Tilak Bridge was tentatively proposed by the Road authorities for execution during the Fourth Plan period. However, due to shortage of funds, the road authorities decided in June, 1967, to take up only three works during the Fourth Plan period. The details of these proposals and their present position are as under:—

(i) *Road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Delhi Sarai Rohilla.*

General arrangement plans for the work have been finalised by the Northern Railway and sent to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for approval. The Northern Railway have asked the Delhi Municipal Corporation to deposit their share of Rs. 13.3 lakhs for the Railway's portion of work with the Railway and to agree to bear the recurring and maintenance charges. This matter is pending with the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Railway on their part have included this work in their 1968-69 Works Programme.

(ii) *Road overbridge at Patel Road near Delhi Milk Scheme in replacement of existing level crossing.*

Plans for the work have been finalised by the Railways and sent to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for approval. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have been asked by Northern Railway to deposit their share of Rs. 10.5 lakhs for execution of the Railway's portion of this work and to agree to bear the recurring maintenance charges. This matter is pending with Delhi

Municipal Corporation. The Railway on their part have included this work in their 1968-69 Works Programme.

(iii) *Widening of Tilak Bridge*

This is a deposit work and the cost is to be borne entirely by the road authorities. Plans have been finalised and revised estimate for Rs. 50 lakhs sent to the Road authorities. No funds have so far been made available, and acceptance of the estimate is awaited.

In a meeting held on 29-6-1967 in the Ministry of Home Affairs, it was decided that for financing the above works, a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs would be deposited with the Railway by August, 1967. As no money has been deposited with the Railway so far, it has not been possible to make any progress in the physical execution of these works.

COAL MARKETING BOARD

2697. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that producers of coal in private sector have set up a Coal Marketing Board;

(b) whether Government were consulted in the matter;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government to the above development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) The Government is not aware of Coal Marketing Board having been set up by the producers of coal in the private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

DOUBLING OF RAILWAY LINES

2698. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work of doubling the rail routes on different sections of the Indian Railways and when the work is likely to be completed;

(b) whether there is any fresh move for doubling railway tracks, and if so, of what metrage and on what lines; and

(c) what time will be needed in completing the work on main lines i.e. lines between Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Madras Delhi-Pathankot and Delhi-Kalka routes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
SHRI C. M. POONACHA: (a) to (c).
The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library, Sec. No. LT—1823/67]. Further programme of doubling the remaining single line sections will depend on the way traffic develops from time to time and the availability of resources, and it is not possible to say at present when the doubling of the main lines would be completed.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER AT STATIONS

2699. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate arrangements for drinking water even on important Railway stations, particularly during the summer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that wherever some arrangements are made by Railway administration, the persons employed for drinking water, are used by Railway stations staff for their private work to the great distress of the travelling public; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

H.E.C., RANCHI

2700. SHRI J. B. SINGH
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether cost of re-rolling mills manufactured by H.E.C., Ranchi is more than those of imported ones;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the cost of the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., have not yet commenced the manufacture of re-rolling mills.

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

रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा कामिक संघों को मान्यता दिया जाना

2701. श्री शशिमूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड के कितने कामिक संघों को मान्यता प्राप्त है;

(ख) क्या इन कामिक संघों के चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड ने कोई नियम आदि बनाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री च० मु० पूनाचा) :

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड रेलों में किसी ट्रेड यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं देता, ऐसी यूनियनों को मान्यता देने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय रेलवे का महाप्रबन्धक होता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों ने 19 यूनियनों को मान्यता दी है। रेलवे बोर्ड ने रेल कर्मचारियों की निम्नलिखित दो फंडरेशनों को बात-चीत की सुविधाएं दे रखी हैं :—

(i) आल इंडिया रेलवेज फंडरेशन; और

(ii) नैशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमैन।

(ख) और (ग) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय क्षेत्रीय यूनियनों के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव से है। यूनियनों की मान्यता के लिए अपेक्षित शर्तों के अनुसार, स्थानीय यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में, अन्य शर्तों के साथ-साथ, यूनियनों के नियमों में नीचे लिखी शर्तें होनी चाहिए :—

(i) इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट, 1926 की धारा 22 की शर्तों के अनुसार, यूनियनों की केन्द्रीय कार्यसमिति के पदाधिकारियों के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे रेल कर्मचारी हों। उनका चुनाव वार्षिक आम सभा में किया जायेगा और वे सामान्यतः एक वर्ष तक या आगामी वार्षिक आम सभा की बैठक होने तक अपने पद पर बने रहेंगे।

(ii) यूनियन की प्रत्येक शाखा के पदाधिकारियों और साथ ही शाखा सचिव तथा यूनियन की केन्द्रीय कार्यसमिति के अन्य प्रतिनिधि यूनियन के उन सामान्य सदस्यों में से चुने जायेंगे, जिनकी आयु 21 वर्ष हो चुकी है।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र

2702. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कौन-कौन से नये औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले जाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी रिवाड़ जिलों में एक ऐसा औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). संबंधित अधिकारियों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

हवड़ा स्थित डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के कार्यालय पर हमला

2703. श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पूर्व रेलवे के हवड़ा स्थित डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के कार्यालय पर एक उत्तेजित भीड़ ने हमला किया था और परिणामस्वरूप 6 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे; M89LSS/67-5 ▲

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 29-8-67 को हवड़ा स्टेशन पर एक गाड़ी के देर से पहुंचने के कारण यात्री क्रोधित हो उठे और मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय की ओर दौड़ पड़े। उन्होंने मांग की कि मंडल अधीक्षक बाहर आयें और गाड़ी के देर से चलने का कारण बतायें। मंडल अधीक्षक यात्रियों की शिकायतें सुनने के लिए उनके पांच या छः प्रतिनिधियों से मिलने को सहमत हो गये, लेकिन क्रोधावेश में यात्रियों ने अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया और मांग की कि मंडल अधीक्षक बाहर आयें और उनसे बात करें। बाद में, क्रोधित यात्री मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में जबरदस्ती घुस गये। कुछ यात्री अधिकारियों के कमरों में घुस गए। उन्होंने कुर्सियां और बेंच तोड़ डाले और उन्हें आक्रमण के लिए इस्तेमाल किया, परिणामस्वरूप कुछ लोग घायल हो गए। शीशे तोड़े गये और टेलीफोन उपस्कर को क्षति पहुंचायी गयी। चूकि प्रदर्शनकारियों ने बाहर जाने वाली गाड़ियों को रोके रखा इसलिए 14.30 से 15.30 बजे तक पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों पर स्थानीय गाड़ियों के आने जाने में बाधा पड़ी रही।

(ग) पुलिस में दो विरोधी मामले दर्ज किये हैं, अर्थात् एक जनता के सदस्यों की शिकायत पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/148/328 के अधीन 29-8-67 का अपराध सं० 96 और दूसरा मण्डल अधीक्षक, हवड़ा द्वारा कुछ बाहरी लोगों के विरुद्ध शिकायत पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/447 426/337/323 के अधीन 29-8-67 का अपराध सं० 101। पुलिस द्वारा जांच अभी

जारी है। अभी तक किसी आदमी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

चिरीमिरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर आग लगने की घटना

2704. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 सितम्बर, 1967 को मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में चिरीमिरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक ऋष भौड़ ने आग लगा दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी सम्पत्ति की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) एक तीक्ष्ण मोड़, जिसके किनारे पर कोयले के चूरे का ढेर लगा था, के पास जब स्कूल की 4 लड़कियां स्टेशन यार्ड को पार कर रहीं थीं तो शॉटिंग इंजन के द्वारा एक लड़की कुचल गयी, एक दूसरी लड़की का पैर घुटने के पास से कट गया और बाकी दो लड़कियों को मामूली चोटें पहुंची।

इस दुर्घटना की सूचना मिलने पर स्कूल और कालेज के बहुत से विद्यार्थी घटना-स्थल के पास जमा हो गये और उन्होंने शंटर पर गम्भीर रूप से आक्रमण किया और पार्सल घर और स्टेशन मास्टर के कमरे में आग लगा दी।

(ग) लगभग 1,61,800 रुपये।

चिरीमिरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल

2705. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में चिरीमिरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्टेशन से बाजार

और स्कूल की ओर जाने के लिए कोई उपरि पुल नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्टेशन पर कोई उपरि-पुल बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) बाजार की तरफ से स्टेशन जाने के लिए एक सुरक्षित और सुविधाजनक पहुँच-मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न पहले से विचाराधीन है जिसमें आवश्यकतानुसार एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल का बनाया जाना भी शामिल है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की पार्सल गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में झगड़ा

2706. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7957 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की पार्सल गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में हुए झगड़े के सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी हो गई है;

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

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

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). पुलिस ने जांच समाप्त कर दी है और अंतिम रिपोर्ट दे दी है जिसमें कहा गया है कि बदमाशों के सुराग का पता नहीं लग सका।

फतेहपुर से चुरू तक रेल का किराया

2707. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7937 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतेहपुर से चुरू तक के लिये दुगना किराया लिये जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न पर फिर विचार किया गया है और हमें इस निष्कर्ष पर आना पड़ा कि फिलहाल स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों रहने दी जाय । किराये की वर्तमान दरों के होते हुये भी इस खण्ड से घाटा हो रहा है । दूरी बढ़ा कर किराया लिया जाना यदि समाप्त कर दिया जाय, तो प्रतिफल और भी कम हो जायेगा । दूरी बढ़ा कर किराया लेना समाप्त करने से इस खण्ड पर यातायात बढ़ने की अधिक संभावना नहीं है ।

REORGANISATION OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

2708. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Steel Plants have suffered through poor management inefficient maintenance and overstaffing and sagging production and thereby caused major set-back to Indian economy; and,

(b) whether Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended that Statutory Corporations should be set up for efficient working of Steel Plants and other Public Sector Undertakings and if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) The Public Sector Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. have suffered in production and in financial terms during

the year 1966-67. Their working was affected adversely by a number of factors including slackening demand which resulted in a substantial drop in internal sales and nonutilisation of optimum production capacity rise in the cost of raw-materials, post-devaluation increases in the cost of imported stores and spares, breakdowns and stoppages, particularly of the coke-ovens at Durgapur Steel Plant.

The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Public Sector Undertakings has recommended that the form of Statutory Corporations should, in general, be adopted for public projects in the industrial and manufacturing fields in preference to the Company form as at present. The report is presently under the consideration of Government.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

2709. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the checks recently conducted by the Central Ticket Checking Squad have revealed that ticketless travel is on the increase;

(b) whether the squad has also discovered that ticketless travel is now being resorted to even by persons belonging to the higher strata of society;

(c) whether increase in railway fares is also one of the causes in the increase in ticketless travel; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle the problems?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The checks so far conducted by the Central Ticket Checking Squad reveal a small decrease in the percentage of ticketless travel on the Northern Railway and a small increase on the Central Railway when compared to the assessment made by a similar Squad in 1959-60.

(b) Yes, some such cases have come to light.

(c) No.

(d) Apart from normal ticket checking arrangements, special steps taken to eradicate ticketless travel include intensive surprise and cross-country checks with the assistance

of Flying Squads; concentrated spot and sectional checks; Magisterial checks; posting of one T.T.E and 2.R.P.F. 'Rakshaks' in each III class coach on certain sections, noted for ticketless travel etc.

MINING LEASES IN ORISSA

2710. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of certificates of approval granted for mining leases in Orissa from July to September, 1967;

(b) the names of those who have been granted such certificates; and

(c) the cases in which certificates of approval were granted on the very day of application ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the house when available.

SALE PROCEEDS FROM PASSENGER TICKETS

2711. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The sale, proceeds from passenger tickets for Air-conditioned 1st class, ordinary 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class respectively for the periods covering 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the amount spent during these periods for making new coaches and providing amenities to the passengers for the above classes separately;

(c) the extra facilities provided for the 3rd class passengers during these periods; and

(d) the measures adopted for giving equitable benefits to all passengers commensurate with the income got from passengers travelling from different classes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The earnings from passengers carried in various classes are given below for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67:—

(Figures in crores of rupees)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Total for 3 years
Air-Conditioned				
I Class	1.80	1.99	2.06	5.85
I Class	14.70	16.87	17.22	48.79
II Class	8.10	8.78	7.86	24.74
III Class (including air-conditioned Chair Car	174.68	191.53	202.20	568.41
Total all classes	199.28	219.17	229.34	647.79

(b) The expenditure on new passenger-carrying coaches during the three years

was as under:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Total for 3 years
Air-Conditioned				
I Class coaches	—	—	13.75	13.75
I Class coaches	1,62.05	1,90.70	1,75.40	5,28.15
Combined I & II Class coaches	—	—	14.40	14.40
II Class coaches	—	—	43.70	43.70
Combined I & III Class coaches	53.61	20.39	30.79	1,04.79
III Class coaches	10,54.58	8,81.00	12,06.87	31,42.45
Air-Conditioned III Class Chair Cars	—	—	55.95	55.95
Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	2,91.67	4,24.53	5,80.92	12,97.12
Diesel Rail Cars	8.60	—	—	8.60
TOTAL	15,70.51	15,16.62	21,21.78	52,08.91

Information on expenditure in respect of passenger amenities is not available separately for each class of passengers. Most of the amenities are common to all classes of passengers. The expenditure incurred during these years on "Passengers' and other railway users' amenities", was as follows:—

Expenditure on Passengers and other railway users' amenities	
(Rs. lakhs)	
1964-65	2,87
1965-66	4,25
1966-67	3,65

(c) In the past three years, 396 sleeper coaches (246 on B.G. and 150 on M.G.) have been added for the benefit of III class long distance passengers. The facilities provided in new III class coaches include wash basins, night lights etc; besides, 3,493 fans were fitted in old coaches not initially equipped with fans. Amenities provided at stations to all passengers, including III Class passengers, include construction of waiting halls, retiring rooms, refreshment rooms and vendors' stalls, extending, raising, widening, surfacing, covering or other improvements at platforms, provision of new over-bridges and sub-ways, improved arrangements of water supply etc.

(d) The policy is to provide more facilities in trains as well as at stations to all classes of passengers in general and III Class passengers in particular; within the funds available.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR EXPLORATION OF MINERALS

2712. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of survey of mineral resources during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the methods used for survey and discovery of mineral resources in our country; and

(c) whether Government consider it desirable to set up research institutes for improving old methods and devising fresh ones for exploration of hidden mineral resources in India?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY):

(a) The results of survey for minerals carried out by the Geological Survey of India during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1824/67].

(b) Surface geological mapping on large and small scales, geochemical and geophysical surveys, pitting and trenching, exploratory drilling and mining.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has already a field technique research unit to improve and devise new methods for mineral exploration.

HASSAN-MANGALORE M.G. LINE

2713. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Hassan-Mangalore Metre Gauge line has been held up ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent of work carried on till now and when it is expected to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An overall progress of 62% has been achieved upto end of October, 1967 on the Mangalore-Panambur link and 19.5% on the metre gauge main line from Hassan to Mangalore. While the Mangalore-Panambur link is expected to be ready by June, 1968, work on the MG line between Hassan-Mangalore is being phased to match with completion of the Mangalore Port Project.

CONVERSION OF M. G. TO B. G. FROM HOSPET TO MIRAJ AND BONDA TO MORMUGAO

2714. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the transportation charges per metric tonne from Hospet to Madras via Guntakal, Broad Gauge and Hospet to Mormugao via Hubli and Londa for iron ore; and

(b) whether any survey has been made for converting the Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge to connect Hospet and Miraj and Londa and Mormugoa ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The rate of freight per tonne for iron ore (in wagon-loads) from Hospet to Madras via Guntakal is Rs. 28.00 and from Hospet to Mormugao Harbour via Hubli and Londa, Rs. 21.32.

(b) Yes.

उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ

2715. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने अनुसचिवीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में हाल में जोधपुर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मांगों के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है :—

(एक) अनुसचिवीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी लिस्ट तैयार करना;

(दो) रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेशों के अनुसार छुट्टी पर जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर कार्य करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करना;

(तीन) रेलवे अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के कार्य संचालन में सुधार; और

(चार) कर्मचारियों द्वारा स्कूल अधिकाधिकारियों को दिये गये शुल्क की उन्हें पूरी प्रतिपूर्ति करना ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन (जो मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है) द्वारा 25-10-67 को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया गया था।

(ख) (एक) शिकायत यह है कि वर्तमान काय-सूची के अनुसार काम का बोझ अधिक है। लिपिक वर्गीय सेवाओं में नये पदों के सृजन पर प्रतिबंध लगा रहने के कारण कर्मचारियों की संख्या में किसी तरह की वृद्धि करना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है।

(दो) छुट्टी रिजर्व कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार की गयी है।

(तीन) यह शिकायत विशेषरूप से चिकित्सालयों में बहिरंग रोगियों के लिए अपर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने के विरुद्ध है। कर्मचारियों को सभी उपलब्ध सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं।

(चार) मांग यह है कि फ्रीसों की प्रतिपूर्ति उन दरों पर की जाय जो सरकार ने सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के लिए मंजूर की हैं न कि उन दरों पर जो सरकार द्वारा सरकारी स्कूलों में ली जाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सब से बाद के आदेशों के अनुसार फ्रीस की प्रतिपूर्ति केवल उन्हीं दरों पर करने की अनुमति है जो तदनुसूची श्रेणियों के लिए सरकारी स्कूलों में ली जाती हैं और रेल प्रशासन इस पर अमल कर रहा है।

उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ

2716. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री शारदा मन्द :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ ने हाल में अपनी मांगों के बारे में जोधपुर डिवीजन के वित्तीय सलाहकार तथा मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कामों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है :—

(एक) सभी रिक्त पद भरना;

(दो) रेलवे बोर्ड के निर्णय के अनुसार छुट्टी पर जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर काम करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था; और

(तीन) कर्मचारियों की अन्य मांगों पर विचार करना ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) (i) भरती पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध के कारण यातायात लेखा शाखा के खाली स्थान भरे न जा सके, लेकिन विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम को युक्ति-युक्त करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

(ii) निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार एक्की कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

(iii) अन्य मांगों की जांच की गयी है और उचित कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

संघकों की व्यवस्था

2717. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री शारदा मन्द :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लेखा कार्य के लिए अब तक विभिन्न रेलवे में कितने संगणकों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ;

(ख) इन संगणकों पर अनावर्ती व्यय के रूप में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा व्यय हुई है; इस अनावर्ती पूंजी पर मासिक कितना व्याज दिया जाता है तथा प्रति मास कितना आवर्ती व्यय होता है ;

(ग) इस व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप कितने पद समाप्त किये गये और कितने घन की बचत हुई;

(घ) प्रति मास कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई; और

(ङ) रेलवे में इन संगणकों की व्यवस्था करने का आगामी कार्यक्रम क्या है तथा उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) सात—चार क्षेत्रीय रेलों में और तीन उत्पादन कारखानों में । अन्य पांच क्षेत्रीय रेलों में यूनिट रिकार्ड उपस्कर हैं ।

(ख) इन संगणकों और यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्करों से सम्बन्धित सभी भुगतान भारतीय रुपयों में किये जाते हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा में नहीं ।

संगणकों की स्थापना पर लगभग 11 लाख रुपये अनावर्ती खर्च हुआ । क्षेत्रीय रेलों में यह खर्च "राजस्व" मद में दिखाया गया । उत्पादन कारखानों में इसे "कारखाना उचन्त" मद में दिखाया गया, जिसे बाद में उत्पादन कारखानों की उत्पादन लागत के एक हिस्से के रूप में प्रभारित किया गया । इसलिए

अनावर्ती प्रभारों पर कोई सूद नहीं लगेगा । 7 संगणकों का मासिक किराया लगभग तीन लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) और (घ). क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन कारखानों में से दो में यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर के बदले संगणक लगाये गये । एक उत्पादन कारखाने में प्रायः उसके आरंभ से ही संगणक लगा था । क्षेत्रीय रेलों में केवल वही काम, जो यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर पर किया जाता था, आरंभतः संगणकों पर किया जा रहा है और इस परिवर्तन के कारण कर्मचारियों में केवल नाम मात्र की तात्कालिक बचत हुई है । फिर भी आगामी दो वर्षों के दौरान या उसके आसपास संगणकों पर जब अधिक काम किया जायेगा, तो बचत जरूर होगी जिसकी रकम वर्ष में एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक होने की संभावना है । यांत्रिक संगणना उपस्कर शीघ्र लगाये जाने की संभावना के कारण उत्पादन-कारखानों में लेखा कर्मचारियों की संख्या शुरू से ही कम रखी गयी और इस प्रकार उत्पादन कारखानों में वर्तमान पदों की संख्या में बड़े पैमाने पर कोई बचत नहीं हुई । क्षेत्रीय रेलों में यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर से यांत्रिक संगणना के फलस्वरूप होने वाली बचत (अर्थात् लगभग 1300 पदों पर होने वाले खर्च में बचत) प्रति वर्ष लगभग 52 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है । यह रकम पकड़े गये अवप्रभार की रकम में हुई उस बढ़ती के अलावा है, जो यांत्रिकीकरण से पहले 1963 में लगभग 25 लाख रुपये थी और 1966 में बढ़कर लगभग 94 लाख रुपये हो गयी थी जब मशीनों द्वारा प्रभार की जांच करने का काम शुरू किया गया था । यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर लगाने के बाद उपलब्ध होने वाले माल परिवहन के सम्बन्ध में बड़े पैमाने पर प्राप्त आंकड़ों की सूचना का मूल्य रूप्यों में नहीं आंका जा सकता । अभी लगभग 550 वस्तुओं के लिए आंकड़ों का संकलन किया जा रहा है जो यांत्रिकीकरण से पहले केवल लगभग 140 वस्तुओं के लिए किये

गये संकलन से कहीं अधिक व्यौरवार है । ये आंकड़े अब पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत शीघ्र उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं ।

(ङ) आशा है दो और क्षेत्रीय रेलों में वर्तमान यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर के बदले संगणक लगाये जायेंगे और आगामी कुछ महीनों में एक दूसरा संगणक रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में लगाया जायेगा । रेलवे बोर्ड में लगाया जाने वाला संगणक मुख्य रूप से परिवहन, खासकर मालडिब्बों के संचलन पर बेहतर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए प्रयुक्त होगा । संगणकों पर लगभग 4 लाख रुपये का अनावर्ती खर्च होगा जिस में दो क्षेत्रीय रेलों में यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर के बदले संगणक लगाने और रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में संगणक लगाने का खर्च शामिल है । क्षेत्रीय रेलों में एक संगणक का मासिक किराया लगभग 48,000 रुपये है । जिन रेलों में यूनिट रेकार्ड उपस्कर के बदले संगणक लगाया जा रहा है उन सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों को मिलाकर यह किराया-बदली जाने वाली यूनिट रेकार्ड मशीन के संचालन की लागत के लगभग बराबर होगा । रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में संगणक लगाने का मासिक किराया लगभग 77,000 रुपये होगा जिसमें पंच और वेरिफायर आदि जैसे परिधि-उपस्कर शामिल हैं । सभी प्रभारों का भुगतान भारतीय रूप्यों में किया जाना है ।

उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना

2718. श्री छतल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये गये एक सकूलर के उत्तर में दिल्ली में उत्तर रेलवे के बहुत से कर्मचारी हाल में सहमत हो गये हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह उन्हें भी केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना की सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों ने इसके लिए सहमति व्यक्त की है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी है तथा कितने कर्मचारियों को ये सुविधाएं प्रदान की जानी हैं और उन्हें कब तक ये सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्राधिकारियों के साथ ऐसे प्रबन्ध की सम्भावना पर विचार किया गया था जिनके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना उन रेल कर्मचारियों और उनके आश्रितों को बहिरंग इलाज की सुविधाएं देती जो दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं जो रेलवे चिकित्सालय अस्पताल से दूर स्थित हों लेकिन जिनके निकट केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना का कोई चिकित्सालय मौजूद हो। उत्तर रेलवे से पूछने पर यह पता चला कि यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाये तो 1731 रेल कर्मचारी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाना चाहेंगे। केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्राधिकारी अपनी योजना में रेल कर्मचारियों को शामिल करने के लिए सहमत नहीं हुए। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

HANDICRAFTS BOARD

2719. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 6435 on the 21st July, 1967 and state at what stage the proposal to reconstitute the Handicrafts Board stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The all India Handicrafts Board has since been reconstituted. A copy of the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 1/6/67-HC, dated the 16th September, 1967, reconstituting the All India Handicrafts Board is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1825/67*]

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF KHADI

2720. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high powered committee appointed to review the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

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

KUPPAM RAILWAY ACCIDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE, TRIVANDRUM

2721. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the accident took place on the 21st May, 1967 near Kuppam on the Southern Railway, all lights were put out;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unrestricted looting of the belongings of the passengers took place instead of giving relief to the afflicted persons; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop such looting of the passengers in future and to punish the offenders?

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

(b) No. The correct position is that the belongings of the passengers involved in the accident were collected under the supervision of Police and Railway Protection Force and handed over to claimants at Kuppam under proper indentivity; and for the remaining items, the public were advised through press and notice boards.

First-aid was rendered to the injured passengers and those seriously injured were removed to the nearest hospitals.

(c) Does not arise.

COVERED WAGONS

2722. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the number of covered wagons that will be required for carrying imported foodgrains from the ports of Kandla, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Calcutta from October, 1967 to January, 1968;

(b) whether it will be possible to arrange for carrying the foodgrains in covered wagons;

(c) if not, what would be the short-fall; and

(d) in what way the Railway propose to transport the foodgrains in good condition in open wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) The quantities to be imported vary from month to month. Programmes for imports at each port are received by the Railways at the beginning of the month of actual movement. On receipt of programmes arrangements for supply of adequate number of covered wagons are made. Anticipations of imports at these ports during the months of December, 1967 and January, 1968 have not yet been received.

(b) and (c). Yes, provided the movements follow the normal trends and patterns and are not irrational.

(d) Whenever open wagons are used for loading foodgrains, they are covered and secured properly with tarpaulins so as to eliminate risk of damage. They are also provided with escorts to prevent pilferage or theft in transit. Normally, movement of such wagons takes place in block rakes to specific destinations.

CERAMIC AND GYPSUM BASED INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

2723. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient raw material exists in Rajasthan for the development of Ceramic and gypsum based industries in that State;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up for giving assistance to the State Government for the development of their industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

STEEL PRODUCTION

2724. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production in the last six months in public sector plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur separately and their installed capacities;

(b) whether Government propose to expand their capacities; and

(c) if so, the cost of expansion programme in rupees and in foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) The following table indicates the installed capacity and production during the period April-September, 1967 in the public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur:

(In Tonnes)

Plants	Products	Installed capacity	Production (April-September, 1967)
Bhilai Steel Plant	Hot Metal	1,180,500	1,085,979
	Steel ingots	1,250,000	929,950
	Saleable steel	982,500	632,698
Rourkela Steel Plant	Hot Metal	659,500	444,687
	Steel ingots	700,000	430,866
	Saleable steel	354,000	304,004
Durgapur Steel Plant	Hot Metal	642,000	429,791
	Steel ingots	508,000	346,685
	Saleable steel	407,000	268,895

(b) and (c). The capacity of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants is currently under expansion from one million tonne ingots each to 2.5, 1.8 and 1.6 million tonnes respectively. Whilst decision for further expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela has been deferred, the first phase expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant which envisages the setting up of a sixth blast furnace complex has been taken in hand. The cost of this complex, exclusive of additional sintering plant facility and certain other modifications, is estimated at Rs. 287.58 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 91.06 million.

BOARD OF TRADE

2725. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 3rd October, 1967;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made by the Board to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). The subjects discussed related to (i) review of India's foreign trade and measures taken to increase exports; (ii) consideration of the report on Export Credit & Finance; (iii) consideration of the results of the Kennedy Round of Trade Negotiations; and (iv) rationalisation and simplification of the Advisory Structure in regard to India's foreign trade.

The main recommendations were (a) maintenance of continuity in exports of traditional items even when shortages occur; (b) reduction of import duties on raw materials; (c) scaling down of export duties; (d) reduction of taxes like sales-tax, excise duties and other internal taxes on exports; (e) introduction of bonus voucher scheme; (f) stricter implementation of the import substitution scheme; (g) supply of raw materials at international prices to

export-oriented industries; (h) reduction of bank rate; (i) provision of more export credit facilities (j) simplification of procedure for procuring samples for purposes of copying; (k) despatch of trade delegations to Philippines, Latin and Central American countries (l) early formulation of Export Policy Resolution; (m) reorganisation of the Board of Trade and the Export-Import Advisory Council with a view to combine the two bodies to eliminate any duplication of functions and achieve greater efficiency.

These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

ADVERTISEMENT BY HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

2726. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent advertisement published in the *March of the Nation* dated the 28th October, 1967 as a national campaign by Hindustan Steel Ltd., entitled "What is the country losing on Hindustan Steel;"

(b) whether the statistics given therein about the firms of Hindustan Steel Ltd., are not misleading; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to project correct information through public sector advertising?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

INVESTMENT IN HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

2727. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total investment (loan and capital) in Hindustan Steel Ltd., is roughly Rs. 1000 crores and not just the share capital of Rs. 525 crores; and

(b) the current capital employed and the sales ratio of Hindustan Steel as compared to TISCO and IISCO and net earning per share of the three steel corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**PRODUCTION OF FLAT PRODUCTS AT
ROURKELA**

2728. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the production prospects of flat rolled sections of Rourkela during 1967-68 as compared to the last year; and

(b) the profit forecast for the three plants for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Production prospects of flat rolled sections from Rourkela Steel Plant during 1967-68 compared to the production during 1966-67 are as follows:

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

	1967-68		
	1966-67 (Actual)	April—Sep- tember '67 (Actual)	Estimate for Second half
Saleable Steel			
Plates (including output from Pipe Plant)	167	71.5	102.5
H.R. Coils	171	81.3	113.2
H.R. Sheets & Plates	164	65.0	82.4
C.R. Coils (Sheets & Strips including black plates)	134	74.8	79.4
Tin plates	26	7.9	20.3

(b) In view of the continuing economic recession and sluggishness in the iron & Steel market and serious labour troubles at Durgapur and in Rourkela Steel Plants, it is uncertain at this stage whether the Plants would be in a position to show any profits.

SMALL RUBBER GROWERS

2729. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the subsidy scheme for small rubber growers has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many cultivators are expected to be benefited by this scheme; and

(d) the estimated total amount needed for this subsidy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) About 72,000.

(d) About Rs. 117 lakhs.

SMALL RUBBER GROWERS

2730. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been set up to go into the problems of small rubber growers; and

(b) if so, the personnel and terms of reference of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement, giving the required information, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1826/67]

हाई टेंशन इन्सुलेटर बनाने वाले कारखाने

2731. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हाई टेंशन इन्सुलेटर बनाने वाले कितने कारखाने हैं और उनमें से कितने-कितने कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र में तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं;

(ख) क्या इन कारखानों के लिये विदेशों से मशीनों का आयात किया गया है; और

(ग) उनकी लागत कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली खान) : (क) नो, जिनमें से एक सरकारी क्षेत्र में और अन्य आठ गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) लगभग 4 करोड़ रु० (अवमूल्यन से पहले)।

ट्रेक्टर

2732. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों की संख्या क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों में उन्होंने कितने ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण किया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने ट्रेक्टरों का आयात किया गया और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में देश की आवश्यकता को देश में बने ट्रेक्टरों से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली खान) : (क) पहिलेदार कृषि ट्रेक्टरों के उत्पादन के देश में पांच कारखाने हैं। इन कारखानों में गत तीन वर्षों में हुआ उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था :

वर्ष	ट्रेक्टर
1964-65	4,098
1965-66	5,714
1966-67	8,818
1967-68 (अक्तूबर तक)	5,670

(ख) इसी अवधि में रूस से आयातित पहिलेदार कृषि ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या तथा उन पर

खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित थी :

वर्ष	ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1964-65	2,589	176.21
1965-66	2,551	197.34
1966-67	1,708	150.93
1967-68	987	67.84

(जुलाई-67 तक)

(ग) देश का वर्तमान उत्पादन देश की पूरी आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

2733. **SHRI RAM CHARAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is reservation of posts filled by promotion in Department of Indian Railways through competition for Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) if so, the total number of qualified (App. II and App. III) employers of such category separately for each Railway;

(c) whether they have been promoted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR S. C. AND S.T. IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

2734. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post of Junior Accountant/Inspector and Senior Accountant/Inspector, reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees in Accounts Department of each Railway, lying unfilled or have been lapsed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reasons for not conducting App. III Examination to make good the shortfall of the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

QUALIFIED APP. II STAFF

2735. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of App. II qualified Clerks Grade II awaiting promotion over Indian Railways separately on each Railway;

(b) the number out of them which reached the maximum of the Grade Rs. 110-180;

(c) the number of Clerks Grade I vacancies which will occur upto December, 1968 and the share which will go to this category of staff; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to promote such qualified App. II staff in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

SELECTION POSTS OF SUB-HEADS IN RAILWAYS ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENTS

2736. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection posts of Sub-Heads in Accounts Department of Indian Railways have been declared as non-selection resulting in inadequate representation of scheduled Castes/Tribes Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). Prior to 1-7-1959, the posts of Sub-Heads were in the scales (prescribed) of Rs. 200-10-300 and Rs. 160-10-250 and were then classified as "Non-Selection" and "Selection" posts respectively. With the introduction of a single authorised scale of pay of Rs. 210-380 from 1-7-59 for the post of Sub-Heads, it was decided to classify the posts as "Non-Selection" with effect from 12-9-1961. When a change had occurred in the structure of scales of pay, the question of classification of the posts in the cadre had to be reconsidered and decided with reference to the latest position obtaining. The deci-

sion taken is also in conformity with the classification adopted for clerical supervisors carrying the same scale of pay in other Departments. With the change of the classification, the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not eligible for a percentage of vacancies being reserved for them in the category of Sub-Heads and they have to take their chance along with the others according to their seniority and suitability.

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

2737. **श्री राम चरण:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मद्रास, आन्ध्र और मैसूर में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ;

(ख) तीनों योजनाओं में उक्त राज्यों में इन उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी ; और

(ग) तीनों योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये और कितना व्यय किया ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन खलील अहमद) : (क) से (ग). तीन योजनाओं की अवधि में नये औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिये मद्रास में 382, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 142, मैसूर में 100 तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 222 लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गए थे । किसी भी राज्य में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुछ भी व्यय नहीं किया जाता ।

SHORTAGE OF MOTOR AND SCOOTER TYRES

2738. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:**
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether manufacturers of motor and scooter tyres have created an artificial

scarcity in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to regulate their production and distribution; and

(c) by what time a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Reports of shortage of motor and more particularly scooter tyres and their non-availability at retail prices fixed by the manufacturers have been received by Government.

(b) No sir, because the following steps have been taken to remove the shortage of scooter tyres and tubes:

The Automobile tyre Manufacturers have already taken steps to enhance the production of scooter tyres considerably during the course of the next two months or so. They have also been directed to (i) divert 10% of their production of scooter tyres and tubes for replacement market for sale through the Cooperative Stores with effect from 1-1-1968; and (ii) look into the matter of over-charging by their stockists immediately.

Efforts are also being made for early settlement of the present labour strike in the factory of M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co., Bombay, who are one of the major producers of scooter tyres in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT OIL

2739. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the export of groundnut oil popularly known as 'vegetable ghee' as recommended by the Agricultural Price Commission; and

(b) if so, whether care is being taken to see that the interests of the consumers of the country are safeguarded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Report of the Agricultural Price Commission

is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

बहुत तेज चलने वाली माल गाड़ियां

2740. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में बहुत तेज चलने वाली माल गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये माल गाड़ियां किन-किन सेक्शनों में चलायी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) इनकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री श्री ० मु० पुनम्बा) : (क) और (ख). सुपर एक्सप्रेस माल गाड़ियां जनवरी, 1965 से रेलों पर चल रही हैं इस समय ये गाड़ियां नीचे लिखे मार्गों पर चल रही हैं :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. कार्नाक ब्रिज-नयी दिल्ली | प्रतिदिन |
| 2. शालीमार-बादी बन्दर | सप्ताह में दो बार । |
| 3. हावड़ा-नयी दिल्ली | प्रतिदिन |
| 4. शालीमार-साल्ट कोट्स | सप्ताह में दो बार । |
| 5. टाटानगर-शालीमार | सप्ताह में तीन बार । |
| 6. बाडी बन्दर-साल्ट कोट्स | सप्ताह में दो बार । |
| 7. मद्रास-बैंगलूर सिटी (केवल एक दिशा में) | सप्ताह में तीन बार । |

(ग) माल के परिवहन में सुधार लाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों की जोड़ियों के बीच सुपर एक्सप्रेस माल गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं। उन्हें निर्धारित समय के अनुसार चलाया जाता है जो सवारी गाड़ियों की समय सारणी में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इन गाड़ियों के संचालन पर विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है। यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को

देखते हुए जिन खण्डों पर इन गाड़ियों को और अधिक रफ्तार से चलाना जरूरी है, ऐसे मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

EXPORT OF CEMENT

2741. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to allow the export of cement; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). There is no restriction on the export of cement and the Government would welcome export as it would earn valuable foreign exchange for the country.

CRIME ON RAILWAYS

2742. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime position in general on the Indian Railways has worsened; and

(b) if so, the annual financial loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to thefts in running trains as well as thefts of goods in Railway custody. There has been some improvement in the number of thefts of complete packages/consignments, *i.e.* from 1294 cases in 1965-66 to 1196 in 1966-67. There is slight increase in number of pilferages *i.e.* other than complete packages/consignments from 1,64,886 in 1965-66 to 1,83,492 in 1966-67.

(b)

	1965-66	1966-67
1. Claims paid on account of theft of complete packages/consignments.	Rs 8,04,471	Rs. 6,84,790

2. Claims paid on account of pilferages (*i.e.* other than complete packages/consignments.) 1,83,02,785 2,37,69,109

The increase in the claims compensation paid particularly in respect of pilferages may be attributed, to increase in volume of traffic as also rise in the price index and assumption of common carriers' liability by Indian Railways.

BLACK-LISTED FIRMS

2743. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms have been black-listed during the last one year;

(b) if so, their names and the reasons for black-listing them; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of them have been granted import licences or otherwise allowed to trade with Government; and

(d) if so, the names of such firms and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, two firms have been blacklisted by this Ministry during the last one year.

(b) According to the procedure laid down the fact of blacklisting is not normally communicated to the firm concerned. Hence it is not considered desirable to disclose their names. These firms indulged in corruption and malpractices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

U.N.C.T.A.D. CONFERENCE

2744. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreign make cars are being imported

for the U.N.C.T.A.D. Conference which will be held in Delhi early next year; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange has been made available for this purpose?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING GOODS

2745. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of engineering goods sharply declined during April-July, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The overall decline in exports during April-July, 1967 was the result of a steep fall in exports of a few items like steel pipes and tubes and diesel engines. The fall in respect of these few items was partly due to temporary world trade conditions and some dislocation of production in the country. However, the export of engineering goods during September 1967 was a record at Rs. 3.01 crores.

EXPORT OF FOOT-WEAR TO EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

2746. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision regarding export of foot-wear to East European countries *vis-a-vis* the claims of the manufacturer's Organisations and those of the merchant exporters has been taken; and

(b) the quantum of orders placed by the S.T.C. with the merchant exporters and the manufacturer's organisations during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The intention of S.T.C. is to expand direct dealings with manufacturers to the maximum extent possible taking into account such factors as the time available for execution of the M 89LSS/67—6

contract, individual capacities resources etc. and reduce dealings with merchant exporters. The main basis for making arrangements for supply of foot-wear is on the selection of patterns by the foreign buyer from the total range of samples of S.T.C. and its associate suppliers.

(b) The quantum of orders placed by S.T.C. on manufacturers and merchant exporters in respect of contracts for export to East Europe during the three years—1965 to 1967—is as under:

	Lakh pairs
(i) Order on manufacturers	20.68
(ii) Order on merchant exporters	18.425

MANUFACTURE OF SEAMLESS TUBES

2747. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to manufacture seamless tubes in the country;

(b) whether any of the existing public undertakings has been assigned to take up this work or a new public undertaking is proposed to be set up for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the manufacture of seamless tubes is expected to commence?

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

(a) and (c). Industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and letters of intent have been issued to a few parties for manufacture of 3,09,600 tonnes of seamless tubes per annum. Out of these one unit with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes has commenced production of seamless tubes. A further capacity of about 10,000 tons is in the process of implementation by this unit.

(b) No existing public sector undertaking has been assigned to take up manufacture of seamless tubes and there is no proposal with the Government at present to set up any new public sector undertaking for this purpose.

THEFTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

2748. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts on railways are on the increase inspite of the different preventive measures taken; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into their causes and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes. There has been a slight increase in thefts/pilferages and the investigation revealed that this has been due to the following factors:—

1. Deterioration in the law and order situation in several parts of the country and pre-occupation of the Government Railway Police, State Police and in their assistance to Railway Protection Force, with the result that these forces could not pay their undivided attention to the prevention and detection of thefts on Railways.
2. The volume of traffic on the Railways has been rising considerably without any corresponding increase in the strength of the Government Railway Police or Railway Protection Force.
3. The value of goods carried on the Railways has increased considerably in the last few years and this has correspondingly increased the value of stolen property.

The increase and variations in crimes are regularly reviewed by the Chief Security Officers and also by the Inspector General, Railway Protection Force in Railway Board through the Chief Security Officers' monthly crime reviews, and appropriate patrolling and preventive measures are taken by the Railways. Similar measures are taken by the Government Railway Police and the State Police.

कार उद्योग के लिये फ्रांस से सहयोग

2749. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारी उद्योग तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योगों की स्थापना और कारों के निर्माण के

लिये फ्रांस से सहयोग प्राप्त करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : सरकार ने भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना में फ्रांस का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाए हैं। फ्रांस की पार्टियों से सहयोग करने वाले गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र से जो भी निश्चित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं उन पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है तथा गुणोवगुण के आधार पर निर्णय किया जाता है।

हाल ही में मेरी फ्रांस-यात्रा के समय दोनों देशों के बीच इंजीनियरी-नमूना और परामर्श देने वाली सेवा के क्षेत्र में आपसी सहयोग की सम्भावना पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था। इस मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

भारत में कम कीमत की कारों के निर्माण के लिए औरों के साथ साथ फ्रांस के रिनाल्ड और साइटरोइन के प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुये हैं। प्राप्त हुये अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ ये प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं।

PRODUCTION BY TEXTILE MILLS

2750. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the relaxation of control on the movement of cotton, abolition of the floor and ceiling prices of cotton and reopening of textile mills have helped the textile industry to produce to the fullest capacity and to get expanded market; and

(b) if the progress is not satisfactory, the alternative policy Government propose to pursue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the prospect of an easier supply position of cotton within the country as well as to the consensus of opinion of the different cotton textile interests, Government have withdrawn, with effect from the 1st September, 1967, movement control on cotton, statutory floor and ceiling

prices and the requirement of compulsory extra holidays and restricted working hours for textile mills which was enforced under the Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Mills (Regulation of Working), Order, 1966.

The production of cotton yarn in the first two months of the current cotton season i.e. in September and October 1967, is reported to have gone up by 7 percent to 11 percent over the monthly average of December, 1966 to August, 1967. This increase is attributable to the withdrawal of the compulsory requirement of extra holiday and restrained working hours for mills.

Marketing of cotton textiles also have some improvement.

रेल के डिब्बों से रबड़ के गह्रों की चोरी

2751. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में राजधानी के निकट रेल के डिब्बों से 25,000 रुपये के रबड़ के गह्रों की चोरी हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से कुछ गह्रे दिल्ली में कुछ संप्रात व्यक्तियों के घरों में पाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. सु. पुनाचा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली में रहने वाले विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के पास से रबर के गह्रे बरामद हुये थे ।

(ग) 3-11-1967 की प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट नं० 613 के अनुसार इस मामले को रेलवे भंडार अधिनियम, 1955 गैरकानूनी कब्जा की धारा 3/51/55 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज कर लिया गया है और पुलिस अभी इसकी जांच कर रही है ।

VISIT TO DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT BY U.K. STEEL TEAM

2752. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.K. Steel Team is visiting Durgapur Steel Plant to study its further requirements of technical and financial support ;

(b) if so, the time by which its report will be submitted ;

(c) whether the plant is in any way defective leading to fall in production ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) and (b). The Minister of Overseas Development U.K., in consultation with the British Steel Corporation, has agreed to send a Team to visit Durgapur Steel Plant to study its requirements by way of technical support. Details of the team, time of visit and duration of study have yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The shortcomings in the working of the Plant have already been pointed out by the Pande Committee whose recommendations have been mostly accepted. These are now under implementation.

STEEL EXPORT CONSORTIUM

2753. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Steel Export Consortium ;

(b) if so, the composition of the consortium ;

(c) whether the private industries will also be included in that ; and

(d) the way in which this consortium will be helpful affecting better export of steel production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). Not at present, Sir.

ALLOCATION OF IMPORTED COTTON FOR U.P.

2754. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of imported cotton that is given to U.P. per year ;

(b) whether the State Government have urged increase in the allocation of imported cotton to diversify the production of textiles ;

(c) whether the request of the State Government has been considered ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Allotments of foreign cotton to textile mills in U.P. have been as follows :

Year	Bales
1962-63	5,105
1963-64	7,026
1964-65	6,228
1965-66	381
1966-67	22,884

(b) to (d). Cotton textile mills in U.P. contended in their representation to the U.P. Government that foreign cotton was denied to them on the ground that they were not 'traditional users' of the same. The State Government wrote to the Central Government on the subject. The basis for allotment of foreign cotton in the current season has already been revised. Foreign cotton is now allotted to mills on the basis of their working spindleage instead of their past consumption which was the basis adopted in the previous years. All mills have thus become eligible to receive allotment of foreign cotton.

CONSTRUCTION OF BOKARO STEEL PLANT

2755. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB

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

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the families who have been evacua-

ted due to acquisition of land for the Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

LAYING OF RAILWAY LINES ON BORDERS

2757. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of railway lines laid on our borders after 1965 ; and

(b) whether Government contemplate laying down a railway line from Jaisalmer to Barmer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The following new railway lines in Border areas were either constructed, under construction or approved after 31-12-1965 :

(I) Lines Constructed :

1. *Madhopur-Kathua (in Punjab & J & K)*
(BG, 8.69 KMs, opened to traffic on 21-1-66)
2. *Pokaran-Jaisalmer (in Rajasthan)*
MG, 105 KMs, Departmental trains are running since 15-8-67, the line is expected to be opened to public traffic during this month).

(II) Lines under construction ;

1. *Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar (in Rajasthan)*
(BG, 27.56 KMs)
2. *Jhund-Kandla (in Gujarat)*
(BG, 230.84 KMs)

(III) Line approved for construction ;

1. *Kathua-Jammu Rail Link (in J & K)*
(BG, 80 KMs, Final Location Survey is in progress).

(b) No.

PRICE DECONTROL OF JEEPS AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

2758. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

(a) Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the informal price control on Jeeps and commercial vehicles of more than three-tonne capacity has been removed ;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on prices of these Vehicles ; and

(c) the extent to which it will cause additional burden on Government on account of its purchases for Defence and other needs ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The informal price control on jeeps and commercial vehicles has been removed except in regard to the supplies of these types of vehicles to the Defence Forces. Also, in regard to the sale of such vehicles for civil use, written assurances have been obtained from the manufacturers that they will not increase the prices of their vehicles for a period of 12 months from the date of decontrol or till Government takes a decision on the Tariff Commission's report, whichever is earlier, except when such increases are necessitated by factors beyond their control and would have been permitted by Government under the system of informal price control prevailing hitherto.

In view of these safeguards, the removal of price control on these types of vehicles is not expected to result in any appreciable increase in the prices of these vehicles or cause additional burden to Government.

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

2759. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission have submitted their report on automobile industry ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein and the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

2760. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI K. HALDAR :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to do away with the managing agency system in the country ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government has decided to abolish the managing agency system.

(b) and (c) Details are being worked out and necessary legislation will be introduced in due course in Parliament.

SCHEME TO GIVE ON HIRE EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW TO MINE-OWNERS

2761. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a scheme to give on hire, equipment and technical know-how to mine-owners on a no-profit no-loss basis is under consideration of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of the scheme are under examination.

NATIONALISATION OF TISCO & IISCO

2762. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to nationalise TISCO and IISCO ;

(b) if so, by when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof, specially in view of their growing foreign exchange demand every year for expansion purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 does not preclude continuance and expansion of the existing privately owned Steel Plants. Only IISCO have currently an expansion programme and for this a World Bank Loan has been negotiated.

SECOND MINE CUT IN NEYVELI

2763. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation suggesting to begin the second mine cut at Neyveli ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been examined and it is found that the need for it does not exist.

TALCHER COMPLEX

2764. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project "Talcher Complex of Industries" proposed by the Government of Orissa for being included in Fourth Plan has been examined from all aspects ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, for the setting up of an Industrial Complex at Talcher is still under examination in consultation with the Departments and Organisations concerned with a view to remove all areas of doubt before the scheme involving such a large outlay is embarked upon.

ENGINEERING CONSORTIUM

2765. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Engineering Consortium embracing the major undertakings like steel plants, heavy engineering, heavy electricals to undertake industrial projects ; and

(b) if so, whether such a consortium is likely to take up industrial projects in the developing countries and the far East ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up two consortia in the public sector, one to carry on all business connected with the supply of equipment for Steel Plant and Mines, and the other to deal with Power House equipment, is presently under consideration. Details have not been finalised yet.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR COACHES AND WAGONS

2766. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the orders from abroad for coaches and wagons manufactured in India have increased recently ;

(b) if so, the names of countries placing such orders and the value thereof in 1966-67 and 1967-68 ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to explore further foreign markets for such railway coaches and wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Only one order for coaches has been received from abroad so far. Wagon orders have, however, increased recently.

(b) The details of orders are as under : 1966-67—Nil, 1967-68—500 Tank wagons and 600 Hopper wagons from Korean National Railroads valued Rs. 8.5 crores.

40 Tank wagons from Ceylon valued Rs. 31 lakhs.

14 Tank wagons from Burma valued Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

247 Bogie wagons from East Africa valued Rs. 1.65 crores.

No order for coach was received during this period.

(c) The following steps have been taken or are being taken to step up exports of India made railway rolling stock and equipments :

- (i) Liaison by our missions abroad with Railway purchasing authorities.
- (ii) Circulation of foreign railway requirements as known through commercial channels to manufacturers in India.
- (iii) Formation of a technical service by Research Designs & Standards Organisation of the Railways.
- (iv) Attachment of Railway Technical Officers to State Trading Corporation for dealing with export of Railway equipment.
- (v) Formation of a "Rolling Stock Export Association".
- (vi) Deputation/delegation of Indian Railway Officers to study and assess foreign railways' requirements of Railway equipment, and to clarify technical points arising out of tenders submitted for exports of such equipment.
- (vii) Invitation to Officers of railway systems where there was an export potential.

PAINT INDUSTRY

2767. **SHRI R. BARUA** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the extent the paint industry has been affected by the current recessionary trend ;

(b) whether the fall in demand for paint reflects recession in engineering industry ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the rise in price of linseed oil an imported ingredient for manufacturing paint ?

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

(c) To supplement indigenous availability of linseed oil, individual units were allowed import of this oil. The supply position has since improved and we are not receiving many requests for its import.

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS TO U.S.A.

2768. **SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempts have been made to increase the export of handloom goods to U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any suggestion has been received from the export promotion council in this regard ?

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

(b) the following measures were taken to reviving the volume of exports of handloom cotton goods in U.S.A. :

- (i) a wide publicity campaign for 'Bleeding Madras' has been undertaken in the U.S.A. through the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation. The Government of India have given a grant of \$ 150,000 to this organisation for this purpose.
- (ii) an expert economic agency, M/s. Werner Management Consultants have been appointed to give commercial intelligence about this

fabric in the U.S. market. A copy of their first report has already been made available to the Handloom Industry through the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

(iii) Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation has participated in the Montreal Fair and in this way has publicised handloom fabrics.

(e) More recently an *ad hoc* Committee of the Handloom Export Promotion Council on export of 'Bleeding Madras' fabrics has submitted a Report to the Export Promotion Council and the latter has forwarded its recommendations on the suggestions made by the Committee. These suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

CRISIS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

2769. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in the handloom industry at present ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to relieve the handloom weavers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Government are aware that the Handloom industry, in common with the cotton textile industry as a whole, is facing certain difficulties. This is mainly due to rising costs of production and recession in demand.

(b) the following are among action taken to remedy the situation :

(i) setting up of a Committee under the Textile Commissioner to closely watch the supply and prices of cotton yarns ;

(ii) grant of special rebates over an extended period to stimulate sales of handloom cloth ; and

(iii) special steps taken to encourage exports.

It is hoped that the substantial improvement in cotton production and potential increase in purchasing power due to a

marked improvement in agricultural production, would encourage a greater off take of handloom products.

LAKSHMIRATTAN COTTON MILLS

2770. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table, the report of investigations made into the affairs of Lakshmirattan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur and state :

(a) the follow-up action taken on the report ;

(b) the loss of excise duty to Government and of wages to workers as a result of the closure of the mill ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to about 4,000 workers of the mill and to avoid the loss of production resulting from its closure since the 6th September, 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The report is a confidential document and it will not be desirable to place it on the Table of the House.

(a) The Report was examined very carefully and the Government came to the conclusion that under the circumstances the concern should not be taken over and run under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act or to finance the operation of the running of the mill.

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

(c) It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the management and the workers. In pursuance of the agreement, the mill has restarted working on the 23rd October, 1967, with a labour force of 1,500 as against the normal strength of 3,300.

INTRODUCTION OF JANATA TRAINS

2771. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more Janata trains are likely to be introduced in 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the routes and the number thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA

2772. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have paid compensation to the Metal Corporation of India ; and

(b) if not, whether some negotiations are going on in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are at present assessing the quantum of compensation payable to the Metal Corporation of India for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1966 (No. 36 of 1966). Pending this, no negotiations are taking place between the Government and the Company regarding compensation.

EXPLORATION OF MINERALS IN HARYANA

2773. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any multi-phase scheme of exploration of minerals in Haryana, Mohindergarh, Hissar and Gurgaon belt has been drawn up or is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter giving details thereof and if no progress has been made the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A programme of exploration for base metals in Mohindergarh District has been drawn up by the Geological Survey of India which is expected to be taken up during the field season 1967-68.

PRICES OF CARS AND TRACTORS

2774. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to reduce the prices of cars and tractors ;

(b) the steps being taken to step up their production in the country ; and

(c) whether the country is likely to be self-sufficient in tractors and cars in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Government have repeatedly been impressing on the manufacturers the need to ensure economy in production and bring down costs and prices of cars and tractors. The Tariff Commission have also instituted a regular enquiry into the prices of both cars and tractors with a view to recommending fair selling prices. While their report in respect of cars is still awaited, that in regard to tractors has been received and is under examination.

(b) The car industry is not a priority industry and it is not at present possible to meet its full requirements of foreign exchange for the import of components and raw materials. However, as a result of progressive reduction in the volume of imported components, the production is going up from year to year within the foreign exchange made available. Government are also exploring the feasibility of manufacturing a low cost car in the country.

As regards tractors, these have been included in the list of priority industries, and the tractors manufacturers are being given necessary assistance to achieve production to the extent of the full installed capacity.

(c) While it is expected that the country will be more or less self-sufficient in tractors by 1970-71, the same cannot be said with certainty of the car industry which, as stated above, is not treated as a priority industry.

PUMPING SETS FOR FARMERS

2775. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture pumping sets on large scale and make them available to farmers at subsidised rates as an incentive to bring maximum acreage of agricultural land under irrigation ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The existing facilities are sufficient to meet the demand for such pumping sets. Till the end of 1966-67 a pattern of subsidy was prescribed for all pump sets. With effect from the current year, the pattern has been discontinued and all State Governments have been advised to consider suitable subsidies in the context of their resources position.

मेल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में लगे हुए दो शायिकाओं और तीन शायिकाओं वाले डिब्बे

2776. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ से दिल्ली तथा दिल्ली से लखनऊ के बीच चलने वाली मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में पहले दर्जे, दूसरे दर्जे, तीसरे दर्जे, वातानुकूलित, तीन शायिकाओं वाले और दो शायिकाओं वाले कितने कितने डिब्बे होते हैं ;

(ख) 1965-66 में इन सभी दर्जों में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों से कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वातानुकूलित डिब्बे प्रायः बिना यात्रियों के चलते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या वातानुकूलित डिब्बों को बंद करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) दिल्ली और लखनऊ के बीच और वापसी में डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के साथ निम्नलिखित सवारी डिब्बे चल रहे हैं :—

पूर्ण रूप से वातानुकूल	एक
पूरा पहला दर्जा	चार
साधारण दूसरा दर्जा	एक
दूसरे दर्जे का शयनयान	एक
तीसरे दर्जे का 2 टियर शयनयान	दो
तीसरे दर्जे का 3 टियर शयनयान	दो
पूरा साधारण तीसरा दर्जा	पांच
तीसरा दर्जा सामान-ब्रेकयान	चार
डाक एवं तीसरा दर्जा	एक

(i) इन के अलावा निम्नलिखित स्लिप डिब्बे भी लगाये जाते हैं :—

लखनऊ और आगरा छावनी के बीच एक पहले दर्जे का और एक तीसरे दर्जे का डिब्बा ।

(ii) कानपुर और दिल्ली के बीच पहले और तीसरे दर्जे का एक मिला जुला डिब्बा ।

(iii) बुलंदशहर और लखनऊ के बीच पहले और दूसरे दर्जे का एक मिला-जुला डिब्बा ।

(iv) मेरठ सिटी और लखनऊ के बीच पहले और दूसरे दर्जे का एक मिला-जुला डिब्बा और एक तीसरे दर्जे का डिब्बा ।

(v) बरेली और लखनऊ के बीच पहले और तीसरे दर्जे का एक मिला-जुला डिब्बा है ।

(ख) 1965-66 में इन बोगियों से दर्जे-वार जितनी आमदनी हुई वह इस प्रकार है :—

वातानुकूल	3,54,306 रुपये
पहला दर्जा	8,37,231 रुपये

दूसरा दर्जा	3,92,594 रुपये
तीसरा दर्जा	} 18,16,461 रुपये
3-टियर	
2-टियर	

(ग) जी नहीं, वातानुकूल बोगियां काफी भरी होती हैं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

I.B.M. MACHINES ON RAILWAYS

2777. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.B.M. machines have been installed on All Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the total annual rental paid to the firm ;

(c) whether the possibility of adopting more economical methods in view of the deficit Railway Budget have been explored ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, except at the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi where an I.C.T. (International Computers and Tabulators) Computer is installed.

(b) The total rental paid on these machines for the year 1966-67 was about Rs. 48 lakhs.

(c) The machines have been installed in order to secure information necessary for the management and efficiency in accounting at the lowest cost.

(d) Does not arise.

OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

2778. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of out-of-turn allotment of houses on all Zonal Railways to the deserving Railway employees has been done away with ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that uniform policy in regard to out-of-turn allotment of railway accommodation is not laid down on all Zonal Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The Railway Board has not laid down any detailed procedure for allotment of quarters to Railway staff at the numerous stations in the Indian Railway system. The manner in which quarters are to be distributed and allotted to individuals has been left to be decided by the different Railways Administrations, which take into consideration the requirements in different areas and the wishes of organised labour and staff representatives. Accordingly, no uniform policy has been laid down for out-of-turn allotment of Railway accommodation either. Railways have merely been instructed that out-of-turn allotment of accommodation, wherever conceded, should be done strictly on the basis of date of registration in the Register maintained for the purpose.

ACCOMMODATION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

2779. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway employees as on 31-10-67 who applied for allotment of Railway Accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) the number of deserving railway employees who applied for out-of-turn allotment of Railway Accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi ; and

(c) the number and type of residential units under construction in Delhi/New Delhi and the likely date of their completion ?

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

	Class III	Class IV
	14279	19123
(b)	49	10

NOTE : This represents the number of applications accepted as deserving and registered.

(c) No residential quarters are under construction at present.

**ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES**

2780. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of categories of Railway employees on each Zonal Railway separately declared as "Essential" and "Non-Essential" for purpose of allotment of Railway accommodation ;

(b) whether uniform rules in regard to the declaration of "Essential" and "Non-Essential" categories for purpose of allotment of Railway accommodation are not followed by Zonal Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Categories of Railway employees declared 'Essential' for the purpose of allotment of Railway accommodation on the various Railways are indicated in the statements laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1827/67*].

(b) and (c). No rigid rules have been formulated for uniform application on all Railways. As local conditions vary from Railway to Railway the declaration of a category as "Essential" for the purpose of allotment of Railway quarters has been left to the discretion of the respective Railway Administration.

**DOUBLING OF RAILWAY LINE FROM MEHSANA
TO ABU ROAD**

2781. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide double line track from Mehsana to Abu Road on the Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

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

POWERLOOMS IN GUJARAT

2782. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a quota for 5,200 powerlooms has been allocated to the State of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether out of this a quota for 2,000 has been reserved for co-operative societies, 2,000 for displaced persons and 1,200 for individual persons ;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the scheduled castes are engaged in the Handloom Industry and due to mechanisation of this industry many scheduled caste people have become jobless ;

(d) if so, why no separate quota for powerlooms has been reserved for these scheduled caste people ; and

(e) why no monetary help is being provided to the scheduled caste people in the form of loans and subsidies as the same are being provided to the displaced persons for purchasing and maintaining powerlooms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. 3,200 powerlooms have been allotted to the State of Gujarat for installation during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir. It has been left to the discretion of the State Government to allot any number of powerlooms out of the above quota to Cooperatives as well as to individuals.

(c) The Central Government have no specific information on this point.

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

KADI DURGA COTTON MILLS

2783. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the auction of the Kadi Durga Cotton Mills was to be held in June, 1967 ;

(b) the reasons why the auction was postponed ; and

(c) the total amount of loan given by Government to the management and the amount still outstanding ?

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

(b) The auction was postponed because the Mill Company had brought an injunction from the Gujarat High Court restraining the proposed auction.

(c) Rs. 9,33,000/- and Rs. 9,23,000/- respectively, are the total amount recoverable from the Mill Company's property and the amount still outstanding to the Govt. of Gujarat.

HOSPET STEEL PLANT

2784. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision regarding locating a Steel Plant and Hospet has been taken ;

(b) whether Government have received any communication officially from the Government of Mysore regarding establishment of a steel plant at Hospet at their own initiative ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

WATCH FACTORIES IN COLLABORATION WITH U.S.S.R.

2785. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties who have been granted permission by Government to set up two watch factories in collaboration with U.S.S.R. ;

(b) the proposed location of the factories and the terms and conditions of the collaboration ; and

(c) the estimate of capital outlay involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). M/s. B. S. & Co. and M/s. H.E.S. Ltd., have been granted permission in principle, to set up watch factories in col-

laboration with M/s. Prommasheexport, U.S.S.R. in Pondicherry and Bombay respectively. The terms and conditions of the collaboration are still under consideration. No definite estimate of capital outlay is available at present.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

2786. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken and the progress made towards the industrial development of Madhya Pradesh during the last 3 Five Year Plans ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government have taken steps to establish the necessary infra-structure for industrial development. Further, the following industrial projects in the Central Sector have been established in Madhya Pradesh during the last three Five Year Plans.

Completed Projects :

1. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai.
2. Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.
3. Nepa Mills, Nepa Nagar.

Projects under implementation :

1. Bhilai 6th Blast Furnace, Bhilai.
2. Expansion of Heavy Electricals Bhopal (Phase I).
3. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant—First stage.
4. Expansion of Nepa Mills, Nepa-nagar.
5. Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad.
6. Korba Aluminium, Korba.
7. New Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch.

(b) The following further projects are proposed to be implemented during the fourth Five Year Plan :—

1. Second stage expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai.

2. Expansion of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal (Phase II).
3. Paper/Pulp Mill near Jagdalpur (Bastar, Dandakarnaya area).

मध्य प्रदेश में नये औद्योगिक कारखाने

2787. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने नये औद्योगिक कारखाने स्थापित किये गये तथा वे किस सीमा तक सफल सिद्ध हुए; और

(ख) सरकार ने उपरोक्त अवधि में कुल कितनी राशि दी थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

TRADE THROUGH SUEZ CANAL

2788. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Indian exports during June to October, 1966 and June to October, 1967 through Suez Canal, separately for each period ;

(b) the total amount paid as freight on the above separately for above periods ;

(c) whether the fall in export and rise in freight is due to the closure of Suez Canal ;

(d) whether alternate land route from EILAT to ASHDOD proposed by Israel will be availed of to augment exports ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Export statistics are available upto the month of August, 1967. Figures of the value of exports estimated to have passed through

Suez Canal during the period June-August, 1966, compared with that for June-August, 1967, are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
June-August 1966	June-August 1967
18,595	20,437

Exports worth Rs. 33,495 lakhs are estimated to have passed through Suez Canal during the period June-October, 1966.

(b) Statistics of freight on exports, etc., which is to be borne by the importer or exporter depending on the terms of contract, are not maintained. However, according to rough estimates, freight on exports through Suez Canal will amount to as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
June-August 1966	June-August 1967
1,750	2,250

(c) There has been no fall in the exports. The increase in freight is partly due to increased exports and partly because of the levy of surcharges by the Shipping Conferences due to closure of Suez Canal.

(d) As far as Government are aware, Shipping Conferences serving India's trade have no proposal regarding alternate land route from EILAT to ASHDOD.

(e) Does not arise.

ELECTRIFICATION OF IGATPURI-BHUSAWAL SECTION

2789. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal Section of the Central Railway ;

(b) when the electrification of this section is likely to be completed ;

(c) whether the electrification is proposed to be extended to Itarsi ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) in case the electrification of lines beyond Bhusawal is not to be undertaken after completion of electrification upto Bhusawal, how the machines and men now engaged in electrification upto Bhusawal are proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The overall progress of the entire section from Igatpuri to Bhusawal is about 73% ,while the electrification of the section between Igatpuri and Nandgaon is nearing completion.

(b) The electrification of the whole section is likely to be completed in stages by July '68 provided power supply is made available by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

(c) and (d). The electrification of Bhusawal-Itarsi Section had been provisionally included in the programme for electrification during the 4th Five-Year Plan, but as a certain portion of the track between Khirkiya and Talvadya will be submerged due to the proposed construction of the Punasa Dam and this track will have to be diverted, the question of the electrification of the section Bhusawal-Itarsi will have to be examined at a later stage after the diversion of the track has been carried out, and will also depend upon the availability of funds and foreign exchange.

(e) Most of the men and machines now being utilised on the Igatpuri-Bhusawal Section Electrification Project are provided by the contractors and after completion of the project they will be withdrawn by them.

COAL MINES IN NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT OF M.P.

2790. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether G.I.P. Railway had their coal mines at Gotitoria-Mohpani in Narsinghpur District of M.P. ;

(b) whether these mines have four seams of coal and whether they were closed with huge quantities of coal in these mines ;

(c) whether Government will consider it desirable to start coal extraction from these mines ; and

(d) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the area where the mining operations were earlier carried out, a reserve of about 6 million tonnes of coal was estimated but it is doubtful whether this could be economically extracted.

(c) and (d). The Geological Survey of India is at present engaged in exploration work in the areas adjoining the old coal mines. On completion of this investigation, it will be possible to assess the potentiality of this area for further exploitation.

EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS TO EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

2791. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the East European countries importing jute goods from India on rupee payment basis, export the same to dollar areas ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries involved and the steps taken by Government to stop this re-export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). There have been some reports about such activities by business organisations in East European countries. In respect of import of jute goods by some enterprises which were not usually dealing with the import of jute goods, it was found on investigation that the jute goods were not intended for use in the country, but were for sale elsewhere. This was brought to the notice of the Government concerned. They have explained that the enterprises have been penalised and warned against repetition in future of similar transactions. Government is vigilant in this regard and action is taken to investigate reports as and when received. The House, will, no doubt, appreciate that it is rather difficult to get positive proof to take firm action. Even so precautionary measures are taken on reliable information

LIME-STONE DEPOSITS IN MAHARASHTRA

2792. **SHRI RANE** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the deposit of several million tons of Lime Stone has been recently discovered in the Akkalkuva

Taluka of Dhulia District and in the Taluka of Chopda, Yawal and Raver of Galgoa District in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government or any other private company has made any representation to start cement factories in the above-said Talukas; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to take initiative in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Maharashtra Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(c) The matter can be considered on the basis of information that will be received from the Government of Maharashtra.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पादिकता परिषद् द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

2793. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फलों तथा सब्जियों के लिए बाजार बूढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादिकता परिषद् द्वारा दिल्ली, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) दिल्ली में फलों तथा सब्जियों की बिक्री एवं वितरण का राष्ट्रीय उत्पादिकता परिषद् और व्यवहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् ने एक संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष तथा प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशें सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या - 1828/67]

(ख) राष्ट्रीय उत्पादिकता परिषद् ने सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेज दी है।

लघु उद्योग

2794. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय व्यापार तथा उद्योग मण्डल संघ की ओर से लघु उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

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

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

TRANSFER OF DHOND-MANMAD SECTION TO SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

2795 SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Dhond-Manmad' section of the Central Railway has recently been transferred to South Central (Secunderabad) Railway Zone;

(b) whether it has been objected to by people in the nearabout area who are served by the line; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

RETRBNCHMENT IN TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

2796. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reduction in the staff of Textile Commissioner's Office is contemplated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it will affect the efficient working of the Office of the Textile Commissioner?

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

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

MUDALIAR COMMITTEE REPORT ON FOREIGN COLLABORATION

2797. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. R. Mudaliar on foreign collaboration has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The main recommendations made in the Report and Government's decision thereon is contained in Government Resolution No. IP&FC-5(1)/66 dated the 16th September, 1967 published in the Gazette of India Part I, Section I dated the 30th September, 1967.

DISMANTLING OF RUPSA-BANGRIPOSI LINE

2798. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Government of Orissa against the dismantling of Rupsa-Bangriposi railway line in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to?

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

(b) A study of the uneconomic lines on the Indian Government Railways, including the above section is in progress with a view to determining the measures that can be adopted to improve the working results

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□

of the lines. Proposals will be formulated about the future of any particular line depending on the results of that study. The Minister for Works and Transport, Government of Orissa has been informed that the matter is under consideration and that all aspects will be considered before final decision is taken.

INSTANT TEA

2799. **SHRI M. SUDARASANAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Tea Board has been successful in the invention of instant tea; and

(b) if so, whether similar research programmes have been initiated in India?

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

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION CENTRES, KERALA

2801. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Government Production Centres in Kerala State have submitted a memorandum to Government;

(b) if so, the main demands made in the memorandum; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to meet their demands?

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

- (b) 1. Revision of pay scale of the Mistries.
2. Framing service rules for Mistries with suitable avenues for promotion to higher grades.
3. Declaration of permanency to all the Mistries who had completed one year of service in the establishment.

4. Grant of minimum bonus for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966.
5. Grant of uniform and house rent allowance to the technical staff.
6. Grant of "recognition" to the Association by the establishment.
7. Promotion of Mistries to higher posts.
8. Discontinuance of discrimination against association members.
9. Full-fledged concentration to run the Production Centres efficiently.
10. Contribution to welfare activities of the employees.

(c) The demands are under consideration.

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के शेयर सर्टिफिकेट

2802. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कितने जाली सर्टिफिकेट पकड़े गये थे;

(ख) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितने अंशधारियों को हानि उठानी पड़ी थी;

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और •

(घ) किन-किन व्यक्तियों के पास से जाली सर्टिफिकेट बरामद हुए थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 6,600

(ख) 9

(ग) अभी मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

(घ) दो पृथक व्यक्ति, एक स्टाक तथा शेयर दलालों को फर्न, एक श्रेष्ठ चत्वर तथा चार बैंकों ने, जाली सर्टिफिकेट कम्पनी को या तो सत्यापन के लिये अथवा अंतरित करने के लिये भेजे । जांच के अनिर्णीत होने की दृष्टि से, इस स्तर पर उन के नामों का प्रकटीकरण, जनता के हित में नहीं होगा ।

ऊनी धागे का आयात

2803. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के समय आस्ट्रेलिया से ऊनी धागे का कितना आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) वह कितने मूल्य का था;

(ग) गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को कितना और किस मूल्य पर वह धागा दिया गया था और धागे का प्रयोग किस प्रकार किया गया था; और

(घ) उस धागे के सम्बन्ध में कितना लाभ या हानि हुई थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी) : (क) 1962 में चीन के आक्रमण के समय आस्ट्रेलिया से ऊनी धागे का कोई आयात नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

CHECK ON INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIES IN STATES

2804. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any effective machinery to check and supervise the investments made in several industries in States;

(b) if so, the periodical reports received by Government to check mal-administration regarding Central investments on industries in States; and

(c) the number of cases in which Government have taken action to improve the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Investment made by the Centre in the States are mostly in public undertakings wholly owned by the Central Government except in a few cases where the participation by the Centre is by way of part of the

investment. The Chief Executive is invariably appointed by the Government. The Board of Directors of Public Undertakings is also appointed annually by the Government in accordance with the Companies Act, and on it apart from the representation of the Administrative Ministries, a representative of the Ministry of Finance is also nominated as a Director who keeps a vigilant watch over the financial aspects. The Undertakings are required to submit periodical reports of their progress, production and financial position to the Government. The annual budget requirements of the Undertakings have to be sanctioned by Government with the approval of the Parliament. There is also a Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings which constantly reviews the working of these Undertakings and makes its report. Based on the Committee's recommendations and also on any defects noticed through the periodical reports, corrective action is taken by Government in respect of each Undertaking from time to time.

LEVEL CROSSING AT NILGIRI ROAD STATION

2806. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent demand of the people of the Nilgiri Road Station to construct a level crossing at the Nilgiri Road Railway Station of the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is proposed to open a level crossing at the Nilgiri Road railway station in deference to the wishes of the people; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The new level crossing has been asked for in addition to the one already existing at a distance of 1260 ft. The proposed level crossing would be an additional 'accommodation' work, the entire cost of which has to be borne by the State Government as required under the extant rules.

The necessary details of the proposal together with financial implications were furnished to the State Government in 1963, but they have neither communicated

their final decision nor have they forwarded their acceptance of the cost involved, so far.

किशनगंज रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे) पर उपरि पुल

2806. श्री लक्ष्मणलाल कपूर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के बिहार स्थित किशनगंज रेलवे स्टेशन की छोटी लाइन पर कोई उपरि पुल न होने के कारण यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा तथा खतरे का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या इस अपेक्षित पुल का निर्माण करके इस खतरे को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां। इस स्टेशन पर मीटर लाइन के द्वीप प्लेटफार्म को मीटर लाइन के मुख्य प्लेटफार्म से जोड़ने के लिए कोई ऊपरी पैदल पुल नहीं है। लेकिन मीटर लाइन और बड़ी लाइन के मुख्य प्लेटफार्मों को स्टेशन के पहुंच-मार्गों से जोड़ने वाला एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल मौजूद है।

(ख) जी हां। वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदल पुल को मीटर लाइन के द्वीप प्लेटफार्म तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) अगर धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो यह काम 1968-69 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

ALUMINIUM PLANTS

2807. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up aluminium plants in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh with German collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) There is a proposal to set up an aluminium plant with West German collaboration in Maharashtra State and another proposal to set up a plant in Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of Hungary and U.S.S.R.

(b) The proposed plant in Maharashtra will be located in Ratnagiri and will have a capacity for production of 50,000 tonnes of aluminium metal (including about 25,000 tonnes of aluminium wire rods) with supporting facilities for bauxite mining and manufacture of alumina. The cost of the project, excluding township, is provisionally estimated at Rs. 68.88 crores. Government are at present reviewing certain aspects of the project mainly relating to maximising the use of indigenous equipment and services.

The aluminium plant proposed in Madhya Pradesh will be located at Korba and will have a capacity for production of 100,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium metal with supporting facilities for bauxite mining and alumina manufacture of 200,000 tonnes per annum as also for the production of aluminium semis. The project will have the collaboration, technical and financial, of the Hungarians upto the alumina stage and of the Soviet Union for the smelter (for production of aluminium metal from alumina) and facilities for manufacture of aluminium semis. Government have already accorded administrative approval for setting up the alumina plant at Korba at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.50 crores (including Rs. 2.05 crores for the township). The Soviet authorities are being commissioned for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the Korba smelter and facilities for production of aluminium semis.

ART SILK INDUSTRY

2808. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official team was set up by Government in October, 1967 to enquire into the affairs of the Art Silk Industry;

(b) if so, whether the findings of the team is that the S.T.C. had to pay for the imports

twenty five to thirty per cent more than the ruling world prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the deals with one Italian and one Japanese firm or consortium a loss to the tune of at least eighty lakhs in terms of foreign exchange resulted to our exchequer; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir but only with the limited object of holding a quick survey into the price and distribution arrangements of nylon yarn in the Surat area;

(b) Not exactly Sir. The Committee merely pointed out that there has been some delay in the actual import of yarn by the S.T.C. because of the lengthy negotiations which had to be carried on with the potential suppliers against tied credits, who had at the earlier stages of this negotiations, formed some sort of a consortium and had asked for high prices which the S.T.C. refused to pay. Ultimately the imports were effected at prices between 15-25% below the original quotations.

(c) Not as far as the Government are aware, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे की बंजर भूमि

2809. **श्री प० ल० बाबूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में रंग महल और पिलीबंगा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच की रेलवे की बंजर भूमि जिस पर इस वर्ष खेती की गई थी, किस आधार पर तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जिला गंगानगर में चक 34 एस० टी० जी० के भूमिहीन हरिजन कृषक काफी समय से इस भूमि को बोनो की मांग करते आ रहे हैं परन्तु उसके बावजूद रेलवे प्राधिकारियों ने यह भूमि उन्हें नहीं दी है और उस पर अब रेलवे कर्मचारी अथवा उनके सम्बन्धी खेती कर रहे हैं; और ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) इस वर्ष रंगमहल और पीली बांगा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच की परती जमीन किसी को जोतने के लिये नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) चक 34 एस० टी० जी० सूरतगढ़ जिला श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान) के कुछ व्यक्तियों से माननीय सदस्य के जरिये आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । बीकानेर के मंडल अधीक्षक ने 1-8-67 को माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध किया था और 20-10-67 को उन्हें एक स्मरण-पत्र भेजा था कि वह यह बतायें कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी और कहां जमीन चाहिए । अभी तक आवेदकों की ओर से आगे कोई ब्योरा नहीं मिला है ।

यह सही नहीं है कि रेलवे अधिकारी या उनके रिश्तेदार इस जमीन को जोत रहे हैं ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

PAPER MILL WITH JAPANESE COLLABORATION

2810. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to set up paper mills in the near future in collaboration with a Japanese firm;

(b) if so, the location thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

2811. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the expansion of the Machine Tools Plant at Kalamassery and the expansion of production of D.D.T. and B.H.C. at Delhi and Alwaye factories respectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The scheme of expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Kalamassery has been deferred for the present in view of the fall in the demand for machine tools. The scheme will be re-examined after watching the trend of demand for some more time.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are concerned with the expansion of production of D.D.T. and B.H.C. and a separate question may be addressed to the Minister concerned.

OVER-BRIDGE IN OLAVAKKODE

2812. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Olavakkode, Kerala State, over-bridge on the Railway line has already fallen and as a result thereof many families who reside near the over-bridge are put into difficulties;

(b) whether Government propose to give any help to those families who suffered so much due to the falling of that over-bridge; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) (a) The overbridge at Km. 534/10-11 (Olavakkode Station) is in a sound condition. However, on account of heavy erosion of the approach roads during the recent rains, road traffic over the bridge was suspended for a few days by the local Municipality. Maintenance of the approach roads devolves on the Public Works Department of the State Government.

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

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM CALCUTTA TO BANARAS
VIA GAYA

2813. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Express train running from Calcutta to Banaras via Gaya and *vice versa* for the convenience of innumerable pilgrims who visit these places throughout the year;

(b) if not, whether he is aware that it is impossible to get accommodation in through trains touching these holy cities on account of over-crowded long distant passengers;

(c) whether in view of the above difficulties experienced by passengers, Government propose to make arrangements for running an express train from Calcutta to Banaras via Gaya; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA: (a) At present, two pairs of Expresses daily and one pair of Janta Expresses weekly are running between Howrah/Sealdah and Varanasi via Gaya. Besides, for the convenience of through passengers five through service coaches (two via Gaya and three via Patna) providing I, II & III class accommodation are also available.

(b) to (d). The quantum of through traffic offering between Howrah and Varanasi is adequately catered for by existing services and there is no justification for introduction of an additional fast train between Howrah and Varanasi.

पिपरा रेलवे स्टेशन के पास रेलवे
फाटक

2814. श्री क० मि० मजुफर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज लाइन पर पिपरा स्टेशन के निकट पिपरा बाजार गुम्ती 145-बी स्थित रेलवे फाटक पर जो चौकीदार (गेटमैन) आरंभ से ही नियुक्त था उसे अब वहां से हटा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पूनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हाल ही में रेल प्रशासन द्वारा की गयी यातायात गणना से पता चला है कि सम्बन्धित समपार के फाटकों को खोलने और बन्द करने के लिए अलग से एक फाटक वाला रखने का औचित्य नहीं है । फिर भी, चूँकि सम्बन्धित समपार पिपरा स्टेशन के समीप स्थित है, इसके फाटकों को खोलने और बन्द करने का काम ड्यूटी पर तैनात कांटे वाला करता है और सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं को कोई असुविधा नहीं होती ।

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF WEST BENGAL

2815. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 800 railway employees of West Bengal State, belonging to N.E. Railway working at Calcutta upto 1958-59 have been finally absorbed either in S.E. Railway or Eastern Railway Offices at Calcutta itself, averting their transfer orders to their new headquarters at Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the exact number absorbed from each department;

(c) whether Government propose to afford similar facility to the very limited number of DBK-Railway Accounts Staff, and a few executive staff, to serve the South Central Railway or S.E. Railway on the same analogy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA: (a) Yes, about 1300 employees of the North Eastern Railway were absorbed on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways at Calcutta.

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

(c) No.

(d) The D.B.K. is a Project and it is well known that it would be closed as soon as the work is completed. The staff who

came to it on transfer from other Railways, were fully aware of the fact that as soon as the Project work is over, they would have to go back to the Railways from which they came. The case is not similar to that of the N.E. Railway staff who were absorbed in the Eastern and South Eastern Railways. One portion of the ex. Bengal Assam Railway was constituted as the Assam Railway in 1947 as a result of partition. The then existing offices of the ex-Bengal Assam Railway at Calcutta were re-organised to do a substantial portion of the accounts and commercial work of the Assam Railway. When the Assam Railway became a part of the bigger North Eastern Railway formed in 1952, the Accounts and the Commercial Offices of the ex. Assam Railway continued at Calcutta. In 1955, it was decided that, as a matter of administrative convenience, those offices should be shifted to the headquarters of the Railway at Gorakhpur. Mass transfer of the staff, who had been working at Calcutta since a very long time, would have resulted in considerable hardship. With a view to avoiding such hardship, Government made a special dispensation that the staff employed in those offices at Calcutta should be absorbed on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways. Such a contingency does not exist in the case of the staff of the D.B.K. Project, who were drawn from the different Railways specifically for a temporary duration.

TEAM OF EXPERT ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES TO U.A.R.

2816. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to the UAR, a request was made by the UAR Government to send a team of experts to advise for the development of small scale industries in that country;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to send such a team to the UAR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) A team consisting of 4 officers, who specialise in industrial organisation, sheet metal working, development of leather industries and setting up and running of Industrial Estates, is being deputed.

MANUFACTURE OF CARS WITH AUSTRALIAN COLLABORATION

2817. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi firm has submitted a proposal to Government to manufacture Australian Zeta cars with Australian Collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration, along with various other proposals received by Government for the manufacture of a low-cost car in the country. It is not considered proper to divulge at this stage the details of the various proposals, before these have been examined and a decision taken.

DECLINE IN PRODUCTIVITY IN STEEL PLANTS

2818. 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 steep decline in the productivity and consequent losses in the steel complex in Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai;

(b) if so, the aggregate investment over these steel plants since their inception and the losses suffered by Government and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) to (c). Public Sector Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. have suffered in production and in financial terms during 1966-67. At the end of the year 1966-67, the

cumulative loss of the Company stood at Rs. 823 million. The total capital expenditure including expenditure on alterations, additions, improvements and replacement of capital assets and on the current expansions amounted as on 31-3-67 to Rs. 3615.9 million in Rourkela Steel Plant, Rs. 3600 million in Bhilai Steel Plant and Rs. 2590.4 million in Durgapur Steel Plant.

The working of the three steel plants during the year 1966-67 was affected adversely on account of slackening demand which resulted in a substantial drop in internal sales and non-utilisation of optimum production capacity, rise in cost of raw materials, post-devaluation increases in the cost of imported stores and spares, breakdowns and stoppages, particularly of the coke ovens at Durgapur Steel Plant etc. During the current financial year also, these steel plants have been generally working below the full installed capacity for a variety of reasons including continuing sluggishness in the Iron & Steel market, serious labour troubles, particularly in the Durgapur Steel Plant, extensive repair work to the coke-ovens at Durgapur, delay in commissioning of expansion units or their not having achieved the full rated capacity.

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

- (i) Management structure
- (ii) Management controls
- (iii) Technological improvements
- (iv) Cost reduction
- (v) Incentives, and
- (vi) Market and sales.

PRICES OF EXPORT COMMODITIES

2819. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the external prices of important items of export are not publicised and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by Government to check in fall of the export of skins, undressed leather, cotton fabrics and jute fabrics since 1950-51;

(c) whether the factors like internal prices and the short supplies are given due consideration before giving incentives for export; and

(d) the balance of trade in respect of rupee trading countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta through their weekly publication "Indian Trade Journal" regularly publish price quotations in the important foreign markets, of important items of export. Similarly Export Promotion Councils publish external prices of their respective items. The Tea Board also publishes external prices of tea in their annual publication "Tea Statistics".

(b) It is not correct to say that exports of jute manufactures, leather and hides and skins have fallen since 1950-51; in the case of cotton piece goods, exports though lower than in 1950-51, have been more or less steady in the last ten years.

The steps taken to promote the exports of the items mentioned are:—

Skins:—Raw hides and skins are subject to export control and only limited quotas are allowed for export. Government policy is to encourage export in processed forms such as tanned hides and skins, finished leather and leather goods.

Undressed leather:—This has been included in the list of priority industries. Raw hides and skins and wattle bark and extract, required for tanning have been included in the Open General Licence. Registered exporters of leather are eligible for import replenishment licences.

Cotton fabrics:—This is also a priority industry which can obtain all its needs of imported materials. Exporters of cotton piece goods are eligible for import replenishment, for import of dyes and chemicals. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation is allowing, under a scheme operated by it, cash assistance on export of cotton textiles.

Jute fabrics:—(i) Continuous efforts are being made to increase the production of raw jute and improve the quality thereof by adoption of improved method of cultivation.

(ii) A vigorous research programme to find out new and diverse uses of jute goods is being formulated to provide greater

outlet for jute. Indian Jute Mills Association is currently undertaking a research programme in the USA in collaboration with a firm of industrial consultants (Fabrics Research Laboratories) with the main objective of developing new uses of jute goods.

(iii) Compulsory Preshment Inspection and Quality Control under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 have been introduced with effect from 1-1-1965.

(iv) Long term Trade Agreements with specific provision for export of jute goods have been negotiated with the USSR and East European countries.

(v) Export duties on jute manufactures are reviewed from time to time. As a result of recent review the duties have been reduced on all varieties of jute manufactures.

(vi) Jute manufactures is one of the priority industries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1829/67].

UNIFORM INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

2820. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take into consideration regional imbalances while issuing new industrial licenses; and

(b) whether Government also propose to forge the investment policies of financial institutions controlled by Government such as Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Finance Corporation and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation to achieve a uniform industrial development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The need for balanced regional development consistent with economic and technical considerations is already being kept in view while licensing industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) There is no specific proposal as such to forge the investment policies of the financial institutions under the control of the Government but these institutions entertain applications for assistance from concerns all over the country and they are always keen to assist industries in the relatively less developed States subject to consideration of project suitability. So far as investments by Life Insurance Corporation, etc. are concerned, no discrimination is made by them as between different States.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

2821. श्री शा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में बिकने वाले सूती, रेशमी और ऊनी कपड़े के मूल्य बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई नियम बने हुए नहीं हैं;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

LICENCES ISSUED TO FOREIGN COMPANIES TO SET UP FACTORIES IN INDIA

2822. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences were issued to foreign companies to set up factories in India on the specific condition that within five years they should have Indian share-holders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many such foreign companies including Glaxo and Trisura India (P) Ltd., Bombay have violated the undertaking; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to compel those companies to honour their commitments?

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

LICENCES FOR PAPER FACTORIES

2823. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons/firms to whom licences were issued for setting up paper factories from 1960 to 1967 so far and the progress made in setting up the factories; and

(b) if no progress has so far been made, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

EXPORT OF FILMS

2824. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office bearers or delegations of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. have paid any visit to foreign countries during 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far;

(b) if so, the particulars of such delegations;

(c) the foreign exchange spent on each of the visits; and

(d) the number of films exported by the said corporation and earnings there from during the said period?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1830/67].

मेवों का आयात

2825. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिदेशों से मेवों के आयात के लिये हाल ही में कुछ फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन लाइसेंसों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र नामंजूर किये गये; और

(घ) ये आवेदन-पत्र किस आधार पर नामंजूर किये गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में जो पाटियां, देश अथवा वर्ष हैं, उनके विषय में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई निश्चित उत्तर देना कठिन है। हाँ, यह कहना संगत होगा कि मेवे ईरान एवं अफगानिस्तान से आयात किये जाते हैं और आयात लाइसेंस, घोषित नीति के अनुसार, सुस्थापित आयातको एवं सहकारी समितियों को दिये जाते हैं।

LICENCES FOR CONTROLLED METALS

2826. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the machinery in Government to ensure the proper use by the quota holders of the controlled metals for which licences are granted; and

(b) the quantities of controlled metals for which licences have been issued to M/s. Deltan Cable Co., Delhi during 1964-65 and 1966-67 so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There is no control over non-ferrous metals, and the utilisation of raw materials is watched by D.G.T.D. or other sponsoring authorities as the case may be, from the production returns.

(b) The D.G.T.D. recommended in the case of this firm a licence for the following quantities in 1964-65:

Tin	1.50 tonnes
Aluminium	13 tonnes
Copper	77 tonnes.

For 1966-67 and 1967-68 in accordance with the policy, consolidated requirements have been taken into account and the D.G.T.D. have recommended licences for a value of Rs. 9.9 lakhs and Rs. 8.7 lakhs respectively. During 1966-67 however, a restriction had been imposed to the effect the import of copper should not exceed 22 tonnes. The restriction was imposed as the item is of a speculative nature.

CAR TYRES

2827. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in car tyres; and

(b) whether there is any demand of the same in any other country?

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

(b) Automobile tyres have been exported to various countries such as Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Kenya, Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Mauritius and U.A.R.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2828. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for the development of small scale industries in some of the less developed States;

(b) if so, the nature of schemes, the amount to be spent and the names of the States; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to boost up small scale industry in Orissa and if so, the nature of the scheme and the amount to be spent on it?

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

PAPER PULP FACTORY, ASSAM

2829. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for establishing a paper pulp factory in public sector in Assam has been submitted by the survey team;

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

(c) if the report has not been submitted, the time likely to be taken to do so?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (c). A Project Report for Assam is under preparation and it is likely to be available by the end of April, 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF JUTE PRODUCTS

2830. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the finished jute products exported to some foreign countries recently were refused because of their inferior quality; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the quantity involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Not as far as Government are aware, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CLOSING OF SIMALUGURI-MORANHAT BRANCH LINE IN ASSAM

2831. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Simaluguri-Moranhath Branch line of the North-East Frontier Railway in Assam is proposed to be closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such proposal is, at present, under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

DESEL LOCOMOTIVES IN ASSAM

2832. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce diesel locomotives on Lumding—Badarpur Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway in Assam; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Lumding-Badarpur Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway is already dieselised since March 1963.

EXPORT INCENTIVE SCHEME

2833. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some exporting firms have been detected flouting the export incentive scheme;

(b) if so, the names of the firms and the amount of the foreign exchange involved; and

(c) the action taken against such firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir; certain exporting firms have failed to honour their undertaking to export.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1831/67.*]

EXPORT OF THROWSTER WASTE

2834. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that finished goods made out of Throwster Waste fetches nearly four times the value of the export of throwster waste;

(b) if so, why the export of throwster waste is allowed when Indian manufacturers and processors demand is higher than the available material; and

(c) whether in the interest of national economy and to provide employment relief to the people in the remote villages Government propose to ban the export of this silk-waste ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). In September, 1967, the Central Silk Board had set up a Silk-Waste Committee to review the silk waste export policy in operation from 1963 onwards. In its interim report, the Committee has, among other things, observed that—

(i) finished goods made out of throwsters waste yarn fetch about double the export value of the throwsters waste at the current level of export prices; and

(ii) the current level of consumption of throwsters waste in the country for production of exportable fabrics is estimated at 23,000 kgs. as against an annual availability of about 45,000 kgs.

The Committee has therefore recommended that the export of throwsters waste may be linked with supplies to the manufacturers of throwsters yarn in the ratio of 1:1. This recommendation has been accepted by Government.

EXPLORATION OF COPPER AT RAKHA

2835. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the exploration of copper at Rakha in Bihar has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how much money has been spent so far on its exploration, the know-how indigenous or foreign which has been applied and the achievements made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY)

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., have spent a sum of Rs. 5.55 lakhs on preliminary works upto

September 1967. In addition, the Geological Survey of India have been carrying out exploration in this property and meeting the expenditure from their total budget, without maintaining any separate accounts.

2. Two teams of Mining/Metallurgical and Geological Experts from USSR visited India and examined the property in October November, 1965 and suggested a programme of detailed exploration and metallurgical tests. Recently, the Services of an expert under the United Nations Development Programme has also been obtained and he is at present examining the property. The National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a programme of exploratory work together with the development of a small mine, to be expanded later, costing Rs. 1.51 crores and Rs. 6.98 crores respectively.

3. The Geological Survey of India took up detailed examination of this belt in 1950 by large scale mapping, pitting and trenching, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. On the basis of drilling and exploratory mining operations carried out the reserves of ore have been calculated as follows :—

Reserves	Average grade of cu.
(in million tonnes)	(% of Cu.)
25.11	2.19
63.90	1.54
87.81	1.32
151.32	0.96

It is estimated that the reserves are capable of sustaining production of 20,000 tonnes of copper for a period of 30 years.

ASSAULTS ON RAILWAYMEN

2836. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public assaults on railwaymen have increased recently particularly in the Eastern Zone; and

(b) the total number of such assaults in the last two years and the total estimated loss involved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). Yes. There has been an increase in the number

of cases of assaults on Railwaymen from 22 in 1966 to 46 in 1967 on the Eastern, South Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways. The loss involved in respect of these cases is not known.

DEATH OF RAILWAY GANGMEN IN WEST BENGAL

2837. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently six railway gangmen died of suffocation in West Bengal;

(b) the circumstances under which the accident occurred; and

(c) what precaution Government propose to take to give proper working conditions to Class IV employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

2838. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the time by which Government propose to appoint an Industries Commission to review the Industries Development and Regulation Act ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : This matter has also been raised by the Estimates Committee (1967-68) in its Ninth Report on Industrial Licensing and is under examination of the Government.

LICENCES ISSUED BEFORE AND AFTER DEVALUATION

2839. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industrial licences issued after devaluation and the number of licences which were issued before devaluation and have lapsed ;

(b) whether Government have considered the competitive disadvantages of new

industries with imported plant and duties raised by 57.5% by devaluation; and

(c) if so, how they propose to prevent their higher cost of production influencing the older production ?

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

MAHALAKSHMI TEXTILE MILLS,
BHAVANAGAR

2840. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Bhavanagar in Gujarat has been financially very weak and has not only not paid the workers' wages and provident fund contributions worth lakhs but administratively also it has become so incapable that it has reached the stage of closure; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take over the Mills.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is a fact that the financial position of the Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Bhavanagar, has been deteriorating for some time.

(b) The question of appointing an Investigation Committee under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of the mill is under active consideration.

12.21 hrs.

RE: QUESTIONS, CALLING-ATTENTIONS-NOTICES ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, calling attention-notice. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 357 के अन्तर्गत मेरी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। 14-11-67 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 337 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में मैं ने

21-11-67 को एक अल्प सूचना प्रश्न दिया था। वह अल्प सूचना प्रश्न गायब कर दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be raised as a point of order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह अल्प सूचना प्रश्न किस नियम के अन्तर्गत गायब कर दिया गया है। इस विषय का सम्बन्ध आप से है।

MR. SPEAKER : What the hon. Member says will not be taken down.

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD* : . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न दिये थे, जो गायब कर दिये गए। वह उनके बारे में जानना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : But it cannot be raised now. Suddenly if he raises it here in this manner, how can I answer ? Thousands of questions are coming up, and could the Speaker possibly know which question is coming and which question is not coming ?

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(SHRI SENAPATI BAPAT)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Before you proceed to the next item, may I make one submission ? The Leaders of all the Opposition Groups had made a request to you. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not raise it here.

SHRI NATH PAI : You should show us the courtesy of replying to us.

Would you please hear my complaint ? I would not go into the matter. A letter was sent to you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper to raise it like this.

SHRI NATH PAI : If you are suggesting that I am doing anything improper, then you are not fair to me. I am only asking you a question. The Leaders of all the Opposition Parties had written to you a letter. We have not even got an acknowledgment of what your intention is. Is it wrong to ask what you propose to do ? For you to suggest

12.23 Not recorded.

that my seeking for your guidance in this matter is improper is, I think, a little unfair to me.....

MR. SPEAKER : Would he kindly permit me to say one thing ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Very much so. Who can stop you ?

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. Any condolence resolution to be placed before the House is moved from the Chair. We took a decision on this matter and even if some leader of India was not a Member of this House, we did make a reference to his death here, as for instance, in the case of Master Tara Singh. But when several names are proposed to the Speaker, I think

SHRI NATH PAI : We referred only to Senapati Bapat.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not want to mention names. It is not good to mention names. That is why I am avoiding any names being mentioned here. It is not at all proper. It should be mentioned only after we discuss the matter. It is not as though there is any controversy about it, because the persons are dead and they are not living. I thought that it was the discretion of the Speaker to move it from the Chair. If anyone writes to me that that discretion should be taken away from the Speaker, I would like this House to give that discretion to somebody else. I have no objection. I am not the highest agency; the House is the highest forum; if the discretion is to be with the Speaker, then that discretion must be with the Speaker. Or else, I would leave it in the hands of the House, so that they may appoint a committee or do something else, so that in future, the Speaker would not be put in the embarrassing position of taking a decision and then somebody else trying to change it. This controversy need not be there. I am not at all anxious to have this discretion. I do not want to quarrel particularly with persons who are no more with us in the world, and if the House thinks that the discretion should not be there with the Speaker, I, for one, would be absolutely at one with the House, and let the House appoint a committee and then take a decision. But if the discretion is to be with the Speaker, then, after the

Speaker has taken a decision, if it is said that it should not be done in that manner then. I am helpless.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Am I to understand that you had taken to decision ? This is really unfair to me and to the House also, and it must not be made to appear that deliberately on such solemn occasions as this we are either trying to defy your authority or trying.....

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the authority here ?

SHRI NATH PAI : The authority is very much there. When you say that when the Speaker has taken a decision it should be respected, I am at one with you. But I am afraid you give me an impression and also to those who called on you that you would like to discuss the matter. Now, for you to say that a decision was taken which is being challenged. Again, I think, is not proper....

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has communicated it to him.

SHRI NATH PAI : He never accompanied me. The hon. Minister never mentioned anything to us. When all of us had sent this letter to you we thought that you would agree. There are few revolutionaries of that calibre left in this country.

I do feel very strongly that this House is not built by Mr. Charles Layton or Mr. Baker, but basically this House has been built by men like Senapati Bapat who are our great patriots, and we are only sitting here, and we only honour ourselves and show how great is our heritage and responsibility, by seeking an opportunity to bow down in reverence and homage to such great men. Government had conveyed to me that they would agree, and I think the hon. Prime Minister also was coming, I think, with a ready speech to join the others. But I do not know what has happened.

We do not want to embarrass you. The discretion should be normally with you, but I think we assisted you in suggesting that when the letter was signed by every recognised party or group, Government should agree and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also should agree. I thought that they had agreed.

Nobody is trying to embarrass you. But I think you never gave a decision. I

[Shri Nath Pai]

would like, therefore, that this matter may be thrashed out.

MR. SPEAKER : May I hear from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I fully endorse your idea that discretion must be with you.

As regards our respect to the departed soul, we are at one with Shri Nath Pai, and we have the highest respect for him, and I also pay my homage to him.

Once you had told me, I think, the day before yesterday, that you had conveyed your idea to Shri Khadilkar, then and there I had dropped the matter and conveyed that decision to the hon. Leader. Yesterday, you, Sir, also—whatever be our feeling—had told Shri Nath Pai that the Speaker had taken a decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, let him say what he wants now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I want to say only one word. I was also present when the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs came over here. He did not say that the Speaker had taken a decision but he had intimated that he would consider such a proposal, and that the matter was not closed.

MR. SPEAKER : Senapati Bapat was a great leader. After all, his services and sacrifices are second to none in this country. He suffered terribly, I do not know for how many decades; I think, before many of us were born he began suffering for the cause of the country....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Before all of us were born.

MR. SPEAKER : I completely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Shri Nath Pai and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and let us convey our homage and respect to the departed soul to his bereaved family. Let not the hon. Member think that I am in any way less in my expression of my respect for that great leader. Here and now, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Members of this House.

SHRI NATH PAI : Now that you have spoken for the House, I would also join you. I hope you will be good enough to give us some time. As we expected of you, you have taken the initiative now in paying our homage. We do not want to make long speeches now, but we also want to join you in paying our homage.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This has caused some embarrassment to you needlessly. As you have said, you are second to none in your respect for Senapati Bapat. All of us are also at one with you in bemoaning the death or the passing away of this great veteran in our national struggle for freedom. We have great respect for him. In the course of his long life, he had to champion certain causes which do not meet with the approval of some of us on this side and on that side. Nevertheless, we are all beholden to him, and we are grateful for the services that he has rendered, and we join you in mourning his death.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्वतंत्रता हम ने 1947 में प्राप्त की, उसको लाने के लिए इस देश के असंख्य लोगों ने अपने बलिदान दिये। उनमें से कुछ को तो लोग जानते हैं। बाद में उनमें से कुछ को कुछ सिला भी मिला। मगर बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जो नींव के पत्थर की तरह हमारी स्वतंत्रता की इमारत की नींव में पड़े हुए हैं। जब उनमें से कोई हम से विदा होता है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से सारे राष्ट्र को उसका दुख होता है। सेनापति बापत उन क्रान्तिकारियों में से थे, जिनमें लोकमान्य तिलक, वीर सावरकर, चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद और सरदार भगतसिंह आते हैं। उन लोगों के बलिदानों के द्वारा ही आज हम स्वतंत्र हैं और इस लोक सभा में बैठे हुए हैं। इस लिए एक ऐसी महान् विभूति का अपने बीच में से उठ जाना सारे राष्ट्र के लिए शोक का विषय है। मैं और मेरा दल सेनापति बापत को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : On behalf of the DMK, I join you and the other leaders in paying our homage to the

great patriot and revolutionary, Senapati Bapat. It is due to the enduring efforts of such a patriot and revolutionary that India was able to attain its dignity in the comity of nations, and also the well-cherished freedom for our country. As one belonging to the DMK, and as a democrat, I pay very sincerely my homage and respect to the departed leader.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : It requires no special words from me but it goes without saying that Senapati Bapat was a legend in this country; not only in Maharashtra but in other parts of the country, his memory will be cherished and as a person who dedicated his all to the struggle for freedom. On behalf of the Communist party of India, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and others in this House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी की लड़ाई में दो प्रमुख धाराएं रहीं— एक हथियारी क्रान्ति की धारा और दूसरी अहिंसक क्रान्ति की धारा। मेरी राय में दोनों अपने अपने ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान को मुक्त करने की कोशिश की है। सेनापति बापत हथियारी क्रान्ति की जो धारा रही उसके सेनानी थे। मैं अपने दिल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, I pay my humble homage and respect to the great patriot and revolutionary, who fought for the freedom of the country long before the national movement took shape.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I join my colleagues from the other parties in paying my homage to Senapati Bapat, and I have listened to the sentiments expressed by you, Mr. Speaker. At a time when people were beginning to look upon the British occupation in this country as a divine dispensation, there was a small band of courageous souls who came forth not in India but in the lion's den, that is, in England itself, and pricked the bubble that British rule was wanted in this country. It requires an extraordinary courage and vision to declare this faith in Indians' ultimate liberation. Senapati Bapat belonged to the small band of valiant soldiers who lit the path of India's struggle to freedom.

It is true that he belonged to the other school who believed that in the emancipation of our country we are free to the choice of our means. That was his conviction and he adhered to it. But under Gandhiji, when the nation turned to the path of Satyagraha, Senapati Bapat was among the greatest of Satyagrahis that India produced. There was no movement since 1903 till our liberation in which Senapati Bapat did not play a prominent role. Never did a man contribute or seldom perhaps a man did contribute so much to our freedom and expected so little from it.

After the liberation of the country, his only concern was the uplift of our people and his only occupation was the Upanishads. It is something very rare that at the age of 76 the call of freedom was irresistible for him and he went in response to the call of the suffering people of Goa. He was brutally assaulted. His CHOTI, hair, was pulled out. He came bleeding to Belgaum with not a word, either of protest or wanting in sympathy; he was just smiles. I think he was a combination of a scholar, soldier and saint, and as I said, it is to this generation that very largely we owe our freedom.

I join in all humility in paying our homage to this great soldier of our freedom struggle.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by all the leaders of the political parties here in this House. Senapati Bapat was fondly known in Maharashtra as "Tatya", an elderly person who was as if a member of every family. His life, if I can use a Sanskrit word for it, was YAGNA, what you call sacrifice. From the student days to the last, it was a continuous YAGNA for him. In the early days of the freedom struggle, he belonged to that group of youngmen, and not only as a student in India but when he went abroad as a student of philosophy, he dedicated himself to the cause of independence. From that moment on wards, it was nothing but a dedication for the cause of India. Though he believed in the terrorist philosophy at that time. I have never come across a person who really believed in the philosophy of love more than him. To the last, he was living the life of another child.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

He fought against the Britishers; he fought against any injustice but he was never bitter against anybody. I entirely agree with Mr. Nath Pai that he was a very pleasing combination of a scholar, a patriot and a saint. We pay our respectful homage to the departed soul.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. members to stand in silence for a short while ?

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, having paid our homage to the great patriot, I want to enquire about something regarding our conventions in this respect. I remember on the demise of our friend, Shri Syama Prasad Mukherjee, the Speaker had said that only he would say whatever he has got to say in paying homage to that great patriot and subsequently it was only the Speaker who spoke and nobody else. Then, on the demise of our beloved Prime Minister, this convention was not observed and the leaders of various parties were allowed to pay their homage. I want that you, in your judgment, should indicate what shall guide us in these matters in the future. I am afraid at the time of Shri Syama Prasad Mukherjee's death, it was considered that somebody might say something controversial and so the Speaker, at that time, in his wisdom, declared that in future this would be the convention to be followed. I would like to know what would be the procedure in future.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, it is very well-known that condolence resolutions are moved from the Chair. There is absolutely no controversy about it. Unfortunately, I do not want to express my views again because I am a little disturbed. If the leaders of parties write to me about a small matter, how can a Speaker say "No" to it? He is placed in a very embarrassing position. If the Leader of the House and the leaders of the opposition agree, it would be a very happy position for the Speaker. Otherwise, he is put in an embarrassing position. I wanted to pay my homage to the departed leader. Though it was not in the agenda, I agreed to it.

So far as the point raised by Kripalani is concerned, let us not discuss it here now. I would look into all the facts, how many spoke, who spoke, etc. If the House wants that the Speaker should take a decision in future, I will take the decision. Or else, if any letter is written to me, I will forward it to the Leader of the House and then the Leader of the House and the leaders of the opposition can sit together and take a decision. After all, I belong to all of you. I do not belong to any one group. I want to create that confidence in all sections of the House that I belong to all of you. I should not be put in an embarrassing position.

About the point raised by Kripalani, let me see the records as to who spoke and what happened on that occasion. Let us not discuss it now here.

12.40 hrs :

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED LARGE SCALE SMUGGLING OF PULSES AND OTHER FOODGRAINS TO CHINA AND PAKISTAN THROUGH THE EASTERN BORDERS OF INDIA

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

“भारत की पूर्वी सीमाओं से चीन तथा पाकिस्तान को बड़े पैमाने पर दालें तथा अन्य प्रकार के अनाज चोरी-छिपे ले जाना।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDA) : Government of India have seen some reports appearing in the press to the effect that according to the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers' Federation there has been large scale smuggling of pulses from the eastern border of India into China and Pakistan. No report to this effect, however, has so far been received from any of the State Governments. The State Governments have been asked to inquire into the matter and report the correct position.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी आशय का एक सवाल मैंने लोक सभा में दिया था, जो 14 नवम्बर को आया और उसका जो जवाब मिला था, वह भी बिल्कुल इसी तरह का है—सरकार अलग अलग शासन-सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सवाल 10 दिन पहले देना पड़ता है। आज एक दिसम्बर होने को आया, आज जब पुनः उसी तरह का सवाल आया कि चीन और पाकिस्तान को स्मगलिंग होता है, तो आज फिर वही जवाब मिलता है कि हमने राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्टें मांगी हुई हैं—तो इसका क्या मतलब है ?

मैं आपका ध्यान 27 नवम्बर के अखबार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—स्मगलिंग करने वाले कितने तेज हैं, वहाँ की स्थिति क्या है—इस अखबार से इस पर प्रकाश पड़ता है—

“A gang of 40 smugglers attacked a patrol party with deadly weapons, forcibly released an arrested smuggler and contraband articles, snatched away two rifles and kidnapped some sepoy.”

यानी स्मगलिंग जो चलता है, वह पूरी तैयारी के साथ चलता है, हमारे सिपाहियों को, सिक्थोरिटो गार्डों को भगाया जाता है, मारा जाता है—इस प्रकार की घटना के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय से जवाब मिलता है कि हम अभी उनसे रिपोर्ट मांग रहे हैं, रिपोर्ट आई नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1946 में स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि ऐसे समाजद्रोही तत्वों को पेड़ पर लटका कर फाँसी दी जायगी, उस वक्त के हमारे खाद्य मंत्री श्री के० एम० मूंशी ने शायद सोचा होगा कि पेड़ों की कमी होगी, इस लिये उन्होंने वन-महोत्सव का कार्यक्रम लागू कर के जगह जगह पेड़ लगावा दिये, लेकिन आज तक पेड़ों पर कोई समाजद्रोही बटका दिखाई नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रकार से मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, जब हाउस के सामने स्मगलिंग का, तस्करी का मामला है, तो खाद्य मंत्री

शायद यह कह कर कि यह गृह मंत्रालय का मामला है, उसको टालना चाहेंगे, तो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। जब ऐसी खबरें आती हैं और जब हम बार बार यहाँ पर सवाल करते हैं, तो ठीक प्रकार से जवाब दे कर हमारा सन्तोष करना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDE : I do not think, Sir, I have tried to evade the answer. In these matters we entirely depend on the information to be furnished by the State Governments and also the Home Ministry. We referred this matter, both the previous question as well as this Calling Attention Notice, to the State Governments. I myself tried to contact them on the telephone. Unfortunately, I do not get any information of this nature. Unless there is some substantial corroboration the State Government will not come forward with such information.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, on a previous occasion when I put a question to the hon. Food Minister about smuggling of rice from Assam to Bhutan and from Bhutan to China, he said that he would enquire into that matter. They say that they would enquire, but they do not enquire; that is the trouble.

श्री ओ० प्र० रयागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रकार का उत्तर आज गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से मिला है, इसी प्रकार का उत्तर हमें पहले भी मिला था, जब मैंने तस्कर व्यापार की ओर इशारा किया था और बताया था कि आसाम बार्डर पर तस्कर व्यापार बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है। उस वक्त भी उन्होंने यही कहा था कि जांच करेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम के हर नगर में एक ले-मैन भी चला जाय, तो हर दुकान पर चाइना के बने हुए फाउन्टेन-पेन, कैमरे आदि खुले बिकते हुए देख सकता है। वहाँ का तस्कर व्यापार छिपा नहीं है, यहाँ तक कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में सरकारी अफसरों और कर्मचारियों के जेबों में चाइना के बने हुए फाउन्टेन-पेन मिलेंगे। यह तस्कर व्यापार खुले-आम चल रहा है,

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

लेकिन सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है—इससे साफ़ जाहिर है कि गवर्नमेन्ट की मशीनरी फेल हो गई है और ये अपने निकम्पेपन को प्रकट कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के फूड मिनिस्टर ने आपके कम्पेल करने पर, दबाव डालने पर हमने यहां से दालों का निर्यात दूसरी जगहों को करना आरम्भ किया—तो क्या आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में कोई आदमी इस प्रकार के स्मगलर के साथ मिला हुआ है, जिसने इस प्रकार का दबाव दिलवा कर वहां से निकासी खुलवाई? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस प्रकार का दबाव डाल कर वहां से निकासी क्यों खुलवाई?

दूसरे, क्या आपने यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है कि असम में दाल आदि खाद्यान्न कितनी मात्रा में गया है, किन किन व्यापारियों को गया है, क्या असम की आवश्यकता से ज्यादा तो नहीं गया है? अगर ज्यादा गया है तो यह संकेत मिल सकता है कि स्मगलिंग के लिये गया है। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् उन व्यापारियों के खाते, जिनके पास यह सामान भेजा गया है, जांच कर के यह पता लगायेगी कि यह सामान कहां कहां और किस तरीके से बेचा गया है तथा जो लोग दोषी पाये जायेंगे, उनको दण्ड दिया जायगा?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I was mentioning, the movement of foodgrains from one State to another is totally banned. There is no free movement of foodgrains, that is, as far as foodgrains other than pulses are concerned. As far as pulses are concerned, even in normal times 60,000 to 70,000 tonnes, and sometimes even 75,000 tonnes, of pulses move from other States of the country to Assam. I have examined the figures of the previous years and I find that this is the normal movement from year to year. Now, there were some newspaper reports saying that at a time about 1,100 wagons were booked for Assam and that the booking was made from Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Government has indi-

cated to us that only 155 wagons were booked to Assam over a period of 2 months and 21 days. So, this is absolutely normal. Had there been any smuggling on a very large scale, the prices in Assam would have shot up but I find that prices in Assam are going down in the last two months.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 155 वैगन्स मध्य प्रदेश से असम में गई हैं। इन फिगर्स को मैंने भी अखबारों में पढ़ा है और मैंने उनको चैक भी किया है—वे गलत हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश से जो दालें गई हैं, गौहाटी और सिलिगुड़ी—इन दोनों जगहों पर वह करीब 15 लाख मन पिछले डार्ड-तीन महीनों में गई हैं, जब कि इसी कारसपोन्डिंग पीरियड में पिछली दफा इन्हीं दोनों स्टेशनों पर करीब सवा लाख मन गई थीं। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां की जितनी पोपुलेशन है, उसकी इतनी रिक्वायरमेंट नहीं हो सकती। दूसरे, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां से किसी और स्टेट को भी दालें वापस नहीं जा सकतीं, क्योंकि वह और ज्यादा महंगी पड़ेगी। हो क्या रहा है—बड़े आर्गोनाइज्ड तरीके से वहां पर गेन्ड हैं जो यह स्मगलिंग कर रहे हैं और हमारी इन्फरमेशन यह है कि इन अन-सोशल एली-मेन्ट्स के साथ कुछ मिनिस्टर्स भी शामिल हैं और पुलिस भी इसमें इन्वाल्ड है और इस तरह से उन ट्रेडर्स के साथ मिल कर यह तस्करी का व्यापार होता है। इसी तरह से वेस्ट बंगाल से सरसों का तेल और सरसों स्मगल होती है, इसी तरह से यू० पी० के अन्दर नैनीताल, रक्सौल, नैपालगंज से चावल और गेहूँ काफ़ी मात्रा में नेपाल और उसके आगे चाइना में जाता है, क्योंकि चाइना में दालों के भाव बहुत ऊंचे हैं। यह साफ़ जाहिर है कि इतने लार्ज स्केल पर जो स्मगलिंग होता है यह बिना पुलिस की कनाइवेंस के और बड़े लोगों की कनाइवेंस के नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये यह सारे के सारे केस अगर आप स्टेट गवर्न-मेन्ट्स पर छोड़ देंगे तो वे इसमें कुछ नहीं बता सकेंगे, वास्तव में इस मामले में होम मिनिस्ट्री

जाती है, क्योंकि यह स्मगलिंग का मामला है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई सी० बी० आई० का अफसर वहाँ जा कर देखे कि इतने जोर से स्मगलिंग कैसे होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस सारे केस को सी० बी० आई० को भेजने के लिये तैयार है, जो कि इसकी एन्कवायरी करे कि किस ढंग से स्मगलिंग हो रहा है और उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am prepared to request the Home Ministry to enquire afresh into the matter. But the facts mentioned by the hon. Member do not represent true picture of the state of affairs. My figures show that about 10 to 15 lakh quintals of pulses move every year from various States to Assam, that is, about 30 to 40 lakh maunds. If, as has been alleged by the hon. Member, about 1 to 2 lakh maunds have moved in a period of three months, it is just normal or below normal. I do not see any point in what the hon. Member says.

12.50 hrs.

NEW POLICY OF IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF WOOL

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday, in reply to a Call Attention of Shri Madhu Limaye, a statement was laid by the Minister because it was a long one and I said that we may take it up today. Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I have also written a letter to you about it.

MR. SPEAKER : No please. On a Call Attention, I have never permitted any Member whose name is not in the list. That is why Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta objected to this gentleman getting up.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : At the same time, I would like to know whether we are now establishing a convention that either in putting a supplementary or a question on a Call Attention, we will deliver a speech and no question will be there.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a point of personal clarification.

You have ruled that nobody should put any question if his name does not appear in the list. I did not want to put any question. But this very thing was in my head, about this smuggling of rice, and today I made a reference to this during the Question Hour that let the Minister make an inquiry—no inquiry was conducted—because Assam is suffering. Therefore, I just wanted a clarification. I just tried to draw your attention to this. I did not want the Minister to reply to me. I did not want my name to appear in the press also.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it not possible to raise a point of order when the facts are different ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise a point of order; you have a right to raise a point of order. But it will be replied to by the Speaker, not by the Minister. If you want to raise a point of order, I will not object at all.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : In answer to the Call Attention, the statement was laid on the Table of the House. You are correct in saying that only those persons whose names are there in the list are entitled to put questions for further elucidation. But since the time has passed, 24 hours time has been given to the House, and it has become possible for one of our Members to discover an inaccuracy in regard to the point of information that he has given. Surely, you should allow him to raise just that point also.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many methods, not only a Question, Short Notice Question, Half-an-Hour discussion or some other discussion. There are so many methods given in the Rules book. The Members have got so many privileges and facilities to do that. If you want to do it, I have no objection but it must be changed before that. Whatever I allow to Shri Patodia, I must be able to allow to every Member of the House. I shall not say 'No' to others. Otherwise, it will be said that there is discrimination. That is the difficulty.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (हापुड) : वह सारी चीजें जो आपका लोक-सभा कार्यालय है उन्हें वह रिजैक्ट कर देता है तो इन बिल का क्या किया जाय ? इस हिसाब से तो काम नहीं

[श्री काशबीर शास्त्री]

चलेगा। सारी चीजें जो हम भेजते हैं वह लोक-सभा का कार्यालय आपका रिजैक्ट करके भेज देता है रूल्स का हम क्या करें सारे रूल्स धरे रह जाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : हम सारी चीजें भेजते हैं और यह आपका लोक-सभा का कार्यालय रिजैक्ट कर देता है सारे रूल्स धरे रह जाते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally, they have to reject a number of them.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 सफे के बयान में उनके आयात और वितरण के बारे में नई नीति आई है और पुरानी नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन हुआ है। मैं व्यापार मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने वितरण के बारे में क्या उनके पास शिकायतें आई हैं जैसे कि मौडल वूलन मिल्स के ऊपर श्री एन० सी० दत्त की रपट है। इसी तरीके से लुधियाने की जो कबिर वूलन मिल्स है उसके बारे में बम्बई हाई कोर्ट का जो फैसला है अमर एक ही जुमला उसमें से मैं पढ़ूँ तो वह काफ़ी होगा क्योंकि पूरा फैसला बहुत लम्बा है। मेरे उसमें से एक जुमले के बढ़ने से यह सदन दंग रह जायगा कि क्या-क्या इनके कार्यालयों में हो रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई का हाईकोर्ट का निर्णय कहता है जिसके कि खिलाफ़ उनकी अपील करने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी :

"The decision of the Textile Commissioner of making bulk allocation of Rs. 4,50,000 worth of hair belting tops to Respondent No. 6 (i.e., the Kabir Woollen Mills) on the basis that Respondent No. 6 had the capacity to produce and had in fact produced hair belting yarn which was of the desired quality and specification acceptable to the Association and the Members of the Association, will have to be regarded as arbitrary, unreasonable and perverse and if that is so, that order is liable to be quashed and set aside."

उन्होंने खत्म कर दिया इस आर्डर को लेकिन बीच में यह साढ़े 4 लाख रुपये का माल यह काले बाजार में बेच कर सारा पैसा खा गये हैं। यह एक उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने रक्खा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऊनी उद्योग के लिए बीच में चीनी आक्रमण के बाद नायलोन मंगाया गया 80 लाख रुपये का और उसमें से 50 लाख रुपये का नायलोन सरप्लस है, अतिरिक्त है यह घोषित किया गया। आर्थर ऐक्सपोर्ट ऐंड इम्पोर्ट एजेंसी और कौमनवेलथ वूलन मिल्स नाम की दो यूनियनों को यह 50 लाख रुपये का नायलोन जो अबमूल्यन के पहले मंगाया गया था, इन दो पार्टियों को दिया गया अबमूल्यन के बाद और बाजार में उसका जो प्रीमियम है उसका खयाल करते हुए मेरा अंदाज़ है कि 50 लाख रुपये पर यह जो दो यूनियट्स हैं उन्होंने करीब-करीब 6 करोड़ रुपया इन्होंने कमाया होगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल पर आइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 8 सफ़े का बयान है। कुछ तो मुझे बताना पड़ेगा। तो यह उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने दे रहा हूँ एक यह कबिर वूलन मिल्स का और दूसरी यह आर्थर ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट वूलन मिल्स का। मैंने कहा कि डेढ़, डेढ़ करोड़ और 6, 6 करोड़ का काम किया है। पुरानी नीति इनकी असफल रही इसमें शक़ नहीं। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि जिनको कच्चा ऊन दिया जाता था उसका सूत, यार्न बना कर उसका वह वितरण करें यह इनकी जिम्मेदारी थी। लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि समय पर वितरण नहीं हुआ, देरी हुई या पूरा कोटा नहीं दिया गया, उसकी अच्छी क्वालिटी नहीं थी, तो यह जो सब बातें हैं, क्या उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को जानकारी देंगे कि कितना प्रतिशत सूत इन लोगों ने पिछले 5 साल में दिया और उसकी गुणवत्ता (क्वालिटी) क्या थी ?

अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा है कि नई नीति विकेंद्रित उद्योग के हक़

में है, अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, विकेन्द्रित उद्योग क्या चीज है? मेरे पास यह पूरी लिस्ट है होज्यरी उद्योग के बारे में। होज्यरी उद्योग यह मानेंगे कि विकेन्द्रित है लेकिन उसमें मैं देखता हूँ कि 100 पौंड से कम ऊन का इस्तेमाल करने वाली भी कई यूनिट्स हैं। और एक, दो यूनिट्स ऐसी भी हैं जो दो लाख पौंड ऊन का भी इस्तेमाल करती हैं तो मंत्री महोदय की नई नीति का यह नतीजा निकलेगा कि उसमें काला बाजार होगा और लोग कोटा बेचेंगे, सूत बेचेंगे इसलिए मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको इस बात का पता है कि होज्यरी उद्योग में करीब करीब 24 ऐसी यूनिट्स हैं जो 40 प्रतिशत कोटा खा जाती है। यहां पर करीब-करीब 1 हजार यूनिट्स की मेरे पास लिस्ट है, जिनमें से 24 यूनिट्स ऐसे हैं जो 40 प्रतिशत कोटा खा जाते हैं। इसी तरह क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये—आज श्री कुरेशी कहां हैं? वह गायब हैं, उनका इसमें हाथ है—काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये वह स्पेशल कोटा दे रहे हैं? वहां पर गलत ढंग से यूनिट कायम किय जा रहे हैं। उनमें यह सारा कोटा बंट जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह यह सारा मामला पब्लिक अंडर-टेकरिंग्स कमेटी, पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी या सदन की किसी कमेटी के सामने भेजने के लिये तैयार हैं? मैंने जो दो तीन चीजें उठाई हैं, वह कोई मामूली चीजें नहीं हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Previously you used to ring the bell during speeches. Now you are ringing the bell even when a question is being put.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री एम० सी० दत्त की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें लाखों रु० का मामला है। उसे आपकी इजाजत से मैं हाउस की टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to the Speaker. Let us see afterwards.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर टेकनिकल हैं। यह मुझे आपकी इजाजत से यहां पर रखना पड़ेगा।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मुझे कोई भी आपत्ति कभी नहीं होती। आप किसी भी कमेटी, जो कि संसद् की हो, मेरे मंत्रालय के बारे में देखने की आज्ञा दे सकते हैं। मुझे कभी इन्कार नहीं होगा। जब भी आप चाहें इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी कह सकते हैं।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के सवालों का ताल्लुक है, आपने खुद ही घंटी बजाई है। चार छः सवाल एक साथ आ गये हैं। उन के बारे में मैं यही कह सकता हूँ कि सब के बारे में जांच हो रही है, और जांच के बाद जो कुछ भी उनकी गलती पाई जायेगी, उसके लिये उनको दण्ड मिलेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का कोई जवाब नहीं आया। आप कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot say anything now.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ बातों का जवाब तो उन्हें ही देना है। वह तो कमेटी के सामने नहीं जायेंगी। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। जो घाघलियां हैं उनके बारे में मैंने कमेटी की मांग की है। लेकिन जो केवल नीति सम्बन्धी सवाल हैं, उनका जवाब तो उनको देना चाहिये? मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैंने जिन घाघलियों के बारे में कहा है उनके बारे में तो कमेटी हो, लेकिन नीति सम्बन्धी जो मेरे प्रश्न हैं, उनका खुलासा तो किया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : If he wants, he can say.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा अधिकार है। यह उनकी इच्छा की बात नहीं है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम लोगों की कठिनाई यह है कि माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि सिर्फ अधिकार उन्हीं के हैं, बाकी के लोग उनके अधिकार से यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यहां पर सब लोगों के अधिकार हैं। हाउस में उनके भी अधिकार हैं और हमारे भी अधिकार हैं। इसके हिसाब से यहां पर बात की जानी चाहिये। इस तरह से बात करने का कोई तरीका नहीं है।

जहां तक जांच का सवाल है, मेरा कहना यह है कि सदन जिससे चाहे जांच करवा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। इस तरह से मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. This cannot be continued. I am on my legs.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप खड़े हैं तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय खड़े रहेंगे तो मैं भी खड़ा रहूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. He will please resume his seat. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the answer, they can take to some other methods or devices to have the matter further clarified. What am I to do? As the hon. Minister has said, he has also some rights here. He says 'I am not able to give more information'.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें सैटिस्फैक्शन का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हमारा हक़ है। क्या वह हमारे प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि नीति के बारे में वे जवाब दें। मैंने पूछा है कि...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : कोई जवाब नहीं आयेगा। ब्रूट इज बिस ?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं जवाब पाने के लिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

13 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE
TRACTORS (PRICE CONTROL) ORDER, 1967,
ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AF-
FAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg
to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 4 of the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967 :

(i) S. O. 2943 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1967, making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 1119 dated the 30th March, 1967.

(ii) S.O. 2944 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1967, making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 2372 dated the 11th July, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1832/67]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1833/67]

EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL
AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT
RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay
on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 3965 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section

17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1834/67]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1835/67]

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MEDICAL TREATMENT GIVEN TO LATE DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : On behalf of Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given by him on the 23rd November, 1967, during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 210A, a copy of the Technical Report on the medical treatment given to late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1836/67]

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE FORWARD CONTRACTS REGULATION ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 4140 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1967, issued under section 14 of the Forward Contracts Regulation Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1837/67]

13-02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Government Business in this House during the week commencing 4th December, 1967, will consist of :—

- (1) Further discussion on the Food situation.
- (2) Further consideration of the motion for reference of the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967 to a Select Committee.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Official Languages (Amendment)

Bill, 1967 and discussion on the Resolution on Official Language.

- (4) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee.
- (5) Discussion and Voting on :—
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1967-68.
 - (b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1964-65.
- (6) Further consideration of the Report of the Education Commission and Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : At 4 P.M. today, we are having a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. I do not want anything concerning this to be discussed in the House just now. These points can be raised in the Committee.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात आप कहना चाहते हैं, उसी तरह से एक-एक बात दूसरे आनरेबल मेम्बर कहना चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अगर हम बाने वाली चर्चाओं को इसी प्रकार स्थगित करते जायेंगे तो फिर कैसे काम चलेगा। जो बात यहां पूछने की है उसको यहां पूछने देना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Then why should we meet at 4 P.M. in the Committee ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं तो केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो भी आइटम पढ़े हैं वह उसी क्रम से लिये जायेंगे जिस क्रम में उनको पढ़ा गया है या दूसरे क्रम से लिये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप राजभाषा विधेयक को पहले ले लेंगे जैसे कि पिछली बार आपने उसको

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सोमवार को ले लिया था ? जिस क्रम से माननीय मंत्री ने पढ़ा है उसी क्रम से लिये जायेंगे, या कि उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. When we meet at 4 this afternoon, we can discuss these things. If Shastriji also gets irritated, I do not know what to do in this House and how to manage the work here. I am requesting him also to attend the Committee meeting and then we shall discuss all matters pertaining to next week's business. If they want everything to be discussed here, it cannot be done.

13-06 hrs.

MOTIONS RE : SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : We have got the two Motions next concerning the West Bengal situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much time is available ?

MR. SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to forgo the lunch hour today so that we may get one more hour and then we can dispose of these motions. Those who want to have their lunch could just slip away and then come back. Others will be here. Otherwise, this will have to go on over to Monday.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Are you going for lunch or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : Last time also I missed my lunch along with all of you.

Both the Motions will be taken together. The Mover will get 20 minutes to begin and then 10 minutes to reply. It will be difficult for me to ring the bell. I have got the names of the party members here. If anybody feels that he should also get a chance, I should not be embarrassed. After one Member has spoken from one party and taken the party quota, it will be difficult for me to accommodate another member from the same party. The time is divided between the parties; the Swatantra Party gets so much; other parties get a little less.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is the time ?

MR. SPEAKER : Within the time-limit, we can have the discussion, that is, till 3 P.M.

AN HON. MEMBER : Half hour more.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see.

SHRI RANGA (Sri kakulam) : One more hour.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House wants it, we can have it. The non-official business cannot be postponed unless the House unanimously wants it. That is the convention.

The Congress Party will also naturally have some time. Every time I find it is they who are suffering. They have been losing half an hour, 45 minutes like that. Of course, the ruling party should be liberal in giving half an hour or 45 minutes. Anyway, they will also get time.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mukherjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Congressman have started throwing bombs on the Speaker.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I beg to move :

"That this House recommends to the President that he be pleased to dismiss the present Governor of West Bengal for his unconstitutional act of dismissing the ULF Ministry in West Bengal".

This is an unprecedented step that I am asking the House to endorse, but it is on account of the fact that an utterly unprecedented situation has arisen in one part of our country, which involves the entire parliamentary process and the future of public life in India. A sort of pettifoggery and panic along with overweening greed for power and an utter lack of scruple has resulted in the commission of an outrage on the Constitution and all proprieties and decencies of political life.

The action of the Governor of West Bengal in summarily and suddenly dismissing the West Bengal Ministry has shown to what lengths an arbitrary inclination towards authority and a desire to monopolise power all over the country can lead certain sections of people in India. The white

elephant of an office—the office of a Governor is decorative, because if it were something else it would be a danger to democracy—this white elephant of an office has been used as a rat gnawing at the tender vitals of parliamentary functioning. The Governor cannot be impeached, but he can be removed by the President under article 156 and since the Governor has covered his elevated office with disgrace abounding, we have to recommend to the President that in his pleasure he dismisses Dharma Vira in West Bengal.

Sampurnanand in Rajasthan, Dharma Vira in West Bengal, and Chakravartys and Pavates thrown in between, what a sorry catalogue of infamy, and of the whole lot, the Governor of Bengal takes the cake ! His name is Dharma Vira—'staunch in virtue'. Seldom was a man named by his parents with fond hopes, seldom was he given a nomenclature which has been so thoroughly belied by his actions. Shuttling back and forth between Calcutta and Delhi, the West Bengal Governor appears to have mortgaged his conscience to his masters in the Central Government. He plunged shamelessly into the mire of the lowliest brand of partisan power-politics and thought he had pulled off a palace coup in the Raj Bhavan of Calcutta, and like a thief in the night and surrounded by sneaky double-crossers he dismissed the lawful ministry and appointed instead another which stinks to high heavens and against which the people of West Bengal are staging a demonstration, the gravity of which I am sure not even the worthies on the Treasury Benches can deny. By his ugly manoeuvrings he has disgraced his office and plunged West Bengal into sorrow and shame. But Bengal does not merely groan in agony; she is roaring in protest and all India reverberates because of that. I wish Government takes serious note of it and advises the President in accordance with what is in conformity with conscience, with decency and with dignity.

The West Bengal Speaker has showed courage and character, and I only wish you to look at that portrait,—Vithalbhai Patel—who in the days before Independence, and I think Prof. Ranga was a witness—took steps which showed how even in those inhibited days the Speaker could stand for the rights of the House and for the rights of

its members. I would like you also to remember that in the history of the Speaker's role, there is nothing more spectacular or more impressive than a scene in the 17th century when King Charles I walked into the House of Commons and the Speaker then used to be his nominee and servant, and he wanted the Speaker to show to him the five members whom he wanted to arrest. And the Speaker—Speaker Lenthall—fell on his knees before Charles I and said : "Your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor ears to hear except what this hon. House vouchsafes to me." That was the standard set in the days of the fight between King and Parliament, when the fundamental liberties of that country, to which we look for parliamentary inspiration, were first consolidated.

The Speaker in West Bengal has said, "I do not know what is happening behind scenes. I was not even invited to the swearing-in ceremony when the new so-called ministry was installed." On that occasion, there was a blackmarketeer who was put in prison under the Preventive Detention Act—Mr. Aggarwal—who was released and he was present there. There was present a man, an MLC who was put in jail, who built a multi-storeyed house in Calcutta where he kidnaps members of the Assembly and keeps them. He garlanded Dr. P. C. Ghosh and said, "My mission is over". But the Speaker was not invited. He said, "I am not going to take cognizance of what happened. My master is this House. This House can make and unmake ministries. The Ministry is responsible not to the Governor, not to his masters, even if it is not put down on paper, in New Delhi. The Ministry is responsible collectively to the Legislative Assembly and without the ukase of the Assembly, I am not going to recognise the legitimacy of this ministry." On account of his character and courage, dastardly hooligans in Calcutta have gone to the length of attacking the residence of the Speaker, throwing a bomb at dead of night. That is the report which appears in the papers.

A tinpot Governor thought he could flout every principal because his masters in Delhi were behind him. This Governor belonged to the Indian Civil Service. I had occasion once to say, it used to be said in the day

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

before independence, that it is neither Indian nor civil nor a service. He belongs to a service which Churchill, or was it Lloyd George, said was the steel-frame of the British administration. Now more royalist than the King, to the successors of the British, they are now the steel-frame of the Congress administration. But like the British Government, the Congress rule, if it indulges in this kind of monopolistic criminality, will go the way of all flesh and all the Dharm Virs of creation would not help.

I have already told you how the Speaker's residence has been attacked and bombs thrown at it. But even apart from that more than 3,500 people were arrested in Calcutta. Jadavpur University, with which one of the members of the Cabinet has been associated most of his working life, was turned into hell. The sanctity of the campus was violated, because they wanted to prop up this ministry against the wishes of the people of West Bengal. The mask is falling off the faces of those people who talk about the sanctity of the Constitution. It has been proved against that the bourgeois concept and practice of democracy are thrown overboard whenever the going gets rather tough and events in West Bengal¹ and elsewhere show that the present constitution, particularly the unitary aspect of it, has become a tool in the hands of an unscrupulous party operating in the States through nominated gendarmes, who are glorified by the title of Governor.

I do not think much needs to be said in regard to the purely constitutional aspect, which has been discussed so many times in the House. But it should be clear in the minds of all that under the terms of the Constitution, article 163 in particular, no Governor other than that of Assam, has any authority to act in his discretion and the discretionary authority of the Assam Governor is limited to certain provisions in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. One of the leading commentators on the Constitution, Mr. Justice D. D. Basu has remarked in his book that the words "in his discretion" is a drafting anomaly in the text of the Constitution. If you want to know what was in the mind of those who made the Constitution—I suppose Prof. Ranga can give testimony in that regard—we must refer to such people as Dr. Ambedkar, who

explained in the Constituent Assembly the distinction between the functions and the duties of Governors. He said that while the Governor shall have no "functions" to discharge by himself and would have no power to override the Ministry in any particular matter he would have the "duty" to advise the Ministry with the object of securing impartial, pure and efficient administration. Ultimately, the Governor must take the advice of the Ministers. In the Constituent Assembly a reference was made to what Mr. Asquith had said in the British House of Commons, that the king had the right to encourage, to advise and to warn, but whatever was decided by the Cabinet was something which even His Britannic Majesty the King had to accept. This is the real position.

Let us see what actually happened in the case of West Bengal. Dr. P. C. Ghosh was brought in as the new Minister. I do not want to say much about unsavoury personalities, but it is difficult, as a Bengali, to forget the long history of betrayal of people's cause perpetrated by certain people. To Deshabandhu, to Netaji and to the people who are popular today the conduct of Dr. P. C. Ghosh is something which is an open book. But he was given a chance to come forward because he spoke in such a manner. He told many an audience that if he joined Congress later on—he spoke in a rustic fashion—the people of that locality should make him sit down and stand up again for five hundred times, they should make him kneel down and rub his nose against the ground for 500 yards of that area. That was the kind of assurance which he had given, and that was why he was given an opportunity to do some good work for the country. But he has done this egregious act at the present moment.

How did the Governor behave. He went on peregrinating between Calcutta and Delhi, he went on travelling between Calcutta and Delhi like a shuttle-cock—a Governor must have some sense of dignity—taking orders from Delhi, all the time performing according to his master's voice and we found him at the very last moment acting in a manner which is absolutely egregious. I asked the Prime Minister on that day when the no-confidence motion was being discussed this question. I know it

for a fact, because I believe those who gave me the information got it straight from the horses mouth in Calcutta. On the 21st of November, the day of the dismissal of the Ministry, late at night, the Governor of West Bengal sent a message to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, at about two o'clock, when he was confabulating with the head of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, discussing as to how some of the defectors of the Bharata Krantiya Dal were likely to come back again to the United Front. At two o'clock he gets a message from the Governor and the Governor asks him to answer by four o'clock as to whether he was ready and willing to have a date earlier than the 18th December, which he had already fixed as the date for the Assembly to be convened. Shri Mukherjee sent back a message before four o'clock that he could not on his own give an answer but the day after the next day, that is on the 23rd, his Cabinet was meeting and then he would be in a position to tell the Governor whether an earlier date than the 18th of December could be decided upon. This has not been denied. The Prime Minister says she does not know. I do not know what she knows and what she does not. But it was their business to know these things and we ought to have been told about it. This matter I mentioned in Parliament taking full responsibility for the truth of this report, and I have got no satisfaction in regard to this.

This was done at a point of time when in West Bengal all the allegations about the break-down of the administration have been found to be absolute abracadabra, sheer moonshine and nonsense. I have heard in this House here, in the no-confidence debate, how Members on the other side not having arguments had only this to say that in West Bengal everything is going downhill, life is not safe, people are not moving freely and that sort of thing. What actually is the position we know. This propaganda has been done by all kinds of people, by Mr. G. D. Birla, by Mr. Sussex, one of the British big-money bosses, Biren Mukerjee of Martin Burn and by some other people. We know also that even the BBC had been requisitioned to send out television allegations in regard to *gherao* and similar things in West Bengal, when actually what had happened was that the Government had

formulated a food policy which had been commended even by the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India and for the first time the jotedars and big business people were feeling jittery. Therefore something was to be done very quickly and all kinds of concoctions in regard to law and order situation had to be spread about.

As a matter of fact, at this particular point of time, since the beginning of October or even earlier, not one case of strike or lock-out had been reported to the Labour Department of the Government of West Bengal. Shri L. N. Birla, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, said at Jaipur on the 3rd October that the situation in West Bengal was better than what it was a month ago. Shri G. R. Heda, President, Engineering Association of India, told newsmen in Calcutta on the 26th October that Government was trying to create a climate conducive to industry with healthy labour-management relations.

After a meeting between the Cabinet colleagues of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister himself along with representatives of chambers of commerce and trade union organisations, the *statesman* reported that these talks had brought out the possibilities of an industrial peace for a legitimate period. Law and order situation in West Bengal was normal, better than normal, at the point of time when this Government was dismissed.

If you remember, Sir, what happened a year ago? The Prime Minister knows something about it because she knows the kind of thing which was happening in Calcutta and nearabout a little over a year ago, 18 months ago. A year ago, in 1966, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a paper owned by one of the then members of the Congress Ministry, wrote on the 10th September, 1966, in regard to the law and order situation in West Bengal:—

“The danger is that the whole of the State has become a powder keg and the smallest spark may cause a violent outburst.”

We did not start a *vimochan sangram* in West Bengal those days against the Congress Ministry. Nobody thought of doing that sort of thing.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

But compare the conditions which prevailed in West Bengal a year ago and the conditions which have been prevailing in West Bengal for quite some time now. Why make such a lot of noise in regard to the point over gherao and a few other incidents; when you see on the other side how communal incidents engineered by incendiaries, about which the Prime Minister should be well aware, were nipped in the bud because the popular character of the Ministry came to the surface and without having recourse to anything like the repressive apparatus which used to be commonly practised, all those disturbances were quelled? Why do you forget that because the Government had formulated a food policy, which was going to get the support of the people and the jotedars and the moneyed sections were getting afraid, at this particular point of time this conspiracy was started and like thieves in the night certain people congregated in order to say good-bye to the Constitution, to bring about the failure of the administration and to bring about a situation which is absolutely disgraceful? Turncoats of the sort of people that I do not see here luckily—I do not have to cast my eyes on men like Humayun Kabir who were turncoats in a manner which is really disgraceful—are bringing infamy to the whole political structure of our country. They are throwing to the winds every shred of political decency. But that is a kind of thing which has happened.

I shall conclude, because other Members would like to speak and I have a right to reply in a short while. I accuse the West Bengal Governor, who has behaved like a charlatan as far as his dignified position was concerned which he has abused like anything, of throwing to the winds his duty, dignity and every sense of political and human decency over a dirty game played for the Central Government's sake, a dirty game of lowly power politics. I accuse the Governor of West Bengal of betraying the trust which the President must have laid on him while sending him as Governor to a sensitive border State like West Bengal. I accuse the Governor of West Bengal of egregious conduct deliberately and schemingly pursued which has plunged a very important State of India into the most widespread and justified popular unrest which may lead to consequences disastrous for the country.

I accuse him of being a guilty man, guilty before his own conscience if he still has any guilty and before the people of our country. Dharma Vira, whatever be his name, must go out of Bengal and out of public life and the President should have the recommendation from this House that he should remove from office a man who has disgraced his great position, who has sullied its dignity and who has endangered the security and the smooth functioning of political life in our country.

I move, therefore, that the President be asked please to remove from office the Governor of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

“That this House approves of the statement made by the Home Minister on 30th November, 1967 regarding situation in West Bengal.”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is extraordinary. The Home Minister who has moved a motion asks us to approve his own statement.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am doing it. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is nobody in the Congress Party to approve his statement?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The statement is so self-obvious. I would like to exercise my right of reply to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; Shri Mrityunjay Prasad.

श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद (महाराज गंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां दो प्रश्नों की बड़ी विशाल भूमिका है, मैं उनके केवल चंद पहलुओं पर ही बोलूंगा। सब पर नहीं बोल सकूंगा। बहुत ही थोड़े प्वाइंट्स पर अपने को रूखूंगा। पहली चीज जो आती है वह यह है कि बंगाल के स्पीकर साहब ने जो किया है वह कहां तक गलत या सही है? अगर वह समझते थे कि गवर्नर का हुकम गलत है और असेम्बली को बुलाना ही गलत हुआ तो वह असेम्बली में आये ही क्यों? उनको अख्तियार था कि उस समन्त के मुताबिक न आते और घर से ही असेम्बली में ताला बंद करा देने का हुकम दे

देते। अगर यह ब्याल करें कि उनको आकर के मेम्बरस के आगे बयान देना था तो वह बयान दे कर कह देते कि चूंकि यह असेम्बली गैर-कानूनी बिठाई गई है इसलिए इसकी न ओपेनिंग है न क्लोजर है, न ऐडजनमेंट है। यह यहीं खत्म हो जाती है। मगर उसे उन्होंने साइने-डाइ ऐडजन किया और साइने डाई ऐडजन करने के समय यह भी कहा कि इस विषय पर मेरा दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ अभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं उन्हीं के स्टेटमेंट से पढ़ सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा दिमाग इस विषय पर अभी पूरा साफ नहीं हुआ है इसलिए मैं इसे ऐडजन करता हूँ और मैं फिर जब इस पर पूरा विचार कर लूंगा तब दोबारा आप लोगों को बुलाऊंगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब उन्होंने ऐडजन किया साइने-डाइ तो असेम्बली को कबूल कर लिया। चाहे यह कानूनी भूल हो या न हो मगर उन्होंने कबूल जरूर कर लिया और इससे अब वह पीछे नहीं हट सकते।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्पीकर साहब ने गवर्नर के ऊपर जजमेंट दिया। मैं कानून में कोई जगह नहीं देखता हूँ कि उनको ऐसा अधिकार दिया गया हो। वह असेम्बली में अपने मालिक हैं, असेम्बली के और वहां की कार्यवाही कैसे चले इसीके बारे में वह सब कुछ कह सकते हैं न कि यह कि गवर्नर ने गलत किया या सही किया। फिर भी उन्होंने कहा है और अमर ऐसा कहा है तो हम इसे सिवाय एक रिमार्क, औबजर्वेशन या टीका के कोई रूलिंग नहीं मान सकते क्योंकि जिस विषय पर बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है उस विषय पर वह बोलते हैं तो उनकी बात को हम रूलिंग नहीं मान सकते। यह एक रिमार्क है उनका अपना जाती विचार है। यहां बहुत-सी कानूनी बहसों की जाती हैं और की जायेंगी।

13-34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं कानूनवा नहीं हूँ, इसलिए मुझे कोई हक नहीं है कि कानून का इंटरप्रिटेशन करूं या

उसके बारे में अपना भाष्य आपके आगे रखूं। मैं तो सीधासादा वैसा ही हूँ जैसे कि यहां अधिकांश आदमी हैं। कुछ संयोग ऐसा है कि कानून न जानने वालों के ही हाथ में कानून बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। बहुत ही कम कानूनदां यहां आपके इस हाउस में हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में आगे पीछे की सब बातों को देख कर, जो कुछ कोई समझदार आदमी कह सकता है, वहीं मैं कहूंगा और कानून के पचड़े में नहीं पड़ूंगा।

यहां एक बात और भी स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि असेम्बली बुलाने का समन निकलता है 22-11-67 को और 29-11-67 को असेम्बली बुलाई जाती है। तब भी सात दिन के भीतर भी स्पीकर साहब ने अपना मत कुछ स्थिर न किया। उनको पूरा समय था इस विषय पर अध्ययन कर के अपना मत स्थिर करने का। लेकिन और भी अधिक टाइम वह मांगते थे। इन सब बातों से तो बहुत कुछ झंका होती है कि स्पीकर साहब अपनी बात आप कह रहे थे या कोई उनसे अपनी ही कहला रहा था, आखिर यह था क्या... (ब्यवधान)... 'जी हां, कोई कहला रहा था उनसे। अगर उनका निश्चित मत होता कि यह सब गलत है तो वह कहते कि असेम्बली तो है नहीं, आप आये, सभा खत्म हुई, मैं जाता हूँ। आप लोग जाइए। अगर कायदे से इसे फिर बुलाया जायगा तो आइएगा। ऐडजनमेंट साइने-डाइ के माने क्या हैं? वह करके असेम्बली बुलाने की वैधता को तो उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया।... (ब्यवधान)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You should try to defend the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. I am watching.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : The decisions of the Speaker in the legislative Assembly should not be questioned here.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : Let us hear him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When this matter is raised, I want to point out to the hon'ble Member that the Speaker's decision or his conduct cannot be questioned even by implication or by suggestion. This is my ruling.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं इसका ध्यान रखूंगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वह जो उन्होंने कहा है, उसे आप एक्सपंज कर दीजिए।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : इस तरह से यह स्पष्ट है कि जब उन्हीं का दिमाग साफ नहीं था तो इस चीज को ले कर के उसे आगे बढ़ाना और इतना यह सब करना बेकार है। अपने यहां एक पुरानी कहावत है—मुद्दई सुस्त और गवाह चुस्त। फिर इसके बाद हम यह देखते हैं कि जब कौंसिल में जाते हैं तो वहां दूसरा ही चित्र नजर आता है। बंगाल की कौंसिल के चेयरमैन ने जो कुछ स्पीकर साहब ने कहा, ठीक उसके उलटा कहा। उन्होंने गवर्नर का किया, सब कुछ सही मान लिया। अब इन दोनों महारथियों में हम किसे सही मानें? मैं तो पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि मैं कानून नहीं जानता और वैसी हालत में...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only two minutes. You should conclude. The relevant issues are before the House. Facts are known. You need not go into the facts.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : बहुत अच्छा। तो वैसी हालत में स्पष्ट रूप से कोई कैसे कहेगा कि यह सही है या वह सही है और ऐसी हालत में इस पर कुछ भी बहस करना मेरी समझ से बेमतलब हो जाता है।

यहां एक चीज और आ जाती है कि एक बड़ा ही अशोभनीय दृश्य आ गया था लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में। वहां पर, अब तो मैं विरोधी पक्ष ही कहूंगा, भूतपूर्व सरकार के पक्ष के एक माननीय सदस्य ने जबर्दस्ती चेयरमैन की कुर्सी दखल कर ली और जब तक चेयरमैन साहब वहां रहे तब तक उनके हिसाब से कौंसिल का वैध अधिवेशन चलता रहा, उन्हें

खड़ा रहना पड़ा, उनको अपनी कुर्सी नहीं मिली। हर आदमी के अपने अपने संस्कार हैं अपनी संस्कृति है, अपनी सभ्यता है। इसमें मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ? यहां तो स्पष्ट बात है कि जब कि 17 मेम्बर निकल गए और कांग्रेस ने उन्हें अपना समर्थन दिया तब आपकी मिनिस्ट्री कमजोर पड़ गई, उसके पास बहुमत न रहा। अब इसकी जांच के लिए गवर्नर बार बार कहते हैं कि असेम्बली जल्दी बुलाओ। आप राजी नहीं होते। कहते हैं असेम्बली नहीं बुलायेंगे कि जिसमें ताकत की जांच न हो सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 18 दिसम्बर को बुला रखी थी।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। जल्दी बुलाने के लिए कहा गया और जल्दी के लिए क्यों कहा गया वह मैं बताऊंगा। यह आप देखिए मेरे पास 27 नवम्बर का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह तो बिरला का है।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि क्यों गवर्नर साहब को यह करना पड़ा और कानून को छोड़ कर के दूसरे पक्ष की बात में आप के सामने ला रहा हूँ। वह यह है कि अगर यह गलत है तो जिनके खिलाफ कहा गया है उनको हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के ऊपर मानहानि का मुकदमा करना चाहिए था। इसमें इस प्रकार लिखा है :—

"As early as October 29, Left Communist leader, Sundarayya, declared in Calicut that his party would have to resort to violent action if the "ruling circles" succeeded in toppling the United Front Government.

Mr. H. K. Konar, former West Bengal Revenue Minister, and several of his party colleagues spelt out the plan of action in detail in a public speech at Burdwan on November 15. He called upon the "people" to organize and unite to paralyse the railways, vehicular traffic and all normal activities as soon as the United Front Government was removed.

He told a meeting of Government employees in front of Writers' Building on November 7, that the M.L.As who joined Dr. Ghosh's Progressive Democratic Front should be 'skinned' and 'their houses set on fire'."

Mr. Susital Roy Chowdhury of the Naxalbari group of Left Communists asked his party men to sabotage electric installations, the Central Dairy at Belgatchia, the gun and shell factory at Cossipore and Ichapore, the Indian Oil Company and the Oriental Gas Company. This he did in a speech in Calcutta on Nov. 12.... West Bengal Left Communists have come out openly with posters showing Mao Tse-tung's pictures and quotations from his statements calling for an armed rebellion. The union Government is examining the possibility of suitable action against these activities under the Defence of India Rules.'

आज यह सवाल हमारे सामने उठा है—आज जो हर तरह से कांस्टीचूशन को मार रहे हैं, हर तरह से डेमोक्रेसी का हत्या कर रहे हैं, हर तरह से दूसरों की स्वतन्त्रता छीन रहे हैं, वे आज डेमोक्रेसी का नाम लेते हैं, स्वतन्त्रता का नाम लेते हैं और कांस्टीचूशन की बात करते हैं—मुझे एक कहानी याद आई है—एक नौजवान ने अपने बाप को मार दिया। उसके बाद जब उसका फांसी की सजा सुनाई जाने लगी, तो उसने हार्किम से कहा,—“हुजूर, मुझ पर दया कांजिये, मैं बिना मां-बाप का अनाथ हूँ।”

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में संसदीय कार्य प्रणाली की एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार की घटना पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा में हुई है, उससे आज संविधान के विशेषज्ञ चिन्ता में पड़ गये हैं, उनकी अलग अलग रायें हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें इस सदन के अन्दर किसी विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के आचरण अथवा उसके कार्यसंचालन के सम्बन्ध में विचार नहीं करना चाहिये, परन्तु संविधान के विशेषज्ञों की

इसके सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग रायें हैं। श्री सीतलवाड़ और कौल साहब का मत है कि विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष को इस प्रकार के कोई अधिकार नहीं थे कि वहाँ की सरकार को मान्यता देनी है या नहीं देनी है, इस बात का निर्णय करे। लेकिन इसी की तुलना में इसी सदन के एक अतिसम्माननीय सदस्य श्री चैटर्जी का मत है कि जो कुछ उस सभा के अध्यक्ष ने किया है, उसके लिये पुरा औचित्य है, उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई वैधानिक गलती नहीं है, बल्कि उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, वह उचित किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष ने जो कुछ किया, उसमें उन्होंने एक पिछले उदाहरण का भी सहारा लिया है। उन्होंने बताया कि 1945 में जिस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार कृषि के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में अपना बहुमत खो बैठी थी—उस समय भी यही पोखीश्वर ली गई थी कि यह तो एक टेम्पेरेरी फेस है। तो उस समय दलीलों के आधार पर कहा गया कि यह तो सदन का अधिकार है कि किसी मंत्री परिषद को बनाये अथवा उस मंत्री परिषद को समाप्त करे, यह अधिकार वहाँ के सदस्यों का है, सदन का है। इसलिये आज हमें इस गम्भीर समस्या पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि किसी भी मंत्री परिषद को तोड़ने, किसी भी मंत्री परिषद को कायम रखने का अधिकार हम राज्यपालों को देने जा रहे हैं या यह अधिकार उस सदन के सदस्यों के पास सुरक्षित है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की उस समय की सरकार ने एक बहुत उचित मार्ग अपनाया था, जब उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति के पास अपना विशेष दूत, अपना विशेष सन्देशवाहक भेजा था और उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि इस मामले में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय से राय ली जाय। हमारे चन्हाण साहब आर्टिकल 141 का सहारा ले रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि “दि मैटर इज नाट जस्टीसियेबल।”

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

हम यह कहां कहते हैं कि किसी अदालत में जाकर निर्णय लीजिये, हम तो सिर्फ इतना ही चाहते थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ली जाय कि क्या वहां राज्यपाल को इस प्रकार का अधिकार था कि वह वहां की मंत्री परिषद् को भंग कर सके, उसको बरखास्त कर सके, लेकिन चूंकि भारत सरकार को भय था कि कहीं निर्णय उनके विरुद्ध न आये, इसलिये उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मत लेना भी उचित नहीं समझा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम केवल अध्यक्ष को दोष देने हैं, मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि से.र. को सवा-मेर मिल गया। आखिर बात क्या थी—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतनी बात के अन्तर पर कि विधान सभा कौन सी तारीख को बुलाई जाय, वहां की सरकार ने इस बात से इन्कार तो नहीं किया था कि उन्होंने विधान सभा का सत्र नहीं बुलाना है, केवल तारीख का झगड़ा था, क्या यह इतना गम्भीर मामला था, क्या यह इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही थी कि जिसमें राज्यपाल को इस प्रकार का अधिकार मिल गया कि उन्होंने मंत्री परिषद् को भंग कर दिया।

आज, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि यदि कोई भी मंत्री परिषद् भंग की जाय, तो उसका निर्णय क्या राज्यपाल करेंगे, या सदन किया करेगा, खास तौर पर जब कि हमारे चव्हाण साहब इस बात को ज़िम्मेदारी भी लेने को तैयार नहीं कि जो कुछ राज्यपाल करता है, वह उनके संकेत पर करता है, उनके इशारे पर करता है। वह तो कहते हैं कि जो कुछ वह करता है, अपने स्वविवेक से करता है, अपनी डिस्क्रिशन से करता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे संविधान की यही भावना है कि चुनाव को एक तरफ़ रख दें और यह मारी की सारी बाग-डोर केवल राज्यपालों के हाथों में सौंप दें। आज इस सदन के अन्दर यह प्रश्न चल रहा है और लोगों में इस बात के हस्ताक्षर कराये गये हैं कि राष्ट्रपति को इम्पीच किया जाय।

मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति को इम्पीच करने के लिये जब कोई अति विशेष घटना हो, तब इस प्रकार का पग उठाना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहूंगा कि हमारे संविधान के अन्दर संशोधन किया जाय कि राज्यपालों को इम्पीच करने का अधिकार हमारे संविधान के अन्दर हो। अगर कोई राज्यपाल संविधान के अनुसार नहीं चलता, जनता की भावनाओं के अनुसार नहीं चलता, केवल कांग्रेस की भावना का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जनता की राये-आमा को ठुकराता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे गवर्नर को इम्पीच करने का अधिकार—उसकी व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में होनी चाहिये और संविधान के अन्दर इस दृष्टि से संशोधन होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज बंगाल के अन्दर इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं है कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाय। हमारी भारत सरकार दो मापदण्डों से काम लेती है, दो तराजुओं पर चीज को तोलती है। हरियाणा में उन्होंने एक मापदण्ड रखा और वहां की विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया, क्योंकि उनको दिखाई देता था कि देवी-लाल और भगवत दयाल में निर्णय नहीं हो रहा था कि कौन नेता बने, वहां पर उनकी सरकार बने या न बने, इस लिये उन्होंने, चाहे बहुमत संयुक्त दल के साथ था, तो भी विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में विधान सभा को भंग करने के लिये और जनता का वडिकट लेने के लिये कांग्रेस तथा सरकार क्यों तैयार नहीं हैं, गलत तरीके से वहां पर सत्ता प्राप्त करने की क्यों कोशिश की जा रही है? आज पंजाब की स्थिति भी मेरे सामने है—मुझे याद है कि पंजाब के अन्दर गवर्नर साहब ने पहले क्या कहा था। लेकिन जिस समय गुरनाम सिंह के साथ बहुमत नहीं रहा, उन्होंने शान के साथ त्याग-पत्र दे दिया। जिस प्रकार का कार्य पंजाब की सरकार ने किया है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया स्वयं इस बात की गवाह हैं—पिछले 20 सालों से पंजाब साम्प्रदायिक

विचारों का अखाड़ा बना हुआ था, लेकिन 8 महीने के अल्पकाल में वहाँ की स्थिति जिस प्रकार सुवर्ध, वहाँ जिस प्रकार से उन्नति हुई—उन सब बातों का नोटिस उन्होंने लिया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जब हरियाणा के अन्दर वहाँ के मंत्रिमंडल को भंग करते हैं, वहाँ की विधान सभा को भंग करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि यहाँ पर किसी प्रकार का स्थाईपन नहीं था। यहाँ पर आया राम और गया राम पैदा हो रहे थे ऐसा उनको ओर से कहा जा रहा है। लेकिन यह आया राम और गया राम क्या कांग्रेस को पैदावार नहीं हैं? क्या कांग्रेस इस बात को जिम्मेदार नहीं है। एक तरफ तो बीमारो का इलाज करने जा रहे हैं हरियाणा का कि वहाँ पर दल बदल हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल को दावत देते हैं जिसके साथ केवल 16 सदस्य हैं, उन 16 आदमियों को तो पहले ही मंत्री बना चुके हैं बाको अगली किशत सोमवार को आने जा रही है। सोमवार को मंत्रिमंडल का और विस्तार होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक तरफ जिस बीमारो का इलाज करना चाहा, यह कहा है कि उस मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर बहुत लोग शामिल थे और क्या कांग्रेस ने लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल की जनता पार्टी जिसने एक दिन पहले जन्म लिया, जिसकी कोई विचारधारा नहीं, जिसका कोई संगठन नहीं, जिसका कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं ऐसे दल के साथ ऐसे संगठन के साथ गठजोड़ करके समर्थन देना तो क्या यह ईमानदारी से अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि इस तरह से यह डिफिकल्टी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते? यह इस प्रकार के जो दल छोड़ सिंह लोग हैं उनको क्या प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रहे? आखिर पंजाब और हरियाणा में एक सड़क का ही तो फासला है, सड़क के एक किनारे पंजाब के गवर्नर का घर है और सड़क के दूसरे किनारे पर हरियाणा के गवर्नर का राजभवन है, इन दोनों के अन्दर शायद एक फर्क का भी अन्तर नहीं होगा लेकिन दोनों के राज्यपाल किस तरीके से अलग-अलग निर्णय लेते हैं किस प्रकार से अलग

अलग फैसला करते हैं? मैं इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि बंगाल के अन्दर तुरन्त राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाय और जनता का वॉइक्ट लिया जाय। उसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर के इम्पीचमेंट का प्राविजन हमारे संविधान के अन्दर रक्खा जाय।

बस एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। इन सारी चीजों के अन्दर भी मुझे ध्येय दिखाई दे रहा है। आखिर क्या हमारे गृह मंत्री की नौलौज में यह चीज नहीं है कि लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल बार-बार इनको आकर मिलते रहे! वह सरदार हुक्म सिंह को मिलने दो बार जयपुर गये। वह मद्रास में उज्ज्वल सिंह को मिलने गये। क्या यह मिली भगत नहीं है, एक तयशुदा साजिश नहीं है और जिसका कि यह नतीजा है कि आज जनता के अन्दर कांग्रेस विरोधी तूफान आया हुआ है। कांग्रेस विरोधी एक लहर चली है। उसी को रोकने के लिए यह संविधान विरोधी क्रम उठाया जा रहा है।

मैं केवल एक छोटा-सा किस्सा सुना कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। 20 साल से आज तक हम लोग कांग्रेस के शासन को बर्दाश्त करते रहे। 20 साल तक हम लोग एक जिम्मेदार विरोधी दल के नाते काम करते रहे लेकिन यह महाशय 9 महीने के अंदर ही हम से तंग आ गये। किस्सा यूँ है कि एक बार एक गाड़ी के अन्दर हमारे संगरर का एक वकील सफर कर रहा था। उनकी धर्मपत्नी भी गाड़ी के अन्दर बैठी तो उन्होंने डब्बे में अपने इर्दगिर्द कब्जा जमा लिया जैसे कहीं पर अपने बच्चे लिटा दिये तो कहीं पर अपना सामान रख कर जगह घेर ली। जब उस गाड़ी में और यात्री आये तो उन्होंने देखा कि वहाँ बैठने की जगह नहीं थी, रुकी हुई थी तो उनमें से एक यात्री ने वकील साहब से कहा कि साहब ज़रा हमें भी सीट पर बठ जाने दीजिये तो वह तो कुछ नहीं बोले लेकिन उनकी धर्मपत्नी बोल उठी कि क्या तुम्हें नजर नहीं आना कि यहाँ हमारा सामान रक्खा है

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

और उधर हमारा लड़का लेटा हुआ है, उत्थे मुंडा पड़ा हुआ है? जगह न मिलने के कारण जब वह यात्री परेशान होने लगे तो फिर बकील साहब से कहा कि अपनी धर्मपत्नी को आप भी नहीं समझाते तब उन बकील साहब ने उनको कहा कि भाई आप तो इस 15 मिनट में ही इनसे तंग आ गये पर मैं तो पिछले 20 साल से इसके साथ काट रहा हूँ। ठीक वही बात वहाँ पर भी लागू होती है कि हम लोग पिछले 20 साल से इनकी तमाम ज्यादतियों और बातों को सहन करते रहे और यह है कि 9 महीने में ही तंग आ गये। बड़े दुःख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह लोकतंत्र की पद्धति नहीं है बल्कि यह लोग संविधान का मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं। जनतंत्र के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। वैधानिक तरीके से इनको चाहिए कि एक ही मापदंड का सब जगह इस्तेमाल करें। जो मापदंड हरियाणा में इस्तेमाल किया वही पंजाब में और वही पश्चिमी बंगाल में इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे कहने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि वैसा नहीं हो रहा है और एक साजिश चल रही है कि जैसे भी हो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को समाप्त किया जाय। पश्चिमी बंगाल में साजिश हुई है, हरियाणा में की जा चुकी है और बिहार की बारी आने वाली है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बम्बई से भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए यहां आये थे वह आज इस जनतंत्र को हत्या करने के लिए एक कसाई के रूप में हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं। छुरियां तेज्र की जा रही हैं, चाकू तेज्र किये जा रहे हैं और कोई नहीं जानता कि कब बिहार का नम्बर आ जाय और कब उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर आ जाय और कब किसी अन्य गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को खत्म करने का नम्बर आ जाय। दिखाई यह दे रहा है जैसे सभी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को अपदस्थ करने का उन्होंने निश्चय कर लिया है।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
Sir, the House is greatly concerned and the country is greatly agitated about the political situation and the mockery of democracy

perpetrated in West Bengal. The action of the Governor has raised a serious apprehension in the minds of right-thinking people and has raised vital doubts about the functioning of democratic processes in the country. The Governor has arrogated to himself the powers of the legislature. Under the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is responsible to the legislature, not to the legislators. Legislature means it should be duly constituted and the floor of the House is the only forum where the strength of the ruling party should be tested. This primary and fundamental canon of democratic procedure has been flouted in West Bengal and that has given rise to the whole series of unhappy events there. The Governor exceeded the powers vested in him by the Constitution-makers.

As I pointed out in a previous debate, Dr. B. G. Kher has said in the Constituent Assembly itself that when we have a good Governor, we get a good rule; when we get a bad Governor, he can do mischief. So much mischief has been done in so many States starting from Madras, in Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Pondicherry, Haryana, West Bengal and Punjab. It has been left to the whims and fancies of the Governors to take any action. The Constitutional provisions have been misused and abused by the Governors at the connivance and instructions of the Central ministers. Therefore, the country is perturbed and the whole world is looking askance at the role of Governors in a democratic set-up. It is high time we decided whether it is for the legislature or for the Governor to decide the democratic process in a State. If these things are allowed, we can as well dispense with all the forms of democracy like ballot boxes, elections once in five years, etc. Elections become a mockery when it is left to the Governor to decide who should rule in a particular State. As has been pointed out, the standards vary from State to State. In one State, they suspend the Assembly. In another State, they prorogue it. In a third State, it is dissolved. I do not know by what norms and written laws these decisions are being taken.

In his report dated 17-11-1967, the Haryana Governor, Mr. Chakravarti, giving the reasons why he was going to dissolve the Assembly and dismiss the ministry, says; that all the 10 Jan Sangh members in the

Samyukt Dal have not accepted any office of minister and so in reality 22 out of the 30 remaining MLAs of the ruling party are holding the office, as Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, etc. This, he deplored as waste of public taxes. But in Punjab, two days ago, the strength of the Punjab ministry has been raised to 16. That means all the eligible members of the Janta Party and Republican Party have been provided with office in the ministry, because the 3 members who crossed over from the Congress have been prohibited from accepting office; otherwise they would also have got ministership. So, what has been applied to Haryana, should it not have been applied to Punjab also? Is it not waste of public money in Punjab? Is it not against all canons of democratic procedure? Thus, the standard varies from State to State.

The other day our Deputy Prime Minister was saying that defection has not started from the Congress. As everybody knows, defections were started by Congress Party as early as 1952. At the inception of our Republic, after the very first general elections, in Madras State the Congress was returned as a minority. Among those who fought against the Congress there was a common weal party. Four of their members defected and one was offered ministership. With the help of defections, Congress rule was installed in Madras State. Therefore, defections started even at the inception of our republican rule and our Constitution. The sources of democracy were polluted by the Congress even at the very start.

14 hrs.

Whatever has been done in West Bengal and other places, whatever may be the constitutional provisions, whether the Governor is allowed to take his own stand, use his whims and fancies and act according to them, is the main question that we should decide. The question is whether the verdict of the people should be flouted. In West Bengal the Congress was returned as a minority. The United Front was given a verdict by the people. That has been clearly flouted by the Governor at the connivance of the Central Government here. As the Chief Minister of Madras has said in one of his recent statements, the Congress Party which has got quite a good number of people there has allowed a very small mino-

riety to take power. Is this in keeping with the principles of democracy? As he said, the Congress has relegated itself to the role of a chaprasi and cup-bearer. This happened in Kerala. This happened in Orissa also. I would invite the attention of the House, of the Members of the ruling party, to what happened in those States later. Where with trickery and connivance of other parties they allowed the minority parties to come to power withholding the right of the majority party, the right of the legislators to choose their own ruling party, they have failed. One by one in those States, the Congress Party has been thrown out. It happened in Kerala and in Orissa. Wherever they have tried these things they did not last long, and finally they lost.

The other day the Home Minister was saying that the Governor has got all the powers under the Constitution. He said that the Ministry holds office at the pleasure of the Governor. "Pleasure of Governor" does not mean that he can act according to his whims and fancies. Article 165 also says that the Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. Does that mean, he can appoint an Advocate-General and the next day dismiss him? No. He has to act on the recommendation of the Government. Because his name is mentioned, it does not mean that he can act according to his own pleasure. If you see the form in which central government employees are granted loans there also you will find "the President is pleased to sanction". That does not mean that after having given a loan the President can ask the Government employee to pay back the loan of Rs. 15,000, or 20,000 because he wants it for his own expenses. So, these are mere forms and norms that are followed. If you literally translate them into action, it will be before long that the existing democratic position is subverted.

As I said the other day, the aim should be to follow the democratic procedure. Has that democratic procedure been followed in West Bengal and other States? Has the decision given by the people respected in West Bengal? When you find that a minority party having the backing of only a few has been pushed up into power, then the Centre, this House and those who are interested in constitutional procedures in the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

country should have taken the correct and just decision of going back to the people and getting a fresh verdict.

Here I want to quote what the Governor of another State said about what a Governor should do. He has been a Congressman of long standing; he was associated with us since the time of the Constituent Assembly and has once occupied the august Chair that you are now occupying—I mean, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

On November 28, the Bihar Governor, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, said :—

“The function of the Governor as a constitutional head of the State was to interpret the Constitution for the sake of safeguarding democracy and not to jeopardise it.”

He said :—

“The Governor should instal the ministry but should not befall it by dragging its legs. Dragging the legs of the ministry would not be in consonance of the Constitution. The Governor should uphold democracy and should not wreck it.”

It has come from the mouth of a Governor. He also stated :—

“At the fag end of his regime as the Governor there arose a controversy over the interpretation of the Constitution. He had full knowledge of the provisions of the Constitution. He was competent enough to interpret them in a correct manner. He had been a Congressman for the last 40 years and he would continue to remain so during the rest of his life. The office of the Governor should not be guided by political considerations.”

This is what a Governor has said. He also added one thing more upon which I want to put all the emphasis at my command. He said :—

“The attitude of some people was intriguing who questioned his stand but applauded the interpretation of the Constitution by the bureaucrats who wallowed in slavery during the British rule and threw Congressmen like him behind the bars.”

Therefore, we are not depending on patriots; we are not depending on constitutionalists; even on the Constitution we are

not depending; we are not depending on democracy or legislatures but we are depending on bureaucracy; we are depending on aristocracy; we are depending on a picked few, those who are the handmaids of the Central Government, a government by a party which wants to perpetuate its monopoly on this country. If these things are taken to the extreme, dictatorship may come; aristocratic rule may come and democracy may be smothered and may suffer in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Brutus !

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta, North-West) : There are some people who want to hear their voice every minute.

Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Chavan.

AN HON. MEMBER : And Shri Mukherjee also.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I do not have to do anything else. I oppose the motion moved by Professor Mukerjee.

Shri Chavan has stated categorically that in the view of the Government of India the appointment of Dr. Ghosh as the Chief Minister and the dismissal of Shri Ajoy Mukherjee as the Chief Minister preceding this Government is valid. The crux of the matter lies in the validity of this action of the Governor. Professor Mukerjee has based his motion on the alleged unconstitutionality of that act. Whether a Governor should be removed or not, it is true that if a Governor indulges in an unconstitutional act, the Central Government cannot remain indifferent nor can this Parliament remain indifferent to it.

Therefore, the whole question is whether the allegation that this act was unconstitutional has been established or not. On the other occasion, Shri Nath Pai quoted British precedent and at that time I had no time to reply to him nor did I bring the latest pronouncements of the highest tribunal of the British Empire, the Privy Council, on a matter which was identical. It was a case coming from Western Nigeria where the Governor had the authority to appoint a

Chief Minister—he is called Premier there; that is also a federation like ours and Western Nigeria was one of the provinces. The Chief Minister was appointed as representing the majority party at the time of appointment. On a particular day in 1962—I think some time in May 1962-66—members out of a house of 124 wrote to the Governor stating that they had withdrawn the support which they had previously given to the Premier. The appointment of the ministry, like ours, depended on the pleasure of the Governor. There was, of course, a limitation. There are not unlimited powers of dismissal like ours. It said that he should not be dismissed unless the Governor was satisfied that he had not the majority. Now, on that letter, the Governor took the step of satisfying himself whether the Chief Minister had lost his majority or not and he found that the first respondent who was the then Chief Minister had lost majority and dismissed that Government and he appointed the Leader of the then Opposition to whom 66 Members had given their support to form the Government. And he did form it. Thereupon, the previous Chief Minister had filed a suit in the Supreme Court of Nigeria claiming that the Governor was not competent to dismiss him and competent to appoint his successor without, first of all, a vote of the Assembly being taken. That was the issue. This is how the issue was framed. This is reported in Law Report of 1963 Appeal Case, p. 6 and 14. I wish Mr. Nath Pai was here. This is how the issue was framed. Can the Governor, validly, exercise power to remove the Premier from office under Section 33 of the Constitution of Western Nigeria without prior decision or resolution on the floor of the House of an Assembly saying that the Premier no longer commands the support of the majority of the House? On this, Viscount Radcliffe, the Lord Chancellor, gave his judgment which is worth reading as follows :

“This indeed is a crux of the question that has now been raised. The respondent maintains and it is implied in the decision that the Governor cannot, constitutionally, take account of anything in the matter of support except the record of vote actually given on the floor of the House. Consequently, his action in removing the first respondent from the

Premiership on the strength as it appears from the letter addressed to him by 66 Members of the House referred to and without waiting until there has been an adverse vote in the House itself was not within the powers conferred upon by the Constitution. The difficulty of limiting the statutory power of the Governor in this manner is the limitation, is not to be found in the words in which the makers of the Constitution have decided to record the description of his powers. . . .

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Are you talking of Nigeria or India?

SHRI A. K. SEN : Nigeria. You read the Constitution and you will find a similar provision.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We are not concerned with Nigeria. (*Interruption*).

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am concerned and the House is concerned. You are not the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He says the provision in the Nigerian Constitution is similar to what is in the Indian Constitution. He is only citing a similar case.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : He is arguing on the basis of Nigerian case. We are not concerned with that. He is wasting the time of the House. (*Interruption*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : He is only answering Shri Nath Pai's argument.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If my learned friend reads article 164 of our Constitution, he will find identically the provision as this :

“subject to the provisions of sub-sections 8 and 9 of the Section, the Ministers and the Government of the region shall hold office during the Governor's pleasure. . . . (*Interruption*). They cited the English authority on the last occasion. . . .

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : This is not the way to argue.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If you try to argue in a court of law, I invite you to the court of law.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : There are better lawyers in the court.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Very well, I am a much worse lawyer.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us have a quite debate.

SHRI A. K. SEN : May I quote the law, Sir ? Let it not be so intolerant that even authorities are not being listened to.

“For the reasons Their Lordships will humbly advise”.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him not speak on the law. He gave Berubari, Nanavati and one other ruling but those were proved wrong by the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, please don't interrupt.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Go, go.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It is better you leave.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am leaving, but I will come after a few minutes.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am willing to give the cake to my friend and I am willing to acknowledge his better ability in the matter of law than myself. But, nevertheless, I am quoting some other authority and not my authority.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : But that is all Greek to him.

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is how it says. “Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that the appeal should be allowed” and the Chief Minister's appointment was held to be valid. When this question was raised, I invited many leaders who speak glibly on the law to test the validity of their assertion, in a court of law. We have an article in the Constitution which is called Art. 226 by which the authority of any man holding public office can be challenged and he can be asked to show under what authority he is functioning. So the Governor can also be asked to show the authority under which he has appointed, but that course was not adopted because that would mean arguing in a court of law where matters are decided without passion, without prejudice, without bias.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudakkottai) : It was proposed to the Central Government turned it down.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Central Government have no doubt, but those who have doubt may challenge it. Why don't you challenge it !

SHRI UMANATH : We have no doubt that the Governor has no power.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Then why don't you challenge it in a court ? Let us argue it and I will be very glad to argue the case and lose the case.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampur) : In view of Art. 361, how is the action of Governor justiciable at all in any court of law ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : I shall say that it has been held in Howrah Municipality's case that though the Governor's appointment may not be justiciable,.....

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Not the appointment, but his action.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The man who holds that authority is illegal. And that appointment can be quashed. That is how, though the Administrator was appointed by the Governor under the Defence of India Rules in the Howrah Municipality, his appointment was held invalid and the order was quashed. That is how it is done.

Therefore, as I said, this very easy legal expedient was not availed of.

SHRI RANGA : It is not so easy.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Well, it is so and it is such a clear principle of law, according to my friend, that it should brook no opposition, no hostile view and yet, they are not at all willing to test it in a court of law, as I said, because we have this authority.....

SHRI UMANATH : The Central Government is not willing.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Because we have this authority.....

SHRI UMANATH : We have also got authority.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Nevertheless, the challenge is in a court of law and not through the mouth of the Speaker.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Why did you run away from the challenge ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Governor is impeached or is sought to be removed.

Sir, you will remember the interruptions and, therefore, you should allow me extra time which was taken by the interruptions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. It is part of the game.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Rules provide that no Member shall interrupt another Member while he is speaking. That is Rule 349. Mr. Banerjee may also refer to it.

Now, Sir, therefore, a very easy expedient was resorted to. The Governor said : 'I have got the signatures of 146 Members. Will you call the Assembly immediately? Let us test the claim of these people who have signed against you'. The Chief Minister is an honourable man. Left to himself he would have taken the course which Mr. Gurnam Singh has taken, honourably quitting the office where he has failed to sustain the majority support. Viscount Radcliffe has said that in England if the Prime Minister loses his majority, he immediately resigns. He does not wait for a court of law to pronounce upon his continuance.

I must pay a homage to Shri Gurnam Singh for having set a very healthy precedent... (Interruptions)—Rule 349, they must not interrupt—because he found that he had lost the majority support.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHR. GOVINDA MENON) : He was a High Court Judge.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It may be that he will get a majority again in the next elections. But there is no constitutional precedent or authority for any person to stick to the Chief Ministerial *gaddi* when he has manifestly lost his majority. And when he is asked to call the Assembly, he says 'I am not unwilling, but those who belong to the 14-party hotch-potch....'

SHRI UMANATH : 18th December was fixed.

SHRI A. K. SEN : They wanted it on 18th December. Now on the 18th December, what would have happened?

SHRI UMANATH : Whatever happens, he had fixed it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Rule 349.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be saving the time of the House if interruptions are avoided. Otherwise, I will have to curtail the time of other speakers.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When Prof. Mukerjee was speaking, I listened very attentively. We did not interrupt. At least I expect the same courtesy to be extended to us on this side.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why?

SHRI A. K. SEN : It may be that I am wrong, that I am erroneous. But a reply has to be given in the way the House recognises, not by constant interruptions.

As I was saying, the Governor said, 'Please call the Assembly'. He said 'No'. He mentioned 18th December. Then there were further defections. Further people wrote to the Governor saying that 'We shall not support this Government'. The law and order situation was taking a very bad turn, because knowing the defeat that was impending, members of the Government, functioning under the Constitution, paying their great sympathies here and elsewhere to the Constitution, openly preached from every street corner, from every public platform where they spoke that people must take the law unto themselves, that 'even if we have lost the majority, railway lines must be dismantled, streets must be ripped open, tram cars must be burnt and State buses must be destroyed'.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Bombs were thrown at the Speaker's house.

AN HON. MEMBER : Manipulated.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If anybody has done it, he should be tried. I am only saying that the members of the Government, some of whose speeches when quoted caused a flurry, because unsavoury things are rather difficult to bear, were openly preaching violence. When that state of affairs was brought about, when passion was whipped up all over the country, when open incitement to violence was the order of the day and every man was taught how to take to guerilla tactics, the Governor said, "Please call the Assembly earlier". A very unconstitutional desire! When 146 members had written to him 'Please call the Assembly; let us test the strength', it is very unconstitutional! Why? Because he did not become a party to a

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minority government continuing as in Bihar by not calling the Assembly.

SHRI UMANATH : Rajasthan.

SHRI A. K. SEN : He should be removed because he did not oblige the minority party to continue by not calling the Assembly ! If this is the motion, I am afraid those of us who believe in different ways of having a democratic government cannot support this motion of removing the Governor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I shall only require another five minutes to complete if I am not interrupted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order. Rule 356.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How does he know the law ? What is this ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly read the rule. If you are honest about it—I am not casting any aspersion on you.....

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Speaker's orders are not to be questioned;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is repeating the same thing time and time again. He may be prevented from doing so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen the rule. I must say it is absolutely frivolous. I will not permit him to raise it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : How is it frivolous ? Repetition is prohibited under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY ASU : May read it and show that it is not frivolous. Since you have used that word, may I read it out so that Members can judge for themselves whether I am raising a relevant objection.

SHRI A. K. SEN : You have given your ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : "The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech".

SHRI UMANATH : Tedious repetition of his own arguments. That is the point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a tedious repetition and persistence.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Chair to decide whether he is irrelevant.

SHRI UMANATH : He is pointing it out to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am following very attentively what he is saying. I feel every member who wants to have an insight on the issues involved is following him very carefully.

SHRI UMANATH : You cannot say it is frivolous because the term 'tedious' is there. To say that a tedious repetition of his own arguments cannot be objected to and to characterise the objection as 'frivolous' is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I maintain what I have said. It is my ruling.

SHRI UMANATH : You are saying as though the rule has nothing to do what he said. The rule mentions 'tedious repetition of his own arguments'. You can rule it out, but to call it frivolous is unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will tell him why I say it is frivolous. I am watching the proceedings. I am not prepared to sustain the plea that he is indulging in a tedious repetition. What I have said is correct. Please resume your seat.

SHRI UMANATH : It is not correct.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must resume his seat. This is not fair.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am glad to be reminded of this very salutary rule, and I shall be very happy if I repeat myself and you pull me up.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : As far as possible, avoid tedious repetition.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is a relative term. It is for you to pull me up, not for others. I do not cast my pearls before those who do not want to follow my arguments (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Do not brag.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. SEN : Do not brag yourself
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are too big for your boots.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Shri Basu is too small for his boots.

As I said, instead of having a battle in the only constitutional way which is known to us on the floor of the House, battle was called outside the floor of the House, and the reason is obvious : because the floor of the House does not tolerate anything but the recording of votes by the machine and that will determine the outcome. That cannot be determined. Therefore, it has to be ignored by other tactics, and the Governor is being impeached because he did not become a party to this tactics. I hope the House will not pass such a motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He installed Dr. Ghosh as the illegitimate child of the Constitution.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Does he follow what is being said ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let there not be interruptions from either side. I would request Shri Randhir Singh not to continue this sort of interruption.

SHRI UMANATH : Let him be named.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Therefore, it was perfectly within the competence of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry which had forfeited the majority.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Absolutely wrong.

SHRI A. K. SEN : And if he had done wrong, a vote in the Assembly would have been the best deciding factor, but we have a wonderful precedent of the House being only a master but not being allowed to express itself. (*Interruption*). There was an old Roman emperor on whose throne was written "*vox populi vox Dei*"—the voice of the people is the voice of God. And what is the thing that the Speaker did? The first thing he did was to pull out the tongues, the voice of the people, and the people were rendered absolutely without voice, and therefore, voiceless people became

the voice of God ! Therefore, we say that the House is supreme, and so let the House debate the question. But even the question is not allowed to be put, and the decision is given without even a motion being raised, and a wonderful precedent is set : that a Speaker gives the decision without a point of order being raised. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I have no proceedings of that House before me, but from the press, from what I have seen, it appears to me that the Speaker came to the Assembly with a prepared statement and read it out. As a presiding officer—so far as I have seen the procedure—he was perfectly within his rights. (*Interruption*) if these facts are correct. I do not know anything.

DR. RANEN SEN : After that ruling of yours, the statement made by Shri A. K. Sen must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is nothing to be expunged. (*Interruption*). Please resume your seats. I have pointed out the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are allowing a Member to cast aspersions on the Speaker. Please allow us to make our case. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was no aspersion cast. He has only asked whether a Speaker could make a statement without a point having been raised. I have stated about that. It is not a question of casting aspersion. I have pointed out the procedure. Please resume your seats.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. If you continue like that I would take a serious note of it. I must conduct the debate in calm atmosphere.

SHRI SEZHIAN : He has stated, "wonderful precedent", set by the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly. Is not the word "wonderful precedent" casting a reflection on the Speaker ? Is it not an aspersion ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already read it. I have thrown whatever light I could on the matter. (*Interruption*) I am here to protect the rights of the House.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, I would be the last man to cast any reflection on anyone. But I am entitled to say that the voice of the Members must be heard. Competence is one thing; but the voice of the Members must be heard. I am entitled to say that that is no reflection on anyone. If it pinches the toes of somebody, it is not my fault.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER : He must apologise.

AN HON. MEMBER : Lawyers never apologise.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Well, I have no hesitation in apologising if I do anything wrong. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. With all these interruptions it is very difficult.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Therefore, I say that I support very strongly Mr. Chavan's motion. He has stated that he has had the highest legal advice in arriving at the conclusion that the Governor was well within his rights to dismiss the old Ministry which had lost the majority and to appoint a Ministry which had the majority. And that was proved by the fact that on the very first day, when the Assembly met, 146 signatures went to the Speaker saying that they had the support of the majority of the Members of the House, and yet, we are being told that a minority Ministry has been installed! A wonderful argument. Now, this House will give a verdict which will be remembered for years to come, because we are passing through times when the constitutional principles are under test, under a very severe test, as I said. Therefore, a dispassionate and objective discussion on such vital matters is absolutely essential. We have to see whether we are to be governed by the rule of the majority in the freely elected House or by the rule of the mob which takes the law outside the House. If that is the answer that this House is going to give, I have no doubt that it will be in favour of Mr. Chavan's motion.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHAN-GADHRA (Surendranagar) : Sir, I am sure the Central Government does not really hope to disclaim all responsibility for the developments which have overtaken the public and political life in West Bengal. So far certain technicalities have been discussed. I will be speaking in more general terms. Whether it is misguided policy or perverted policy, which has resulted in this situation, we shall be able to understand it better if we follow the working of this policy or of impolicy in the other States.

It is not my object here merely to castigate the Government, but to submit some constructive propositions for deliberation by the House.

In Rajasthan, the general elections discovered a small but undoubted majority for the united opposition. This majority was demonstrated and proved by a public counting of heads in Jaipur, by a personal presentation of the MLAs to the Governor and then to the President and I believe by a representation signed by all the MLAs concerned. Still the Governor did not see his way to calling the leader of the united opposition to form the Government. I ask, was this constitutionally proper? Perhaps he thought the majority insufficient to afford a stable government. Did he expect that by keeping the Assembly in abeyance, the opposition would grow in numbers? Or did he think that the old Congress ministry would somehow or other be enabled to recapture its majority? We know the result: The Congress Party was able, somehow or other, to win over enough opposition members to continue in the saddle.

Now, I think it is a legitimate thing for a Governor to fear an unstable ministry which might frustrate the good administration of the State. But then the only proper course for him is to dissolve the Assembly and call for fresh elections.

Sir, in Haryana, a non-Congress ministry reigned for some six months. There was crossing and recrossing of the floor—a phenomenon which cannot be sufficiently condemned. But the ministry did not lose its majority, nor was it suggested even by the Governor that it had lost its majority. Nevertheless, taking a severe view of defections and floor-crossing, he dismissed the Chief Minister, dissolved the Assembly

and President's rule was imposed. Here again I must ask : Was this action constitutionally proper ?

The very next day, the scene shifted to West Bengal. The Governor dismissed the non-Congress ministry headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. Some 17 MLAs headed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh had crossed the floor and it became evident that the Government had lost its majority. The Governor was confirmed in this view when he found the Chief Minister opposed to an early summoning of the Assembly for a test of party strength. He therefore drew, I should say, a reasonable conclusion and dismissed the ministry. I do not see how he is to be censured for this act. He may, of course, have had other reasons, good reasons, but with these we are not immediately concerned.

But, whatever the propriety of the step, his next step, no doubt advised by the Congress Government at the Centre, was altogether unreasonable and ill-conceived. It was not only contrary to the established canons of democratic responsibility but against common prudence. To it must be attributed the present crisis which threatens civil life and liberty in West Bengal.

The West Bengal Assembly consists of 280 members. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, who is known to command a group of 17 members, was appointed Chief Minister. The basis of his strength was the assured support of the now largest group in the West Bengal—the Congress group, which numbers 134 in a House of 280.

However, before the opposing forces could measure their relative strength on the floor of the House, the Speaker took it upon himself to adjourn the Assembly *sine die*. The merits of this magisterial action by the Speaker have already been debated. We need not examine his motivations. It seems to me that if the Speaker has condemned the Governor for pre-judging the disposition of the Assembly, he himself did not pause to consult the pleasure of the House. In both cases the Assembly as a body was ordered and relegated.

But the events which have been precipitated in West Bengal spring from the primary wrong done by the Governor, acting no doubt on advice from above, in entrusting the power to a minority group of 17 men,

a group of recent defectors, which could only sustain itself on the props of the Congress Party.

Sir, we wholly endorse the condemnation of defections and defectors, whenever we hear it. The Congress-appointed Governor in Haryana was especially loud in such condemnation. But it seems that what holds good for public morality, as expressed by Congress policy, in one State does not necessarily hold good in another. For in West Bengal we see the amazing spectacle of defectors not only tolerated but welcomed, not only welcomed but immediately raised to the seats of power by the strength of the Congress in the legislature.

I do not think I have to ask the House to strain its imagination to conceive what must be the conditions precedent, the conditions continuing, the conditions supervening, for this small group to enjoy the exercise of high office. It may hold the reigns of government, on condition that its own reigns are held by somebody else.

This, Sir, I submit, is an utter denial of democratic functioning and responsibility, a travesty of government itself. For it is surely among the first maxims of government that power and responsibility must go together and not be divorced. Here we have yet another example of constitutional impropriety perpetrated by the Congress Government at the Centre, which is why it is not possible for us to support the motion of Shri Chavan.

Had the group of defectors amalgamated with the Congress legislative party, there could have been no objection. Had the two groups formed a coalition, it would have been unobjectionable. But each has retained its identity, and we have the strange charade of the Congress party, dismissed at the general elections, ostensibly staying away from office and the fruits of office, while wielding the actual power. These puppet shows will not do. They discredit the country and must subvert our developing political institutions.

Sir, normal condition of life will not return to West Bengal, nor will life and property be safe, until there is a proper democratic government installed. And, this will not happen so long as majority groups are artificially propped up for party and partisan ends.

[Shri Sriraj Meghrajji Dhrangdhara]

Since the general elections, the Congress Party has lost some 9 States, and it is natural that the Party and the Congress Government at the Centre must chafe at these losses. It is equally natural that there should be a general suspicion abroad, that the Central Government is continually striving, by whatever means it can, to help resurrect its Party's power in the lost States. But whatever the Centre's motives, I put it to the hon. Members Opposite that they will never achieve their goals, political or national, if they subvert or subordinate the Constitution to their own expedient ends. Whether it is the misuse of the Governor's powers, or the encouragement of defectors, or the setting up of puppet governments, none of these is going to redound to the credit of the Government or of this great party.

I have made pointed references to constitutional improprieties. The Government is in the dock. If, through misguided policies, it persists in these improprieties, the co-ordination between the Centre and the States is bound to be put in increasing jeopardy and impossible strains will be put upon the Constitution.

I beg to offer some positive suggestions. It may be asked : What is a Governor to do when his administration is confounded or brought to a standstill by the shifting forces in his Assembly. Firstly, he must act as a Governor under the Constitution and not as an agent of the ruling party at the Centre. When a ministry falls on the loss of its majority, he must invite the next largest group to attempt to form a government. Party amalgamations or coalitions are in order, but not of course puppet governments. Failing in these moves : mid-term elections. If he is not prepared for immediate mid-term elections, then President's rule for six months. If that is not enough, another six months.

Now, it may be contended that conditions are not rife for holding free and regular elections in a State. That anti-social elements are on the rampage. Then, it is the duty of the State, its democratic and civil duty, to see that such anti-social, anti-democratic elements are put down and put down firmly.

If the Swatantra Party has called for the banning of the Communist Parties, it is not

because they have different views or ideas or convictions on economic organisation or regeneration. If they contest elections through democratic means, and adhere to democratic principles and practices, no one can object. But the intimidation of society by any party cannot be tolerated. Any party whatever must be banned which openly indulges in sabotage or in anti-social or anti-national activities or whose loyalties are known to be extra-territorial. Without such exclusion the democratic functioning of society must become increasingly difficult.

Now, sir, final submission is : If after everything has been tried and the Governor is still unable to discern a clear majority in the Assembly, he must resort to the expedient of an all-Party Government, in a non-partisan manner.

What perhaps any State in India needs today, more than anything else, is a good, honest, economical, non-partisan government : a government which gives priority to the bare essentials, the utter minimum needs of the people, such as compulsory and free elementary education, water supply, minimum sanitation, drought and flood relief, if not protection, medium and minor irrigation works, package supplies of seed, manure etc. needed by the cultivator, abolition of land revenue and so on. Whatever your party or political philosophy, surely no ideological differences can come in the way of a common united effort in so far as these minimum needs are concerned.

Sir, from what I have said it will be evident that I oppose one motion and cannot support the other. I thank you and the House for giving me a hearing.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री मुखर्जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ तथा चव्हाण साहब के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इससे हमको लगता है . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, उधर से दो-दो बोल रहे हैं, इधर से आप एक को भी बोलने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। हम भी बोलना चाहते हैं, हमको भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to conduct the House and divide the time among parties.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनाब, हम आपका बहुत अहतराम करते हैं। क्या हमको बोलना नहीं आता? हम भी बोलना जानते हैं, उनसे ज्यादा बातें जानते हैं, ज्यादा कानून जानते हैं, उनको बहनवाजीका ज्यादा जवाब दे सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time will be divided among parties. I gave 30 minutes to Shri A. K. Sen. You must remember that. Please resume your seat.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमको तो आप बैठने को ही कहते रहते हो। हमें भी मुना करें। हम यह चाहते हैं कि एक उधर से बोले तो एक इधर से बोलें। दो दफा, तीन दफा उधर से बोल जाते हैं, इधर से कोई नहीं बोलता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि मैं कितनी इज्जत आपकी करता हूँ लेकिन मेरे बार-बार उठने पर भी आप हमें विन्कुल टाइम नहीं देते हैं। मैं चूँकि आपकी इज्जत करता हूँ इस बास्ते खामोश रहना हूँ लेकिन यह देख कर मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि आप हमारी तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते और आप उनकी सुनते रहते हैं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am supposed to regulate the debate. Why are you saying all that? Shall I vacate the Chair for you?

श्री रबी राय : मैं कह रहा था कि एक के बाद एक राज्य में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों को यह केन्द्रीय सरकार गवर्नर को माध्यम बना कर प्रजातंत्र को खत्म कर रही है। हमकी लगना है कि आज देश में प्रजातंत्र बाकी रहेगा भी या नहीं . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यहां हम लोग कोई भेड़ बकरियां थोड़े ही बैठे हैं . . .

श्री रबी राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि आज देश में प्रजातंत्र की नींव को हम मजबूत करेंगे या नहीं यह सवाल हमारे सामने आ गया है जिसे कि अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं "To be or not to be is the question." सवाल वाकई बड़ा गम्भीर है। चौथे आम चुनाव को खत्म हुए अभी 6 महीने ही गुजरे हैं कि हम देख रहे हैं कि एक-एक करके यह केन्द्र सरकार गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों को गवर्नर्स को माध्यम बना कर खत्म कर रही है। सवाल तो यह है कि क्या यह धर्मवीर साहब जो पश्चिमी बंगाल के गवर्नर हैं उनका काम जायज था? क्या उनका वह ऐक्शन संविधानिक था? मैं इसका अपनी तरफ से जवाब देने के पहले चव्हाण साहब को वह जवाब बतलाना चाहता हूँ जो जवाब अभी फिलहाल बिहार के जो गवर्नर साहब हैं, अय्यंगर साहब, वह इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं। सवाल है कि क्या हम लोग जब संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि गवर्नर को कतई अपनी मनमानी नहीं करनी चाहिए बल्कि जो कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स है उनकी राय से गवर्नर को काम करना चाहिए इस चीज को हमारे अय्यंगर साहब ने बड़े अच्छे तरीके से आज एक आम सभा में अपने भाषण के दौरान बतलाया है। सवाल यह है कि एक तरफ आप देख रहे हैं कि बिहार के मंत्रिमंडल का जो फैसला था कि जनवरी की 18 तारीख को विधान सभा बैठेगी और उसको बिहार के गवर्नर अय्यंगर साहब ने मान लिया है यह एक प्रजातन्त्री परम्परा को आगे रक्खा है, दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि चूँकि कांग्रेस की सरकार बंगाल में नहीं है तो वहां 17 आदमियों को लेकर एक खिलौने की सरकार, शिखंडी की सरकार इस केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गवर्नर धर्मवीर साहब को माध्यम बना कर उसको बिठा दिया है। इसलिए जो श्री अजय मुकर्जी का सुझाव था कि दिसम्बर की 18 तारीख को हम विधान सभा बुलायेंगे

[श्री रबी राय]

उसको नहीं माना है। दो तरह के दो नमूने हमारे सामने हैं। एक तरफ बिहार के गवर्नर का नमूना है जो प्रजातंत्र के मुआफिक है दूसरी तरफ वह बंगाल के गवर्नर का नमूना है जो कि प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ है। जहां तक बिहार के गवर्नर का ताल्लुक है वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं और पिछले 40 सालों से कांग्रेस में रहे हैं। आज यह दोनों नजीर हमारे सामने हैं।

चीज यह है कि यह सरकार का रवैया रहा है और यह आज से नहीं बल्कि आजादी के बाद से रहा है। मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो गिरजाशंकर वाजपेयी आई० सी० एस० अफसर थे, जिनको कि स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स का सेक्रेटरी बनाया वही गिरजाशंकर वाजपेयी साहब ने कस्तूरबा गांधी जी की मृत्यु को औचित्य समझ कर अमरीका में भाषण दिया था तो उनको पुरस्कृत किया गया और उनको पहला हिन्दुस्तान का फौरेन सेक्रेटरी बनाया गया और उसी पुरानी परम्परा को जो कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद की परम्परा है कि गवर्नर को बैठाओ आई० सी० एस० अफसर को बैठाओ, उनको सब सहायता दो और केन्द्र सरकार चूँकि वहां बंगाल में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार है इसलिए उसने गवर्नर श्री धर्मवीर को अपना हथकंडा बनाकर उनको एक वाहन बना कर इस तरीके से वहां पर उस गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार को हटवाया। निश्चय ही आज यह धर्मवीर साहब का काम जनतंत्र के विरुद्ध है यह प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध है।

मैं आपको 2, 3 नजीरों और देना चाहता हूँ। एक बार बिहार में जब श्री के० पी० सहाय मुख्य मंत्री थे और जयरामदास दौलतराम गवर्नर थे और दोनों में झगड़ा हुआ तो आपको उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मालूम है कि श्री के० पी० सहाय मुख्य मंत्री को तो रक्खा गया लेकिन गवर्नर श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम को वहां से हटा लिया गया और उनको असम का गवर्नर बना दिया गया। सवाल यह है कि

प्रजातंत्र की जो सब से बड़ी मांग है कि जो जनता की राय से चुने हुए आदमी हैं, उनकी राय रहेगी या जो किसी तरीके से केन्द्र से बैठायें जायेंगे गवर्नर, उन गवर्नरों की राय रहेगी? हमको लगता है कि 2, 4 साल पहले जैसे एक तरफ राजा, क्राउन और दूसरी तरफ लोकतंत्र, एक तरफ हाउस आफ कामन्स और दूसरी तरफ हाउस आफ लार्ड्स, इन दोनों के बीच जैसी लड़ाई चल रही थी, वैसी लड़ाई अभी हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही है। सवाल है कि कौन जीतेगा? केन्द्र की कांग्रेसी सरकार गवर्नरों को माध्यम बना कर प्रदेशों में काम कर रही गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों को किसी न किसी बहाने पतन कराने का रवैया अपना रही है और देखने में आ रहा है कि यह केन्द्र की कांग्रेसी सरकार 6 महीने या 9 महीने भी हम लोगों को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पा रही है और इस तरह से जनतंत्र विरोधी रवैया अपना रही है।

हम लोगों का पहले से इरादा रहा है और विचार रहा है कि गवर्नर के पद को हटा दिया जाय और हर एक प्रदेश की असेम्बली के स्पीकर को केन्द्र और राज्य में रिश्ता क्रायम रखने वाली लिंक के तौर पर समझा व माना जाय लेकिन अगर आप गवर्नर का पद क्रायम रखना बहुत ही जरूरी समझते हैं तो फिर गवर्नर के वास्ते एक चुनाव मंडल बनाइये। गवर्नर एलैक्टेड हो। मैं चाहूंगा कि आज केन्द्र द्वारा जैसा गवर्नर को अपना वाहन व माध्यम बना कर जनतंत्र विरोधी कार्य किया जा रहा है वैसा न किया जाय। इसलिए श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी का जो प्रस्ताव है कि श्री धर्मवीर गवर्नर बंगाल को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए और जो अजय मुकर्जी की सरकार बनी हुई थी, उसे फिर वापिस पावर में बुलाया जाय, उसे फिर से इंस्टाल किया जाय और 18 दिसम्बर को जो उस सरकार की विधान सभा बुलाने की राय थी, उसको मान लिया जाय और उस दिन अर्थात् 18 तारीख को बंगाल विधान सभा द्वारा जो फैसला होगा उसको आप मान लें।

आज इस तरीके का रवैया जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कारण हो रहा है, मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि विरोधी दल वालों को आपस में मिल कर सलाह करनी चाहिए और भावी कार्यक्रम निश्चित करना चाहिए क्योंकि उड़ीसा में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरीके का रवैया अपना सकती है। यह नहीं है कि सिर्फ बंगाल में ही या बिहार में ऐसा होने जा रहा है और चूंकि वहां स्वतंत्र पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है इसलिए वे उससे चिंतित न हों, सब विरोधी दल वालों को इकट्ठा होकर इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिए वरना केन्द्र की यह कांग्रेसी सरकार जड़ से हम जितनी भी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं उनको यह उखाड़ फेंकेगी। यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह का केन्द्र का रवैया जनतंत्र विरोधी है और इससे देश में जनतंत्र की नींव मजबूत नहीं होगी। समय आ गया है जब तमाम विरोधी दलों के बीच में मजबूती व एकता आनी चाहिए ताकि इस पार्लियामेंट के बाहर विधान सभा के बाहर जनता को संगठित किया जा सके और यह जो डिक्टेटरी और हिटलरी शासन केन्द्र द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है और गवर्नरों को माध्यम बना कर एक-एक करके गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को खत्म करने का प्रयास कर रहा है, उसको संगठित रूप से रैजिस्ट किया जा सके। मैं यहां इस अवसर पर बंगाल की जनता को बघाई देना चाहता हूं कि उसने इस तरह के क्रदम को सहन नहीं किया और वह केन्द्र के इस जनतंत्र विरोधी क्रदम का संगठित रूप से विरोध कर रहे हैं और इसका माकूल जवाब दे रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं फिर विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसी एकता उन्होंने चौथे आम चुनाव के पूर्व प्रदर्शित की थी वैसी ही एकता अब फिर दिखलाने की जरूरत आ गयी है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया इस सारी गड़बड़ की जड़ में जो यह कांग्रेसी दल यहां बैठा है, यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार बैठी है, इसको जब तक हम खत्म नहीं कर देंगे तब तक देश में प्रजातंत्र की नींव मजबूत नहीं कर पायेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण

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को समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally we are supposed to take up Private Member's Business at 3 O'clock, but to-day if the House would permit, I would like to continue this debate and conclude it and then take up the Private Members' Business at about 4 O'clock.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why not we take this up on Monday ? It can be extended upto Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This resolution itself is a non-official business....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :in a way.

15 Hrs.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It does not mean that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not speakin in a technical sense.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Home Minister has also moved his motion and that is an official motion. So, what I would suggest is this. Curtailing the time allotted for non-official business would not be proper. Moreover, there is also the half-an-hour discussion in the evening. So, I would suggest that we may take 2 hours for this item on Monday. So, why not start the non-official business now ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : That would not be possible. In the morning, the Speaker had suggested and it was agreed that this debate should be concluded today. So, it must be completed today.

If they do not want to forgo the time allotted for non-official business, then let us extend the House and let us sit longer.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Even then I would suggest that from 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. private Members' business may be taken up, and after 5-30 p.m. if they want they can continue this debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then the continuity will be broken. Let us have the debate continuously when the issues are

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
before the House already. We shall think about the matter and we shall extend the time a little later.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Pupri) : I had also given a notice under rule, 193, and ever since I had tabled it, I have not received any intimation from the Speaker whether I would be allowed to raise it or not. Many others from our side had also given such notices.

Now, it is already 3 p.m. This is a very serious matter, and we must not be hustled in this matter. So, I endorse the views expressed by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that this debate should be extended to Monday. Those who have tabled notices under rule 193 must be given a chance. Already, we have forgone the lunch hour, and we are not prepared to sit after 5:30 p.m. for this because our health would not permit us to do so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A number of notices are usually received and everyone who has sent notices is not necessarily given a chance. Now, the hon. Law Minister.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Let us take vote on this matter.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : What time have you fixed for this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We want to finish this debate by 4 p.m.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : No, let it be extended to Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we want to finish this debate today. The House desires that this debate should be finished today. Now, the Law Minister.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : But you cannot ignore the non-official business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not scuttling it. It will be taken up.

DR. KARNI SINGH : But you will have an empty House in the evening so, what is the point ?

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Let us take votes on this whether the House desires to sit longer or not.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : If every week we are going to change the timings like this, there will be no private Members' business at all here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that there will be no private Members' business. The private Members' business will get the time allotted for it.

SHRI RAJARAM : Why are you changing the timings for it ?

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I formally move that let us take the vote of the House whether we should sit longer or not today.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Why do you not start the private Members' business now ? Already, it is 3 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already taken the sense of the House and I am proceeding with the debate.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Simply because I am a Member belonging to the Congress Benches I should not be denied of the chance. I formally move this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के कार्य की जो परम्परा है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not want to break it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें। इस प्रकार की परम्पराओं का श्री गणेश इस सदन में नहीं होना चाहिये जिससे गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के कार्य का समय उचित रूप से न मिले। सप्ताह में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों को केवल ढाई घंटे का समय मिलता है। अगर सदन इस मामले में एकमत न हो तो भी गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के मामले को उचित प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। चूँकि इसके लिये केवल ढाई घंटे का समय सप्ताह में होता है इसलिये गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के कार्य को लिया जाये और इस डिवेट को सोमवार तक

के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाये। गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का कार्य निश्चित रूप से अभी लिया जाना चाहिये।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I suggest that we better finish this debate today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has to make a motion for the purpose.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I move that this debate must conclude today.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That is what we are objecting to. You cannot encroach upon the time allotted for non-official business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already made it clear to Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and also to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that whatever time is provided for non-official business once in a way will not be touched. Of course, adjustment is always possible, and I have suggested only an adjustment.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yesterday also, it was Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's motion which was being discussed. How can he, therefore, say that only 2½ hours are allotted for private Members' business ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि अधिक न बैठा जाये। डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह ने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक सप्ताह में जो ढाई घंटे प्राइवेट सदस्यों के लिये हैं, उसको उनसे नहीं छीना जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted for private Members' business will be provided and it will not be curtailed. Since it has been formally moved that the debate be continued, I would like to take the sense of the House whether it is agreed to .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Let us hear what the other side also has to say. Let the time be extended for this debate. This is a very important issue, and so I would suggest that it may be extended up to Monday. Now, let us take the non-official business.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I wish to make a submission. This is a very important. I do not see why we should postpone it till Monday. Why do we not work tomorrow Saturday ? I think that to keep Parliament going.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, we shall not sit on Saturdays.

DR. KARNI SINGH : It costs the taxpayer Rs. 1 lakh a day to keep Parliament going. Why don't we work tomorrow ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I do not mind if it is continued today. But private Members' business must be taken up now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आपको बीमारी का इलाज बतलाता हूँ। अगर वह इलाज कर दिया जाय तो कोई तकलीफ नहीं रहेगी। टाइम को ठीक से राशन कर दिया जाये ! आधे से कुछ अधिक टाइम इधर के लोगों को मिलना चाहिये और आधे से कुछ कम उधर के लोगों को मिलना चाहिये। तब कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। लेकिन होता यह है कि इधर से कम लोग बोलते हैं, उधर से ज्यादा लोग बोलते हैं। तभी झगड़ा होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The issue before the House is something different, namely how to accommodate Private Members' business.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : असलियत यह है कि हमको हाउस में पूरा मौका नहीं मिलता। अगर पूरा मौका मिले, तो फिर झगड़ा न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just now, Dr. Karni Singh has said that let the debate be continued, but he made a plea that the time allotted for Private Members' business cannot be curtailed. That has been our usual practice. That point will have to be replied to by the hon. Minister.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Let us sit longer. That was what I suggested.

DR. KARNI SINGH : The submission that I made was that the Private Members'

[Dr. Karni Singh]

business should be taken up just now, but we should work tomorrow Saturday; it costs the tax-payer Rs. 1 lakh a day to keep Parliament going.

SHRI UMANATH : Take it to Monday.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : We get only 2½ hours in a week for Private Members' business and that time should not be curtailed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that we do not want to curtail time or encroach upon the time allotted for Private Members' business.

The question is how to accommodate. I have suggested that we shall try to finish this debate by 4 p.m. We can sit one hour longer if need be and finish it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In the Order Paper we find that at 3 p.m. Private Members' business should be taken up and at 5.30 p.m. the half-an-hour discussion is to be taken up. That means that up to 6 p.m., we have already got scheduled business. If you want to extend this debate, you can extend it after 6 p.m. and not now. Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. there is a programme before us already scheduled on the Order Paper. The time allotted for Private Members' business cannot be encroached upon..

SHRI UMANATH : Unless there is unanimity in the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think it is very unfair indeed that when you have a particular time fixed for a particular purpose, namely Private Members' Bills, you should try to move it around and make the people who are interested in this business sit till 7 p.m. or 8 p.m. whereas those who are interested in making a little hay over here should be getting the prime time of the House. So, I suggest that you stick to the hours fixed for Private Members' business, and those who want to move motions can do so after 6 p.m. and sit till 8 p.m. or 9 p.m. or 12 midnight. Nobody would mind that.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय श्री मोदी ने जो कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस समय आप जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है,

उसको ले लें और साढ़े पांच बजे आप चाहें तो इसको ले सकते हैं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that in this babel of tongues, you decide what you have to decide. (*Interruption*) May I submit that in this babel of tongues, you had better decide one way or the other and finish.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This is what always happens; always it has happened like this. The timing is adjusted. In the circumstances, I would again suggest that the debate should be concluded within an hour. (*Interruption*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Otherwise, you shall have to take a division on this issue. It is not an easy matter.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats. I entirely share the concern of the House, particularly from this side and some Members on that side, that so far as the Private Members' time, which is allotted two and a half hours once a week, is concerned, that should not be disturbed. I entirely share that view. But there are occasions when, with the concurrence of the House, we have to make some adjustments.

AN HON. MEMBER : It must be unanimous.

SHRI UMANATH : The Speaker said before adjourning the House that till 3 O'clock, we will go on with this motion. But when somebody suggested a change, he said that we can change it provided there is unanimity. If you want to change the time from 3 to 3.30 for the starting of private Members' business, there must be unanimity. But there is no unanimity. So, you have to start non-official business now. You have given up the lunch hour also today.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Will you call the Home Minister to give a reply ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only remedy is, I will have to take votes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, if the House is particularly interested in the private Members' business, we have to adjust. (*Interruption*). If you are ready to sit after 6 p.m....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, you will be breaking a convention if on this matter you proceed to take votes, because, so far, we have established a convention which is followed rigorously always : so far as private Members' Bills and Resolutions are concerned, there should not be any disturbance in that time or any accommodation unless there is unanimity in the House. If you decide on voting, then you can decide by taking votes that the private Members' Bills and Resolutions may not be discussed at all ! That can also be decided by the majority !

SHRI PILOO MODY : It stands to reason that the brute majority cannot change procedures in this House. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Pilo Mody has vigorously advocated as most other Members have done—Shri Madhok also has said—that we will have to decide one way or the other. I do recognise—I have been a Member of this House for nearly 11 years now—the importance of private Members' Bills and Resolutions, but whenever occasions rose for changing the time for private Members' business, occasionally some accommodation was made, but it appears that the House is not in favour of postponing non-official business. (*Interruption*) So, may I suggest to Government that we continue this debate on Monday which means that the House will now take up private Members' business.

15-15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

श्री हरदयाल खेरगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 15वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 29 नवम्बर, 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।”

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, I would like to point out that we are creating a very bad precedent for the future so far as private members' Bills are concerned. If you go through the list of private members' business, after Mr. Madhu Limaye's Bill, my Bill is supposed to come up for consideration and passing. But as some financial commitments are necessary, it is necessary to get the recommendation of the President for consideration of this Bill. I am sorry to state that a very unusual treatment has been meted out to me because the President's recommendation, which is a very usual thing and which is invariably given in all cases, has not been received till now for the consideration of my Bill. I think the intention of the Government is mala fide and they want to scotch it from the very beginning. This matter has been hanging fire for a long time. The Administrative Reforms Commission made a recommendation that the earliest opportunity should be given for the passing of this Bill. My Bill is nothing but a carbon copy of the Bill as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. I think it is the intention of the Government to give shelter to corrupt men. That is the only motive behind not recommending my Bill for the President's recommendation. Otherwise, what other reason can be there ? I seek your protection in this regard. In future wherever financial implications are there, the President's recommendation should be invariably forthcoming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is now before the House is the Report of the Committee. It has nothing to do with getting the recommendation of the President. That is why we have shown you the way out, namely, to make a circulation motion. It may take some time because so many financial implications may have to be studied.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने उस दिन जब गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी तो मैंने एक प्रश्न उठाया था जिस पर आपने व्यवस्था दी थी कि जब यह रिपोर्ट स्वीकृति के लिए इस सदन में आए उस समय इस प्रश्न को उठाया जाए।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बात यह है कि मेरा एक विधेयक है जिसमें मैंने मांग की है कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में होना चाहिये। इसके बारे में आपको स्मरण होगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी लगभग साठ से अधिक सदस्यों ने मिल कर इस मांग का समर्थन किया है और विरोध पक्ष के भी अधिकांश सदस्य इस मांग का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया था कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में करने में कितना व्यय होगा, सरकार इस प्रश्न को देख रही है। क्योंकि संसद के दोनों पक्षों के सदस्य इस विषय में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और मेरा यह जो विधेयक है यह जब तक विचारार्थ आया तब तक सरकार भी यह देख लेगी कि कितना उस पर व्यय होगा, इसलिए मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस विधेयक को बी कैटेगरी के बजाय ए कैटेगरी दे दी जाए ताकि जल्दी इस पर चर्चा हो सके।

आपके द्वारा मैं सदन से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस विषय में ए कैटेगरी दिलाने की मेरी इस मांग का समर्थन करें।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इसको मान रहे हैं तब मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और अगर आप नहीं मान रहे हैं तो मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is before the House is a report of the Committee. His plea is that a certain Bill permission to move which has been given needs to be put in category A. There is a method for it. If some hon. Members of the House write to the Committee, as the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai is going to suggest,—he did it in his own case if I remember correctly and he could have pointed it out to his colleague—then the Committee will reconsider it. But his Bill is not included in this report. He is trying to point out the urgency about a certain matter. It may not come up because it is now in B category.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : संशोधन भी दे सकते हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Is his Bill not included in this report ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

श्री नाथ पाई : सवाल यह है कि जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रखी गई है, उसमें यह है या नहीं; अगर है, तो हम उसमें जरूर संशोधन कर सकते हैं और अगर नहीं है, तो वह अलग बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not here.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मैं रपट के बारे में एक संशोधन दे सकता हूँ? कोरम के बारे में मेरा एक विधेयक है। उसको अपने बी कैटेगरी और एक घंटा समय दिया है। अगर आप उसके लिए आध घंटा भी दें, तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उसको ए कैटेगरी देने से वह जल्दी पास हो जायेगा। कई दफा नियम 193 और आध घंटे की बहसों को कोरम का सवाल उठा कर खत्म कर दिया जाता है। एक अरसे से इस बारे में बहस चलती रही है और फिर यह तय हुआ कि मैं एक बिल लऊँ। संसद्-कार्य-मंत्रः से इस बारे में बात हुई है। आप इसको ए कैटेगरी दे दीजिए। मुझे समय से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। पंद्रह मिनट से भी काम चल सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we meet in a Committee we take a decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा, फर्मेट में रखूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th November, 1967.”

The motion was adopted.

15·23 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**(Substitution of section 520)*

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**(Substitution of section 540 A)*

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**(Omission of section 197A)*

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL**(Omission of article 331)*

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : म प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to move to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS OF
MINISTERS BILL*

SHRI S. N. MAITI (Midnapore) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. N. MAITI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL**(Insertion of new articles 125A and 221A)*

SHRI S. N. MAITI (Midnapore) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI S. N. MAITI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES (RELIGIOUS PROTECTION) BILL*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि धार्मिक विश्वास से भिन्न आधारों पर अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े समुदायों के व्यक्तियों के बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन से उनका अधिक प्रभावी संरक्षण करने के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for more effective protection of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities from change of religion forced on them on grounds other than religious conviction."

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA) BILL*

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री तथा उप प्रधान मंत्री की अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था, नई दिल्ली, में सामयिक चिकित्सा परीक्षा के लिए तथा तत्संस्कृत विषयों के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical check-up of the President, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India from time to time at the All India Institute of

Medical Sciences, New Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT) BILL*

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों की अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था, नई दिल्ली, में सामयिक चिकित्सा परीक्षा के लिए तथा तत्संस्कृत विषयों के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical check-up of the members of Parliament from time to time at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15-27 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Substitution of sections 293A, 324 etc.) by Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill of Shri Madhu Limaye. Professor R. K. Amin was on his legs. The time allotted was 1 hour 30 minutes, time taken 1 hour and 13 minutes and time remaining is 17 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंनेर) : उस समय को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, after Shri Madhu Limaye's speech we got support from all Members to this Bill. Now, we have seen a news item in the newspapers saying that the managing agency system is being abolished. So, I would request you, because these two issues which have been raised by Shri Madhu Limaye are of vital importance to the country, that naturally time should be extended. I request that at least one hour more should be given.

Then, Sir, I want to bring to your notice the callous and indifferent attitude of the hon. Ministers. When it is a question of the abolition of political donations by these companies, neither the Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed, nor his Minister of State nor the Deputy Minister—no body is present here. This is how we are treated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we start the debate, somebody will be here.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Sir, I wish to make a submission to you and to the hon. House that the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions allot a certain time to each Bill and this time should be carefully adhered to. I make this request not because I am on the waiting list to say a few words but because I feel that more and more Bills should be able to come before this House and go through. I am quite sure, if it is ever put to the vote of the House, the House is generous enough to extend the time as much as is required. But in the interest of give and take for every body I submit that we stick very strictly to the time allotted. I have been waiting for my Bill for six months although it is a category A-Bill. I may be given just one minute at least to say something on my Bill; otherwise, it will go on for another six months. Shri Madhu Limaye has 20 minutes for his Bill and Shri P. K. Deo's Bill is given 2 hours by the Committee; so, I should get at least a minute to speak on my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I have understood what Maharaja Karni Singhji has said correctly, as far as possible we should adhere to the time that has been allotted because the chance of the Mover of the next Bill is sometimes lost or the Bill is postponed for the next occasion. But sometimes with

the concurrence of the House, it is the practice that we agree for extension of time.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I have made my submission to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee has said that in view of certain statements appearing in the press and in view of the importance of this particular Bill some more time should be given. Shall I extend the time by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it all right ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : No, Sir.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Sir, it is very difficult to sit one hour and two hours extra.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज मंत्री महोदय, श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद, इस बारे में बयान देने वाले हैं, उनकी प्रोनाउन्समेंट होने वाली है। मैनेजिंग एजेन्सीसिस्टम और पोलीटिकल कान्ट्रीब्यूशनज कोई मामूली विषय नहीं हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इस बारे में टाइम को बढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत है, क्योंकि इस बारे में हाउस की युनेनिमस ओपीनियन है और सब इसको मानते हैं। इस बिल को दस मिनट में ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए। और बाकी टाइम उनको दीजिए ताकि महाराज कुमार का भी बिल आ जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक घंटा और बेंठें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have the highest appreciation and admiration for Maharaja Karni Singhji. He is one of us. The question is that two important questions have been raised and there are the press reports.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your argument.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want only one hour more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I feel the importance of the Bill.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Shall I take it that the time is extended by one hour more ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : From 20 minutes, you make it 10 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER : No extension.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : If they are accepting the Bill in toto, as moved by Shri Madhu Limaye, then further discussion may not be necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot anticipate what the Government is going to do. That is not possible.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Minister is very much here. He can speak for the Government if they are accepting the Bill. Then, we can reduce the scope of discussion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :
There should not be any extension of time.
I do not want to say anything more.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई कैबिनेट का फैसला हुआ है तो बता दीजिए। समय निर्धारण करने में सुविधा होगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : समय निर्धारण तो हो चुका है। उसके बारे में क्या बताएं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says, when they request you to accommodate, you always resist accommodation. The Government is not in a position to indicate and I cannot anticipate what is their decision about it. Does the House want an extension of time by an hour ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No extension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall see. Shri R. K. Amin to continue his speech.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK in the Chair.]

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I must reluctantly congratulate the Government for accepting the principle of stopping the contributions to the political parties. But I must say that even this is just a necessary condition, not a sufficient condition. What is required

in our country is that those who are at the helm of affairs, when they are shaping the policies of the country, should not be influenced by the monetary contributions. Therefore, not only the political contributions should be prevented but the conditions should be created in our country, in our electoral rolls, in order to attract the people who can remain politicians and become full-time politicians. We should evolve a condition by which freedom can be maintained and people are not engulfed by the cooperative societies or the economic dependence on certain parties. I may give you an example that today the cooperative societies have been used in order to have the grip over the people so that at the time of voting, the votes are collected in favour of one party. This is nothing but the economic dependence of the voters and this must go as early as possible if we really want to go to the basic issue of the problem.

I have to say a few words about the managing agency system. I am all against the managing agency system. I would like to kill the snake but without breaking my stick. The alternative to the managing agency system is the managing directorship. Today, the way in which the managing directorship is working, the same misuse of the economic power continues. The old people work as directors although they cannot contribute anything to the management of the concern. The relatives are being put in the board of directors so that they are just acting as the stooges and even the solicitors and the lawyers who can give the legal advice to the concern are the people who are having the vested interest and it is they who are being put in the board of directors. So, I do not prefer between the managing agency system and the managing directorship. So long as we do not improve the managing directorship, it is no use abolishing the managing agency system in order to improve it. What is required is to give the power to share-holders to revive the share capital and to make the democratisation of the ownership of the companies. To-day what has happened ? Only a few people are the owners of the share capital of the companies. Instead of that you must have democratisation of the ownership of the companies to give more powers to the share-holders. Then alone, you will have the real Directors in the

Board of Directors. Then alone, if you kill the Managing Directorship, then you will do the right job. If you do it now and if you introduce the Managing Directorship, it is the same evil in a different garb which is coming. It is that from Scylla to Charybdis you will be falling and it will not make any difference. But our approach should be a positive one and that positive approach is to make the democratisation of the ownership of the companies to make it more broad-based, to give more powers to the share-holders, to revive the share market and only to appoint those Directors who can really direct. If this is done, I have no objection to the abolition of Managing agency.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Madhu Limaye has done a great service to this country by bringing forward this Bill. In the first place he has tried to purify our political life. By political life, I mean the political life in the country. It is because nobody likes that any political party in this country, whether it be of this complexion or that complexion, whether it be of this variety or that variety, whether it be of this description or that description, should be under the stranglehold of any business firm. Sir, those people who pay money are also sometimes our masters. The person who plays the piper also calls the tune. Therefore, if we get money from somebody, he has a right to our services—mentionable and unmentionable, direct or indirect, good, bad or indifferent. Therefore, Sir, I think this thing that we introduced in the Company Law that the business concerns who give money to political parties should mention it in the balance sheet should go. I do not think this is happening in any democratic country of the world. Is something like that to be found in U.K.? No. That may be found in some other democracy. I do not want to mention the name of that democracy. Anyhow it is not being done in any party-based democracy and I think, Sir, our Parliament will have a fairer name, a brighter image and a better validity if we abolish this. After all what did we get? Some persons seem to think that the Congress Party got the major share while other Parties did not get much. There are two kinds of 'dhans', two kinds of donations that are given in this country.

Some donations are broadcast all over the world and there are donations which are just put under the carpet. There are two kinds of donations—'Gupt dhan' and the other kind of 'dhan' and it is a well-known practice in this country...

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : What is that 'Gupt Dhan' ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : If ever you get something, if ever you find something under the carpet and which you are always finding, that will be 'Gupt dhan'. Therefore, I said, Sir, there are two kinds of donations, whether they are secret...

SHRI RAJARAM : Is it 'Gupt dhan' or 'Gupta dhan' ?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : 'Gupt dhan', I do not want to mention any name.

Therefore, I say that any party which gets any money from any business firm is not a party worth its name. It cannot pursue its policies, it cannot stick to its principles, it cannot carry forward the programme it has before it. This is something like a millstone round the neck of a party. Not only that. It is also something which grinds the members between the upper stone of the party whip and the nether stone of the money they get from the business concern. Therefore, this should be done away with.

Secondly, my friend says that the managing agency system should be abolished. When I was in Lahore, I was a little more comfortable than I am now—I mean I had a little more money than I have now. I was told to buy shares of some business concerns. I do not want to mention their names. What happened was that when they came to me to ask me to buy shares, they said, 'We will appoint you a director'. I was a young man and the lure of directorship bamboozled me to buy those shares. I can tell you that only two of those companies have not gone into liquidation; all the rest have gone into liquidation. But nobody would appoint me director. Why? Because they wanted their own nephews, cousins, sons, sons-in-law, their own future sons-in-law, their prospective fathers-in-law to be appointed directors.

So this managing agency system has become a thing of scandal in our country.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Whenever you read the notice of a company saying so and so is retiring but is eligible for re-election, it means he is going to be appointed again. Therefore, this managing agency system has not done us much good. It might have done some good and produced lipsticks and some consumer goods items. But if our managing agency system had worked for the interest of our country, for our democratic interests and our national welfare, there would have been no public sector in this country; everything would have been done by the private sector. The private sector abused the privileges we gave it, and they abused it in the sense that they introduced the managing agency system which is a self-perpetuating thing from father to son, son to grandson, and now that daughters are also allowed, from father to son to daughter and so on.

There is no doubt that the managing agency system has worked well in some countries, but even there they have nationalised these things which are of national interest. Coal, steel and railways have been nationalised in U.K. Some other things have been nationalised in other countries of the world also.

Therefore, I submit very respectfully that this managing agency system which is a system of nepotism, of jobbery, of corruption, some thing which is being done behind the scenes, under the carpet, should go. I congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye on having brought forward this Bill. I hope Government will read the writing on the wall, see what is happening in the country and judge what the people want. The people do not want any more big business houses. What happened to France. There were 200 families which used to control France at one time. We talk only of 10 families. The result was that in France no government lasted for more than six months. Then de Gaulle came on the scene and changed the constitution. The result was that these business houses lost their hold on democracy in France. Let not the example of France be repeated here. Let us not take a lesson from France. Let us follow our own line of action and that line of action is that no political party should be tainted with money got from any business house. No business house should be permitted to have the managing agency system which

has failed utterly in terms of national good and national welfare.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पूरे हृदय से मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जिस दिन से यह बहस शुरू हुई और श्री मधु लिमये ने इस चीज की चर्चा शुरू की, हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों की तरफ से भी इसका काफ़ी समर्थन हुआ। उसका ही शायद नतीजा था और वह जायज़ भी था कि अखबारों में हमने देखा—अखबारों में सुखियां निकलीं—कि सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाय। मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त जनाब फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने अखबारों में यह सुर्खी देखी कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम शायद खत्म होने वाला है, तो मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज वह खुले दिल से इस बात का एलान कर दें कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम खत्म किया जाता है—अगर वह आज ऐसा कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ जायेगी और हो सकता है कि कुछ बिजनेस हाउसेज आइन्दा चुनाव के लिये शायद कांग्रेस को चन्दा देना बन्द कर दें। लेकिन इससे एक फायदा होगा कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर पवित्रता आयेगी और उनको जनता के पास एक-एक, दो-दो रुपये चन्दा लेने जाना पड़ेगा ऐसा नहीं होगा कि 27 लाख रुपया बिरला परिवार से ले लिया और फिर हज़ारी रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं होगी। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम खत्म होना चाहिये।

मुझे मालूम है—ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन की हालत कितनी अच्छी थी। कानपुर के लोग सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ कर ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन में नौकरी करने आते थे, आज ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन बाजोरिया के हाथ में है, भूदड़ा के हाथ में रहा और वहां

कई मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बने, कई चेयरमैन बने, कई वाइस चेयरमैन बने, वहाँ पर ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को लादा गया—जैसे मंत्री जो चुनाव में नहीं आ सके, उनको भेज दिया गया, या जो गवर्नर थे उनको लादा गया—मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि वह एक ऐसी कारपोरेशन हो गई है कि वह ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन नहीं रही, बल्कि पोलिटिकल रिहैबिलिटेशन कारपोरेशन हो गई है और वहाँ पर लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिये भेजा जाता है।

अब सुना है कि वहाँ किसी राजा-महाराजा साहब को भेजा गया है—राजा साहब भद्री को उस काम में बड़ी दिलचस्पी है। उनके बारे में हमने यह भी सुना है कि कुत्ता पासने का भी उनको बड़ा शौक है, हवाई जहाज भी चलाते हैं। वह हवाई जहाज चलायें, कुत्ते तैयार करायें—उसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि उसका मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी सिस्टम खत्म हो, अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो सकता है, जिसका सपना पूज्य नेहरू जी ने एक दफा लिया था। एक दफा उन्होंने खुद के ० सी० रेड्डी साहब को लिखा था, लेकिन उसकी अवहेलना इसलिये हुई कि आज वह गुलाब रद्दा ही नहीं, उसकी खुशबू भी चली गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि चुनाव चन्दे के बारे में मैंने देखा था कि पिछले से पहले के चुनाव में यानी सन् 1962 में जब नेहरू जी कानपुर शहर में जाने लगे कांग्रेस कौन्सिलेट के समर्थन में, तो श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कहा था कि 2½ लाख रुपये की रकम मिलेगी। मैंने पत्र लिखा क्योंकि उनकी मैं बहुत इज्जत करता था, आज भी करता हूँ—लेकिन खानदान के तरीके से नहीं, यह नहीं कि उनकी इज्जत करता था इसलिये उनकी लड़की की भी इज्जत करूँ और लड़की के लड़के की भी इज्जत करूँ—कि वह रुपये मत लीजिये। वह 2½ लाख किन लोगों ने दिये? 2-2 ६० का चन्दा नहीं हुआ। मर्चेन्ट चैम्बर आफ कामर्स और एम्प्लायर्स एसोसिएशन ने दिए, जिन एम्प्लायर्स

के ऊपर 4 करोड़ 98 लाख ६० ड्यू था, उन्होंने 2 लाख ६० दिये और जो कि कपड़े का दाम बढ़ाना चाहते थे दशहरा और दीवाली के पहले उन्होंने 51 हजार ६० दिये। मैंने निवेदन किया कि आप यह रुपया मत लीजिये क्योंकि यह चन्दे का रुपया नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने दे डाला। बाद में वह नाराज हुए कि मैं यह रुपया नहीं लेता हूँ, अजित प्रसाद जैन को दे दो। लेकिन उससे क्या फायदा हुआ?

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को मान लेना चाहिये अगर आप राजनीतिक जीवन की पवित्रता की ओर लाना चाहते हैं। वर्ना होगा क्या? भले ही आप सरमायेदारों से रुपया लीजिये, लेकिन सरमायेदार आप पर असर डालने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह नहीं कि कांग्रेस के भाई ही इससे अपवित्र हो जायेंगे, इधर भी यह चीज आ सकती है। इधर के लोग भी अपवित्र हो जायेंगे। मैं नहीं कहता कि इस तरफ के लोग इससे बरी हैं। लेकिन अगर आप राजनीतिक जीवन में पवित्रता लाना चाहते हैं तो राजनीतिक चन्दा खत्म होना चाहिये और इस मुझाव को मान लेना चाहिये। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने एक दफा कहा था कि हां, इसे खत्म करना मुश्किल है, लेकिन हम इसको मिनिमाइज करने की कोशिश करेंगे। कम करने का क्या मतलब हुआ? यहां पर मिनिमाइज करने का सवाल ही क्या है? क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि जो 27 लाख, ६० देता है वह 17 लाख ६० दे? यह सवाल नहीं है, यहां पर राजनीतिक जीवन से गन्दगी को हटाने का सवाल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह चीज कही जायेगी कि यह कैसे किया जाये? अगर चन्दा नहीं मिलता है तो बड़ी बड़ी संस्थायें चलेंगी कैसे?

आपने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव में क्या हुआ। आप देखिये टिकटों से कि हवाई जहाज से कौन से लोग आ रहे थे। फलाने का परिवार चला आ रहा है, फलाने का परिवार चला आ रहा है। कोई मोरारजी देसाई से

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बात कर रहा है, कोई इन्दिरा गांधी से बात कर रहा है। इस तरीके से कैसे चलेगा।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज कम से कम मंत्री महोदय यह एलान करें दोनों सदनों में कि वह इसे मानते हैं ताकि कांग्रेस की इज्जत जो पहले ही गड्ढे में जा चुकी है, कुछ तो बची रहे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गड्ढे में कहां गई है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अच्छा खड्ढे में सही।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी आज इस विल का स्वागत करती हूँ।

AN HON. MEMBER : Please speak in English.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I hope the translation will be enough to understand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But the translation will not be as sweet as your voice.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं सदन के सदस्यों का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ, ख.सच.र.डी० एम० के० के सदस्यों का। मेरी जबान से अगर उनको हिन्दी सुनना अच्छा लगता है तो वह हिन्दी ही सुने क्योंकि इससे उनको हिन्दी से थोड़ी दिलचस्पी जरूर होगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ। यह विधेयक बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। दरअसल श्री मधु लिमये जी को मैं बधाई देती हूँ। मैं उनसे लड़ती भी हूँ, लेकिन जब बधाई देनी चाहिये तो बधाई भी देती हूँ बड़े खुले दिल से, और आज मैं उनको पूरे दिल से बधाई देती हूँ। सरकार से मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस विधेयक के पीछे जो दायित्व है, जो उसका विचार है, उसको वह मान ले और अपनी तरफ से बड़े पैमाने पर क्या करना चाहिये इसके बारे में एक विधेयक उपस्थित करें। मैं उसका

स्वागत करूंगी और सरकार के काम करने के ढंग को भी मैं अपनी तरफ से मजबूती देने की कोशिश करूंगी।

मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी सिस्टम जो है वह दुनिया में बहुत पुरानी बात हो गई है। आज अमरीका को कहा जाता है कि वह एक पूंजीवादी देश है, पर अगर आप अमरीका, जर्मनी और फ्रांस में भी देखें तो वहां पर मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी सिस्टम कि कोई स्थापना, कोई स्थिति नहीं है। पुराने समय में जब पहला महायुद्ध हुआ था दूसरा विश्व युद्ध हुआ, तब उन दोनों महायुद्धों में यह हुआ, कि जर्मनी, फ्रांस, जापान और ब्रिटेन में बड़े-बड़े परिवारों के हाथ में बहुत पूंजी थी और साथ-साथ बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उद्योग था। परन्तु अमरीका ने जब जापान को हराया लड़ाई में, दूसरे महायुद्ध के समय जब अमरीकी फौजें वहां गईं और उन्होंने जापान पर कब्जा किया तब अमरीकी फौजों ने पहला काम यह किया कि वहां पर जो व्यक्तिगत पूंजी थी कुछ लोगों के हाथों में, यानी मित्सुबिशी, सुमीटोमो, मुत्सुई आदि जो चार पांच परिवार थे और सारे जापान की अर्थ व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल करते थे, उस पर अपना नियंत्रण रखते थे, उनका जो पारिवारिक धन्धा बना हुआ था उसे बन्द किया, और सामूहिक पूंजी व्यवस्था कायम की, आज के मौजूदा आर्थिक जगत में जिसकी जरूरत है। जिस तरीके से आज हमारे यहां पूंजीवाद फैला हुआ है और कुछ हाथों में देश की दौलत इकट्ठी हो गई है, वह चीज अमरीका में भी नहीं है। आज यहां पर जो 5, 6 घराने हैं, बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं—मैं व्यक्तिगत घरानों की बात नहीं करती हूँ—टाटा बिड़ला, मार्टिन बर्न, साहू जैन आदि जो चार या पांच घराने हैं वह नैशनल इन्कम के 5 या 6 प्रतिशत को नियंत्रित करते हैं।

अमरीका में क्या है, यह आप देखिये। जनरल मोटर्स इतना बड़ा कारखाना है और इतना बड़ा उद्योग है, लेकिन वह अमरीका की राष्ट्रीय आय का आधा प्रतिशत भी कंट्रोल

नहीं करता । जनरल मोटर्स के अध्यक्ष थे जो आज कल डिफेंस सेक्टरी मैकनमारा हैं, और अब वर्ल्ड बैंक में जा रहे हैं । अगर उनसे पूछा जाय तो शायद जनरल मोटर्स का 5 या 2 प्रतिशत शेअर भी उनके पास नहीं होगा । एक व्यक्ति का इतना शेअर भी नहीं रहता क्योंकि वहां व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि जो जानकारी रखते हैं और उस उद्योग को चलाना जानते हैं वही बड़े से बड़े पदों पर जाते हैं । मैकनमारा साहब जनरल मोटर्स के चेयरमैन हुए, इसलिये नहीं कि उनके हाथों में पूंजी थी या वह 25 कम्पनियों के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर थे, बल्कि इसलिये कि मैकनमारा साहब नीचाई से ऊंचाई की तरफ बढ़े थे । इस तरह से जो आधुनिक अर्थ व्यवस्था है उसमें दूसरे देशों में, जर्मनी के क्रप्स तक को भी खत्म हो जाना पड़ा, जो कि हाल तक बहुत आगे बढ़ा था । इस तरह से आज कल जो आर्थिक संगठन है दुनिया के पूंजीवादी देशों में उसमें भी यह सम्भव नहीं है कि पूंजी कुछ लोगों के हाथों में रहे या पूंजी का विस्तार कुछ लोगों में रहे । इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक की ताईद करती हूं । मैं आपसे कह देना चाहती हूं कि मैं मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी के काम को खत्म देखना चाहती हूं, और उसको खत्म करना कुछ मुश्किल काम नहीं है ।

मैं समझती हूं कि बैंक गारंटी का सवाल आता है । आज जो व्यवस्था है उसमें टाटा हैं, बिड़ला हैं, उनको व्यक्तिगत तरीके से बैंक गारंटी मिलती है । बैंक गारंटी देने में उनको सहूलियत होती है । लेकिन उसको हटाने में क्या दिक्कत है ? आज हम इस व्यवस्था को बदल रहे हैं, सोशल कंट्रोल को ला रहे हैं, यह तरीका जो एल० आई० सी० का है, स्टेट बैंक का है, ब्लू चिप्स में इन्वेस्ट करना, डिपाजिट्स जो जमा करते हैं, इसको ठीक करने का काम नाक को दुश्मन मानना है । मक्खी को देखते हैं तो उसको उड़ाने के बदले हम नाक काट देते हैं । हम पूंजी को बचाने के लिये अगर उस पूंजी के विस्तार

को ही रोक दें तो यह नाक काटने की बात हो जाती है । इसलिये मैं गुजारिश करना चाहती हूं कि बैंक गारंटी का जो सवाल है, वह कोई बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफदेह नहीं होगा । सोशल कंट्रोल जो बैंक का आ रहा है उसके लिये जो विधेयक आयेगा उसके साथ मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी को अवालिश करने का विधेयक आना चाहिये ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि मैं श्री मधु लिमये के दूसरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूं । श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने कहा कि देश में आज राजनीतिक जीवन को सुधारने की जरूरत है । राजनीतिक जीवन के अन्दर इतनी गन्दगी भर गई है कि हर एक आदमी काजल की कोठरी का सदस्य बन गया है । किसी के ऊपर भी, जो अच्छा कपड़ा पहन लेता है, उंगली उठाई जाती है, कोई मकान बनवा लेता है तो उस पर उंगली उठाई जाती है, एक अच्छी कलम रख लेता है तो उस पर उंगली उठाई जाती है, कोई बिजिनेसमैन किसी से मिलने चला जाता है तो उस पर उंगली उठाई जाती है यह इसलिये हुआ कि हम लोगों ने इस तरह की व्यवस्था कायम की कि लोग पैसा इकट्ठा करने लगे । यह अमरीका के अन्दर कानून द्वारा बन्द है । कोई उद्योग राजनीतिक पार्टी को फंड नहीं दे सकता है । वहां जब भी फंड की जरूरत होती है तो 100-50 डालर के डिनर लोग करते हैं और रिपब्लिकन और डिमाक्रेटिक पार्टियों के सदस्य की हैसियत से लोग चन्दा देते हैं और इस तरह से उनके फंड्स इकट्ठे होते हैं ।

हम जानते हैं कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों को पैसा इकट्ठा करने की जरूरत है । चुनाव लड़ना है तो उसके लिये पैसे की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन उस का एक साफ ढंग होना चाहिये । इकट्ठा करने का काम इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये जैसे यहां होता है । इसलिये मैं इतना ही कह कर बैठ जाती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को यह प्रस्ताव मान लेना चाहिये कि राजनीतिक पार्टियां किसी कम्पनी से चन्दा

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

नहीं लेंगी। मैंने जग डाइरेक्टर्स यह फैसला नहीं करेगी, किन-किन को कम्पनियां चन्दा देंगी। सिर्फ कांग्रेस ही चन्दा नहीं लेती है। अगर कम्पनियों की बैलेंस शीट लें तो पता चलेगा कि सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियां लेती हैं कांग्रेस ने ज्यादा उम्मीदवार खड़े किये, उसे ज्यादा रुपया मिला, आपने कम उम्मीदवार खड़े किये, आपको कम रुपया मिला। लेकिन कोई भी पार्टी चन्दा लेती है तो लोग कीचड़ उछालते हैं। इस अध्याय को आप समाप्त करके राजनीतिक जीवन में थोड़ी सफाई लायें, जिस से लोगों को दूसरों की तरफ उंगली उठाने में संकोच हो और हम में थोड़ी कशिश हो कि हम इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी किसी पर उंगली न उठायें।

16 Hrs

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, I have been listening to the speeches made by Members of the Congress Party who have been supporting this Bill. I am very glad that they have supported this Bill.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हम लोगों ने ए० आई० सी० सी० में इसको पहले किया था।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I only wish, Sir, that they will have the courage to vote for this Bill despite any mandate that may be given to them on behalf of the Party. If they have the courage of conviction let them vote for the Bill. There is no difficulty with regard to this Bill. Nobody has said this Bill is unconstitutional. Nobody has raised any question that the Bill Shri Limaye has moved is not in order. It is perfectly in order. Therefore, if Members of the Congress Party feel so ardently as they make out, all that I would urge upon them is this. The test is their voting and not the kind of the speeches that they make on the floor of this House. Therefore, let them come forward despite what the Minister might say and vote for it. After all, the Congress Party had so many years, nearly 20 years in this country. The managing-agency system has been downgraded in this country long before Indian Congressmen themselves were shouting against

managing agency system, a system that was peculiarly instituted in this country by the British people for a particular purpose, in order to extend their control over large amounts of money and the Indian big capitalists also took it. I know with the finishing of the managing agency system it is not going to finish control over these big business houses. It is certainly going to continue. But certainly managing agency system was a device which facilitated the control of these big business houses over large chunks of money.

Therefore, even the Congress Government recognise that this managing agency system should be put an end to. In 1960 or 1961 when they brought that Company Law Amendment Bill they agreed that it should be put an end to. Eight years have passed. Why is it that they have not put an end to it? The answer is the other part of Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill, asking that donations from these companies for political parties should not be taken. There have been eminent jurists, eminent judges, when cases went up before them in Calcutta and Bombay High Courts, who have held that although it might be perfectly legal for them to do so but it is unconscionable and on no moral grounds can this sort of thing be sustained. Therefore, why is it that the Congress Party is unable to put an end to this managing agency system even though they have recognised that this system is a bad system? They are unable to do that for the simple reason that they have been continuing to receive donations from these big business houses which control those who are the managing agencies of these houses. They have a pull with the Government. After all, the Government is their representative. How can we forget that the Government today is the representative of these big business houses, despite all the talk of democracy they may bandy about. In reality, ultimately, it is their interest, their pull that is there. Otherwise, may I ask, why after stating from housetops that this managing agency system is a bad system, they have not put a stop to it. What prevented them from doing it except the pull of these big business houses that is there. That is why I would like Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and others to have the courage of their conviction to remain in the House and vote for this Bill just like others.

This talk of democracy and still sticking to this kind of thing does not square up. After all, what kind of democracy you have after the general elections in this country. There is a money market, there is a commodity market, there is a gold market and during the time of elections there is a vote market. There is also a market for votes. Prices are quoted for votes depending upon the context.

We know where this money comes from. Therefore the Congress Party is not willing to give up that source of wealth and it is the Congress Party that has been objecting to it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are also guilty.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You show one big business house which has paid donation to us. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha had been saying that every party has been receiving donations. When you make a statement, you must make it with knowledge and authority. May I ask any one of these people to show a single big business house giving donation to our party? It will not give a donation because they know that we are against big business interests. Therefore they will not do that. (Interruption)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : They have subsidised income.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If Congressmen are really serious about it, let the Minister accept this Bill *in toto* and say, "I have no objection; we really want to purify the political life of this country." At least let them learn to be non-sinners hereafter. Let them say, "For 20 years we have seen and we are going to turn a new leaf now; therefore, we accept this Bill *in toto*." Let the Minister come forward with that open unrestrained statement. Then I will accept the statements made by Congressmen. Until then I will say that the Congress Members who talk like this are only playing to the gallery; they are not meaning serious business.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्राइवेट मेम्बर का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है उसके मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों से मैं सहमत हूँ। मैं यह मानने वालों में से

हूँ कि उत्पादन के जितने जरिये हो सकते हैं वे व्यक्तिगत मालिकी के या व्यवस्था के अन्दर न रहें और सामूहिक तरीके से या समष्टि के रूप में रहें तो अत्युत्तम है।

गांधी जी को भी कुछ थोड़ा-सा मीने समझा है। उस में उसूल की भी बात आती है। आज जो मिनेजिंग एजेंसी भारत में चल रही है उस को हम को दूसरी निगाह से भी देखना होगा। भारत में हम उत्पादन को जितना बढ़ा सकते हैं उतना बढ़ाना होगा। उत्पादन के बढ़ने की बात तो दूर रही वह कम होता जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम कई बातें राजनीतिक स्लोगन के हिसाब से या किसी दूसरे तौर से करते हैं और व्यवहार को हम भूलते चले जाते हैं। उस हमारी बात का परिणाम व्यवहार पर क्या पड़ेगा, इसको हम नहीं देखते हैं।

मैं खुद मिनेजिंग एजेंसी चलाने वालों में से एक हूँ। पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिस समय या जिस रोज यह हाउस यह बात कह देगा कि इस चीज की बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं है, मुझे जरा भी रंज नहीं होगा उसको छोड़ने में। कई जगह मीने उसको दूर भी करने की कोशिश की है। सफलता भी मुझे मिली है।

लेकिन उसकी बुनियादी कुछ बातों को हमें समझना चाहिये। ताकेश्वरी सिन्हा जी ने कहा कि कुछ गारंटी का सवाल भी उस में आता है। लेकिन उसको कुछ हद तक दूर नहीं किया जा सकेगा पांच साल में या सात साल में यह मानने वाला मैं नहीं हूँ। वह किया जा सकता है। उस में कुछ जोखिम होती है। उसको भी कम किया जा सकता है। परन्तु सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि भारत में उद्योगीकरण जिस ढंग से पिछले पच्चीस या पचास साल में हुआ है उसके अन्दर संगठन और उसका गठन इस प्रकार से हो गया है कि बड़े-बड़े बिजिनेस हाउसिस भी मिनेजिंग एजेंसी चलाते आए हैं और यह यहाँ की परम्परा बन गई है। उस परम्परा के अच्छे परिणाम

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

भी हैं, दूषित परिणाम भी हैं। इसके दूषित परिणामों को दूर करके अच्छे परिणामों का लाभ हमें उठाना चाहिये। इसका हम प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं ताकि उत्पादन पर उसका असर न पड़े। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक बड़ा बिजिनेस हाउस हो, चाहे वह कितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, कुल मिला कर उसमें एक व्यक्ति या एक परिवार मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को सम्भाल ले यह असम्भव बात है क्योंकि उसको इतने ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है कि वह अपने पास से उसका प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकता है। उस काम के लिये या उस कम्पनी के लिये यदि एक दम रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है, काफी शोयर्ज और अधिक बेचने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो उस को अपने इष्ट मित्रों के साथ, अपने रिश्तेदारों के साथ, भाई बहनों के साथ, औरों के साथ मिल कर यह कहना पड़ता है कि तुम मिल कर इतने-इतने शोयर ले लो तो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी में से हम तुम को इतना हिस्सा देंगे या इतनी आमदनी हम तुम को देंगे। आज एक बड़ी कम्पनी भी यदि हो और उस को पच्चीस लाख या पचास लाख या एक करोड़ रुपया डालना हो तो व्यक्ति को चाहे वह कितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, भारत में एक तरह से इतनी बुरी स्थिति है कि वह डाल नहीं सकता है।

लेकिन यदि उसके पास मैनेजिंग एजेंसी रहती है, तो जो लोग उस में इन्वेस्टमेंट कर सकते हैं, उनको साथ ले कर वह कारखाने को चला पाता है। जो मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज इस समय काम कर रही हैं, अगर उन को एकदम हटाया जाता है, तो उस व्यक्ति के रिश्तेदार आदि अपनी रकम क्यों लगायेंगे? अगर वह रकम एक साथ उठने लगती है, तो इस से कारखाने पर जो आपत्ति आयेंगी, उस से उत्पादन भी घटेगा और मजदूर की मजदूरी भी जायेगी। मैं इस मामले में साथ हूँ, लेकिन इस प्रश्न को व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये और इस में राजनीति को नहीं आने देना चाहिये। हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि

हमारे देश का उत्पादन कम न हो। हम को बुद्धिमत्तापूर्वक, समझदारी से एक ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये कि इस प्रणाली की बराबरी को भी दूर किया जाये और हमारे उत्पादन में भी कमी न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा रास्ता निकल सकता है।

16-10 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

लेकिन यदि हम इस मामले पर राजनीतिक स्तर पर विचार करेंगे और ब्लेकमेल कर के इस प्रणाली को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो उस को समाप्त करने में तो हम कामयाब हो जायेंगे, लेकिन उस का प्रभाव हमारे उत्पादन पर क्या होने वाला है, यह भी हमें समझ लेना चाहिये। इस प्रणाली को हटा देना तो आसान है, लेकिन इस में जो अच्छाई है, वह हमें मिलती रहे, इस के लिये बहुत प्रयत्न और समय की आवश्यकता है।

अभी माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि यद्यपि श्री मैकनमारा के किसी उद्योग में अधिक शोयर नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वह अपनी काबलियत की वजह से इतने ऊंचे पद पर पहुँच गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की काबलियत के लोग भारत में बहुत कम हैं। अगर ऐसे लोग हों, तो उन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा कर उन को सफलता के साथ चलाया जाये। इस से हमें बहुत खुशी होगी। मैं भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज चला रहा हूँ, लेकिन यदि कोई कहे कि कमलनयन तो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट है, तो मैं कहूँगा कि नहीं, मैं अकेला उन को नहीं चला सकता हूँ, मुझ में वह काबलियत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं ने जो एक संगठन बना रखा है, या जो संगठन मुझे मिला है, उस संगठन के बल पर, और थोड़ा-बहुत अपने अनुभव या काबलियत से, मैं यह काम कर सकता हूँ। यदि मुझे और मुझ जैसे अनेकों को आप ने अलग निकाल दिया और कहा कि अपने भरोसे यह सारा काम करो, इंडस्ट्रीज का निर्माण करो, उद्योग चलाओ, तो मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ

कि कुछ लोग तो शायद ऐसा कर पायेंगे, लेकिन साधारणतया इस में कामवाबी नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य नें अच्छे लोगों को रखा है, अपने भाई-बहनों और रिश्तेदारों को नहीं रखा है, इसलिये वह सफल हुए हैं ।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : मैंने भाई-बहनों को भी रखा है और दूसरे अच्छे लोगों को भी रखा है । जिन्होंने रकम दी है, उन को भी रखा है । अगर माननीय सदस्य आयेगी, तो मैं उन को भी स्वीकार करूंगा । यह व्यक्तिगत सवाल नहीं है । मेरा कहना है कि यह सदन जो कुछ भी करना चाहे, वह करे । मैं उस में साथ हूँ । लेकिन उसूल को हमें नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये । मैं तो केवल एक आश्वासन चाहता हूँ—मैं समझता हूँ कि देश भी चाहेगा—कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को हटाने से हमारे देश के औद्योगीकरण पर किसी प्रकार का बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा ।

यह दुख की बात है कि भारत में इस तरह के पक्ष और दल हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का उत्पादन बिगड़े, यहां की स्थिति खराब हो और यहां की शांति भंग हो । इस बात से बड़ा दुख होता है कि वे भी हमारे भाई हैं और भारतवासी ह ।

जहां तक राजनीतिक दलों को दान देने का सवाल है, मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का दान देने से जिस तरह का सम्बन्ध बताया जाता है, वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है । उस प्रश्न को बिल्कुल भूलग रखना होगा । अगर इस बात को बन्द कर दिया जाये कि राजनीतिक दलों को कम्पनियों दान न दें, तो यह एक बहुत उत्तम बात है । लेकिन कांग्रेस दल जो दान लेता है, उस के लिये तो मुमानिमत हो और टेबल के नीचे जो दूसरे पक्ष लेते हैं, उस के लिये मुमानिमत हो, इस को उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता

है । उस के लिये भी कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये और उस का रास्ता बन्द होना चाहिये, तो सदन उस को स्वीकार करेगा ।

मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को चाहे जितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया जाये, लेकिन यह कोशिश की जाये कि देश के उत्पादन पर जरा भी आंच न आये और वह बराबर बढ़ता रहे ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to know as to how much time the honorable Minister would take, for his reply.

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

SHRI RAJARAM : You should not restrict the time. We have not utilised our time so far. We must be given some little time.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Why does the Minister want half an hour ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to explain.

DR. KARNI SINGH : He can do that in a few minutes.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चर्डीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये ने एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न इस विधेयक के द्वारा इस सदन के सामने रखा है । माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा, अपने दल की एक बड़ी प्रभावी सदस्या हैं । उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन को देखते हुए यह आशा की जा सकती है कि वह अपने दल में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगी, जिस से मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का सिस्टम खत्म हो और ऐसे पग उठाये जायें कि हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन में स्वच्छता, शुद्धता और पवित्रता आये । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि चूकि कांग्रेस के हाथ में सत्ता रही है, इसलिये अगर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति उस को एक हज़ार रुपये देते ह, तो बाकी दलों को वह केवल एक या दो रुपये ही देते हैं । वे अधिकतर रुपया कांग्रेस को ही देते हैं ।

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

मुझे पता है कि जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कांग्रेस प्रधान के नाते अमृतसर गये थे, तो बिजली पहलवान ने 1,25 हजार रुपये चन्दे के रूप में दिये थे। बाद में उन को बड़े लम्बे-लम्बे, रूट्स के ट्रांसपोर्ट परमिट्स मिले, जिस से उन को कई लाख रुपये मासिक की आमदनी होती थी। अष्ट राजनीतिज्ञ और अष्ट उद्योगपति, व्यापारी का जो गठ जोड़ है, उस ने हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन को अष्ट कर दिया है। आज यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि लोग जनता की सेवा कर के नहीं, बल्कि अपने पैसे के बल-बूते पर विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में पहुँचने में सफल हो जाते हैं। हम भी चन्दा इकट्ठा करते हैं, लेकिन हम एक-एक व्यक्ति के घर जा कर एक-एक, दो-दो रुपये इकट्ठे करते हैं। हम उद्योगपतियों और पूंजीपतियों से चन्दा प्राप्त नहीं करते हैं। मैं उस दल से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, जिस ने कहा है कि आज लोगों की आय में जो भेद है, उस को कम किया जाये और हमारे देश में दो व्यक्तियों की आय में एक और दस से ज्यादा का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं उस दलसे सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, जिस ने अपने घोषणापत्र में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए किसी भी व्यक्ति को अपने परिवार पर ढाई हजार रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक खर्च करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब हम इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे, इस प्रकार के नियम बनायेंगे, तो अन्य बातों के अलावा उन का एक परिणाम ह भी होगा कि हमारा राजनीतिक जीवन आधिक स्वच्छ और शुद्ध हो जायेगा।

जो लोग अपने पैसे के बल-बूते पर चुनाव जीत जाते हैं, वे कभी भी अपने हल्के, अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी और अपने मतदाताओं की सेवा नहीं करते और वे पांच साल तक अपने मतदाताओं को कभी दर्शन नहीं देते। लेकिन जिन लोगों को जनता से धन इकट्ठा करना है, जनता से मत प्राप्त करना है, वे हमेशा जनता की सेवा करते हैं और हमेशा जनता

की भावनाओं और आवश्यकताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

मैं पूरे हृदय से इस विधेयक का समर्थन हूँ और कांग्रेसी भाइयों से अपील करता हूँ कि उन को इस अच्छे बिल का समर्थन कर के देश की राजनीति में स्वच्छता का निर्माण करने के लिये गुंजायश पैदा करनी चाहिये।

श्री दामानी (शोलापुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत-से भाइयों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये। वह मैंने सुना। मैं इस बिल से जिस रूप में यह सदन के सामने पेश किया गया है, उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। एक बात खरी है, सच्ची है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम ने देश के अन्दर इंडस्ट्री, व्यापार और उद्योग को फैलाने में काफी मदद की है। ५० वर्ष पहले की तुलना में आज मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम चालू करने के कारण देश के अन्दर इतना औद्योगीकरण हुआ है और उस का लाभ हमें मिल रहा है। बहुत-से भाइयों ने मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम के खिलाफ बहुत कुछ कहा। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि दो चार पांच परसेंट मैनेजिंग एजेंटों ने अपनी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया होगा। लेकिन यह आप ने देखा होगा कि जिन भाइयों ने उन की कंपनियों में शेयर खरीदे हैं या इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है उस में उन को अधिक लाभ पहुंचा है। मैं यह भी दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर जांच की जाये कि २० वर्ष के अन्दर मैनेजिंग एजेंटों के द्वारा चलाई गई ऐसी कम्पनियों में जिन लोगों ने इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है, अपनी रकम लगाई है, उन को कितना लाभ हुआ है, तो निश्चित रूप से मालम पड़ेगा कि उनको बहुत ज्यादा लाभ हुआ है। तो माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम जो है उस के अन्दर सरकार ने अभी जो अंकुश लगाया है वह बहुत वाजिब है। उन की सत्ता के ऊपर काफी रोक लगा दी गई है। मैनेजिंग एजेंट, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, सेक्रेटरी और ट्रेजरर तथा सेलिंग एजेंट यह जितने भी

है, उन की भी जितनी पाबर्स हैं उन सब के ऊपर सरकार ने काफी छान-बीन कर के कदम उठाया है और उन की सत्ता को काफी रोक दिया है। सरकार की जो नीति है, वह यह है कि यह कल कारखाने जो हैं वह चालू रहें, उद्योग बढ़ता रहे। उन की सत्ता का दुरुपयोग न हो इस के लिये सरकार हमेशा कदम उठाती रही है। मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन एक तरीके से मैनेजिंग एजेंटों पर, सभी के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाना गलत चीज है। बहुत-से मैनेजिंग एजेंटों ने बहुत अच्छे कार्य किये हैं। मैं बहुत से उस के उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने कितना अच्छा उद्योग को यहाँ बढ़ाया है और उससे कितना लाभ हुआ है।

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : I am really happy to see that the Bill is supported by two Congress Members in this House. I must congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye on having brought forward this Bill before the House.

As far as the managing agency system is concerned, it has ruined the country during the past so many years. The multi-millionaires who are the managing directors of so many big firms in this country are getting bank guarantees and also governmental guarantees to develop their industry, and they utilise their money for political power by purchasing the powerful people at the top. This has been happening in this country for the last so many years.

According to the statement here, we find that the Congress Party has collected nearly Rs. 2 crores, and the Swatantra Party has collected nearly Rs. 15 lakhs, and all the other parties put together have collected about Rs. 1,27,554. As far as my party, namely the DMK is concerned, I can challenge anybody in this regard. Anybody can come forward and prove that we have taken any single pie from any management of the company. If anyone is in a position to prove so, we are ready to go out of our party and also out of Parliament. We have developed our party in such a way that it does not depend upon these companies for donations.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let him not make these rash pronouncements

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The salaries of the film stars have gone to them.

SHRI RAJARAM : We have developed our political party on the basis of morality and on the basis of history, and we have developed our party in such a way. My leader Shri C. N. Annadurai used to say a proverb to the effect that receiving donation from a millionaire was tantamount to receiving butter from the diseased hands of a leprosy patient. That was what he used to say.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : What about Ramachandran, please?

SHRI RAJARAM : He is a party member. Further, he has not even given any donation. Moreover, when he came forward with Rs. 1 lakh, my party leader had not accepted it. That is what I would like to give for the hon. Member's information.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : What about Shivaji Ganesan?

SHRI RAJARAM : I want to convey some message to the North Indian Congressmen who do not know the ABC of the south at all.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We may not know ABC but we know D.M.K.

SHRI RAJARAM : Let me tell the hon. Member how we get the money to conduct the elections. We conduct special meetings for the purpose. Here is my leader Shri Anbazhagan and there is my leader Shri C. N. Annadurai and so many other such leaders are there, and they conduct special meetings, and these special meetings are attended by people after paying some entry fee. Our leaders give special lectures on literature and on political philosophy and on political happenings and so on. I would like to ask my hon. friends whether they can see any such meeting anywhere in the world. They can go around the world with the free tickets from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs but they will never see such meetings taking place except in

[Shri Rajaram]

Tamil Nad and except those organised by the DMK party. We have developed mass meetings in such a way and we have developed mass connections in that manner and we have developed a political party on that basis and we have captured power there.

My party, is, therefore, supporting this Bill with a full heart. You know, Sir, that elections are a costly affair. At the time of the elections, the great Congress leader Shri Kamaraj has fixed up a quota for every bus permit. It is not a joke, but he has really fixed up a quota at the cost of Rs. 1000, and he has collected it. In fact, there was a newspaper item....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kamaraj is not here to defend himself.

SHRI RAJARAM : There are so many people sitting opposite to defend him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These are serious allegations.

SHRI RAJARAM : He is their party chief and, therefore, they can defend him.

It may be that there is no Congressman there to support Shri Kamaraj. I know that but the real fact is what I have stated.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : There are people to support him.

SHRI RAJARAM : Of course, I hear one lonely voice there from the Deputy Home Minister. What can poor Ramaswamy do? He is the only man to support bachelor Kamaraj, and he is all alone.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Why should he not provide him company, if he is a bachelor?

SHRI RAJARAM : I must not recommend the name....

SHRI PILOO MODY : I take strong objection to this. I think the lady Member can provide much better company to him.

SHRI RAJARAM : There was a statement in the press that in the name of the All India Congress President somewhere in some southern bank, there was a sum of Rs. 30 or 40 lakhs paid into the account.

I do not know whether that is a fact or not. But if people are coming forward and collecting money from these big multimillionaires like Tatas and Birlas and others....

AN HON. MEMBER : And Bajaj also.

SHRI RAJARAM :and also Bajaj—of course, Shri Bajaj is not here at the moment—then they are committing political atrocity here, and it is because of that only that the country is facing so many difficulties.

Who has purchased Ayaram and Gayaram in Haryana? Who has purchased them except the Congress? (Interruption) I am sorry to say it, but it is a fact.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Ayarams are also purchased by those on that side. (Interruption)

SHRI RAJARAM : So, unless and until the Congress party comes forward—

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Rajaram?

SHRI RAJARAM : Rajaram cannot be purchased by anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is a Raja. (Interruption).

SHRI RAJARAM : So, I want to say that this Bill must be supported by the whole House and it must be passed.

श्री आर्ष करनेजीब (बम्बई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री मधु लिमये ने इस विधेयक को सदन में पेश किया था, तो उस के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में लिखा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को 1962 से ले कर 1966 तक, यानी चार सालों में 1 करोड़ 9 लाख ८० दिये गये हैं और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को करीब 15 लाख रुपये दिये गये, और तमाम दलों को मिला कर 1 करोड़ 27 लाख ८० दिये गये हैं। इन आंकड़ों को ले कर श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने कहा है कि और दलों को भी उन के उम्मीदवारों के हिसाब से पैसा मिला है। मैं उनको इतना ही बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के पेश होने के बाद, दिल्ली की अदालत में मेरे मित्र श्री एस० के० पाटिल ने एक बयान दिया था, और उस के

दम्पनि उन्होंने बतलाया था कि सिर्फ एक आब चुनाव के सिलसिले में, बम्बई के सरमायेदारों और कारखानों और कम्पनियों के मालिकों को उन्होंने जो चिट्ठियां लिखीं, उन के आधार पर सिर्फ बम्बई प्रदेश कांग्रेस को अपना चुनाव अभियान चलाने के लिये 1 करोड़ ६० से अधिक मिला ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : बम्बई के सब कारखाने श्री पाटिल से ज्यादा माननीय सदस्य से घबराते हैं और हाथ जोड़ कर रहते हैं ।

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीस : श्री पाटिल ने वहां अपना दिया कि उन को 1 करोड़ ६० से अधिक मिला, और उस के आंकड़े उन्होंने वहां पेश किये । कम्पनियों के पास से जो आया उस के अलावा जो पैसा आता है उस का हिसाब अदालत में पेश नहीं किया जाता । लेकिन मैं एक चीज आप से कहूँ कि कम्पनियों की ओर से राजनीतिक दलों को जो पैसा देने का सिलसिला चलता है वह असल में हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति का भ्रष्टाचार है, और जब तक हम लोग इस काम को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस मुल्क में भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने में कामयाबी मिलेगी, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है ।

दो-तीन वर्ष पहले भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री खुद भी कह कर गये थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक बड़े सरमायेदार की जेब में इस सदन के 30 या 35 सदस्य हैं । यह श्री नन्दा ने बिड़ला के बारे में कहा था ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Belonging to both sides.

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीस : वह पता नहीं । मबर में तो यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिन के हाथ में लाइसेंस और परमिट देने की ताकत है वह शासन चलानेवाले दल के लोगों के हाथ में है । आज उन्हीं लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को अपनी जेब में रखने का काम

बिड़ला साहब करेंगे, इतने अक्लमन्द वह हैं, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is not anybody going to talk about foreign money?

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीस : यह जो सयासत में कम्पनियों को पैसा लगाकर अपनी कम्पनियों की शक्ति बढ़ाने का काम किया जाता है, यह सिर्फ व्यक्तिगत भ्रष्टाचार का मामला नहीं रह जाता है । इस भ्रष्टाचार से मुल्क की जनता की जो परेशानी बढ़ती है उस के बारे में भी सोचना होगा ।

चीनी का डिक्ट्रोल किया गया । जहां 1 ६० 37 पै० और 1 ६० 45 पै० किलो चीनी मिलती थी, अब वहां 4 ६० 75 पै० डिक्ट्रोल में है । बम्बई में तो खुलेबाजार में 6 और 8 ६० किलो चीनी का दाम हो गया है । जब चीनी का डिक्ट्रोल किया गया था उस समय इस सदन में श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा था कि शायद 450 करोड़ ६० के आस-पास बड़ी-बड़ी चीनी कम्पनियां चलाने वाले लोगों की जेब में गये हैं । जब साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ ६० या उस के आस-पास इन बड़ी-बड़ी चीनी की कम्पनियां चलानेवालों की जेब में जाता है, तो जिस राजनीतिक दल ने इस डिक्ट्रोल का फैसला किया है उस को पिछले चुनाव में मिला होगा या अगले चुनाव में देने का वादा किया होगा, या उस के चुनाव का काम चलाने के लिये मिलता होगा, यह तो इस सदन में बैठने वाले वह लोग जानते होंगे जिन के हाथ में चीनी के डिक्ट्रोल करने या उस के दाम बढ़ाने का अधिकार है और लोगों को परेशान करने का अधिकार है । वही जानते होंगे कि किन-किन के हाथों में कितना-कितना पैसा जाता है । इस के बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिये ।

चूँकि एक तरफ भ्रष्टाचार और दूसरी तरफ जनता की परेशानी ऐसी नीतियों की वजह से कम्पनियों का पैसा राजनीतिक दलों के पास जाता है या व्यक्तियों के पास जाता

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

हैं और उस के रोकने की दृष्टि से यह विधेयक आया है, इस लिये मैं इस का पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, the sense of this Bill is this. The easy road to politics should not be through money-bags. Otherwise, the image of democracy will be tarnished at the hands of the capitalists and blackmarketeers. A matter was raised before the Calcutta High Court where a reputed company wanted to amend its Memorandum of Association saying that it wanted to give donations to political parties, because it is conducive to its interests. This is what the Judges said in that case :

"To induce the government of the day by contributing money to the political funds of the political parties is to adopt the most sinister principle fraught with grave dangers to commercial as well as public standards of administration. The object is stated plainly to be "to contribute to the funds of the political parties which will advance policies conducive to the interests of the company." Persuasion by contribution of money lowers the standard of administration even in a welfare state of a democracy. To convert convictions by money is to pervert both democracy and administration."

Mr. Chagla also, when he was Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, had condemned giving of donations by companies to political party in no uncertain terms.

Then, the Bill seeks to abolish the managing agency system. I most heartily welcome it. It has not done good to anybody except the industrialist's class, clan and their own family relations. During the last 5 years, the average commission earned per year by them is between Rs. 10 to 11 crores. This colossal sum is not due to any productive work.

The report of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee has said :

"The managing agency system can serve and has served as a vehicle for concentrating economic power beyond what would be justified by ownership of wealth. Given the hold of a few business houses in Indian private industry, their actual control over the affairs of the

companies managed by them is not likely to be reduced materially in the short-run by a change in the form of management. But over a period, the discouragement of the managing agency system cannot but have a salutary effect in preventing undue concentration of economic power."

It has been found that during the last 5 years, the total amount of donation given by the companies to the political parties is Rs. 1.26 crores out of which 90 per cent, i.e., Rs. 1.09 crores had gone to the Congress Party alone and only Rs. 17 lakhs have gone to the other political parties of which the Swatantra Party has received Rs. 15 lakhs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order. This argument would be end-less. The hon. Member has taken five minutes. I cannot extend the time any further. He should conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This indicates a very dark future so far as democracy is concerned. I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister to accept this Bill and save democracy from the incoming disaster.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to speak at all, but when I heard the type of speeches that were made here I am constrained to say a word or two. It really hurts me to find that my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, instead of being obsessed by the amount of foreign money pouring into this country in order to fight elections has picked on local capital, local money and involved the managing agency system in it.

I have no objection if he wants to do away with the managing agency system. But let him do so on economic grounds, for business grounds, for management grounds and not because they made contributions to political parties. As has been already said, the Swatantra Party has received Rs. 16 lakhs, which is a paltry sum of money such as you spend before breakfast in a political party. Figures have also been quoted that the Congress has received a crore or two.

I do not think these figures have any significance whatsoever nor do they represent an accurate figure as far as political

contributions are concerned. The political contributions that are made in this country are far greater than the figures that have been quoted by members and they might be all very happy to know about it so that they can brag about it.

But the fact of the matter is, and I reiterate it, that it hurts me that this sort of thing should be brought in this House prior to a full discussion on the foreign money that is used this country, particularly money from the KGB and the Soviet Union, which is pouring into this country to finance 129 campaigns in the last elections. Nobody had the courage to say a word about it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have with rapt attention listened to the observations made by hon. Members in connection with the Bill introduced by Shri Madhu Limaye and I have no hesitation in saying that a good deal of what has been said deserves very careful consideration so far as the Government side is concerned.

The proposed Bill has two objects in view. One is to do away with political contributions which the companies registered under the Company Law have been making in the past. The other is to abolish the managing agency system. So far as contributions to political parties is concerned, I entirely agree that a time has come when a decision should be taken by all parties concerned that political donations from these companies should not be taken for the purpose of elections.

But I would like to point out that merely by bringing forward an amendment to the provisions of the Company Law that object cannot be serviced. As hon. Members are aware, there are private firms, partnerships, societies and trusts and they do not come within the purview of the provisions of Company Law. Most of these Acts are also administered by the State Governments and they have jurisdiction over the functioning of these bodies.

Apart from this, the hon. Members will also agree that the kind of malady or evil which they want to root out by bringing forward this provision can only be done

away with if all of us sincerely try; we should not take any funds whatsoever from these companies or people who are engaged in industry. But it will depend mostly on our intention, how we propose to run the elections. I for one would be happy for the day when no expenditure will be incurred for the purpose of having elections. Instead of having a large number of jeeps and processions for the purpose of elections, if only the candidate in a jeep moves about, holds a meeting, canvasses and persuades the people to give their vote to him, that will be the best day for democracy and perhaps we can save a good deal of expenditure in that way. But that is a matter which cannot be achieved by merely bringing forward an amendment to the provision which is under consideration. That is a matter about which I would very sincerely ask all the political parties to sit together and take a decision that in future in the conduct of elections they shall not have the paraphernalia of jeeps, processions, demonstrations and spend money in this way. It is only in that way that we can serve democracy and help to create the atmosphere which the hon. Member has in view and about which many of the hon. Members have spoken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How do you move then?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let all the political parties agree that we shall not engage a large number of jeeps, hold demonstrations and processions and so on. Let only the candidate and one or two of his supporters go in a jeep, hold meetings, explain their policy and point of view and leave the matter to the voters to decide as to in whose favour they will vote.

Therefore, while I agree to the provision which the hon. Member wants to incorporate in order to do away with these political contributions by companies, I feel that this is not such a simple matter. It has to be considered and thought out as to how we can really effectively implement the intention behind this provision.

So far as the managing agencies are concerned, the hon. Member is aware that it has been the policy of Government to do away with managing agencies gradually. I would like to quote the figures. In 1960

[Shri F.A. Ahmed]

there were 960 firms and the managing agents were 11,360; in 1967 these 960 firms have been reduced to 479 firms and the number of the companies which are managing agents has been reduced to 720. Out of the 470 firms, I would like to point out, 235 were partnership firms including proprietary concerns and 244 were private and public companies which come under the Companies Act. Therefore, even by accepting the amendment suggested by the hon. Member, we shall only be doing away with half the evil which exists at the present time because many of these firms do not come within the purview of Company Law.

Secondly, so far as the hon. Member is concerned, he has simply provided that such-and-such provision should be deleted.

But I submit that this requires a very careful consideration and from the definition right up to the provision which deals with the company, we shall have to consider what suitable amendment can be made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are you bringing forward a comprehensive legislation?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Thirdly, the hon. Member would also appreciate that no one in this House would like the industrial development of the country to suffer. Many of these managing agencies, on personal guarantee, have been advancing funds to a large number of companies. If, all of a sudden, an action is taken, then that will bring the entire development to a standstill and, I am sure, this is farthest from the thought of the hon. Member who has moved the Bill. I find from the provisions of the Bill that he wants this managing agency system to be abolished by 31st March, 1968. In this connection, I would, particularly, like to point out one fact of which the House is aware that the Government appointed the Shipping Corporation of India as the managing agents of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation, the management of which was taken over by the Government by an Act of Parliament. If we do away with the managing agency system, we shall also have to do away with the managing agency system which is now being done by the Shipping Corporation of India. In a short period the Jayanti Shipping Corpora-

tion has been under the management of the Shipping Corporation of India, a great deal of improvement in the finances and in the management has taken place because of the resources of the Shipping Corporation of India with its worldwide organisation that could be utilised. There are also a large number of suits already instituted or are being contemplated. In the circumstances, if abruptly we terminate it, even the Government Corporation will suffer and there may be many other difficulties.

I would request the hon. Member to consider that he should not be so sacrosanct so far as the period up to 31st March, 1968 is concerned and that he should allow us the opportunity of examining the whole thing and see how early we can do away with this managing agency system without interfering with the industrial development. It may be that by the end of 1969, it may be possible for us to give them sufficient time to wind up the business and make an alternative arrangement. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Member that, while I accept both the principles with regard to the political contribution and also with regard to the abolition of the managing agency system, he should withdraw the Bill and give us an opportunity of introducing a new Bill in the next session with comprehensive provisions which will suitably deal with the two aspects which have been included in this Bill. I request the hon. Member to accept my offer and withdraw the Bill.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे मौके बहुत कम रहते हैं, जब हमारी राय सरकार से मिलती हो और सरकार की राय हम से मिलती हो। कम-से-कम आज एक ऐसा मौका आया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कम्पनियों के द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को जो चन्दा दिया जाता है, उस पर पाबन्दी लगाने के सिद्धान्त को वह मान रहे हैं। उन्होंने पार्टनर-शिप वगैरह का जिक्र किया है। इस बारे में उनको सोचने का मौका मिले, इससे बेरा कोई मतभेद या झगड़ा नहीं है।

जहाँ तक मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का प्रश्न है, मैंने अपने बिल में 31 मार्च, 1968 की तारीख दी है। लेकिन अगर मंत्री महोदय

मैनेजिंग एजेंसी को समाप्त करने के सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं और केवल कुछ समय का ही सवाल है, तो उसके लिये मैं अड़ने वाला नहीं हूँ ।

श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा है कि मैंने चन्दे और मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का सम्बन्ध जोड़ा है । मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिवार व्यवस्था की जगह पर प्रोफेशनल मैनेजमेंट आए, इसलिये मैं यह सुझाव दे रहा हूँ । उसका और चन्दे का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रिकरण का जरूर है । चूँकि एक ही बिल, अर्थात् कम्पनी कानून में, मैनेजिंग एजेंसी और चन्दे के बारे में दो अलग-अलग धारारें हैं, इसलिये उनमें संशोधन करने के लिये मुझे इस बिल में ये दोनों बातें रखनी पड़ी हैं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह सभी बातों पर विचार करके अगले सत्र में एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश करेंगे । मैं उस आश्वासन को स्वीकार करने के लिये उन को मौका देने के लिये तैयार हूँ । इसलिये मैं आपकी और सदन की इजाजत से अपने विधेयक को वापस लेना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the hon'ble Member have leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.55 Hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of an authority name Lokpal for the investigation of administrative acts in certain cases and for matters, connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

Sir, this Bill should have been considered and passed long ago. Sir, as the President's recommendation is not forthcoming, I am

constrained to move this resolution that the Bill to make provision for appointment and function of an authority named Lokpal for the investigation of administrative acts in certain cases and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session.

In this connection I would like to point out that corruption which with its cancerous growth has been corroding the morel fibre of this nation. Citizens have been subjected to improper and unjust administrative acts to which they do not find any adequate remedy. Then, we hear of encroachment of citizens' rights and many cases of administrative delinquencies to which also there is no proper remedy. Sir, I do not want to wash the dirty linens of the administration in this House, but there is no denying of the fact that very often the opinion expressed inside the Parliament and outside this Parliament to root out corruption and to magnify all the evils of it and it is a fact in the country,—has gone to wilderness. So, I beg to submit that the only answer to this question lies, not in the reiteration by the Government that everything is OK in the administrative front but to realise the reality and come with some concrete suggestion.

The Third Lok Sabha period was conspicuous by the various memoranda submitted to the President by many citizens of this country and by leaders of the Opposition against certain acts and misdeeds, about the allegations of corruption, favouritism and improprieties against the Chief Ministers of many States like Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan and Bihar. But, in all cases, the Prime Minister in this House exonerated them except in the case of Orissa where the CBI report saw the light of the day. It is because of the historic ruling of the Speaker in this House on my exposure of the CBI report, a top secret document, but even then the Treasury Benches did not agree to the institution of a Commission of Inquiry, they made a decision for these two former Chief Ministers to step down from their present offices. I congratulate them, but, at the same time, I beg to submit—I would like this to go on record that—when a noble and bold effort

[Shri P. K. Deo] has been made by the Orissa Government, in their campaign against corruption, to institute a Commission of Inquiry to go into the various allegations against the former Ministry, co-operation from the Central Government is not forthcoming. I am sorry to say that the CBI report which more or less because a public document after it was placed on the table of this House, was declined by the Central Government to be given to the Commission. The original copy was refused to facilitate the investigation at the inquiry stage.

This problem has been agitating the minds of the public and, Sir, the only answer is that an institution on the analogy of Ombudsman of the Scandinavian type, should be instituted in this country.

17 Hrs.

[SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK *in the Chair*]

He should be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister who will tender the advice after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. When there is no recognised Leader of the Opposition, this House will provide the procedure to elect a leader for that purpose. On the advice of these two persons, the Lokpal would be appointed. It will be a sort of people's tribune. It will draw authority from the people and from the people's representatives. It will go into the various grievances of the people and submit reports to Parliament.

It is a good thing that the various administrative failures and achievements can be publicly viewed in their proper perspective. It will be good for the services also because this institution will give an opportunity to project the correct picture of the services in their true character. So, this should be welcomed by Government.

What is democracy? It is government of the people, by the people, for the people. In the prosperity of the people lies the strength of the government and the stability of democracy. But for the ventilation and redress of grievances of citizens, there are only two avenues left. First there is Parliament. We in the Opposition, as the watchdog of the citizens' rights, have always been vigilant and trying to focus the various grievances of citizens in the country. But

the remedy is not adequate. This Parliament cannot give time to deal with individual grievances. Only questions of public importance could be discussed here. So Parliament's functions in this regard are limited. Then come the courts. So far as the courts are concerned, they could go into it, but it is dilatory and expensive. So in many cases, the citizen who is aggrieved cannot afford this process.

Government was conscious of the importance of this matter and on 5th January, 1966, they appointed the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by no less a personality than Morarjibhai. Morarjibhai today is the Deputy Prime Minister. We thought this Government would lose no time in accepting the various recommendations made by this Commission. Under their terms of reference, they were supposed to give consideration to the need for ensuring the highest standards of efficiency and integrity in public services. The last term of reference was, 'the problem of redress of citizens' grievances'. But the Commission thought this to be the most important item and within a period of 10 months submitted a unanimous report making a specific recommendation for appointment of two authorities, the Lokpal and the Lokayukt... They were alive to the urgency of the problem.

In the last para of the recommendation, they say :

"We should like to emphasise the fact that we attach the highest importance to the implementation at an early date of the recommendations contained in our interim report. We are not alone in recognising the urgency of such a measure. It is clear from the British example we have quoted above."

Last April, even in Britain they appointed a Parliamentary Commissioner, and Sir Edmund Campion, former Auditor General, occupied the distinguished post.

We cannot brook any delay in this regard. Some action has to be taken. In the past the state activity was very much limited like the collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. But state activities today have become multifarious. The various tentacles of state activity have spread so far that today the citizen is exposed at

numerous points to their impact like controls on commodities of daily use, contractual relationship, laws of social security, insurance, banking, labour and so many other things. In most of these cases, discretion is in the hands of the administrative authority. How far they are correct and justified in the exercise of their discretion is a question which has to be kept under constant examination. Their action cannot be regulated only by rules, instructions and orders. Even in the exercise of their judgment or discretion, it is not always expected that it will be just. So it is necessary to provide an institution to which the citizen can have access for redress of grievances. Hence the necessity to appoint a Lokpal. He would be the authority to deal with complaints against administrative acts of Ministers and Secretaries; the Lokayukt will deal with complaints against the administrative acts of lower officials.

Here I would like to trace the history of the ombudsman which makes a very interesting study. The oldest institution of this type called Chancellor of Justice was instituted in 1713. It changed its name to Ombudsman in 1809. This was in Sweden. It was followed by Finland in 1919, by Denmark in 1955 and by Norway in 1962. In 1962, even New Zealand, a commonwealth country, appointed the Parliamentary investigation Commissioner. Lately, as I pointed out, even in Britain which is a conservative country, they have adopted this progressive measure.

In this country, since 1952 this Parliament has been discussing this problem when considering the Prevention of Corruption Bill. Discussions on that occasion highlighted the importance of an institution of this kind. On 3rd April, 1963, the Minister of Law gave an assurance on the floor of the House that very soon he was going to have an institution of this type. I would like to pay my compliment to a former colleague of ours, Shri H. C. Mathur, who headed the Rajasthan Government's Administrative Reforms Committee. They also recommended that an ombudsman-type organisation would go a long way in meeting our requirements.

The Lokpal is appointed by the President; he will have his own staff; he will be answerable to Parliament. At the same time, he will be free from the influence of the Judiciary, the legislature and the executive.

He will have the status of Chief Justice or Supreme Court and he will be an absolutely independent body.

If this measure is accepted, I think it will be a correct forward step to eradicate corruption from the country. It is a non-controversial Bill and needs no persuasion to accept it. So I request Government and the House to accept it *in toto* because it is a carbon copy of the Bill which has been recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of an authority named Lokpal for the investigation of administrative acts in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session".

श्री रणधोर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैंने देव जी के बिल को बगौर पढ़ा है। बात उनकी बड़ी अच्छी है, उसूल भी बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन यह बिल महद्द नौय्यत का है।

17.11 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*.]

आपको मालूम ही होगा कि देश की हकूमतों ने पहले से ही ऐंटी करप्शन एक्ट बनाये हुए हैं। आपको यह भी याद होगा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पिछले सेशन में ऐंटी करप्शन एक्ट में कुछ तरमीम की गई थी। आपको बह भी याद होगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से कहा गया था कि पब्लिक सर्वेंट की डेफिनेशन में मिनिस्टर भी आ जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल है इसका दायरा थोड़ा-सा बसी किया जाना चाहिये। इस बिल के जरिये से जो कैटेगरीज क्रियेट की गई हैं वे थोड़ी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर्स के अलावा इसमें दूसरे लोग भी जो इम्पार्टेंट पोझीशनज होल्ड करते हैं, चाहे वे पार्टीज के लीडर हों, अफसर हों, नान-आफिशल लीडर हों, किसी सोसाइटी के मालिक हों, जनता के लीडर हों, जो भी हों, जो-जो भी अपनी पोझीशन को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं फिर चाहे वे कांग्रेस

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

पार्टी के लीडर हों, चाहे जन संघ पार्टी के लीडर हों, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लीडर हों, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर हों, डी० एम० के० पार्टी के लीडर हों, कोई भी हों, जो चौधरी बन जाते हैं, बड़े बन जाते हैं वे अगर अपनी पोर्जेशन को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं तो उनको भी इसके दायरे अखत्यार में ले आना चाहिये। कुर्रप्शन एक बहुत बसी लफ्ज आज बन गया है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि रूस से पैसा मिलता है तो वह कुर्रप्शन नहीं है तो मैं इसको नहीं मान सकता हूँ। अगर चीन से मिल जाता है और वह कुर्रप्शन नहीं है तो मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। यूगोस्लाविया की एम्बेसी से या मिश्र की एम्बेसी से मिल जाता है चाहे किसी भी पार्टी को मिल जाता हो और उसके बारे में अगर यह कहा जाता है कि वह कुर्रप्शन नहीं है तो मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस डेफॉनीशन में सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लीडर और बड़े-बड़े जो चौधरी हैं, सारे एम० पी० सारे एम० एल० एज० आ जाने चाहिये। सेक्रेटरीज का इन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैं सिर्फ उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर्ज और सेक्रेटरीज के साथ-साथ जो नान-आफिशियल हैं जिनकी कैटेगरी देने दो है उनको भी शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिये। जितने हैड्ज आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं सेंटर में और स्टेट्स में, चाहे वे डायरेक्टर हों, चाहे आई० जी० पुलिस हों, चाहे चीफ इंजीनियर हों, फौज के जनरल हों, सबको इस डेफॉनीशन में शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें सेमी गवर्नमेंट या आटो-नोमस बार्डोज के बड़े-बड़े आदमी भी, वाइस चांसलर भी शामिल होने चाहिये। वे आदमी भी बड़ी पोर्जेंशज होल्ड करते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि कुर्रप्शन आजकल सिर्फ पैसे की नहीं है, फिर कुर्रप्शन किसी तबके के आदमियों तक ही महदद नहीं है। आजकल पोर्जेशन ऐसी हो गई है कि बाकायदा सबका हिस्सा निकलता है। एक बड़ा लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, ठेका दिया जाता है इर्रिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट

की तरफ से या इलैक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से या एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से तो वहां ऊपर मिनिस्टर से लेकर नीचे तक उनका हिस्सा रहता है और पैसे बनाये जाते हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। सभी पार्टीज भी अपनी पोर्जेशन को एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। और तो और एम० पी० जो यहां हैं यहां भी बिजिनेस चलता है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेजिस्लेचर्ज में बिजिनेस चलता है। मेरे भाई ने बड़े पते की बात कही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह चीज हो। मैं हकूमत को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस कुर्रप्शन के मामले में पहले से ही जागरूक है। यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पहली दफा नहीं उठाया है। ओम्बड्जमैन की जो इंस्टी-ट्यूशन है यह बहुत पुरानी इंस्टीट्यूशन है, कई देशों में इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को अपनाया जा चुका है और वहां यह बड़ी खूबी के साथ चल रही है। हमारे देश में भी इस इंस्टीट्यूशन की बड़ी भारी जरूरत है। कुर्रप्शन आज सोसायटी के अंग-अंग में घुस चुकी है। हमारा देश एक आदर्शवादी देश रहा है, इसका चलन बहुत ऊंचा रहा है। इसकी आइडियोलोजी ने दुनिया को प्रभावित किया है। लेकिन आज इस कुर्रप्शन ने सारी की सारी कौम को, सारी की सारी सोसायटी को बरबाद कर के रख दिया है। इस कुर्रप्शन ने हमें कहीं का नहीं छोड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पीनल कोड का सम्बन्ध है, कुर्रप्शन ला के अखत्यारात का सम्बन्ध है, वह इंडिपेंडेंट चीज हो। नीचे गांव पंचायत के सरपंच से लेकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और प्रेजिडेंट तक ओम्बड्जमैन के दायरे अखत्यार में आ जाने चाहिये। जहां स्टेट लेवल पर लोकपाल हो वहां मैं कहूंगा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल, ताल्लुका लेवल पर भी ये होने चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि गांव के लेवल तक यह चीज जाय ताकि सारी सोसायटी को इस कुर्रप्शन से पर्ज किया जा सके। देश में से कुर्रप्शन दूर कर दी जायेगी तो देश ऊंचा हो जायेगा।

मुझे खुशी है कि मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से, मेरे लीडरों की तरफ से, हमारी हकूमत की तरफ से इसको खत्म करने का पूरा जोर लगाया जा रहा है। उसने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन बनाया है, संतानम कमेटी बनाई थी और जो उनकी सिफारिशें हैं उन पर अमल भी हो रहा है। एक दोस्त ने माना है कि वे भी इसके लिये क्रेडिट लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कांग्रेस बैचिज को शाबाश देता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ने हकूमत से इसको रूट आउट करने के लिये कदम उठाने पर जोर दिया है। इस में थोड़ा-बहुत यह भी शामिल हो जाना चाहते हैं और गाड़ी में थोड़ा-बहुत ये भी जुड़ जाना चाहते हैं ताकि इनका भी नाम हो जाये। मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि उंगली पर जरा-सा खून लगा कर शहीद बनने की कोशिश मत करो। यह एक अच्छा काम है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। मधु लिमये जी ने पहले जो कहा वह भी कांग्रेस वाले कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस ने इस चीज को सब से पहले रीयलाइज किया था कि कुरप्शन रूट आउट होनी चाहिये। इसको रूट आउट करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह काम जल्दी हो यह हम जरूर चाहते हैं। इतना बड़ा बिल पेश करके आपने थोड़े-से आदमियों को पकड़ा है और बाकियों को छोड़ दिया है। सौ में से सिर्फ दो आदमियों को आपने लिया है और बाकी 98 को छोड़ दिया है। सारी की सारी समाज को आपको लेना चाहिये। एक मेजर आप्रेशन की जरूरत है। मामूली टीके से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह तपेदिक का मर्ज है। सारी कौम की नीचे से ऊपर तक तौहीन इस में है। कोई अगर यह भी पूछता है कि यह एंटी कुरप्शन अफसर क्या होता है, यह ओम्बुड्समैन क्या है और क्या यहां भारत में, कुरप्शन है, इस वास्ते ये संस्थाएँ हैं तो इस में हमारे देश की तौहीन है, हमारी खुद-दारी पर यह बड़ी भारी ठेस है। मैं कहूँगा कि इस बिल को महद्द नैय्यत का न हो कर वसी किया जाना चाहिये।

एक कानूनी बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। इस में एक साल की मियाद रखी है। एक साल की मियाद से कुछ नहीं होगा। एक साल लैप्स हो जायेगा तो कम्प्लेट लाई नहीं करेगी। यह बिल्कुल रांग है। मैं कहूँगा कि कोई लिमिट नहीं होनी चाहिये। बीस साल बाद भी कुरप्शन का केस लोग निकालें तो जिम्मेदार आदमी को दंड दो। मैं अपने दोस्तों से कहूँगा कि वे इस मंशर को अपनी स्पॉर्ट दें। मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहले से इस काम को उठाया हुआ है। यह बड़ा सुन्दर काम है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अगवानी करें और इसको पास करें ताकि देश और मुल्क का फायदा हो।

MR. SPEAKER : Only 10 minutes are left. Will it be possible for the Minister to reply and for Mr. Deo also to reply?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : All of us will cooperate, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I also will cooperate with the hon. Members and finish in 2 or 3 minutes. This Bill has been brought by the hon. member with a very laudable object. But I would like to inform the House that this measure, recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission, was considered by the Government and it has been decided to bring an official Bill for this purpose, if possible during this session. There was some difficulty, because this measure relates not only to the Central Government, but also to the State Governments. Promptly the proposed Bill was referred to various State Governments. We have received replies from 10 State Governments. Some have agreed and some have not. Since we do not want to delay the introduction of this institution in the centre, we have decided to bring forward legislation here which will be applicable only to the Central Government. Since the Bill which is being discussed now concerns the States as well as the Central Government, I would

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]
request the hon. member to withdraw the Bill. I say this because we ourselves are anxious to bring forward a Bill on the lines suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission with slight modification. The States have not yet given their full and final opinion. It is our belief, as the hon. Members will also agree, that a Bill of this kind which will be applicable to States as well as the Centre has to depend on a common consensus between the Centre and the States. Since that consensus cannot be available in the foreseeable future, we have decided, instead of delaying this important Bill we should immediately try to bring it forward here before this hon. House. Because of this I would request the hon. Member again to take this assurance from us that we are bringing forward a Bill with suitable modification before this House and withdraw his Bill.

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : May I ask one clarification? Is it not possible for the Union Government to so formulate their feeling as to accommodate an enabling clause in it so that each one of the States going through the process of legislating separately with the cooperation of their legislative assemblies will not be necessary and all that they need have to do is to get a resolution passed in their respective legislative assemblies adopting the central Act for their own purposes also? That would expedite adoption of this particular administrative reform not only at the Centre but also in the States. Otherwise it would take a long time and any one or two States may go on obstructing it and the usefulness of this particular administrative reform would be lost.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I agree with the view point expressed by Shri Ranga. But, as I said, several State Governments do not even agree to the concept of this Bill and the kind of reaction that we have received from them does not go to show any hope that we will be able to get a consensus from them. So we have decided that instead of delaying the whole thing and trying to get a consensus from various States we should institute the central Lokpal and make a beginning with it, and we hope that after it begins in the Centre and succeeds here the States will follow suit. That is why we are anxious that rather

than embarrass all the State Governments with this Bill that has been proposed by the hon. Member, we could have a Bill to deal with the central Lokpal to begin with and then later on as soon as other State Governments agree we can have another Bill to create identical institutions for them also.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I cannot appreciate why there should be any hesitancy on the part of the Government to accept such a simple proposal to send this Bill for eliciting public opinion. I do not want to hustle through a Bill of this importance without taking into consideration the various pros and cons of it. So far as I know this matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. So far as the Orissa Chief Minister—Swatantra Chief Minister—is concerned, he agreed with this proposition. It is only a few Congress Chief Ministers who have objected to such a proposal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That is not correct. Many non-Congress Chief Ministers have also objected to it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बिहार ने तो हाँ की है।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : U.P. has perhaps opposed it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : So, in this regard, I beg to submit, there is absolutely no ground in the argument of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to ask me to withdraw the Bill.

So far as the bona fides of this Government are concerned, I beg to submit, I have my grave doubts. The way the President's recommendation has been intentionally delayed and withheld has created grave doubts in my mind about their bona fides. There should be no hesitancy in accepting this proposal. I hope I will get the unanimous support to my motion that this Bill be sent for eliciting public opinion by the first day of the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of an authority named Lokpal for the investigation of administrative acts in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7]

AYES

[17.30 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammed
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Limaye, Shri Madhu

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Majhi, Shri M. C.
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Rajaram, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Umanath, Shri
 Viswanathan Shri G.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार से हट जाइये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Resign.

SHRI RANGA : The Government must resign.

MR: SPEAKER : We have to make corrections.

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tamaskar, Shri

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, you should come out to dismiss the Ministry now.

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra) : Dismiss the Ministry.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudakkottai) : You can give a ruling on the lines of the West Bengal Speaker now.

MR. SPEAKER : But this is the Indian Parliament, not West Bengal Assembly. The result of the division is :

Ayes—48; Noes—46.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Karni Singhji.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not understand why the Ministers don't smile. We lose here everyday and we keep smiling. They have lost once, by two votes, and look at their faces.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Allow us to occupy those seats. I assure you, we shall make you Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I call Dr. Karni Singhji.

17.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 Members, 12 from this House, namely :—

1. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa
2. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
3. Shri Lalit Sen
4. Shri H. N. Mukerjee
5. Shri Amrit Nahata
6. Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
7. Shri Nath Pai
8. Shri Era Sezhiyan
9. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
10. Shri N. K. Somani
11. Shri Surendra Kumar Tapuriah
12. H. H. Maharaja Dr. Karni Singh
of Bikaner, and 6 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 6 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

At the very outset, I would like to thank hon. Members from both sides and you, Sir for allowing me to move the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue next time.

17.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : अरे, आप कैसे कर सकते हैं ? आप को अधिकार ही नहीं है। आप हारे हुए हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को कैसे इजाजत देते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the Half-an-hour discussion.

17.33 hrs.

DETENTION OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH*

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Sir, I wish to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 15th November, 1967 to Starred Question No. 71 regarding the detention of Sheikh Abdullah.

Here is a man, an undisputed leader of the Quit Kashmir Movement. He inspired the people of Kashmir and he has got an abiding place in the hearts of the people of Kashmir. He was the Prime Minister of the State and he was the idol of the people in the State. In 1953, he was arrested and detained by an order of the head of the State. He is inside the jail now. No chance was given to him and the people also do

*Half-an-hour discussion.

not know, even now, why is he detained in jail and why the Government is continuing his detention. He was released on 8th January, 1958 and he was again arrested in April, 1958 after four months. Then, a conspiracy case was foisted on him and the case went on for about six years. Crores of rupees were spent on that case. I understand Mr. Pathak and some other lawyers were engaged and about 2000 was given to Mr. Pathak per day. Crores of rupees were spent on that case. After knowing that there is no evidence and proof, when the case was put for judgment, the case was withdrawn. It was because the Government understood that there was no proof, there was no evidence and, therefore, he could not be convicted, so, the case was withdrawn and he was released.

Again, after his release in 1964, he was arrested within a year and today he is inside the jail. In answer to the Starred Question that I referred to, it was said that about Rs. 16,000 per month is spent on the maintenance and other expenses of detaining Sheikh Abdullah. Why is it that the Government does not release him? What is the purpose? What has happened? As far as Kashmir is concerned, as far as the problem of Kashmir is concerned, I want to know what has happened, whether it has improved or it has deteriorated.

Yesterday, there was a discussion here on the Pakistani infiltration into Kashmir, and it was reported by those who know about the conditions in Kashmir very well that there are no free and fair elections there and, as far as civil liberties are concerned, Government after Government comes, there is suppression of civil liberties. And also there are complaints about the Government that the Government there is corrupt and that even during elections there were no civil, liberties, etc. I want to ask as far as the question of Kashmir is concerned, what did we gain or what is the result of keeping Sheikh Abdullah in detention for the last 14 years and also continuing that detention? How far does it help in solving the problem of Kashmir? It is not a question of only Kashmir; it is a national problem. How far have we been able to inspire confidence in the minds of the people of Kashmir?

I want to quote a letter which Sheikh Abdullah himself wrote to Lal Bahadur

Shastri on 9th July 1965. In that letter he says :

"It is, however, a different matter, if we close our minds and eyes too and declare from house-tops that 'there is no Kashmir question now, or that it has been finally and irrevocably settled, etc., etc., I am afraid this ostrich attitude will not, and has not, led us anywhere for the last 17 years except of course the perpetuation of instability, insecurity and continued agony of the people."

So, the situation in Kashmir today, as far as civil liberties are concerned and as far as the economic situation is concerned, I think, has not only not improved, but has worsened and as far as the people of Kashmir are concerned, by suppression if we keep them and keep their leader inside jail, I think, it will become still worse.

I want to point out also that when an adjournment motion was moved in this House in 1958 by no less a person than the present Deputy Speaker, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, he said :

"People say that Sheikh Abdullah is contemplating to build a sheikdom in Kashmir valley. I know the Sheikh from a distance, not very closely. But to accuse him of thinking in terms of building up a small principality is doing him injustice. He can play a big role in Kashmir. Kashmir is a symbol of secularism in this country. If he wants some freedom within the broad framework of our Constitution, we can carve out whatever he wants."

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to put the record straight, this adjournment motion was supported, after my speech, by Mr. Masani, Mr. Dange and Mr. Asoka Mehta.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I am thankful to the Deputy Speaker for saying that all those persons supported his motion.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : He is giving you more information.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Yes, more information he has given me.

As far as the problem of Kashmir is concerned, the problem of Kashmir can never be solved unless the Sheikh is released, the leaders of the political parties there are consulted and unless there is confidence

created in the minds of the people of Kashmir. And the confidence in the minds of the people of Kashmir cannot be created unless Sheikh Abdullah is released and consultation among the different political parties in Kashmir is there and an agreed solution has come. So I want to know from the Government what the result is. Bitterness of the people in Kashmir has grown and we have to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees for suppressing the people. When the bitterness has increased it is by force that the people will have to be suppressed, and suppressing the people means spending more and more money. Rs. 16,000/- is spent for that. It is not for the interests of the people of Kashmir. It is not for the economic development of that State. It is only for suppressing the people and to see that their leader, Sheikh Abdullah, who is the ideal of the people there, is suppressed and that he does not go out and lead them. I want to tell the Government that by adopting this method, the Government had to contend with so many incidents during the last 14 years when he was inside jail. By suppressing the people, by suppressing the actions of the people and the desires of the people, the question of Kashmir, especially, cannot be solved, and the problem becomes more and more serious, bitterness grows and we will have to spend more and more money and we will have to have more military there and even then the situation will be more serious and we cannot say what will happen.

The important point is that their powers are curtailed today. Instead of giving them more powers and instead of making them feel that they are very safe and they are on a par with the people in the rest of the country, we have curtailed the powers with the result that they are thinking today not in those terms in which they ought to think. From their own experience, they know how the Muslim minority in other places is treated. I do not want to refer to that. Yesterday we had discussed the communal reaction and how the CIA is working and creating communal feelings and communal disturbances.

So, in order to have communal amity and friendship and also to solve the problem, I would request Government at least now to release Sheikh Abdullah and then see that the leaders of the political parties there are called for a discussion. In order

to create a good atmosphere for the discussion and to find a concrete solution of the Kashmir problem, the first condition necessary is that Sheikh Abdullah be released. I hope Government will at least now understand and realise the folly of suppressing and keeping him inside jail and see that in the interests of Kashmir and in the interests of India, he is released. I hope that this will be done.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : शेख अब्दुल्ला को 1953 में छोड़ा गया था और उसके बाद उनकी एक्टिविटीज को वाच किया गया। उसके बाद वह बाहर गये थे। गर्वनमेंट ने तब भी बड़ी कोशिश की थी कि उनके विचार बदलें। लेकिन शेख साहब के विचार नहीं बदले। उनकी एंटी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज को देख कर ही उनको विवश होकर पकड़ा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब उनके विचार बदल गये हैं? या फिर जो लोग अब उनकी रिलीज की आवाज बुलन्द कर रहे हैं, वे क्या कोई नया षड्यन्त्र तो नहीं रच रहे हैं? इसका कारण यह है कि इन्हीं लोगों की एक दिन आवाज यह थी कि शेख साहब अमरीका के एजेंट हैं और काश्मीर के खिलाफ हैं। इन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी थी। यह पुस्तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से लिखी गई थी। इसका नाम था कांस्पिरेसी इन काश्मीर। आज उसी पार्टी की तरफ से यह सवाल उठाया गया है और उनकी रिहाई की मांग की गई है। मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि अब यह कोई दूसरी कांस्पिरेसी है। यह कांस्पिरेसी अमरीका से तो नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन चीन या रूस की मदद से हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। बल्कि वह पहले से ज्यादा बिगड़ी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि शेख की रिहाई की मांग बहुत बड़ा विदेशी षड्यन्त्र है। भारत के पूर्व में बंगाल में और इधर पश्चिम में काश्मीर में और लद्दाख में एक बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ करने की एक योजना है और इसी वास्ते आज इस प्रकार का यह प्रश्न सामने लाया गया है।

لڑکی کے मामले کی ایک بات بھی अभी हमारे सामने काश्मीर में उपस्थित हुई है। वह कोई कम्युनल झगड़ा नहीं था, परन्तु उसकी आड़ में पाकिस्तानी एजेंट काश्मीर में बाहर आये; और उन्होंने इसे साम्प्रदायिकता का रूप देकर वहाँ भारत के विरुद्ध आग भड़काई और वातावरण को दूषित बनाया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में जो पाकिस्तानी एलीमेंट्स सामने आए हैं उनको देखते हुए अगर शेख साहब को रिहा कर दिया गया तो जो वहाँ गड़बड़ हो रही है वह ज्यादा होगी या कम होगी ?

जनता के मन में एक भ्रांति है। इसको सरकार को साफ कर देना चाहिये। भ्रांति यह है कि वह समझ चुकी है कि सरकार उनको रिहा करने का फैसला कर चुकी है और काश्मीर को आटोनोमी दे कर, वैली को आटोनोमी दे कर उसे उन के हवाले कर दिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या सच्चाई है ?

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : त्यागी जी ने जो बात उठाई है उसी को मैं पहले लेना चाहता हूँ। यह जानना कि शेख अब्दुल्ला का दिल बदल गया है या नहीं, मेरे खयाल में कोई भी आदमी नहीं बता सकता है क्योंकि कोई उन्हें मिला नहीं है, न गवर्नमेंट साइड से और न इस एवान में से। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि पोलिटिकल तौर पर मेरा उनसे इत्तलाफ है। लेकिन मौजूद सूरत में और जो हालात काश्मीर के हैं उन में उनकी रिलीज हालात को सुधारने में मदद करेगी, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। बेसिकली वह फिरकापरस्त नहीं है। वह कुछ भी हों लेकिन कोई शकस यह नहीं कह सकता है कि वह फिरकापरस्ती के हक में हैं। जहाँ तक कांस्पिरेसी वगैरह की बात है ये तो होती रहेंगी, कहीं से उठेंगी, कहीं जायेंगी लेकिन इनका मुकाबला भी हम लोगों को मजबूती के साथ करना है, सरकार को भी करना है और लोगों को भी करना है और साथ-साथ मिल कर करना है, और लोगों की सहायता

ले कर करना है। मैं सरकार को आज से नहीं बल्कि राइट फ्राम दी ब्रिगिंग आफ 1966 से मशिवरा देना आया हूँ कि उनको छोड़ दिया जाये और देख लिया जाये कि वह क्या करते हैं। आखिर दुनिया खत्म नहीं हो जायेगी, दुनिया उलट-पलट नहीं जायेगी। अगर उन पर मुकदमा चलता और तब वह बन्द रहते तो अलग बात थी। तब हम दुनिया को कह सकते थे कि अदालत में मामला है या अदालत ने उनको सजा दी है, या वह खुद बाहर आना नहीं चाहते। मुकदमा चल नहीं रहा है। डिटेंशन के खिलाफ सब ने आवाज उठाई है। इस वास्ते मेरा यह कहना है कि

It is high time that he is released and without any further delay, and that will not create problems but on the other hand it will help the Kashmir situation.

شری بغشی غلام محمد (شری نگر) :
تیاگی جی نے جو بات اٹھائی ہے
اسی کو میں پہلے لینا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ
جاننا کہ شیخ عبداللہ کا دل بدل گیا
ہے یا نہیں میرا خیال میں کوئی بھی
آدمی نہیں بتا سکتا ہے کیونکہ
کوئی انہیں ملا نہیں ہے۔ نہ
گورنمنٹ سائڈ سے اور نہ اس ایوان
میں سے۔ آپ یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ
پولٹیکل طور پر میرا ان سے اختلاف
ہے۔ لیکن موجودہ صورت میں اور
جو حالات کشمیر کے ہیں ان میں
ان کی رلیز حالات کو سدھارنے میں
مدد کریگی۔ ایسا میں مانتا ہوں۔
بیسیکلی وہ فرقہ پرست نہیں ہیں۔
وہ کچھ بھی ہوں لیکن کوئی شخص
یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا ہے کہ وہ فرقہ
پرستی کے حق میں ہیں۔ جہاں تک

[شری بخشی غلام محمد]

کانسپریسی وغیرہ کی بات ہے یہ تو
ہوتی رہینگے کہیں سے اٹھینگے
کہیں جائیں گی لیکن ان کا مقابلہ
بھی ہم لوگوں کو مضبوطی کے ساتھ
کرنا ہے۔ سرکار کو بھی کرنا ہے
اور لوگوں کو بھی کرنا ہے اور
ساتھ ساتھ مل کر کرنا ہے اور لوگوں
کی سہایتا لے کر کرنا ہے۔ میں
سرکار کو آج سے نہیں بلکہ رائٹ
فرام دی بگننگ آف ۱۹۶۶ سے
مشورہ دیتا آیا ہوں کہ ان کو چھوڑ
دیا جائے اور دیکھ لیا جائے کہ وہ
کیا کرتے ہیں۔ آخر دنیا ختم نہیں ہو
جائیگی۔ دنیا الٹ پلٹ نہیں جائیگی۔
اگر ان پر مقدمہ چلتا اور تب وہ بند
رہتے تو الگ بات تھی۔ تب ہم
دنیا کو کہہ سکتے تھے کہ عدالت میں
معاملہ ہے یا عدالت نے ان کو
سزا دی ہے یا وہ خود باہر نہیں آنا
چاہتے۔ مقدمہ چل نہیں رہا ہے۔
ڈیٹیشن کے خلاف سب نے آواز اٹھائی
ہے۔ اس واسطے میرا یہ کہنا ہے
کہ

It is high time that he is released and without any further delay and that will not create problems but on the other hand it will help the Kashmir situation

—جی جارج فرنےنڈیج (بمبئی-دکھین) :

آپ نے پچھلے چودھ سالوں سے شوخ अबدوللا کو گिरफتار کر کے رکھا हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से कई काम ऐसे किये जाते हैं जिन से सभी लोगों को शर्म लगती है और उन कामों में से यह भी एक है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि शेख अबदुल्ला की तरफ से कोई ऐसा काम किया जा रहा था

जिसे आप देशहित के विरुद्ध मानते हैं तो फिर आप को उन पर मुकदमा चलाना चाहिये था, ढंग से मुकदमा चलाना चाहिये था। पहले उन को छोड़ा गया था लेकिन फिर से उनको पकड़ लिया गया। आज जो तरीका इस सरकार का हम देख रहे हैं उसका समर्थन करना किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिये असम्भव बात है। अगर शेख अबदुल्ला यह कहते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक अविभाज्य अंग नहीं है, तो भी उन को अपनी राय लेकर काम करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये और उनको लोगों के बीच और मुक्त में जा कर बैसा कहने की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये। हम लोग तो यह मानते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अविभाज्य अंग है। बखशी साहब जैसे लोग यहां बंटे हुए हैं। और लोग भी हैं। अगर कोई भी व्यक्ति कितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान से अलग ले जाने का प्रयास करता है तो उसके खिलाफ हम को जनमत तैयार करना चाहिये और ऐसा करके ही हम उसको बैसा करने से रोक सकते हैं। हमारे देश का कोई भी हिस्सा कोई भी दूसरा देश हम लोगों से छीन न ले, इतनी शक्ति देश में होनी चाहिये। देश के लोगों में यह शक्ति है यह मैं मानता हूँ, भले ही वह सरकार में न हो। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार शेख साहब को डिटेंशन से रिहा करने का कब फैसला लेने जा रही है। दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार काश्मीर के मामले को ले कर ऐसा भी कोई विचार करने को तैयार है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का एक महा संघ बन जाये जिसके अन्दर काश्मीर के प्रश्न के हल होने का रास्ता निकल सके ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

कोई भी समझदार आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता है कि किसी व्यक्ति को बगैर मुकदमा चलाये सालों तक जेल में बन्द रख दिया जाये। मैं और मेरी पार्टी भी इस में विश्वास नहीं करती है कि जिस किसी आदमी को भी जेल में रखा जाता है उस पर मुकदमा चलाया नहीं

जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति है जिस की एक्टिविटीज एंटी-नेशनल हैं, जो देश के विरुद्ध काम करता है तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन तो अवश्य ही लेना होगा। आखिर को यह डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज किस लिये बनाये गये हैं। इनको जब जरूरत हो, इस्तेमाल में लाना तो होगा। अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा उनको छोड़ दिया जाये और एक बार देख लिया जाये कि उनका क्या रुख रहता है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनको पहले भी एक बार छोड़ कर हम ने देख लिया है। छूटने के बाद वह बाहर गए। उन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा यह आप जानते ही हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि फिर से सरकार को उनको गिरफ्तार करके नजरबन्द करना पड़ गया।

देश की सिक्युरिटी और उस के डिफेंस के साथ बार-बार खिलवाड़ नहीं हो सकता है। काश्मीर भारत का अंग है, लेकिन सरकार की डिलमिल नीति के कारण इस बारे में काश्मीर में, और दुनिया में भी, बार बार अनसर्टेटी पैदा होती है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस बारे में एक निश्चितता की स्थिति कायम की जाये।

मैंने सुना है कि सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि इस सेशन के खत्म होने के बाद शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ दिया जायेगा। प्रधान मंत्री के दिमाग में भी यह बात है कि अगर हम ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ फैसला कर लिया, तो काश्मीर प्राबलम की सालूशन मिल जायेगी। मेरी स्वयं उन से बातचीत हुई है। मैं इस बात को गलत समझता हूँ। सरकार का यह तरीका और नीति गलत है कि अगर शेख अब्दुल्ला या बखशी गुलाम मुहम्मद या किसी तीसरे व्यक्ति या किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर से फैसला कर लें, तो सब समस्या हल हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज काश्मीर के अधिकांश लोग देश के वफादार हैं, देश के साथ हैं। हम में, आप में और उन में कोई फर्क नहीं है। सरकार को उन्हें बढावा देना चाहिये, उन के बीच में जाना चाहिये, उन का विश्वास प्राप्त करना चाहिये और उन में यह विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिये

कि यह देश उन का है, हम उन के हैं। लेकिन जो एंटी-नेशनल एलिमेंट्स हैं, चाहे वह शेख अब्दुल्ला हो या कोई कितना ही बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, उन के साथ फर्मलो डोल करना चाहिये और इस डिलमिल नीति को खत्म करना चाहिये।

आज शेख अब्दुल्ला पर 16,000 रुपया मासिक खर्च किया जाता है। 1,500 रुपया उन को एलाउंस मिलता है। इस के अलावा कोठी, बिजली और पानी का खर्च अलग है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो आदमी एंटी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज में इनडलज करता है, उस पर बीस हजार रुपया खर्च करने में कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतने लोग डिटेंशन में रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी के नेता, प्रोफेसर बलराज मधोक, रहे हैं, मैं भी रहा हूँ, सब पार्टीयों के बड़े-बड़े लोग रहे हैं, सब ने इस का मजा चखा है, क्या हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दूसरा आदमी है, जिस पर बीस हजार रुपया महीना खर्च किया जाता हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों के पैसे के साथ इस तरह खिलवाड़ करना गलत है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : If I give a chance to you, I will have to give a chance to others on this side also?

SHRI RAJARAM rose—

MR. SPEAKER : How can I give chance to you alone? Your name is not there. (Interruption). It is no question of party. You must understand my difficulty. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would answer some of the questions which have been asked by way of information. Incidentally some Members have also naturally raised the fundamental problem, the political problem, of the status of Kashmir its future, etc. I would like to make one point clear that there is no question of changing the status of Kashmir, because Kashmir is part of India. On that point I need not go into it again and again and allow anybody to create doubts about that. Now, Government has not yet considered

this question which has been raised by Shri Gopalan—naturally we review it from time to time, but we have not taken any decision.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi) : Part of Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan. Why do you forget it if you are anxious about Kashmir? (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We are reviewing this question from time to time. As Mr. Gupta has said and as some Members have also said, really speaking, nobody is keen to keep anybody under detention for detention's sake. It is rather so disagreeable a thing even for me (*Interruption*), but sometimes, one has to continue to do some difficult task as a duty; it is a difficult duty; it is a stern duty. This is one of the things.

I saw two different approaches, one from Mr. Gopalan and the other from the Jan Sangh side. Ours is a more rational approach, not the extreme approach.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Yours is an opportunistic approach.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Gopalan says our entire approach is wrong, that we are completely suppressing the people, etc. It is absolutely far from truth.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : According to you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, when I speak, I speak according to me. How can I speak according to you? You did not speak according to me. I am giving my opinion about it. I say that this is not true, and there is no question of suppression. It is really defaming our own country if we say the entire people of Kashmir are suppressed. In the case of Sheikh Abdullah, it had to be done because it had to be done. Even one of the members who spoke for the release of Sheikh Abdullah—I know he said it in a *bona fide* manner—he can explain why the Sheikh had to be detained and why the case had to be continued against him so long. I am merely mentioning a historical fact. I am not alleging anything. He is certainly entitled to have that opinion, and I am entitled to have that opinion after two weeks.

The basic point is, the Government is not very happy to keep Sheikh Abdullah in jail. We will review it from time to time.

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The moment we come to the conclusion that it is necessary to release him and it would be in the interests of the country to release him, he would be released.

About detention expenditure, this amount is somewhat misleading in this sense. Nobody can deny the status of Sheikh Abdullah. Looking to his status...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee also had a status. How did you treat him?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We will discuss that sometime later. We will discuss Sheikh Abdullah now. I would say, the position of Sheikh Abdullah requires special treatment. He had to be treated specially.

श्री बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद : यह जो सोलह हजार या बीस हजार रुपये का चर्चा होता है, क्या यह महज शेख अब्दुल्ला पर खर्च होता है या फोर्स और दूसरे इन्तजामात पर भी खर्च होता है ?

پیشری بخشى غلام محمد : یہ جو سولہ ہزار یا بیس ہزار روپے کا چرچا ہوتا ہے۔ کیا یہ محض شیخ عبداللہ پر خرچ ہوتا ہے یا فورس اور دوسرے انتظامات پر بھی خرچ ہوتا ہے ؟

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is spent on him personally is Rs. 1500 plus bungalow, water, furniture etc. The other expenditure is on the security. 4392

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is he a very dangerous man then?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are two things. Sheikh Abdullah had to be detained because of national security reasons. When he is to be detained, he is to be treated with a special status. These are the two things responsible for the detention and the expenditure on the detention.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 4, 1967/Agrahayana 13, 1889 (Saka).